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E-mail:Oraki.mohammad@gmail.com

E-mail:sbat2003r@yahoo.com

$10^{-6}$

$10^{-6}$

(validation)

burden spacing

## Neural Network Application In Prediction Mine Explosion Rock Fragmentation Result

Sayed Taghi Naemi, Mohammad Oraki, Sayed Esmaeil Rahimi

### Abstract

Average dimension of fragmented rocks influence in explosion action and next steps operation cost operations. at times which after blasting in step, it is needed that crushing of extraction materials is desirable. pattern blasting is designed that result production of explosion is a optimal feed for crusher in order to need to secondary blasting is minimized.

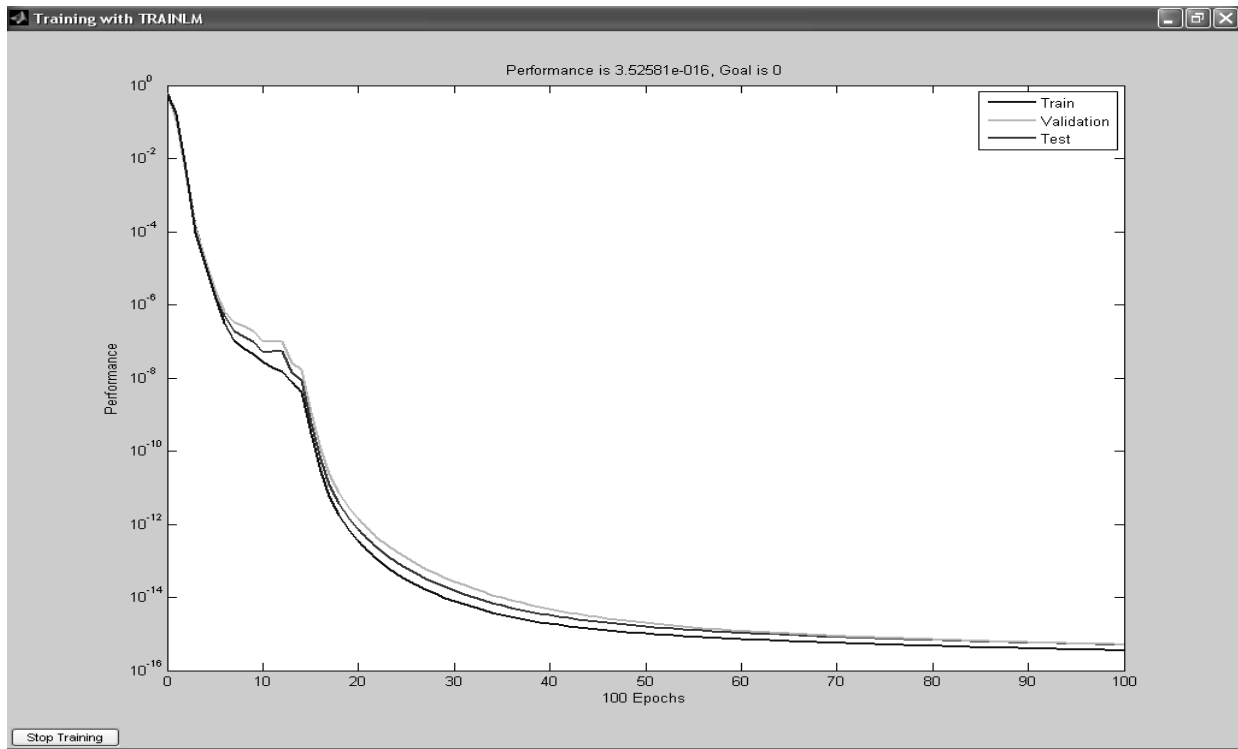
Because of influence parameters is too many for production of fragmented rocks explosion, giving a special formulation that estimate this measure is very difficult. Using of neural network in this field for achieving a relation between output and input data could be very useful.

