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## 内容概要

This monograph is the Proceedings of the 2007 International Conference on Mine Hazards Prevention and Control(2007 ICMHPC). Collected in this volume are 263 papers from eleven countries and regions. These papers involve six aspects on prevention and control of mine fire, dust and gas explosion; mine pressure and ground control; engineering management of mine safety; mine subsidence control and environment protection; prevention and control of mine water hazards; mine safety monitoring and control technology. The proceedings basically reflect the recent developing actualities and the main achievements on the disciplines related to mine hazards. The proceedings will be a useful reference for those engaged in mine engineering, safety engineering, mine safety management, geology engineering and relative engineers in research and design, and also the college students and teachers. This conference was organized by Shandong University of Science and Technology (SDUST), Shandong Management Bureau of Coal Industry (SDMBCI), and co-organized by Chongqing Branch of China Coal Research Institute, Shandong Management Association of Safe Production, Dalhousie University and JenmarJining Mine Roof Support Products Co., with support from the Natural Science Foundation of China (No.50534080), the National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program) (2005CB221500) and Open Research Fund Program of Key Laboratory of Mine Disaster Prevention and Control(Shandong University of Science and Technology).

书籍目录

Part Prevention and Control of Mine Fire, Dust and Gas Explosion  
 Changes of ventilation by a mine fire Masahiro Inoue, Bingrui Li  
 A frame of knowledge-based consulting system for sulfide ore spontaneous combustion forecast Wu Chao, Wu Guomin, Li Zijun, Pan Wei  
 Evaluation of a simulation program for predicting gas emission rate Furukawa 1t, Matsuyama S, Li B, Tomita S  
 New approaches towards improving mine ventilation network analysis Wu Guomin, Wu Chao, Wang Conglu  
 The study of extracting pipeline water and methane Separator Sun Guangyi, Xiao Fukun, Chen Haibo, Zhang Zhenlong, Yah Lizhang, Zhao xin  
 Comprehensive study on the rule of spontaneous combustion of coal in its oxidation process by thermal analysis He Qilin  
 Studies of an ANFIS-based approach on the prediction of the coal and gas burst Sun Haitao, Hu Qianting, Liang Yunpei  
 Study on gas flow regularity based on tracer method in gob area Miao Fatian, Cheng Weimin, Liang Yunpei, Zhang Jun  
 Study on gas forecasting indexes of coal spontaneous combustion based on grey correlative analysis Mei Guodong, Liu Lu  
 The study on the influence of the natural ventilation pressure on the stability of the mine's ventilation network Xu Wenzhong, Tan Yunzhen  
 Study on thermal safety design index in high temperature coal mine Miao Dejun, Cheng Weimin, Sui Xiuhua  
 The statistic method to plot three zones of spontaneous combustion in gob Wang Zhenghui  
 Study on the influence of reagent consumption on fly ash floatation closed-circuit test Mao Song, Zhang Qin, Dai Wenzhi, Nie Guanghua, Wen DaZhi  
 Reliability analysis of mine in series connection ventilation system on the basis of the unrepairable model Ni Wen Yao  
 Reliability analysis of mine ventilation system based on stochastic Petri net Zhang Fuping, Yang Lei, Hou Yanhui, Li Tangjun  
 Research on noise control over chief mine ventilators under adverse circumstances Cheng Genyin, Wei Zhiyong, Chen Shaojie  
 Quantum chemistry method of the study on low-temperature self-ignite mechanism of coal Yang Jing, Wang Zhenhua, Tan Yunzhen  
 Comprehensive evaluation for the safety of mining ventilation system based on the TOPSIS  
 Part Mine Pressure and Ground Control  
 Part Engineering Management of Mine Safety  
 Part Mine Subsidence Control and Environment Protection  
 Part Prevention and Control of Mine Water Hazards  
 Part Mine Safety Monitoring and Control Technology

章节摘录

Introduction In a underground fire, the harmful fire gas generated by the fire extends to an underground space with ventilation. Moreover, different behavior of ventilation from that of normal condition is often shown because of the buoyancy and the throttling effects due to the density change of the air. It is not rare to reverse the direction of ventilation either. Therefore, the fire gas extends even to the part not anticipated, and a fire becomes a serious accident easily. It is necessary to make an effective extinction method and evacuation measures from the mine fire that enough knowledge about the behavior of the fire gas. However, it is difficult to measure the quantity of air flow etc. in many place in the middle of the state of emergency like a fire. Therefore, the actual measurement data of the ventilation in a mine fire is hardly obtained. Though many mine fires are recorded in Japan, almost the records can not be used as references for the quantitative analysis and the study. The reliable ventilation direction change in a whole mine during fire was recorded about Otuji colliery though the airflow rate is not recorded. The mine fire and the simulation are described here based on the record of a fire of the colliery first. Next, the result of study on the behavior of the mine fire gas in the inclined shaft and vertical shaft are described.

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