2017 年长安大学
SSCI、CPCI-S、CPCI-SSH 论文统计

长安大学图书馆学科服务工作组

2018 年 6 月

一、SSCI

表 1　2015-2017 年按第一作者被 SSCI 收录论文的数量

发表年份	发文量	占近 3 年发文总量的百分比
2015	7	12.5%
2016	13	23.2%
2017	36	64.3%
合计	56	100%

不区分第一作者和第二作者进行统计，长安大学 2017 年被 SSCI 数据库收录的论文有 53 篇，其中第一作者机构为长安大学的有 36 篇,相比较 2015 年和 2016 年来说，数量有一定程度的增长。

表 2　2017 年按第一作者 SSCI 发表论文来源期刊

来源期刊	发文数量	影响因子	占 2017 年总发文量的百分比
SUSTAINABILITY	7	1.789	19.44%
TRAFFIC INJURY	4	1.290	11.11%
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLLUTION RESEARCH	2	2.741	5.56%
JOURNAL OF ADVANCED TRANSPORTATION	2	1.813	5.56%
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC	2	2.101	5.56%
EURASIA JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION	1	0.720	2.78%
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLLUTION	1	2.741	2.78%
OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1	1.779	2.78%
MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES FOR GLOBAL CHANGE	1	2.216	2.78%
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PATTERN RECOGNITION AND ARTIFICIALINTELLIGENCE	1	0.994	2.78%
OPEN HOUSE INTERNATIONAL	1	0.095	2.78%
TRANSPORTATION	1	3.805	2.78%

RESEARCH PART C-EMERGING			
INDUSTRIAL MARKETING MANAGEMENT	1	1.820	2.78%
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART F-TRAFFIC PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIOUR	1	1.473	2.78%
JOURNAL OF VISUAL COMMUNICATION AND IMAGE REPRESENTATION	1	2.164	2.78%
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND ERGONOMICS	1	0.069	2.78%
IET INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT Systems	1	1.194	2.78%
POLISH JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	1	0.793	2.78%
AGRO FOOD INDUSTRY HI-TECH	1	0.299	2.78%
TRANSPORTMETRICA A-TRANSPORT SCIENCE	1	2.033	2.78%
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING	1	1.949	2.78%
COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND NEUROSCIENCE	1	1.215	2.78%
ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION	1	2.070	2.78%
JOURNAL OF AIR TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT	1	0. 931	2.78%

表 3　2017 年我校发表 SSCI 论文的研究方向

研究方向	论文数量	占 2017 年总发文量的百分比
Environmental Sciences & Ecology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	2	5.56%
Education & Educational Research	1	2.78%
Environmental Sciences & Ecology	5	13.89%
Operations Research & Management Science	1	2.78%
Science & Technology - Other Topics; Environmental Sciences & Ecology	7	19.44%

Computer Science	1	2.78%
Architecture; Environmental Sciences & Ecology; Urban Studies	1	2.78%
Communication	2	5.56%
Psychology; Transportation	1	2.78%
Business & Economics	1	2.78%
Transportation	4	11.11%
Engineering; Transportation	2	5.56%
Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Food Science & Technology	1	2.78%
Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Transportation	4	11.11%
Computer Science; Engineering; Operations Research & Management Science	1	2.78%
Mathematical & Computational Biology; Neurosciences & Neurology	1	2.78%
Engineering; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Social Sciences - Other Topics; Transportation	1	2.78%

表 4　2017 年长安大学发表 SSCI 论文数量前 5 位的期刊

来源期刊	发文数量	2017 年影响因子
SUSTAINABILITY	7	1.789
TRAFFIC INJURY PREVENTION	4	1.290
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLLUTION RESEARCH	2	2.741
JOURNAL OF ADVANCED TRANSPORTATION	2	1.813
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH	2	2.101

2017 年，长安大学发表 SSCI 论文数量最多的期刊是《SUSTAINABILITY》，共计 7 篇，占总发文量的 19.4%，其 2017 年的影响因子是 1.789。

