

<<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.

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 GDEE-BASED STOCHASTIC OPTIMAL CONTROL OF HYSTERETIC
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 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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