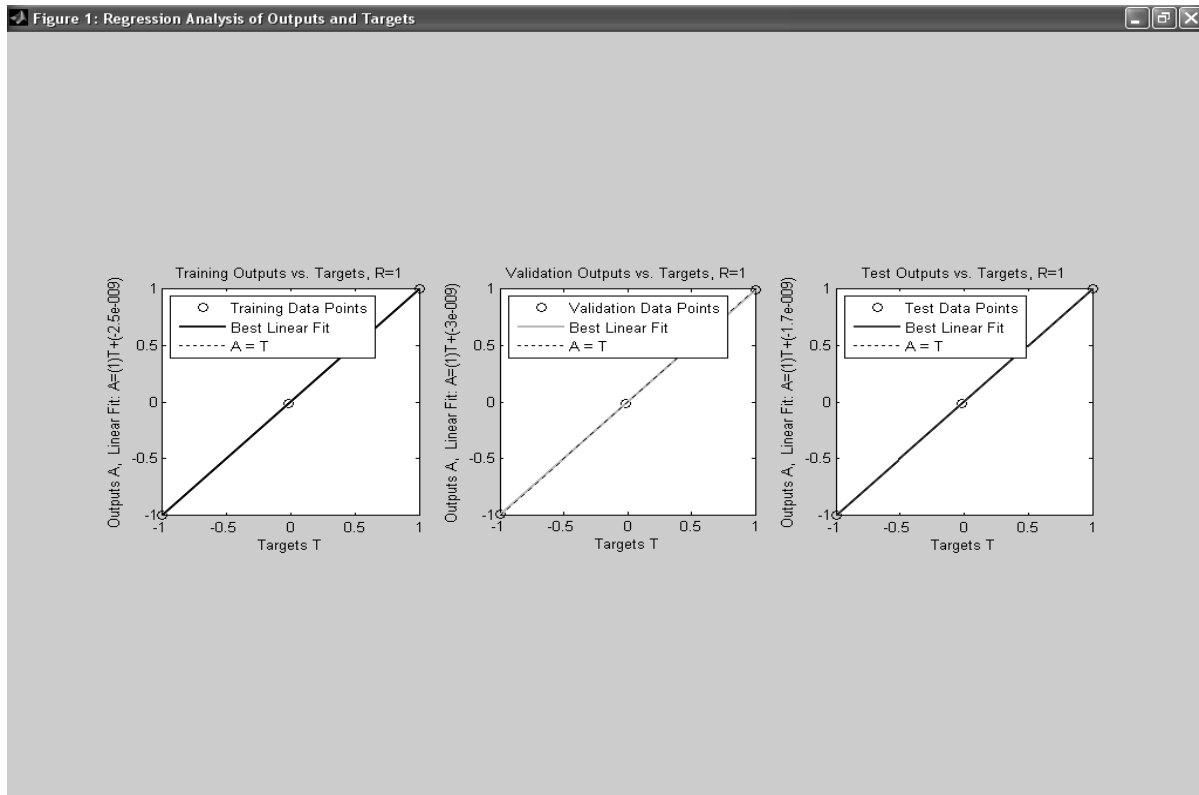
This article is summary of action deriving in result data from mine explosion in pirkakran limestone mine that the aim is achieving a convenient method using of neural networks for attaching a fragmenting level.

Using of neural network is feed forward type and training type of network back propagation. desirable network is with using of 101series of training data and with 20series of data validation with 13 series of testing data. Desirable network is designed for  $10^{-6}$  level error.

Input data network compose of: the number of holes, the length of holes, spacing, burden, measure of using dynamite and anfo and network output is value of fragmented rocks.

Key words: blasting, fragmentation, neural network ,feed forward , pirkakran limestone mine





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target

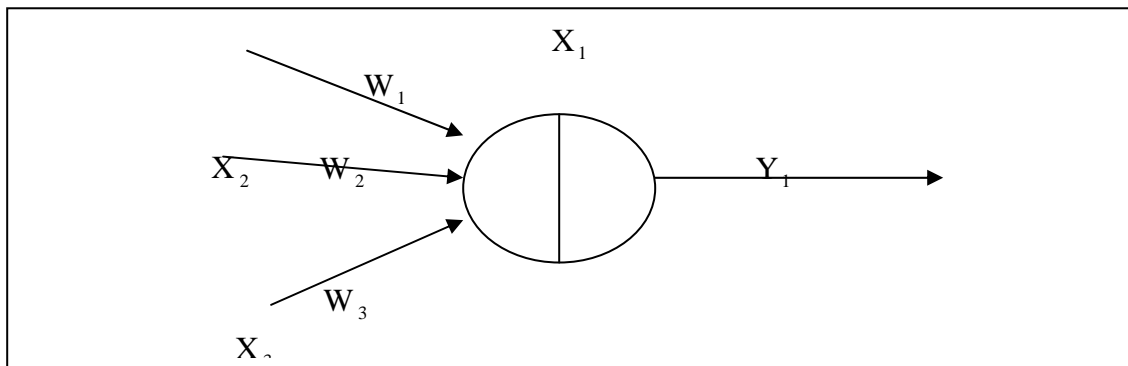
( ) ( )

(learning)

feed )

(forward

( )  
 [ ] (processing element)



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$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$

(Transfer Function) :F

:Y

(Connection weight) :  $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n$

I f )