表 5 按学院发表 SSCI 论文统计表

学院	发文数量	被引总次数
经管学院	17	9
公路学院	9	4
建筑学院	2	0
汽车学院	2	0
外语学院	1	0
信息学院	1	0

材料学院	1	0
工程机械学院	3	1

由表 5 可知，2017 年发表 SSCI 论文最多的学院为经管学院，有 17 篇，其次是公路学院，有 9 篇。

表 6 发表 2 篇以上 SSCI 的作者及学院分布

姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman	经济与管理学院	4	8
张静晓	经济与管理学院	3	0
白礼彪	经济与管理学院	2	0
袁长伟	经济与管理学院	2	0
杜强	经济与管理学院	2	1
李多	公路学院	2	0

由表 6 可知，发表 SSCI 2 篇以上的作者基本分布在经济与管理学院。

对各学院 SSCI 论文第一作者发文统计如下：

表 7 经济与管理学院 SSCI 发文量统计表

序号	姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
1	Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman	经济与管理学院	4	8
2	张静晓	经济与管理学院	3	0
3	杜强	经济与管理学院	2	1
4	白礼彪	经济与管理学院	2	0
5	袁长伟	经济与管理学院	2	0
6	晏文隽	经济与管理学院	1	0
7	沈宇为	经济与管理学院	1	0
8	Han, Yanhu	经济与管理学院	1	0
9	杨炜	经济与管理学院	1	0

表 8 公路学院 SSCI 发文量统计表

序号	姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
1	李多	公路学院	2	0
2	王元庆	公路学院	1	2
3	高亚楠	公路学院	1	0
4	梁国华	公路学院	1	0
5	邓亚娟	公路学院	1	0
6	王永岗	公路学院	1	1
7	秦帆	公路学院	1	0
8	闫颖	公路学院	1	1

表 9 建筑学院 SSCI 发文量统计表

序号	姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
1	余侃华	建筑学院	1	0
2	刘丽丽	建筑学院	1	0

表 10 汽车学院 SSCI 发文量统计表

序号	姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
1	吴玲	汽车学院	1	0
2	马壮林	汽车学院	1	0

表 11 工程机械学院 SSCI 发文量统计表

序号	姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
1	王刚锋	工程机械学院	1	1
2	朱斌	工程机械学院	1	0
3	杨延璞	工程机械学院	1	0

表 12 其它学院 SSCI 发文量统计表

序号	姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
1	何献忠	外语学院	1	0
2	Yuan, Shaoxin	信息学院	1	0
3	魏莘欣	材料学院	1	0

二、CPCI-SSH

表 13 2015-2017 年按第一作者 CPCI-SSH 发文情况统计

发表年份	发文量	占近 3 年发文总量的百分比
2015	**22**	**44.9%**
2016	**17**	**34.7%**
2017	**10**	**20.4%**
总计	**49**	**100%**

长安大学 2017 年第一作者机构为长安大学的 CPCI-SSH 有 10 篇,相比较 2015 年和 2016 年来说，数量有一定程度的减少。

表 14 长安大学 2017 年 CPCI-SSH 发文情况统计

姓名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
王蒂	公路学院	2	0

王婷	公路学院	1	0
Song, Yu Pin	公路学院	1	0
王元庆	公路学院	1	0
Chen, Shi-Bin	工程机械学院	1	0
Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman	经管学院	1	0
焦萍	经管学院	1	0
Sui, Yudian	汽车学院	1	0
Huang Mei	汽车学院	1	0

表 15　2017 年我校发表 CPCI-SSH 论文的研究方向

研究方向	发文数量	占 2017 年总发文量百分比
Computer Science; Social Sciences - Other Topics	3	0.3
Transportation	2	0.2
Arts & Humanities - Other Topics; Social Sciences - Other Topics	1	0.1
Business & Economics; Public Administration	1	0.1
Education & Educational Research	1	0.1
Social Sciences - Other Topics	1	0.1
Science & Technology - Other Topics; Engineering	1	0.1

