

Wanfang Data Updates

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01- Status of Resource Development

(1) China Online Journals

Number of journal titles – Increase from July 2025 to July 2026

Entire database: 3.98%

Humanities & Social Sciences: 9.60%

01- Status of Resource Development

(2) China Dissertations

Number of full-text records – Increase from July 2025 to July 2026

Entire database: 8.64%

Humanities & Social Sciences: 6.43%

01- Status of Resource Development

(3) China Conference Proceedings

Number of full-text records – Increase from July 2025 to July 2026

Entire database: 2.13%

Humanities & Social Sciences: 5.62%

01- Status of Resource Development

(4) New China Local Gazetteers

Volume of e-books - Increase from July 2025 to July 2026

Entire database: 7.42%

(5) China Laws and Regulations

Number of full-text records – Increase from July 2025 to July 2026

Entire database: 4.72%

02- New China Local Gazetteers

Providing comprehensive and authoritative local information services for academic research and decision-making support

- **Unique resources**
- **As of July 2026, over 71,000 volumes of special e-books compiled after 1949 are accessible online**
- **Covering all levels of provinces, cities, counties, townships, and villages across the country**
- **Covering natural, economic, cultural, political, and other fields**

02- New China Local Gazetteers

Providing comprehensive and authoritative local information services for academic research and decision-making support

- Authoritative and Reliable Sources

The legitimate source and fine data processing granularity ensure the accuracy and correctness of every piece of information.

- Wide Application Scenarios

Providing key historical evidence for interdisciplinary research in geography, economics, sociology, etc.

02- New China Local Gazetteers

(1) Classification navigation for precise positioning

Quickly identifying target areas and fields through navigation at the provincial, municipal, and county levels, as well as 7 major categories.



02- New China Local Gazetteers

(2) Efficient search through multi-dimensional retrieval

Supporting one box, advanced, and in-book searches to accurately locate paragraphs in books.



The screenshot displays the Wanfang Data search interface for 'New China Local Gazetteers'. The top navigation bar includes the 'Wanfang Data' logo, a search input field containing '填海', and three search buttons: '检索志书' (Search Gazetteers), '检索条目' (Search Entries), and '高级检索' (Advanced Search). Below the search bar, there are several filters for '填海' (Reclamation), including '填海造地', '填海工程', '填海造田', '填海造陆', '填海围堤', '填海造地工程', and '填海区'.

The main content area shows a list of search results. On the left, there is a sidebar for '地区分布' (Regional Distribution) with a list of provinces and their corresponding counts: 福建省 (271), 山东省 (243), 广东省 (233), 浙江省 (160), 辽宁省 (136), 山西省 (103), 江苏省 (70), 河北省 (68), and 云南省 (60).

The search results list includes the following entries:

- 01 天津站内全国最大的穹顶油画—精卫填海** (New Gazetteer). Source: 河北区志. Publication Year: 2003. Buttons: 阅读 (Read), 下载 (Download).
- 02 “精卫填海”发鸠山** (New Gazetteer). Source: 晋城历史文化丛书 山河锦绣. Publication Year: 2010. In-book search results: 3. Buttons: 阅读 (Read), 下载 (Download).
- 03 第三节 填海施工** (New Gazetteer). Source: 中国建筑工程（澳门）有限公司志 1980-1995. Publication Year: 2002. In-book search results: 4. Buttons: 阅读 (Read), 下载 (Download).
- 04 澳门国际机场航站区开山填海造地工程** (New Gazetteer). Source: 中国建筑工程（澳门）有限公司志 1980-1995. Publication Year: 2002. Buttons: 阅读 (Read), 下载 (Download).

02- New China Local Gazetteers

(3) Flexible reading and utilization

Supporting reading the entire book in its original form and reading individual paragraphs, allowing for online browsing, zooming, and downloading to meet the needs of different research scenarios.

中国建筑工程（澳门）有限公司志 1980-1995

内容时限：1980-1995 编纂单位：《中国建筑工程（澳门）...》 出版单位：中国建筑工业出版社

首页 新方志 旧方志 地图找志 万方数据(国... | 登录

请输入检索词

153 /261 GO

单页显示 双页显示

第一章 科技管理

第二章 土木工程技术

第一节 顶管施工

第二节 海底油管拖管施工

第三节 填海施工

第四节 码头施工

第三章 基础工程施工技术

第四章 房屋工程技术

第五章 获奖工程项目

管理部门极为慎重；
顶管轴线偏差小于100mm，满足了钢管安装的要求，达到了国内、外先进水平；
顶进速度正常时最高达8.3m/台班，达到了德国与日本的先进水平。

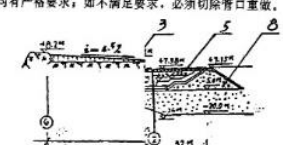
第二节 海底油管拖管施工

一、工程概况

澳门国际机场供油系统海底油管位于路环岛新九澳油库与机场之间，此处海域水面宽484m，最大水深15.5m，海底油管全长580m，直径Φ219.1mm，壁厚12.7mm，其中海底埋设部分长361.2m，埋深6.5m。