$$I^j = \sum_{i=1,2,3,\dots} w^{ji} * x^i$$

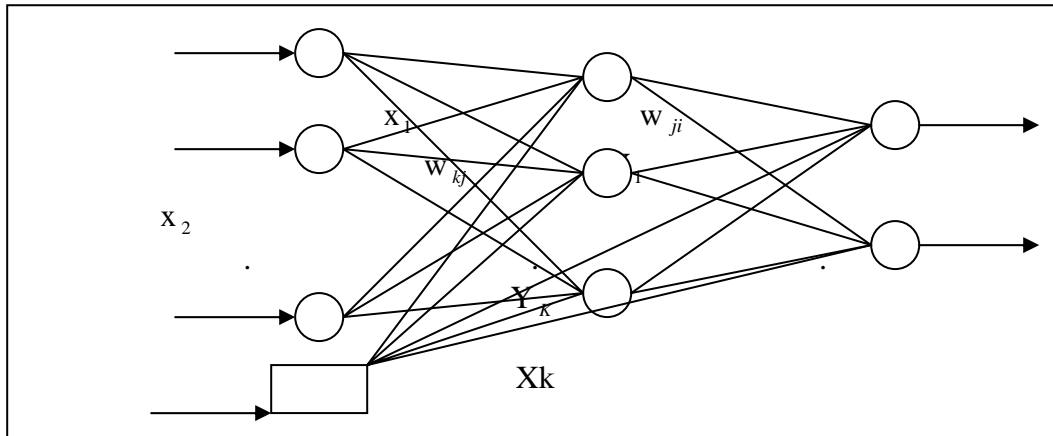
$$Y^j = F(I^j) = f\left(\sum_{i=1,2,3,\dots} w^{ji} * x^i\right)$$

Williams, Hinton, Rumel hurt

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Bias

Bias



$w_{jk} \quad w_{ji}$

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$

[ ]:

$H^j$

$$H^h = f(I^j) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^D w_{ji} * X^i\right)$$

$$i=1,2,3,\dots, \quad j=1,2,3,\dots$$

$X \quad (X,D)$   
 $Y \quad X$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum (Y_k - D_k)^2, K = 1,2,3,\dots$$

(Gradient Descent)

$$w_{m+1} = w_m + \Delta w_m$$

$\Delta w_m$

$w_m$

$\Delta w$

$$\Delta w_{kj} = -\epsilon \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{kj}} \right)$$

(Learning Coefficient)

$\epsilon$

$$\Delta W_{kj} = -\epsilon f'(I_K)(Y_K - D_K)H_J$$

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$$\Delta W_{ji} = -\epsilon \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ji}} \right)$$

$$\Delta W_{ji} = -\epsilon f'(I_j) \left[ \sum f(I_K)(Y_K - D_K)W_{KJ} \right] * i$$

f''(...)

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}, f'(x) = f(x)(1 - f(x))$$

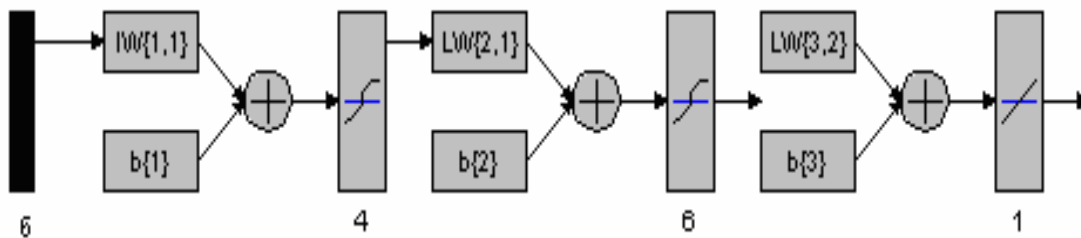
$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, f'(x) = (1 + f(x))(1 - f(x))$$

. Feed Forward

. Back propagation

TRAILM

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.(BURDEN)

.(SPACING)

.(AVHL)

.(NAH)

( AMDY)

.(AMAN)

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<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>				
-0.5	0.5	0.407407	-0.08609	0.109589	1
-1	-1	0.148148	-0.19205	-0.64384	0.176471
-0.5	0.5	0.037037	-0.45695	-0.52055	0.294118
-0.5	0.5	-0.18519	0.178808	0.712329	0.529412
-0.5	0.5	-0.18519	-0.09934	-0.31507	0.647059
-0.5	0	0.333333	-0.98675	-0.60274	-0.17647
-0.5	0.5	0.148148	-0.60265	-0.76712	0.411765
-0.5	0.5	-0.11111	-0.03311	-0.13699	0.176471
-0.5	0.5	-0.11111	-0.01987	0.09589	-0.29412
-0.5	0.5	0.37037	-0.07285	0.342466	-0.05882
0	1	-0.77778	0.337748	-0.50685	-0.88235
-0.5	0.5	-0.2963	-0.4702	-0.64384	-0.64706
-0.5	0.5	0.259259	-0.04636	0.30137	-0.05882

e

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0.892901616	DATA 1
0.280199252	DATA 2
0.815691158	DATA 3
-0.855541718	DATA 4
-0.300124533	DATA 5
0.454545454	DATA 6
-0.479452054	DATA 7
-0.412204234	DATA 8
-0.808219178	DATA 9
0.227895392	DATA 10
-1	DATA 11
0.354919053	DATA 12
1	DATA 13

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	DATA 1
901	DATA 2
655	DATA 3
870	DATA 4
199	DATA 5
422	DATA 6
725	DATA 7
350	DATA 8
377	DATA 9
218	DATA 10
451	DATA 11
141	DATA 12
400	DATA 13
944	

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