

<<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 held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China, October 26-29, 2010. It is the seventh of this series, and the 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 Beijing Institute of Technology, organized by the State Key Laboratory of Explosion Science and Technology ( Beijing Institute of Technology ) and China Jiliang University, and co-organized by Henan Polytechnic University. The principal ambition of the 2010 ISSST is to promote the exchange of novel ideas through the close interaction of research groups from all Safety Sciences and Technologies. The proceedings contains 415 papers contributed by 1057 authors and co-authors from twenty countries 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 in electronic form and provided on CDROM in color. I believe that the proceedings will benefit not only the participants of the meeting but also all of colleagues engaged in the research and development of safety science and technology. I wish to thank Prof. FAN Weicheng of China and Prof. Ben ALE of the Netherlands for their outstanding and dedicated contributions as the symposium co-chairmen. Thanks are also given to the members of International Advisory Committee of the Symposium for their tremendous contributions, and to all the authors for their valuable papers.

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内容概要

This monograph is the Proceedings of the 2010 International Symposium on Safety Science and Technology (2010 ISSST). Collected in this volume are 415 papers from twenty countries and regions. These papers cover the following aspects: Theories and Methods of Safety Science; Safety Assessment and Risk Analysis; Safety Monitoring and Supervision; Emergency Management and Evacuation; Public Security; Occupational Health and Human Behavior; Numerical Simulation of Fire; Fire Experiment and Property Research; Smoke Control; Fire Control and Extinguishing; Fire Extinguishing Agent and Fire Equipment; Explosion Performance and Safety of Hazardous Materials; Blast Safety; Gas Explosion and Safety; Leakage of Combustible and Toxic Materials; Safety of Chemical Reaction Tank and Pressure Vessel; Performance and Process of Burning; Work Safety in Coal Mine; Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Mine; Gas and Dust Control in Coal Mine; Coal, Gas and Rock Burst; Ventilation; Bridge Safety Engineering; Dam Safety; Fatigue, Lifetime and Reliability; Traffic and Transportation Safety; Construction and Building Safety; Slope Stability; Safety of Tunnel and Metro Construction; Safety Management; and Miscellaneous. Many novel research results on safety science and technology achieved during the last few years are mentioned in the proceedings.

书籍目录

《PROGRESS IN SAFETY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ( PART A ) 》 SECTION ONE THEORIES AND METHODS OF SAFETY SCIENCE SECTION TWO SAFETY ASSESSMENT AND RISK ANALYSIS SECTION THREE SAFETY MONITORING AND SUPERVISION SECTION FOUR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND EVACUATION SECTION FIVE PUBLIC SECURITY SECTION SIX OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR SECTION SEVEN NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF FIRE SECTION EIGHT FIRE EXPERIMENT AND PROPERTY RESEARCH SECTION NINE SMOKE CONTROL SECTION TEN FIRE CONTROL AND EXTINGUISHING SECTION ELEVEN FIRE EXTINGUISHING AGENT AND FIRE EQUIPMENT SECTION THIRTEEN BLAST SAFETY SECTION FOURTEEN GAS EXPLOSION AND SAFETY SECTION FIFTEEN LEAKAGE OF COMBUSTIBLE AND TOXIC MATERIALS SECTION SIXTEEN SAFETY OF CHEMICAL REACTION TANK AND PRESSURE VESSEL 《PROGRESS IN SAFETY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ( PART B ) 》

## 章节摘录

插图：1. Introduction An emergency event is an incident or occurrence that requires an immediate response to bring the situation under control and restore normality, which can threaten the health or safety of people in the surrounding area and the society. Nowadays emergency events 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 one other new events. Subsequently the new events may also cause other new events, and so on. Therefore a series of sequential events occur, 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 an earthquake occurs, the earthquake is the original event which may induce the destruction of the dam. 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 researchers concentrated on the commonness of all this types of events. The commonness of emergency events may help people understand emergency events more sufficiently. Therefore, in this paper, we discuss the general characters of all the types of emergency events and describe the forms and characteristics of event chains based on the disaster theory[8-9].

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