表 16 长安大学 2017 年 CPCI-SSH 按学院发文情况统计

学院	发文量	被引总次数
公路学院	5	0
汽车学院	2	0
经管学院	2	0
工程机械学院	1	0

由表 16 可知，2017 年 CPCI-SSH 发表文章数量最多的学院为公路学院。

三、CPCI-S

表 17　2015-2017 年按第一作者 CPCI-S 发文情况统计

发表年份	发文量	占近 3 年发文总量的百分比
2015	139	27.86%
2016	256	51.30%
2017	104	20.84%

总计	499	100%

长安大学 2017 年第一作者机构为长安大学的 CPCI-S 有 104 篇,相比较 2015 年和 2016 年来说，数量有一定程度的减少。

表 18 长安大学 2017 年 CPCI-S 按学院发文情况统计

学院	发文量	被引总次数
公路学院	36	0
地球科学与资源学院	3	0
电控学院	12	0
环境科学与工程学院	1	0
工程机械学院	9	0
经管学院	2	0
汽车学院	8	0
建筑工程学院	2	0
材料学院	1	0
信息工程学院	16	0
理学院	2	0
地质工程与测绘学院	10	0
其它	2	0

由表 18 可知，2017 年 CPCI-S 发表文章数量前 3 名的学院分别为公路学院、信息工程学院及电控学院，占总发文量的比例分别为 34.6%、15.4%及 11.5%。

表 19 2017 年我校发表 CPCI-S 论文的研究方向

研究方向	发文数量	占 2017 年总发文量百分比
Automation & Control Systems; Engineering	9	8.65%
Automation & Control Systems; Engineering; Telecommunications	8	7.69%
Automation & Control Systems; Computer Science; Engineering; Robotics	3	2.88%
Automation & Control Systems; Transportation	1	0.96%
Automation & Control Systems; Engineering; Materials Science	2	1.92%
Computer Science	6	5.77%
Computer Science; Engineering	7	6.73%

Computer Science; Engineering; Medical Informatics	1	0.96%
Computer Science; Social Sciences - Other Topics	3	2.88%
Computer Science; Transportation	4	3.85%
Computer Science; Operations Research & Management Science	1	0.96%
Computer Science; Imaging Science & Photographic Technology	2	1.92%
Construction & Building Technology; Engineering	4	3.85%
Computer Science; Engineering; Transportation	1	0.96%
Energy & Fuels	1	0.96%
Energy & Fuels; Engineering; Materials Science	5	4.81%
Energy & Fuels; Engineering; Materials Science; Physics	2	1.92%
Energy & Fuels; Environmental Sciences & Ecology	1	0.96%
Energy & Fuels; Materials Science	1	0.96%
Engineering	15	14.42%
Engineering; Environmental Sciences & Ecology	2	1.92%
Engineering; Materials Science	3	2.88%
Engineering; Mechanics; Materials Science	2	1.92%
Engineering; Transportation	1	0.96%
Geology; Remote Sensing	2	1.92%
Materials Science	1	0.96%
Mathematics	1	0.96%
Optics	3	2.88%
Physics	5	4.81%
Science & Technology - Other Topics; Energy & Fuels	1	0.96%
Science & Technology - Other Topics; Energy & Fuels; Engineering	2	1.92%
Science & Technology - Other Topics; Engineering	1	0.96%
Science & Technology - Other Topics; Physics	1	0.96%
Transportation	2	1.92%

2017 年，CPCI-S 的发文研究方向主要为 Engineering 工程类。

对 2017 年各学院 CPCI-S 论文第一作者发文统计如下：

表 20 公路学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
梁子君	公路学院	1	0
杜秦文	公路学院	2	0
李宁	公路学院	1	0
Qiu, Youqiang	公路学院	1	0
李光玲	公路学院	1	0
Juan, Su	公路学院	1	0
王蒂	公路学院	2	0

Song, Yu Pin	公路学院	1	0
张超	公路学院	1	0
王卫山	公路学院	1	0
Zhang, Yu-min	公路学院	1	0
Qiu, Junling	公路学院	1	0
Li, Shuang	公路学院	1	0
Zhou, Xiaodong	公路学院	1	0
Wang, He	公路学院	1	0
栾娟	公路学院	1	0
Ren, Le-ping	公路学院	1	0
姜飞	公路学院	1	0
Li, Yanhui	公路学院	1	0
Xin, Yun-xiao	公路学院	1	0
Li, Shanqiang	公路学院	2	0
王元庆	公路学院	1	0
朱浩	公路学院	1	0
王春生	公路学院	1	0
楼灿洪	公路学院	1	0
陈明	公路学院	1	0
Huang, X. Y	公路学院	1	0
Chang, Yan-ting	公路学院	1	0
彭挺	公路学院	1	0
肖亚军	公路学院	1	0
梁子君	公路学院	1	0
周雪艳	公路学院	1	0
肖栋	公路学院	1	0