海底油管穿越处的地形、地质条件较为复杂。路环侧基岩高出海床表面，伸入海中80多米，且自然地面与枯水位高差有7m之多。机场侧向海中60m范围内，填有每块重达10T的大量预制混凝土勾缝体及2m多厚的大石块。二者之间为3~40m厚的淤泥质粘土层，海底油管即埋置于淤泥层中。因此，油管管线的立面布置呈U字型，海底油管两端由海底直立伸出海面，爬上水平桁架后向两岸登陆（见附图2-2-1）。

热后进行氩弧焊封底，电弧焊盖面，100%×射线无损探伤，100%拍片等工序。焊接时全用定位焊，每个接头均在焊接坑中进行俯焊、立焊和仰焊。焊缝搭接长度，咬边深度，堆积高度和平直度均有严格要求，如不满足要求，必须切除管口重做。



海底油管的防腐措施亦非常特殊，内外防腐均按美国标准进行。内防腐用美国MRL-SPD-C4556E环氧树脂；外防腐用煤焦油沥青底漆，外包三道沥青漆，间夹三道加强玻璃纤维布，最外层再喷涂一道55mm厚的钢筋铁屑重混凝土配重层；管段接头采用美国M30B冷胶带包裹，外包钢壳、钢管，内灌热沥青玛蹄脂；沿管线每24m间距还要安装一道手推式铝合金阳极块。

海底油管跨越的海峡两岸施工条件受限。机场侧不允许布置施工场地，而路环侧的施工场地又十分狭窄，且与水面有7m多的高差，因此必须采用沿斜坡滑道分段焊接、分段发送的方法，将长390m（包括14m高、成93°弯头的立管）、重90T的海底油管从陆上一次拖运过海。采用这种方法必须解决下列问题：

油管入海前的高差突变，入海后的防冲、防扭、防弯曲、防沉降、防漂浮折断以及防立管弯头推致等必须有万无一失、安全可靠的技术措施；

油管推送时的船只编队、航速、航向、变换以及来往船舶的导航，均须与港务、航运、码头、厂商等单位协调、统一交叉作业时间，还需选择三天以上的潮位、流速、风力。

03- AI-Enhanced Retrieval

An "intelligent accelerator" for document processing



(1) Natural Language Interaction

Users can enter natural language directly into the search bar, eliminating the need to worry about constructing complex search queries when looking for articles.

03- AI-Enhanced Retrieval

(2) Precise Parsing and Optimization

Automatically recognize your intent, intelligently parse it into search expressions, and achieve precise matching.

Example

Question in natural language:

What are the quantitative research articles related to artificial intelligence?

vs.

Complex Boolean query :

全部:(人工智能 OR "Artificial Intelligence") AND 全部:(量化 OR "Quantify").

The system summarizes the core concepts of an academic paper within seconds, and extracts literature information based on large language models and generates structured abstracts.

+Automatic Zoom

1of 8

面向人工智能系统的跨层级安全漏洞分析
与量化建模

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2. 北京理工大学 机电学院, 北京 100081)

摘要: 针对人工智能(AI)系统因高复杂性及跨层耦合性而产生的安全威胁,提出一种跨层级安全漏洞的量化分析方法。该方法构建一个涵盖硬件、网络、基础软件、数据、模型算法、智能体与应用层的七层技术架构,并融合漏洞库数据库系统识别各层级弱点,建立一个含威胁传导概率模型(TCPM)、风险扩散速度模型(RDIM)和防御成本效益模型(DCEM)构成的耦合建模体系。该体系分别用于量化威胁在层间的传播概率、评估风险沿攻击链的扩散速度,以及测算不同防御措施的成本效益。对1841个AI相关漏洞的分析表明,中高危漏洞占比达65.2%,以载体设备容器工具包(CVE-2024-0132)漏洞为例的案例验证显示:该漏洞从基础软件层向上传导的概率均超过0.9%;远逐层放大后,应用层的最终风险值达到0.922,属严重风险;在3种防御措施中,针对源头的容器补丁升级成本效益比最高,为0.052。结论表明,该模型体系能够有效揭示AI系统中的风险放大效应及关键防御节点,为制定精准、经济的安全防护策略提供了定量决策依据。

关键词: 人工智能安全; 分层架构; 跨层级威胁; 风险传导; 量化建模; 风险评估

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Cross-Layer Security Vulnerability Analysis and Quantitative Modeling for Artificial Intelligence Systems

