

# The first Circular of ISFRMT 2010

2010'



## International Symposium on Flame-Retardant Materials & Technologies (ISFRMT 2010)

Sept.17-20, 2010, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

<http://chem.scu.edu.cn/ISFRMT2010>



Sichuan University



### Background

China has been one of the largest countries in the consumption of flame-retardant products. The various demands for new flame-retardant materials and technologies have promoted more and more scientists and engineers to participate in the relevant research and development activities. A number of flame retardants and flame-retardant technologies from different countries have been used by Chinese companies. 2010' International Symposium on Flame-Retardant Materials and Technologies (**ISFRMT 2010**), which is co-organized by China Flame Retardant Society and Sichuan University, will take place in **Chengdu, Sichuan** on **Sept. 17-20, 2010**, and provide an excellent forum for the introduction of new ideas, materials and technologies in flame retardancy for participants and a communication bridge between academia and industry. That is, ISFRMT 2010 will provide a unique opportunity to exchange information and to discuss the future perspectives of the cutting-edge academic research and the latest advances in industrial technologies in flame retardant fields.

During the conference, a small-scale exhibition is available. However, the space is limited, and will sell quickly as added bonus to exhibitors and participants alike. Just before the conference (on Sept.15-17, 2010), a large-scale exhibition, the **5th International New Flame-Retardant Technology and Flame-Retardant Material Industry Exhibition** will be held in Shanghai. More detailed information can be found from the website: <http://www.flameexpo.com/en/>.

Further, Expo 2010 Shanghai China, with a theme as "Better City, Better Life" representing the common wish of the whole humankind for better living in future urban environments, will be hosted in Shanghai from May 1 to Oct 31, 2010. Therefore, the participants can also visit Expo 2010 just before or after ISFRMT 2010, and take the occasion for China to bring the world at home, and for the world to feel at home in China.

Also, some excellent full-papers of this symposium will be selected by the International Advisory Board of ISFRMT 2010 to publish in *Polymers for Advanced Technologies* as a Special Issue.

Your submission of papers for ISFRMT2010 is welcome, and we are looking forward to meeting you in Chengdu.



### General Topics

The technical program will cover different topics, especially:

- ✧ Fire behaviors & flame retardant mechanism
- ✧ New flame retardants
- ✧ Flame-retardant fibers and textiles
- ✧ Flame-retardant plastics
- ✧ Flame-retardant elastomers and rubbers
- ✧ Flame-retardant coatings
- ✧ Nanocomposites in flame retardancy
- ✧ Toxicity and environmental aspects
- ✧ Consumer focus and industrial applications
- ✧ Standardization and regulation

### Symposium Chairman

Prof. **Yu-Zhong Wang** (Sichuan University)

### Organized by

- ✧ China Flame Retardant Society (CFRS)
- ✧ Center for Degradable and Flame-Retardant Polymeric Materials, Sichuan University
- ✧ National Engineering Laboratory of Eco-Friendly Polymeric Materials (Sichuan)
- ✧ Engineering Research Center of Eco-Friendly Polymer Materials, Ministry of Education

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## Important Dates

- Symposium website open: Dec. 1, 2009
- Abstract submission deadline: June 15, 2010
- Announcement of abstract acceptance: June 30, 2010
- Deadline for early reduced registration: July 15, 2010
- On-site registration: Sept 17(whole day), 2010
- Symposium sessions: Sept. 18-19, 2010
- Meeting of Organizing Committee Members: Sept. 20, 2010

## Registration Fees

Detailed information on registration procedures, accommodations, and scientific programs will be available in the second Circular.

	Before June 30, 2010	After July 1, 2010
<b>Regular Participant</b>	<b>400</b> US dollars	<b>600</b> US dollars
<b>Student</b>	<b>300</b> US dollars	<b>400</b> US dollars
<b>Accompanying Person</b>	<b>200</b> US dollars	<b>250</b> US dollars

**Notes:** 1) The registration fees for regular participants and students include the proceedings, attendance to all sessions of this conference and The Fifth China International Flame-Retarding Exhibition that will be held in Shanghai on Sept. 15-17, 2010, the conference coffee breaks, banquet, lunches and dinners during Sept.17-20.