表 21　地球科学与资源学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
杨丽萍	地球科学与资源学院	1	0
Lin, Jingyu	地球科学与资源学院	1	0
Song Yan-Jun	地球科学与资源学院	1	0

表 22 电子与控制学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Zhu, Rixing	电子与控制学院	1	0
BaiTianyu	电子与控制学院	1	0
王萍	电子与控制学院	1	0
Saad, Muhammad	电子与控制学院	1	0
许宏科	电子与控制学院	3	0
叶珍	电子与控制学院	2	0

张凯	电子与控制学院	1	0
Ma, Danping	电子与控制学院	1	0
Yi, Meng	电子与控制学院	1	0

表 23　环境科学与工程学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Ma, Zhi-yuan	环境科学与工程学院	1	0

表 24　工程机械学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Duan Xiao-fei	工程机械学院	1	0
刘鑫	工程机械学院	1	0
Li, Jianliang	工程机械学院	2	0
张富强	工程机械学院	1	0
Zhang, Zeyu	工程机械学院	1	0
Chen, Shi-Bin	工程机械学院	1	0
叶敏	工程机械学院	2	0

表 25　经管学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Jiao, Ping	经管学院	1	0
丁程	经管学院	1	0

表 26 汽车学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
李耀华	汽车学院	2	0
Gao, Nao	汽车学院	1	0
高扬	汽车学院	1	0
Sun, Jian	汽车学院	1	0
Huang Mei	汽车学院	1	0
Zhang, Lingchao	汽车学院	1	0
Liang, Xiaojuan	汽车学院	1	0

表 27 信息工程学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
安毅生	信息工程学院	1	0
郭晨	信息工程学院	2	0
Wu, Qiong	信息工程学院	1	0
He, Jie	信息工程学院	2	0
Zhao, Huai-Xin	信息工程学院	1	0
陈婷	信息工程学院	1	0
Ma, Junyan	信息工程学院	1	0

Ma, La'ning	信息工程学院	1	0
Yang, Xiaojun	信息工程学院	1	0
曹霆	信息工程学院	1	0
王峰萍	信息工程学院	1	0
Hao, Ruru	信息工程学院	1	0
Zhang, Changli	信息工程学院	1	0
Kang Jun-min	信息工程学院	1	0

表 28　建筑工程学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Zhu, Jian	建筑工程学院	2	0

表 29　材料学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Ning, Shi	材料学院	1	0

表 30　理学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
王勋涛	理学院	1	0
尹冠生	理学院	1	0

表 31　地质工程与测绘学院 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Wang, Xiaolei	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0
Yang Honglei	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0
Jia, Song	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0
Gao Yuting	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0
Zhao, Chaoying	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0
李鹏	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0
Sui, Lichun	地质工程与测绘学院	2	0
吴凯	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0
高茹茹	地质工程与测绘学院	1	0

表 33　未确认二级单位 CPCI-S 发文量统计表

姓　名	所属学院	发文数量	被引次数
Yang, Yuguo		1	0
Sun, Gangchen		1	0

附 录

A．SSCI

经管学院

第 1 条，共 17 条

标题: Using Grey Relational Analysis to Evaluate Energy Consumption, CO2 Emissions and Growth Patterns in China's Provincial Transportation Sectors

作者: Yuan, CW (Yuan, Changwei); Wu, DY (Wu, Dayong); Liu, HC (Liu, Hongchao)

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH 卷: 14 期: 12 文献号: 1536 DOI: 10.3390/ijerph14121536 出版年: DEC 2017

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0

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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 4

使用次数 (2013 年至今): 4

引用的参考文献数: 35

摘要: The transportation sector is a complex system. Collecting transportation activity and the associated emissions data is extremely expensive and time-consuming. Grey Relational Analysis provides a viable alternative to overcome data insufficiency and gives insights for decision makers into such a complex system. In this paper, we achieved three major goals: (i) we explored the inter-relationships among transportation development, energy consumption and CO2 emissions for 30 provincial units in China; (ii) we identified the transportation development mode for each individual province; and (iii) we revealed policy implications regarding the sustainable transportation development at the provincial level. We can classify the 30 provinces into eight development modes according to the calculated Grey Relational Grades. Results also indicated that energy consumption has the largest influence on CO2 emission changes. Lastly, sustainable transportation policies were discussed at the province level according to the level of economy, urbanization and transportation energy structure.

