# Article information:

A New Risk Assessment Model for Underground Mine Water Inrush Based on AHP and D-S Evidence Theory-所有数据库
[https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS:000484535700003](https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS%3A000484535700003)

# Article summary:

1. A new risk assessment model for underground mine water inrush has been developed based on AHP and D-S Evidence Theory.

2. The model includes a judgement matrix with 1-9 levels, and the Dempster-Shafer (D-S) synthesis rule was improved upon the basis of the improved AHP.

3. The model was verified using a typical Chinese underground mine, and the results showed that it is feasible and applicable.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a detailed description of a new risk assessment model for underground mine water inrush based on AHP and D-S Evidence Theory. The authors provide evidence to support their claims, such as citing relevant research studies, providing data from experiments conducted on a typical Chinese underground mine, and discussing the implications of their findings. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the authors do not discuss any possible risks associated with this new model or explore any counterarguments to their claims. Additionally, they do not present both sides of the argument equally; instead they focus solely on presenting their own findings without considering other perspectives or research studies that may contradict their conclusions. Furthermore, there is no discussion of any promotional content or partiality in the article which could potentially influence readers’ opinions about the new model presented by the authors. In conclusion, while this article provides an interesting perspective on risk assessment models for underground mine water inrush, it does not provide enough evidence to support its claims or consider alternative points of view which could lead to more reliable conclusions about its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Underground mine water inrush risks
* Alternative risk assessment models
* Counterarguments to AHP and D-S Evidence Theory
* Promotional content in risk assessment models
* Partiality in risk assessment models
* Reliability of risk assessment models

# Report location:

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