2) The registration fees for accompanying persons include the conference banquet, lunches and dinners during Sept.17-20.

## Symposium Venue

**Chengdu** (Chinese: 成都) as the capital of **Sichuan** (Chinese: 四川, is a province in the west of the Southern Central Region of China), is one of the most important economic centers, transportation and communication hubs in South-western China.

More than four thousand years ago, the prehistorical Bronze Age culture of **Jinsha** (Chinese: 金沙) established itself in this region. The fertile Chengdu Plain, on which Chengdu is located, is called **Tian-Fu Zhi Guo** (Chinese: 天府之国) in Chinese, which literally means "**the Country of Heaven**", or more often translated as "**the Land of Abundance**". It was recently named China's 4th-most livable city by China Daily.

The city is a tourist destination renowned for its historical landmarks. The most famous ones in downtown Chengdu include the **Wu-Hou Temple** in memory of Zhuge Liang and **Du Fu Caotang**, which is the residence of a prestigious Chinese poet named Du Fu in the Tang Dynasty. Also there're many other historical spots such as **Qinyang Palace**, **Liu's Manor**, **Zhaojue and Wenshu Temples**, **Sanxing Dui Ancient City** and so on around Chengdu City. Also, Sichuan has 5 UNESCO World Heritage Sites nearby Chengdu,

including **Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area**, **Jiuzhai Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area**, **Mt. E'Mei Scenic Area** as well as **Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area**, **Mt. Qincheng** and the **Dujiang Yan Irrigation System**, and **Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries**. Thanks to the Chinese **sixth biggest airport (Shuangliu International)** and the **largest train-marshalling yard (Chengdu Railway Station)**, as well as numerous travelling coach stations, Chengdu as one of the most important transportation hub connects the border area of southwest China with the central. Tourists in Chengdu can find a convenient way to visit Tibetan area. **More details in the tourist destinations around Chengdu can be found in this Circular infra.**

More detailed information about Chengdu can be found from <http://www.chengdu.gov.cn/>.



Anshun Bridge, Chengdu, Sichuan



Wu-Hou Temple, Chengdu, Sichuan



Jin-Li Folkway Street, Chengdu, Sichuan

## About the organizers

**China Flame Retardant Society (CFRS)** was founded in 1987. It has more than 700 group members. CFRS organizes a national symposium on flame retardancy every year, and more and more (at least 300) participants from both research institutions and industry attended the symposiums in recent years.

**Sichuan University (SCU)**, as a national key university, is one of the biggest and earliest universities in China. It has a total staff of 11,357,

among whom 1323 are professors, 2192 associate professors, and has more than 65 thousand full-time students. SCU has the strongest discipline of Polymeric Materials in China. Some relevant national research institutions such as State Key Laboratory of Polymer Materials Engineering, National Engineering Laboratory of Eco-friendly Materials and National Engineering Research Center for Biomaterials, are set up in SCU. The Center for Degradable and Flame-Retardant Polymeric Materials of Sichuan University, which has a biggest flame retardant research group in China, has become an Engineering Research Center of the Ministry of Education of China and a National Engineering Laboratory. The center is well experienced in organizing international conferences and can ensure all logistics for this conference.



Chun-Xi Pedestrian Street, Chengdu, Sichuan



Jin-Hua Gallery, Chengdu, Sichuan



Broad & Narrow Lane, Chengdu, Sichuan

## Contact Information

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**The ABSTRACT Template and PRE-REGISTRATION FORM are available from the symposium website.**

<http://chem.scu.edu.cn/ISFRMT2010>



## 📌 Tour in Sichuan

### 📌 Introduction of Sichuan

**Sichuan (Chinese: 四川)**, is a province in the west of the Southern Central Region of China. Sichuan was the cradle of unique local civilizations, which can be dated back to at least the fifteenth century BC (coinciding with the later years of Shang Dynasty). Beginning from the ninth century BC, Shu (today Chengdu) and Ba (today Chongqing City) emerged as cultural and administrative centers where two rival kingdoms were established.