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KeyWords Plus: CARBON-DIOXIDE EMISSIONS; TAIWAN

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第 2 条，共 17 条

标题: Analysis and Potential Application of the Maturity of Growth Management in the Developing Construction Industry of a Province of China: A Case Study
作者: Zhang, JX (Zhang, Jingxiao); Li, H (Li, Hui); Wang, SHM (Wang, Steve Hsueh-Ming)
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摘要: Construction industry is one of the major drivers of the economic sustainability of China's provinces. An investigation of the status of the construction industry in China is needed to find out its maturity and health. The results of this investigation may help China define the impact factors required in order to promote the growth level of its construction industry. This research assesses the growth level of the construction industry in Shaanxi Province, China. This study utilizes both the original average score method and the newer entropy method to analyze the growth level of the construction industry based on its growth management model and growth drivers. An empirical survey of this research includes 123 construction companies in Shaanxi Province. The results show that the entropy method is better than the average score method to use when analyzing the maturity status of a local industry for future development. The maturity level of Shaanxi's construction industry lies on the second tier in a four-tier ranking system. The advanced professional skills of project management are critically needed for future growth. Brand building is the most important factor needed to drive up Shaanxi's construction industry. Standardization, knowledge management through lessons learned, and cost management for budget control by using information systems are required for Shaanxi's construction project management. The Excellent Project Management Model of China is often used in Chinese project knowledge management. After maturity analysis, China's local industries would be able to develop a sustainable strategy for optimizing their outcomes by removing the hurdles preventing future growth.
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作者关键词: China's construction industry; maturity; economic sustainability; Excellent Project

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第 3 条，共 17 条

标题: Travel and tourism competitiveness index: The impact of air transportation, railways transportation, travel and transport services on international inbound and outbound tourism
作者: Khan, SAR (Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman); Dong, QL (Dong Qianli); Wei, SB (Wei SongBo); Zaman, K (Zaman, Khalid); Zhang, Y (Zhang, Yu)
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摘要: The objective of the study is to examine the impact of air transportation, railways transportation, travel and transport services on international inbound and outbound tourism in a panel of 19 tourists - oriented countries, over a period of 1990-2014. By applying principal component analysis, the study constructs travel and tourism competitiveness index for inbound and outbound tourism. The main constructs of inbound tourism index include international tourists' arrival, tourism receipts, receipts of passengers' transports items and travel items while the constructs of the outbound index include international tourists' departure, tourism expenditures, and expenditures for passengers transport and travel items. The result of panel Fully Modified OLS (FMOLS) regression shows that the presence of air transportation, railways transportation, and trade openness positively affect inbound tourism index, while travel and transport services

negatively affect tourism competitiveness index. The causality results confirm the bidirectional relationship between inbound tourism, air transportation, railways passengers carried, trade openness and travel and transport services, while there is a unidirectional causality running from inbound index to railway goods transported, from air transport freight to trade factor, and from travel services to air transport freight. Outbound tourism index confirmed the bidirectional causality relationship with air transportation, railways transportation, and travel and transport services, while the causality running from outbound index to trade factor, from air transport passenger carried to travel services, and from railway goods transported to trade and transport services, which support the unidirectional causality relationship between them. The variance decomposition results show that air transportation freight is the contributor that largely influences inbound-outbound tourism, while railways passengers carried and trade openness has the least share to influence inbound and outbound tourism index for the next 10-year period. The impulse response function indicates that air transportation, railways transportation, trade openness and travel services will positively impact on inbound truism while travel and transport services will positively affect outbound tourism for the next 10-year period. The study concludes with the importance of transportation sector that deem desirable to promote tourism worldwide. The concentration of different modes of transportation including air transportation, railways transportation, and travel and transport system would helpful to advance international tourism.

