туации предоставляет определенные возможности в управлении процессом. Действительно, если процесс деформирования массива горных пород зависит от технологии, то, зная эту зависимость, целенаправленными действиями можно направить этот процесс в нужное русло, а именно, направленное на предотвращение опасной ситуации, а не провоцирующее катастрофическую ситуацию.

Список литературы

- 1. Степанов В.Я. Геомеханический мониторинг горных склонов при сооружении крупных промышленных объектов// Материалы IX Всесоюзной конференции по механике горных пород Фрунзе: Илим, 1990, С.28 41.
- 2. Голуб В.В., Полищук С.З. Дифференциальное уравнение линии сдвижения природных и техногенных откосов// Сб. науч. трудов НГА Украины №9, Том 2. Днепропетровск: РИК НГА Украины, 2000. С.140-146.
- 3. Полищук С.З., Баранов Ю.Д., Голуб В.В., Шурыгин В.Д. Использоване компьютерных технологий для прогнозирования оползневых явлений на карьерах// Зб. наук. праць 13-ої Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. "Сучасні інформаційні та енергозберігаючі технології життєзабезпечення людини". Вип. 13. Київ, 2003.- С. 87-90.
- 4. Быковцев А.С., Прохоренко Г.А., Сытенков В.Н. Моделирование геодинамических и сейсмических процессов при разработке месторождений полезных ископаемых. Ташкент: Фан, 2000. 271с.

Рекомендовано до публікації д.т.н. Собко Б.Ю. Надійшла до редакції 11.11.2014

УДК 624.131.381

© V.P. Francuck, T.V. Shepel, O.E. Shevchenko

DEEP-WATER ORGANIC-MINERAL SEDIMENTS OF THE BLACK SEA AS THE OBJECT OF MINING AND DEWATERING

The results of laboratory investigations of grain-size, physical, mechanical and rheological properties of the deep-sea organic-mineral sediments sampled from the depth of 1,920-2,150 m at the polygon "Sapropels" in the Black Sea are given. The results obtained are analyzed. The class of particle size distribution and soil category in difficulty of developing for this type of sediments are established.

Представлено результати лабораторних досліджень гранулометричного складу, фізикомеханічних та реологічних властивостей глибоководних органо-мінеральних відкладень Чорного моря, відібраних з глибини 1920 — 2150 м на полігоні «Сапропелі». Проведено аналіз отриманих результатів. Визначено клас даного типу відкладень по гранулометричному складу і категорія грунту по важкості розробки.

Приведены результаты лабораторных исследований гранулометрического состава, физико-механических и реологических свойств глубоководных органо-минеральных осадков Черного моря, отобранных с глубины 1920 — 2150 м на полигоне «Сапропели». Проведен анализ полученных результатов. Определен класс данного типа отложений по гранулометрическому составу и категория грунта по трудности разработки.

Scarcity of the organic-mineral resources and favorable geographical location of Ukraine from the standpoint of outlet to the sea have caused increased interest in development of the deep-water organic-mineral sediments (DWOMS). Their total stocks in the Black Sea basin are about 320 billion m³ [1]. Investigations of such kind of raw materials have been started by the end of the 1980s □ in the beginning of 1990s upon interdisciplinary projects as well as international programs on studying of the feasibility of usage of the World ocean resources for economical development of countries in the Black Sea region. The carried out researches have established possible agronomical, industrial and ecological value of DWOMS. It caused the necessity in searching of technical solutions to develop the resources.

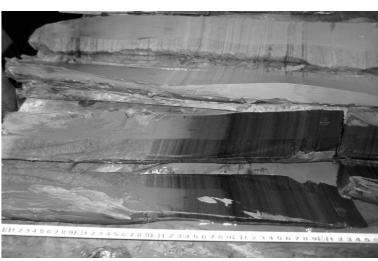
Dewatering studies of DWOMS showed the advantages of mechanical mining methods compared to hydraulic methods. But to create hi-efficiency machines for mining and processing of DWOMS it is necessary to study properties of the sediments more in detail.

