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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).

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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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