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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Air transportation; Railways transportation; Travel services; Transport services; International tourism; Panel fixed effect
KeyWords Plus: HIGH-SPEED RAIL; ECONOMIC-DEVELOPMENT; ENERGY-CONSUMPTION; CAUSALITY; DEMAND; GROWTH; POLICY; CHINA; AUSTRALIA; ARRIVALS

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第 4 条，共 17 条

标题: Impact of green supply chain management practices on firms' performance: an empirical study from the perspective of Pakistan
作者: Khan, SAR (Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman); Dong, QL (Dong Qianli)
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摘要: This article investigates the impact of five determinants of the green supply chain practices on organizational performance in the context of Pakistan manufacturing firms. A sample of 218 firms was collected from the manufacturing industry. The green supply chain practices were measured through five independent variables including green manufacturing, green purchasing, green information systems, cooperation with customers, and eco-design. By using exploratory factor and simultaneous regression analysis, the results indicate that except green purchasing, rests of the four independent variables have been found statistically significant to predict organizational performance. However, the eco-design of green practices followed by green information systems has revealed the greatest impact on organizational performance. Therefore, the managers of the manufacturing firms should not only implement eco-design in their supply chain but also concentrate on proper monitoring and implementation of green information systems to increase their firms' performance. A main contribution of this research from theoretical side is that it is possible to notice a negative effect of "green purchasing" towards organizational performance particularly in the scenario of Pakistan manufacturing industry. Another valuable result is that green purchasing is an important antecedent of firms economic performance in the US manufacturing firms (Green et al. 2012), although not significantly related to organizational performance in our study. In addition, we also discussed research limitations, areas for future research, and implications for practitioners.
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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Green supply chain management; Organizational performance; Greenmanufacturing; Cooperation with customers; Eco-design; Green purchasing
KeyWords Plus: ENVIRONMENTAL-MANAGEMENT; ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE; COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE; MANUFACTURING FIRMS; REVERSE LOGISTICS; SUSTAINABILITY; INDUSTRY; INNOVATION; QUALITY; DETERMINANTS
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标题: Influencing Factors and Approaches of Public Capital Income under the Guidance Fund Mode
作者: Yan, WJ (Yan, Wenjun); Xu, XQ (Xu, Xiaoqing); Guo, JE (Guo, Ju-E)
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摘要: In order to drive private capital to participate in venture capital investment, public capital takes equity as the incentive, to give private capital profit transfer and compensation when making profits and losses respectively. This form has option characteristics, which make the public capital's income change along with the project value, equity stake negotiation during making profits and losses, and shown its uncertainty. In order to reveal the public capital income and its influencing factors under the guidance fund mode, this paper established the public capital income model under the guidance fund mode, estimated the real option value of the public capital income under the guidance fund mode, and reach a conclusion that when the invested project makes profits, public capital income is only affected by the profit transfer equity share proportion, and if the profit transfer equity is higher, the public capital income will be less; when the invested project suffers losses, public capital income is only affected by the compensation proportion, and if the compensation proportion is higher, the public capital income will be less. When the invested project makes profits, and public capital transferred equity stake proportion is less than compensated equity stake proportion, then the income public capital get will always higher than that under making losses condition; and when the invested project makes profits, and the public capital equity stake transferred profit is more than compensated equity stake proportion, the public capital income will be higher than that in making losses condition only when the invested project value is higher than a certain threshold value; and when the invested project suffers losses, and the public capital transferred profit is more than compensated proportion, the income that public capital get will be higher than that in making profit condition only when invested project value is

higher than another threshold value. Finally, this paper will further verify this conclusion according to related numerical simulation.
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作者关键词: private capital; guidance fund; profit transfer; compensation proportion; public capital
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标题: Does national scale economic and environmental indicators spur logistics performance? Evidence from UK
作者: Khan, SAR (Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman); Dong, QL (Dong Qianli)
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摘要: The aim of this study is to examine the association between national economic and environmental indicators with green logistics performance in a time series data of UK since 1981 to 2016. The research used autoregressive distributed lag method to understand the long-run and short-run relationships of national scale economic (foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, per capita income) and environmental indicators (total greenhouse gases, fossil fuel, and renewable energy) on green logistics. In the short run, the research findings indicate that the green logistics

and renewable energy have positive relationship, while fossil fuel is negatively correlated with green logistics operations. On the other hand, in the long run, the results show that FDI inflows, renewable energy sources, and per capita income have statistically significant and positive association with green logistics activities, while foreign investments attracted by environmental friendly policies and practices adopted in global logistics operations, which not only increase the environmental sustainability but also enhance economic activities with greater export opportunities in the region.