This paper is aimed to present the results of laboratory tests of properties of DWOMS and their analysis in order to characterize DWOMS as the object of mining and dewatering.

For research were used samples collected with the gravity corer (Fig. 1) at marine expedition in the Black Sea on the research vessel "Professor Vodyanitsky" (73th voyage, 2013). Sampling depth was in the range of 1,920 - 2,150 m. The place of the sampling is polygon "Sapropels" in the north-western Black Sea.

The used gravity corer was equipped with a polyethylene container mounted inside. After lifting the corer to the vessel the container together with the DWOMS column was pulled out of the corer and, after weatherproofing, packed into a hard metal container special designs, developed in the National Mining University. Packing, transportation and storage of samples was carried out in accordance with the requirements [2].





b

Fig. 1. The gravity corer (a) and the column of DWOMS (b)

Laboratory tests of samples were conducted in the National Mining University (Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine) and in Freiberg Mining Academy (Freiberg, Germany). Investigations included: mechanical-and-physical and rheological properties defining and also grain-size analysis.

DWOMS include coccolith, diatom and sapropel silts and also their mixtures. Underlayment is the green-grey clayey silt. Covering layer include fluid terrigenous sediments. Stratigraphic analyze of 6 columns of DWOMS showed that the average thickness of the coccolith layer is 0.18 m ranging from 0.07 to 0.40 m; the average thickness of the sapropel layer is 0.22 m at the extreme values of 0.16-0.35 m. The thickness of the sapropel-coccolith mixed layer ranges from 0.01 m to 0.16 m (the average value is 0.08 m). The total thickness of the technological layer taking into account the thickness of fluid terrigenous silts is 0.58 m at the extremes of the 0.52-0.82 m.

Among physical properties of DWOMS were defined humidity and density according to the methodology [3]. Grain-size tests of sapropel and coccolith sediments were carried out on the laser scattering particle size distribution analyzer HELOS (H0735) & QUIXEL, R3: 0.5/0.9...175µm. Stugies of strain-strength characteristics of DWOMS were conducted on the automated triaxial compression machine (stabilometer) Triscan 10 according to the requirements [4]. The viscosity of soil samples was studied on the automated rotational rheometer Thermo Scientific HAAKE MARS III. Photographs of the used equipment are shown on the Fig. 2.

The results of studies are as follows. The average humidity of coccolith, sapropel and green-grey silts was 226.5%, 379.2% and 186.0% correspondently. Their density of the coccolith sediments was 1194 kg/m³, of the sapropel sediments $-1,110 \text{ kg/m}^3$, of the green-grey silts $-1,255 \text{ kg/m}^3$.

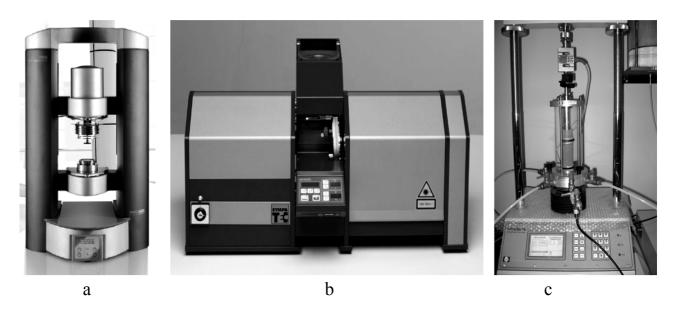


Fig. 2. Equipment for laboratory tests of ground properties: a – the rotational rheometer Thermo Scientific HAAKE MARS III; b – the laser scattering particle size distribution analyzer HELOS (H0735) & QUIXEL, R3: 0.5/0.9...175μm; c – the stabilometer Triscan 10

