



DOI:10.30479/jmre.2019.10169.1234

A Proposed Model to Modify the Newton- Raphson Method in Analyzing Ventilation Networks

Elahi Zeyni E.¹, Sereshki F.^{2*}, Khaloo Kakaie R.³

1- Ph.D. Candidate, Faculty of Mining, Petroleum & Geophysics Engineering, Shahrood University of Technology, Shahrood, Iran

ellahi.ebrahim@gmail.com

2- Professor, Faculty of Mining, Petroleum & Geophysics Engineering, Shahrood University of Technology, Shahrood, Iran

farhang@gmail.com

3- Professor, Faculty of Mining, Petroleum & Geophysics Engineering, Shahrood University of Technology, Shahrood, Iran

r_kakaie@yahoo.com

(Received: 24 Feb. 2019, Accepted: 03 Sep 2019)

Abstract: Designing of ventilation networks is known a manual and computerized methods. Computerized method is carried out based on approximate mathematical approaches. Several approximate mathematical methods such as the Newton- Raphson, Hardy Cross and its corrected models, optimization techniques, critical path, linear and nonlinear methods can be used to design ventilation networks. One of the techniques for solving nonlinear equations in mathematical science is the Newton-Raphson method that is based on the derivative definition and its correction. This method is unable to produce valid results and also instead of convergence leads to divergence in some models. In addition, utilizing the Newton-Raphson method for analyzing of large-scale ventilation networks requires a lot of calculations. Therefore, in this paper a new method is presented naming Newton-Raphson method without derivatives. This new method is always convergent, capable to reduce mathematical calculations and it reaches to the result fast.

Keywords: Ventilation networks, Mathematical approximate methods, Newton- Raphson method, Newton- Raphson method without derivative.

INTRODUCTION

For designing ventilation networks it is required a map of ventilation network. Based on this map nodes and branches in ventilation network are identified and then other calculations of ventilation network are carried out based on this information. These calculations are follow as: resistance of mine work of each branch, flow intensity of each branch and total network, pressure loss of each branch and total network, natural ventilation, regulator door, auxiliary and main ventilators. Designing of ventilation networks is done manually as computerized methods. In manual method regulator door, auxiliary and main ventilators in ventilation network are usually selected but in computerized method affections of ventilators in ventilation networks are investigated. Computerized method is based on mathematical approximate methods [1-5].

METHODS

In this paper Newton- Raphson method in the analysis of ventilation networks is investigated. Newton-Raphson method was used by Wang, Madani and Maleki in the analysis of ventilation networks. One of these equations is according to equation 1 [6-8].

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \Delta Q_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \Delta Q_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \Delta Q_L} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \Delta Q_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \Delta Q_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \Delta Q_L} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_L}{\partial \Delta Q_1} & \frac{\partial f_L}{\partial \Delta Q_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_L}{\partial \Delta Q_L} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ \vdots \\ Z_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ \vdots \\ f_L \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \Delta Q_1 \\ \Delta Q_2 \\ \Delta Q_3 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta Q_L \end{bmatrix}^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta Q_1 \\ \Delta Q_2 \\ \Delta Q_3 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta Q_L \end{bmatrix}^n - \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ \vdots \\ Z_L \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

FINDINGS AND ARGUMENT

In this paper models of designing ventilation networks are presented based on the fact that Newton-Raphson method can't find true final results. In the other word this method causes to divergence. For better understanding of disadvantage of this method a model of ventilation network has been presented in Figures 1, 2 and its results have been reported in Table 1 ($P_{Fan} = 150 + 2Q - Q^2$).

