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http://www.cenews.com.cn/xwzx2013/201710/t20171026_855419.html

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http://xh.xhby.net/mp3/pc/c/201710/18/c389662.html

http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2017-10/16/content_5232089.htm

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	1354-1013	8.502	1
	1540-9295	8.039	1
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	0043-1354	6.942	2
	0959-3780	6.327	2
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	0091-6765	7.816	8.443	1
	0926-3373	7.257	8.328	1
	2051-8153	5.896	5.896	1
	0160-4120	5.717	5.929	1
	0034-4257	5.681	5.881	1
	0043-1354	5.614	5.991	2
	0959-3780	5.589	5.679	2
	0013-936X	5.401	5.393	2
	0905-6947	4.479	4.330	2
	0048-9697	3.746	3.976	2
	0045-6535	3.512	3.698	2
	0167-8809	3.390	3.564	2

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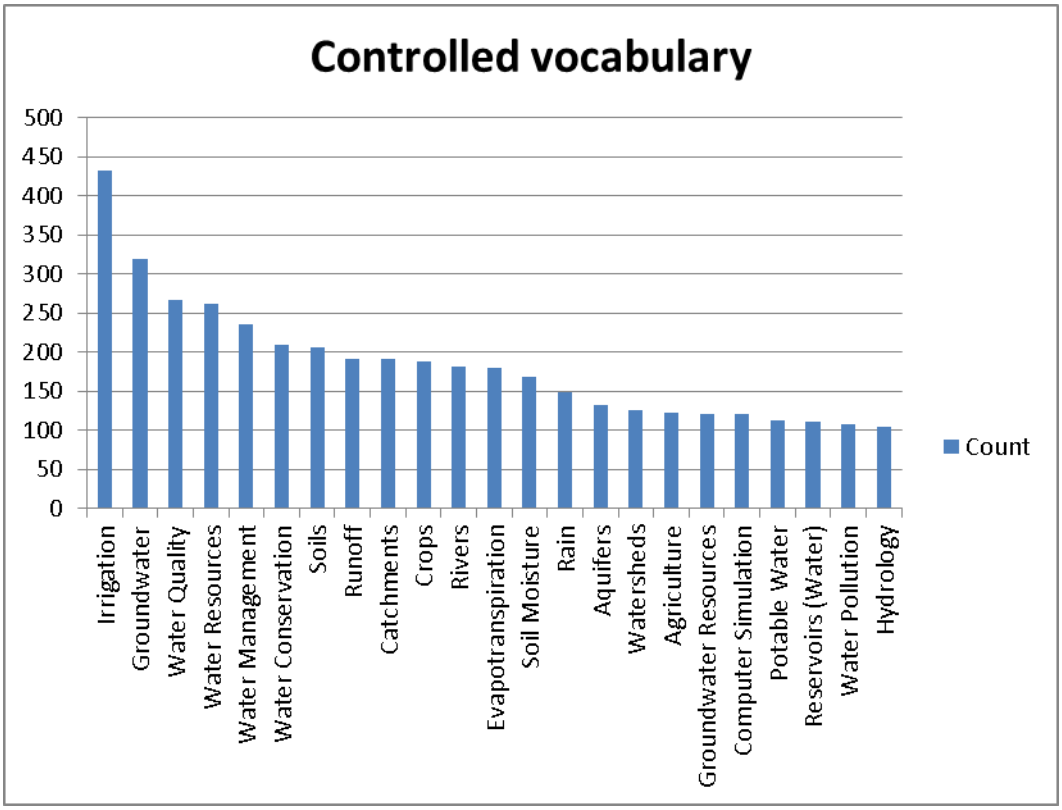

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Integrated hydraulic modelling of water supply and urban drainage networks for assessment of decentralized options

Water Science and Technology, v 70, n 11, p 1817-1824, 2014;
02731223;
10.2166/wst.2014.326;
IWA Publishing

The impact of climate change, water scarcity, land use change, population growth and also population shrinking can only be predict

Investigating transitions of centralized water infrastructure to decentralized solutions - An integrated approach