The results of investigations of grain-size of the sapropel silts are shown on the Fig. 3. The analysis showed that in the sapropel samples the share of particles with the size of 0.5...1.0 μ m was about 13%, 1.0...10 μ m – 71%, 10...100 μ m – 16%. Particles with the size of more than 125 μ m were not detected. At studying the coccolith samples the distribution of particles was following. The share of particles with the size of 0.5...1.0 μ m was about 12%, 1.0...10 μ m – 68%, 10...100 μ m – 20%. Particles with the size of more than 125 μ m were not detected. Thus, according to the particle-size classification of P. L. Bezrukov and A. P. Lisitsyn, sapropel and coccolith sediments refer to the clayed (pelitic) silts. According to the "Lenmorniiproject" Research Institute classification, granulometric composition of DWOMS belongs to the Class VI (heavy clay) [5]. On digging difficulty DWOMS can be referred to the I Category of soils.

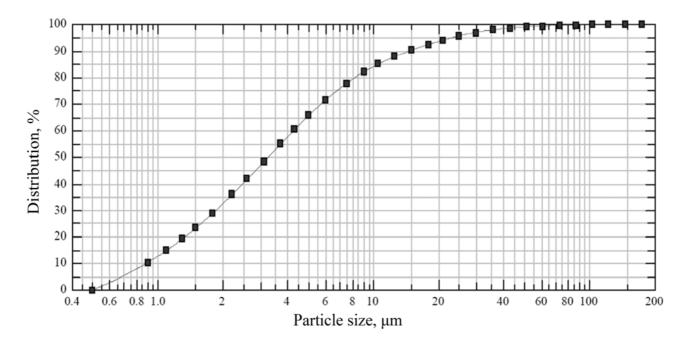


Fig. 3. The results of the grain-size analysis of the sapropel sediments

Triaxial compression tests were conducted by the unconsolidated-undrained scheme. After filling of the stabilometer camera the samples were being held for 30 min at a set pressure to equalize the pressure in the pores of the soil. Tests were carried out at the pressures of 100 kPa, 200 kPa and 300 kPa. The compression velocity of the samples was 1 mm/s. By results of the tests the Mohr–Coulomb stress diagrams were created, with using of which were determined the values of soil adhesion and angles of internal friction. Stress-strain and Mohr–Coulomb diagrams are shown on the Fig. 4. The values of adhesion of coccolith, sapropel and green-grey sediments are 0.48 kPa, 5.26 kPa and 2.03 kPa correspondently. Angle of internal friction for all tests is close to 0. Thus, upon the strength characteristics DWOMS can be attributed to the soft grounds.

Plastic viscosity of the sapropel sediments is 807.4 Pa·s. For the coccolith silts this figure is 226.8 Pa·s. The tests results in graphical form are shown on the Fig. 5.

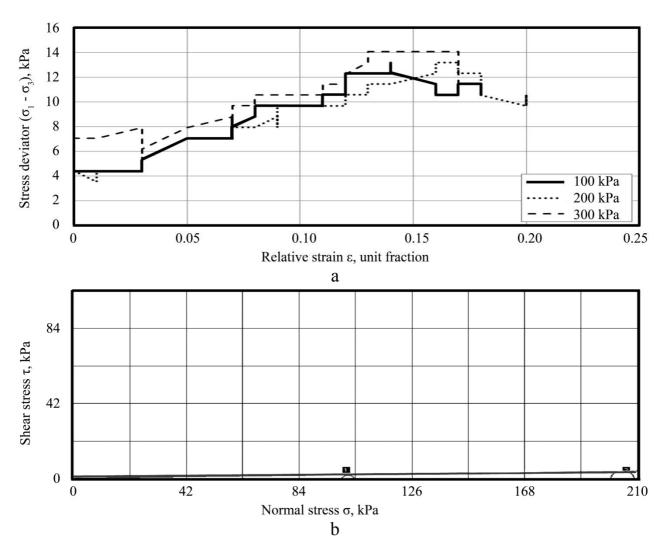


Fig. 4. Stress-strain (a) and Mohr–Coulomb (b) diagrams that were taken at sapropel samples testing

