《安全科学与技术进展》

图书基本信息

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前言

2010 International Symposium on Safety Science and Technology （2010 ISSST） is to be heldin Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China, October 26-29, 2010. It is the seventh of this series, andthe previous six international symposia were held in Beijing （1998 and 2000）, Tai'an（2002）,Shanghai（2004）, Changsha（2006）, and Beijing（2008） respectively.2010 ISSST is sponsored by China Occupational Safety and Health Association, and BeijingInstitute of Technology, organized by the State Key Laboratory of Explosion Science andTechnology （Beijing Institute of Technology） and China Jiliang University, and co-organized byHenan Polytechnic University. The principal ambition of the 2010 ISSST is to promote theexchange of novel ideas through the close interaction of research groups from all Safety Sciencesand Technologies.The proceedings contains 415 papers contributed by 1057 authors and co-authors from twentycountries and regions which are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary,Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain,Taiwan of China, UK and USA. The content of the proceedings have also been recorded inelectronic form and provided on CDROM in color. I believe that the proceedings will benefit notonly the participants of the meeting but also all of colleagues engaged in the research anddevelopment of safety science and technology.I wish to thank Prof. FAN Weicheng of China and Prof. Ben ALE of the Netherlands for theiroutstanding and dedicated contributions as the symposium co-chairmen. Thanks are also given tothe members of Intemational Advisory Committee of the Symposium for their tremendouscontributions, and to all the authors for their valuable papers.

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内容概要

《安全科学与技术进展(第8卷,英文版)》是2010年国际安全科学与技术论坛的会议录，包括415篇文章。内容涵盖：安全科学的理论与方法，安全评估与风险评价，安全监测，突发事件处理与疏散，公共安全，职业健康与人类行为，火险数真模拟，火险实验与财产研究，烟控制，消防控制和灭火，灭火剂与消防设施，爆炸性能与危险物安全，爆破安全，煤矿安全工事，煤矿烟尘控制，桥梁安全工程，交通运输安全，隧道安全与地铁施工等。反映了近几年安全科学与技术领域取得的最新成果。

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书籍目录

章节摘录

插图：1.IntroductionAn emergency event is an incident or occurrence that requires an immediate response to bring the situation under control andrestore normality, which can threaten the health or safety of people in the surrounding area and the society. Nowadays emergencyevents have made more hazards than before due to the development of society. Emergency events include various types of events,such as natural disasters, accidents, public health events, crimes, terrorism attacks, etc.After an emergency event happens, not only will it do harm to humans or society but also may induce one or more than oneother new events. Subsequently the new events may also cause other new events, and so on. Therefore a series of sequential eventsoccur, which is like a chain. The propagation of an original event inducing one or more than one other events is indicated as an"event chain". For instance, when en earthquake occurs, the earthquake is the original event which may induce the destruction of thedam. Then the destruction of the dam will induce the flooding event. Thus an event chain, of which earthquake is the original event,is generated. Obviously, an event chain will pose greater hazards than a single event.Many researchers have studied the related research areas, such as disaster chains[1-3], domino effects[4-6], NaTech[7], etc.However, the present study focused on the particular events like natural disasters, industrial accidents, etc, and few researchersconcentrated on the commonness of all this types of events. The commonness of emergency events may help people understandemergency events more sufficiently. Therefore, in this paper, we discuss the general characters of all the types of emergency eventsand describe the forms and characteristics of event chains based on the disaster theory[8-9].

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