Procedia Engineering, v 70, p 1549-1557, 2014, 12th International Conference on Computing and Control for the Water Industry, CCWI 2013;

18777058;

10.1016/j.proeng.2014.02.171;

12th International Conference on Computing and Control for the Water Industry, CCWI 2013, September 2, 2013 - September 4, 2013;

Elsevier Ltd

The lifespan and therefore planning horizon of central organized water infrastructure can be up to 100years. The impact of climate change, water scarcity, land use change, population growth but also population shrinking can only be predicted for such a time horizon with uncertainties. One solution is to make centralized organized water infrastructure more flexible (i.e. implement decentralized measures). But these can cause severe impacts on existing centralized infrastructure. Low flow conditions in urban drainage systems can cause sediment deposition and for water supply systems water age problems may occur. This work focuses on city scale analysis for assessing the impact of such measures (i.e. transitions from centralized to decentralized solutions).

Dynamics in urban development, population growth and their influences on urban water infrastructure

Procedia Engineering, v 70, p 1147-1156, 2014, 12th International Conference on Computing and Control for the Water Industry, CCWI 2013;
18777058;
10.1016/j.proeng.2014.02.127;
12th International Conference on Computing and Control for the Water Industry, CCWI 2013, September 2, 2013 - September 4, 2013;
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For a comprehensive adaptation of urban water infrastructure to constantly changing and evolving systems a detailed simulation of the dynamics in city development is crucial. Several scenarios are developed within model boundaries to take a consequences of growth into account. For simulating the parceling of available areas and placement of buildings and population a programming toolbox (http://dynamind-toolbox.org) developed at the University of Innsbruck is used. Within this toolbox it is easy to set up a dynamic, cyclic process of automated city growth. Further the software enables for a later generation and adaptation of urban drainage systems and performance analysis. First results show that population data alone are not sufficient to describe the effects of city development on urban water infrastructure. For a comparison of the simulated urban development scenarios SWMM simulations are performed to show differences in runoff and flooding according to the developed areas. Results show that an increase of effective impervious area results in a twice as high increase in total flooding volume if no adaptation or extension of the sewer system takes place. The only slight increase in flooding junctions confirms the necessity for a thorough planning and adaptation of the drainage system.

Cascade vulnerability for risk analysis of water infrastructure

Water Science and Technology, v 64, n 9, p 1885-1891, 2011;
02731223;
10.2166/wst.2011.813;
IWA Publishing;

One of the major tasks in urban water management is failure-free operation for at least most of the time. Accordingly, the reliability of the network systems in urban water management has a crucial role. The failure of a component in these systems impacts potable water distribution and urban drainage. Therefore, water distribution and urban drainage systems are categorized as critical infrastructure. Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is likely to experience harm induced by perturbation or stress. However, for risk assessment, we usually assume that events and failures are singular and independent, i.e. several simultaneous events and cascading events are unconsidered. Although failures can be causally linked, a simultaneous consideration in risk analysis is hardly considered. To close this gap, this work introduces the term cascade vulnerability for water infrastructure. Cascade vulnerability accounts for cascading and simultaneous events. Following this definition, cascade risk maps are a merger of hazard and cascade vulnerability maps. In this work cascade vulnerability maps for water distribution systems and urban drainage systems based on the 'Achilles-Approach' are introduced and discussed. It is shown, that neglecting cascading effects results in significant underestimation of risk scenarios.

Integrated design and analysis of drainage systems, including sewers, treatment plant and receiving waters

Journal of Hydraulic Research/De Recherches Hydrauliques, v 34, n 6, p 815-826, 1996;

00221686;

Int Assoc for Hydraulic Research;

Integrated design of urban drainage systems aims on the abatement of water pollution in the receiving water. This paper outlines the basic approaches in order to formulate and assess appropriate water quality criteria. The analysis of a hypothetical system is performed by means of a deterministic model of the total system. It is shown that the discharges of both the sewer system and the treatment plant into the receiving water have to be taken into account for the assessment of water pollution.

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