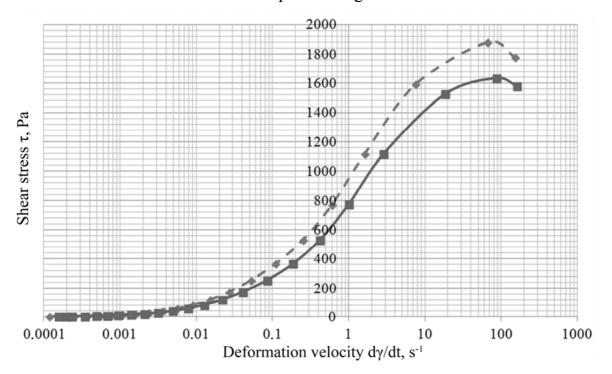


Fig. 5. Rheological curves obtained at rheometric tests of the sapropel silts

Thus, according to the results of studies DWOMS of the Black Sea can be attributed to the soft clayey saturated soils. On digging difficulty this kind of grounds can be referred to the I Category of soils. Due highly dispersed structure DWOMS belong to the hard-dewatering materials. With increasing of depth from the bottom surface the humidity of the sediments decreases along with an increase in density and adhesion. The exception is the sapropel layer. Its high organic matter content causes higher humidity and adhesion along with lower density compared to the neighboring layers.

The data on the physical, mechanical and rheological properties of DWOMS in further will be used for justifying of parameters of mining and processing equipment.

References

- 1. Шнюков Е.Ф. Минеральные богатства Черного моря / Е.Ф. Шнюков, А.П. Зиборов. Киев: «Карбон-ЛТД», 2004. 290 с.
- 2. Грунти. Відбирання, упакування, транспортування і зберігання зразків [Текст]: ДСТУ Б В.2.1-8-2001. Вид. офіц. Вперше (зі скасуванням ГОСТ 12071-84); введ. 2001-11-30. К.: Держкоммістобудування України, 2001. 16 с. (Система стандартизації та нормування в будівництві).
- 3. Ґрунти. Метод лабораторного визначення фізичних властивостей [Текст]: ДСТУ Б В.2.1-17-2009. Вид. офіц. Вперше (зі скасуванням ГОСТ 5180-84); введ. 2010-10-01. К.: Мінрегіонбуд України, 2001. 22 с. (Система стандартизації та нормування в будівництві).
- 4. Грунти. Методи лабораторного визначення характеристик міцності і деформованості [Текст]: ДСТУ Б В.2.1-4-96. Вид. офіц. Вперше (зі скасуванням ГОСТ 12248-78, ГОСТ 17245-79, ГОСТ 23908-79, ГОСТ 24586-90, ГОСТ 25585-83, ГОСТ 26518-85); введ. 1996-11-01. К.: Держкоммістобудування України, 1996. 76 с. (Система стандартизації та нормування в будівництві).
- 5. Добрецов В.Б. Мировой океан и континентальные водоемы: минеральные ресурсы, освоение, экология / В.Б. Добрецов, В.А. Рогалев, Д.С. Опрышко. □ СПб.: Международная академия наук экологии, безопасности человека и природы, 2007. 796 с.

Рекомендовано до публікації д.т.н. Кіріченком Є.О. Надійшла до редакції 17.05.2014

УДК 004

© В.В. Гнатушенко, Л.С. Загородняя

ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ КОМПЛЕКСИРОВАНИЯ ЦИФРОВЫХ МНОГОКАНАЛЬНЫХ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ

У роботі запропоновано нову технологію перетворення багатоканальних фотограмметричних даних для отримання мультиспектрального зображення з поліпшеними характеристиками просторового розрізнення, яка ϵ більш ефективною у порівнянні з відомими алгоритмами, зокрема PCA, HSV, Wavelet.

В работе предложена новая технология преобразования многоканальных фотограмметрических данных для получения мультиспектрального изображения с улучшенными характеристиками пространственного разрешения, которая является более эффективной по сравнению с известными алгоритмами, такими как PCA, HSV, Wavelet.