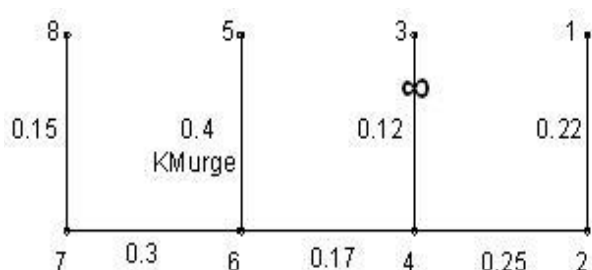


Figure 1. Hypothetical ventilation network

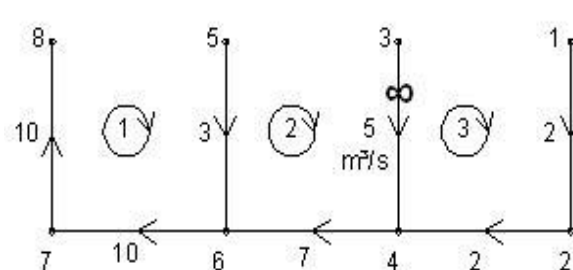


Figure 2. Intensity of hypothetical flows in ventilation network

Table 1. Final results of Newton- Raphson method

Description	ΔQ_1	ΔQ_2	ΔQ_3	Z_1	Z_2	Z_3
Iteration 1	-4.229578	0.159506	-9.320972	4.229578	-0.159506	9.320972
Iteration 2	-9.167909	4.121655	-4.542144	4.938331	-3.962149	-4.778828
Iteration 3	11.521739	17.746411	33.702795	-20.689648	-13.624756	-38.244939
Iteration 1000	-38.793641	-9.909837	-16.382613	25.226057	-4.552812	19.670885
Iteration 10000	2.989273	3.427176	11.748402	4.880473	17.902735	15.847799
Iteration 20000	-6.981490	6.986606	0.115290	-0.239295	11.183710	6.217822
Iteration 30000	-5.548633	-28.221092	-8.013066	-10.536016	13.053877	7.077867
Iteration 40000	-23.530601	-13.638480	-4.108788	-10.028686	1.816853	-9.908830
Iteration 50000	-12.734481	-18.114058	-2.138845	2.658337	-5.748759	-5.756483

CONCLUSIONS

Information in Table 1 show that Newton- Raphson method in the Analysis of ventilation networks in some models cannot find true final result. Therefore, correction of this method is necessary to ventilation network analysis. In this paper a new method was presented called new method is Newton- Raphson method without derivative. This new method performs according equation 2. This new method is always convergent and reduces volume of mathematical calculations. Results of Newton- Raphson method without derivative based on Figures 1 and 2 has been presented in Table 2.

$$P_k = \sum \pm R_i |Q_i| (Q_i + \sum \pm \Delta Q_j) - \sum (P_{Fi} - P_{Ni}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Table 2. Final results of Newton- Raphson method without derivative

description	$Q_{12} = Q_{24}$	Q_{34}	Q_{46}	Q_{56}	$Q_{67} = Q_{78}$	ΔQ_1	ΔQ_2	ΔQ_3
Iteration 1	-7.320972	14.480478	7.159506	-1.389084	5.770422	-8.459155	0.319013	-18.641944
Iteration 2	-5.376212	12.480877	7.104665	-3.598147	3.506518	-4.527809	-0.109683	3.889520
Iteration 3	-5.208733	12.009818	6.801085	-3.498108	3.302976	-0.407083	-0.607161	0.334957
Iteration 4	-5.206187	12.000331	6.794144	-3.497070	3.297074	-0.011804	-0.013881	0.005092
Iteration 5	-5.206187	12.000327	6.794140	-3.497071	3.297070	-0.000009	-0.000008	0.000001
Iteration 6	-5.206187	12.000327	6.794140	-3.497071	3.297070	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

REFERENCES

- [1] Cross, H. (1936). "Analysis of Flow in Networks of Conduits or Conductors". Bulletin 286, Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbane, 286-295.
- [2] Elahi, E. (2014). "The Principles of Designing Ventilation in Mine". Publication of JIHAD Amirkabir University, Tehran. (In Persian).
- [3] Elahi, E. (2015). "Improvement of Hardy Cross method in the analysis of underground excavations ventilation network". Tunneling and Underground Space Engineering, 3(2): 101-117. (In Persian).
- [4] Madani, H. (2003). "Mines Ventilation". Amirkabir University of Technology (Tehran Polytechnic) Press, Tehran, Vol. 2. (In Persian).
- [5] Madani, H. (2006). "Mines Ventilation". University Center Pub, Print 5, Tehran, Vol. 1. (In Persian).
- [6] Madani, H., and Maleki, B. (2007). "Analysis of Mines Ventilation Network by Newton-Raphson method based on the ΔQ equations". Journal of AmirKabir University, 66(c): 97-102. (In Persian).
- [7] Madani, H., and Maleki, B. (2008). "Analysis of Mines Ventilation Network by Newton-Raphson method based on the H equations". Journal of Mine Engineerig, 3(5): 71-77. (In Persian).
- [8] Maleki, B., and Mozaffari, E. (2016). "A Comparative Study of the Iterative Numerical Methods Used in Mine Ventilation Networks". International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 7(6): 356-362.