Sichuan has 5 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including **Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area**, **Jiuzhai Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area**, **Mt. E'Mei Scenic Area** as well as **Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area**, **Mt. Qincheng** and the **Dujiang Yan Irrigation System**, and **Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries**. Colorful natural scenes, memorable historic remains and ethnic manners in Sichuan attract much attention from the native and foreign tourists.

Also, the Sichuanese are very proud of their cuisine, known as one of the Four Great Traditions of Chinese cuisine, which now is famous all over the world. Sichuan cuisine is of "one dish, one shape, hundreds of dishes, hundreds of tastes", as the saying goes, to describe its acclaimed diversity. The most prominent traits of Sichuanese cuisine are described by four words: spicy, hot, fresh and fragrant.



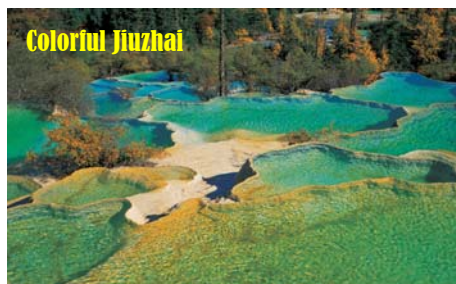
### 📌 Jiuzhai Valley

**Jiuzhai Valley (Chinese: 九寨沟)**, known in English as the "Valley of Nine Villages", lies at the southern end of the Minshan mountain range, 330 km north of the provincial capital of Chengdu. It is known for its many multi-level waterfalls and colorful lakes, and was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 1992.

The valley covers 720 km<sup>2</sup>, with buffer zones covering an additional 600 km<sup>2</sup>. Its elevation, depending on the area considered, ranges from 1,998 to 2,140 m (at the mouth of Shuzheng Gully) to 4,558 - 4,764 m (on Mount Ganzigonggai at the

top of Zechawa Gully). Jiuzhai valley is composed of three valleys arranged in a Y shape. The Rize and Zechawa valleys flow from the south and meet at the centre of the site where they form the Shuzheng valley, flowing north to the mouth of the valley. The mountainous watersheds of these gullies are lined with 55 km of roads for shuttle buses, as well as boardwalks and small pavilions. The boardwalks are typically located on the opposite side of the lakes from the road, shielding them from disturbance by passing buses.

Most visitors will first take the shuttle bus to the end of Rize and/or Shuzheng gully, then make their way back downhill by foot on the boardwalks, taking the bus instead when the next site is too distant.



### 📌 Mount E'Mei

**Mt. E'Mei (Chinese: 峨眉山)** is a mountain in Sichuan province of Western China. At 3,099 m (10,167 ft), Mt. E'Mei is the highest of the Four Sacred Buddhist Mountains of China. The patron bodhisattva of E'Mei is **Samantabhadra**, known in Chinese as Puxian (**Chinese: 普贤菩萨**). 16th and 17th century sources allude to the practice of martial arts in the monasteries of Mt. E'Mei made the earliest extant reference to the Shaolin Monastery as Chinese boxing's place of origin.

Mt. E'Mei was made a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 1996. Great spectacles of Mt. E'Mei include the **Sunrise** and **Clouds Sea** seen from the **Golden Summit** of the mountain. The sunrise is very varied, but optimally begins with the ground and sky being in the same dark purple, soon showing rosy clouds, followed by a bright purple arc and then a semicircle where the sun is coming up. The Clouds Sea includes several cloud phenomena, e.g. clouds appearing in the sky above, in addition to the regular clouds beneath.



### 📌 Dujiang Yan Irrigation System

**Dujiang Yan (Chinese: 都江堰)** is an irrigation infra-structure built in **256 BC** during the Warring States Period of China by the Kingdom of Qin. It is located in the Min River (岷江) in Sichuan Province, near the capital Chengdu. It is still in use today and still irrigates over 5,300 square kilometers of land in the region.

