

<<结构工程最新进展>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

The objective of the symposium (YRGS2010) is to provide a forum for young experts from research and practicing engineering communities working in structural engineering and construction to present their latest development , to exchange the information , to discuss the current problems and address the future challenges in structural engineering. This symposium is also aiming to establish a collaborative network for researchers and engineers in structural engineering within Asia-Pacific area. The present proceedings contain the technical papers that were presented during the 2nd Asia-Pacific Young Researchers and Graduates Symposium that was held in Zhejiang University , P. R. China , 27-28 March 2010. We hope you will find the papers in this proceedings interesting and inspiring.

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书籍目录

NOVEL CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS RESEARCH AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST
RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN TOMOGRAPHY TECHNIQUES FOR NONDESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION OF
CONCRETE
INVESTIGATION OF AS-BUILT VIBRATION SERVICEABILITY OF LONGSPAN FLOOR BY
FIELD MEASUREMENT UNDER HUMAN-INDUCED EXCITATION
EXPERIMENTAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDIES OF A FULL-SCALE POSTTENSIONED PRECAST RCS FRAME UNDER
EARTHQUAKE
SOME RECENT RESEARCH ON FRP COMPOSITES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF
CONCRETE STRUCTURES UNDER NORMAL AND EXTREME LOADING ACTION
ANALYSIS OF STABILITY CRITERIA OF PIN-JOINTED BARS MECHANISMS
BUCKLING RESPONSE OF SUBMARINE PIPELINES UNDER COMBINED TENSION AND BENDING
ON-SITE PERMEABILITY TEST OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE CONTAINMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS
ACTIVE VIBRATION CONTROL OF BUILDING STRUCTURES USING LATTICE PATTERN CONTROL BASED ON
LEARNING ALGORITHM
ENGINEERING PROPERTIES AND DURABILITY OF HIGH PERFORMANCE RICE HUSK ASH CONCRETE
THREE-DIMENSIONAL SEISMIC TOMOGRAPHY WITH TETRAHEDRA ELEMENT ON ISOPARAMETRIC MAPPING
SEISMIC RESISTANCE OF RC BENT CAPS IN ELEVATED MASS TRANSIT STRUCTURES
GD-EE-BASED STOCHASTIC OPTIMAL CONTROL OF HYSTERETIC STRUC- TURES
SEISMIC VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT THROUGH EXPLICIT CONSID-ERATION OF UNCERTAINTIES IN STRUCTURAL CAPACITIES AND STRUCTURAL DEMANDS
MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF THE RUST BASED ON OEDOMETER TEST AND HERTZ' CONTACT THEORY
FIRST-ORDER ELASTIC-PLASTIC ANALYSIS OF MULTISTORY BUILDING FRAMES BY NUMERICAL MODELING
ELECTROCHEMICAL REALKALISATION TREATMENT USING IMPRESSED CURRENT FOR THE REPAIR OF CARBPNATED REINFORCED CONCRETE-2.5 YEARS
DURABILITY
NONLINEARITY IDENTIFICATION FOR A FRAME MODEL STRUCTURE WITH MR DAMPERS UNDER LIMITED EXCITATIONS
CONDITION MONITORING AND RETROFITTING STRATEGIES OF DAQING DONGFENG UNDERGROUND COMMERCIAL SQUARE STRUCTURE
SUBJECT TO SOIL-GROUNDWATER-FOUNDATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS
Chunwei ZHANG , Yongchang GENG , Weisong WU , Xu ZHAO , Hai GAO , Guangchen GAO , Yanqun GAO , Ruifeng HE , Yingchao WANG and Jianghua BAO
INVESTIGATION ON THE AERODYNAMIC STABILITY OF LONG-SPAN SUSPENSION BRIDGES WITH 3D CABLE SYSTEM
CORROSION OF MORTAR BY SULFURIC ACID—EXPERIMENT AND THE ORETIC ANALYSIS
DETERMINATION OF ENERGY-BASED FRACTURE PARAMETERS OF CONCRETE UNDER COMPACT TENSIONS
SOME KEY ISSUES ON STRAIN SIGNAL MEASUREMENTS OF HIGH-SPEED IMPACT TEST: PRELIMINARY RESULTS AND PHENOMENON INTERPRETATIONS

章节摘录

With the same set of waveforms, travel time data was extracted and the travel time tomography reconstruction was performed by another available algorithm. The calculated velocity and attenuation tomograms are presented in Figure 7, expressed as the percentage of the reference value. Under optimized contour level setting, it was noticed that the attenuation distribution provided a higher contrast to indicate anomaly, while the velocity change was less indicative. It is to be noted however, that the contour level was not the same for both tomograms. By examining the calculated value for each cell, it was found that in the case for cell no. 8 which contained anomaly, its velocity has decreased 45%; whereas the attenuation factor has marked a drastic drop of 99.8% compared to that of the homogeneous concrete. It was also noted that for some of the homogeneous cells, the discrepancy of velocity results was far less remarkable than the attenuation factor, particularly cells no. 3, 4, 6 and 7. Due to the fact that concrete is a type of composite material, the discrepancy in attenuation factor could be attributed to scattering of ultrasonic energy by the concrete matrix itself, which could vary due to local distribution state of aggregates and pores. Nevertheless, with the current findings, attenuation factor can be justified as a more sensitive parameter towards the existence of anomaly compared to velocity. To reduce result discrepancy and improve the reliability of attenuation tomography reconstruction, it would be essential to collect as many observed data as possible during measurement, thus bring forth issues pertaining to optimum combination of mesh discretization, mesh size, amount of observed data etc. to be attended as further study.

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