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Abstract: To address the security threats arising from the high complexity and cross-layer coupling of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems, a quantitative analysis method for cross-layer security vulnerabilities is proposed. This method constructs a seven-layer technical architecture covering hardware, network, basic software, data, model algorithms, intelligent bodies, and application layers. It integrates vulnerability databases and system identification to analyze weaknesses across layers, establishing a coupled modeling framework consisting of Threat Conduction Probability Model (TCPM), Risk Diffusion Velocity Model (RDIM), and Defense Cost-Benefit Model (DCEM). The framework is used to quantify threat propagation probabilities between layers, evaluate risk diffusion along attack chains, and calculate the cost-benefit of different defense measures. Analysis of 1841 AI-related vulnerabilities shows that medium-to-high severity vulnerabilities account for 65.2%. Taking CVE-2024-0132 as an example, case validation indicates that the probability of this vulnerability propagating upwards from the basic software layer exceeds 0.9. After significant amplification across layers, the final risk value at the application layer reaches 0.922, classified as severe risk. Among three defense measures, patching containers at the source layer yields the highest cost-benefit ratio of 0.052. The conclusion demonstrates that the model effectively reveals risk amplification effects and key defense nodes in AI systems, providing quantitative decision-making support for precise and economical security protection strategies.

研究问题

人工智能系统因高复杂性及跨层耦合性导致安全威胁呈现跨层级传导与链式放大特征,现有研究缺乏系统性刻画并量化评估AI系统跨层级风险的分析框架,导致防护策略制定依赖定性经验,难以优化资源配置。

研究现状

宏观层面有微软AI安全框架和NIST AI RMF,但侧重管理流程,缺乏技术栈内部度量分析;传统安全领域的攻击图和FAIR方法难以刻画AI特有的概率性影响与非线性风险放大;微观层面针对对抗样本等单点防御研究深入,但忽略底层基础设施漏洞向上渗透的风险。现有研究缺乏连接宏观与微观的量化建模桥梁。

研究目的

阅读全文

AI伴读

AI对话

AI建造

章节速读

思维导图

文献脉络

引文网络

相关内容

04- Wanfang International Website

(<https://globe.wanfangdata.com.hk/app/knowledge>)

(1) Multilingual Adaptation

Supports page language switching to English, Chinese, Japanese or Korean by clicking on the language option in the upper right corner of the webpage.



04- Wanfang International Website

(2) Automatic Machine Translation

- Chinese full-text articles can be translated into English.
- After translation, English full-text articles can be downloaded.

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美国松口原因剖析:债务危机下的战略退却及中美经贸博弈新态势

10.3969/j.issn.1009-6043.2026.03.018

[View Full Text](#) [Download](#) [Machine Translation](#) [Machine Translation \(Comparison Reading\)](#) [发现资源](#)

Summary :

通过从宏观经济分析框架出发,深入剖析了当前中美经济关系的关键性调整.基于白宫官方内阁会议实录,该实录揭示了特朗普政府的战略意向.进一步分析了美国松口背后的原因,包括贸易政策目标的初步达成、美债市场流动性危机及其引发的连锁反应,以及美元、美股、美债三杀风险对美国形成的倒逼态势.此外,还探讨了中美双方在当前博弈中的策略选择及市场影响,为理解全球经贸秩序重构进程中的权力博弈提供了新视角.

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6043.2026.03.018

keyword: 中美经贸博弈 债务危机 战略退却 美债市场 贸易政策

04- Wanfang International Website

(3) Paragraph comparison reading mode

- The paragraphs of a Chinese article may be translated into English, Japanese, Korean or Russian.
- The bilingual full-text article can be downloaded.

2. 国际市场的反应

2. Reaction of the international market

面对美国的贸易政策,主要贸易伙伴纷纷采取了反制措施。这不仅没有改善美国的贸易逆差状况,反而加剧了国际贸易环境的紧张氛围。此外,随着全球供应链的深入发展,各国之间的经济联系日益紧密。美国的贸易政策不仅影响了直接贸易伙伴,还通过供应链传导机制对全球经济产生了广泛影响。许多国家和地区开始寻求多元化的贸易伙伴,以减少对美国市场的依赖,并加强区域经济一体化合作。例如,欧洲、亚洲和拉美的一些国家加强了彼此之间的贸易协定谈判,以共同应对美国的贸易保护主义政策。同时,一些国家还通过提高国内产业的自给率和加强科技创新,来提升自身的贸易竞争力。这些反应进一步凸显了全球化背景下各国经济相互依存的程度,以及贸易保护主义政策可能带来的反噬效应。

Faced with U.S. trade policies, major trading partners have adopted countermeasures. This has not improved the U.S. trade deficit but instead intensified tensions in the international trade environment. Moreover, with the deepening development of global supply chains, economic ties between countries have become increasingly close. U.S. trade policies have not only affected direct trading partners but also exerted widespread impacts on the global economy through supply chain transmission mechanisms.

Thank you !

For any questions, please contact:

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