Today, Dujiang Yan has become a major tourist attraction. It is also the admiration of scientists around the world, because it has one ingenious feature. Unlike contemporary dams where the water is blocked with a huge wall, Dujiang Yan still lets water go through naturally. Modern dams do not let fish go through very well, since each dam is a wall and the water levels are different. In 2000, Dujiang Yan became a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.



### 📌 Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding

**Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding (Chinese: 成都大熊猫繁育研究基地)**, or simply Panda Base, is a non-profit research and



# The first Circular of ISFRMT 2010

breeding facility for giant pandas and other rare animals. Chengdu Panda Base was founded in 1987. It started with 6 giant pandas that were rescued from the wild. By 2007, it has had 110 panda births, and the captive panda population has grown to 62.

The stated goal of the Panda Base is to "be a world-class research facility, conservation education center, and international educational tourism destination." As a famous sightseeing destination and a window to the wild, we improved our service facilities for tourists. Our efforts have made the Panda Base attractive to foreign and domestic audiences. We will fully use the resource of our endangered animals to strengthen conservation education to the public, and develop the Panda Base to be a unique educational tourism destination.

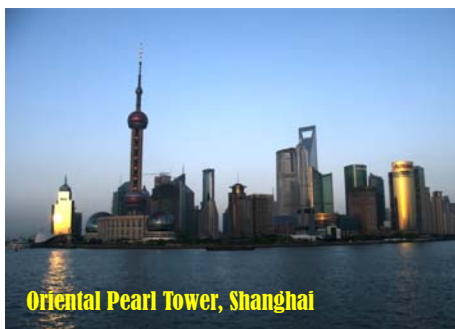


## Shanghai Expo 2010

### Introduction of Shanghai

**Shanghai (Chinese: 上海)** is the largest city in China, and one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world. Located on China's central eastern coast at the mouth of the Yangtze River, the city is administered as a municipality of the People's Republic of China with province-level status. Thanks to its favourable port location and as one of the cities opened to foreign trade, the city flourished as a center of commerce between east and west, and became a multinational hub of finance and business since the 1930s. Economic reforms in 1990 resulted in intense development and financing in Shanghai, and in 2005 Shanghai became the world's largest cargo port. The city is a tourist destination renowned for its historical landmarks such as the Bund and City God Temple, its modern and ever-expanding Pudong skyline including the Oriental Pearl Tower, and its new reputation as a cosmopolitan center of culture and design.

Today, Shanghai is the largest center of commerce and finance in mainland China, and has been described as the "showpiece" of the world's fastest-growing major economy. More detailed information about Shanghai can be found in <http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/>.



Oriental Pearl Tower, Shanghai



The Bund, Shanghai



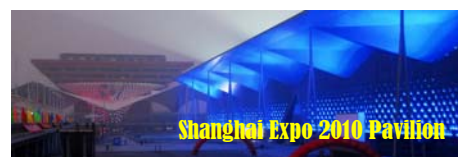
City God Temple, Shanghai

### Expo 2010 Shanghai

**Expo 2010 (Chinese: 2010 上海世界博览会)** will be held in **Shanghai, China** from **May 1 to Oct 31, 2010** and is a scheduled World Expo in the grand tradition of international fairs and expositions. By dedicating a 5.28 square-kilometer area along both sides of the Huangpu River at the core of the city to exhibitions, events and forums, Shanghai hopes to build a powerful and lasting pilot example of sustainable and harmonious urban living. The theme of the exposition as **"Better City, Better Life"**, not only represents the common wish of the whole humankind for better living in future urban environments, also signifies Shanghai's new status in the 21st century as a major economic and cultural center of China. It is expected to generate the largest number of visitors in the history of the world's fairs in terms of gross numbers.

Therefore, the participants can also visit Expo 2010 just before or after ISFRMT 2010, and take the occasion for China to bring the world at home, and for the world to feel at home in China.

More detailed information can be found in <http://en.expo2010.cn/>.



Shanghai Expo 2010 Pavilion