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作者关键词: Foreign direct investment inflows; Total greenhouse gases; Green logistics performance; Renewable energy sources

KeyWords Plus: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT; GREEN LOGISTICS; CO2 EMISSIONS; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; AUTOMOBILE-INDUSTRY; ENERGY-CONSUMPTION; FIRMS PERFORMANCE; RENEWABLE ENERGY; GROWTH EVIDENCE; SOUTH-KOREA

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第 7 条，共 17 条

标题: Revisiting prospect theory and the newsvendor problem

作者: Shen, YW (Shen, Yuwei); Zhao, XB (Zhao, Xiaobo); Xie, JX (Xie, Jinxing)

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摘要: Many experimental studies have demonstrated that human decision-makers exhibit the pull-to-center effect in newsvendor decision. It has been shown in the literature that prospect theory with a decision dependent reference point can predict the pull-to-center effect for the newsvendor problem by assuming a uniform distribution of demand. In this paper, we prove this

result for a general case: prospect theory with a decision-independent reference point can predict the pull-to-center effect for the newsvendor problem with a general distribution of demand. (C) 2017 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
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第 8 条，共 17 条

标题: Assessment of SIP Buildings for Sustainable Development in Rural China Using AHP-Grey Correlation Analysis
作者: Bai, LB (Bai, Libiao); Wang, HL (Wang, Hailing); Shi, CM (Shi, Chunming); Du, Q (Du, Qiang); Li, Y (Li, Yi)
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摘要: Traditional rural residential construction has the problems of high energy consumption and severe pollution. In general, with sustainable development in the construction industry, rural residential construction should be aimed towards low energy consumption and low carbon emissions. To help achieve this objective, in this paper, we evaluated four different possible building structures using AHP-Grey Correlation Analysis, which consists of the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and the Grey Correlation Analysis. The four structures included the

traditional and currently widely used brick and concrete structure, as well as structure insulated panels (SIPs). Comparing the performances of economic benefit and carbon emission, the conclusion that SIPs have the best overall performance can be obtained, providing a reference to help builders choose the most appropriate building structure in rural China.

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作者关键词: SIPs; rural residence; low-carbon building; sustainable development
KeyWords Plus: CARBON-DIOXIDE EMISSION; ENERGY-CONSUMPTION; SELECTION; ENVIRONMENT; URBAN
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第 9 条，共 17 条

标题: A Market Equilibrium Supply Chain Model for Supporting Self-Manufacturing or Outsourcing Decisions in Prefabricated Construction

作者: Han, YH (Han, Yanhu); Skibniewski, MJ (Skibniewski, Miroslaw J.); Wang, LF (Wang, Lufan)

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摘 要: Prefabricated construction is a sustainable alternative to traditional on-site construction methods. However, many challenges still exist in the prefabricated construction process. For example, self-manufacturing or outsourcing decisions are vital to the industrial structure and organization of the prefabricated construction industry, and the company's production and operation decision-making. This paper considers a prefabricated construction supply chain, which is composed of one upstream component manufacturing company and two downstream contractors. The large contractor can get the precast component through self-manufacturing or outsourcing, while the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) contractor can only buy components from the component manufacturer. A comprehensive game model (Cournot-Stackelberg model) under different decisions, that is, component self-manufacturing or outsourcing, was established. By solving the profit functions of different companies in the prefabricated construction supply chain, the equilibrium solutions of output, price and profit can be achieved. These solutions of equilibrium indicate the optimal decision on the production and operation, and the profit's boundary conditions. After assuming relevant parameters, the profit levels of the companies in the supply chain are analyzed via a dynamic simulation in the changing process of prefabricated construction market size under different behavioral decisions. The conclusions are as follows: (1) the profit levels of all supply chain enterprises and the whole supply chain are increasing with an increase of market size; (2) the downstream contractors and the whole supply chain have a higher profit level under the component self-manufacturing decision, however, on the contrary, the upstream component suppliers get a higher profit level under the component outsourcing decision; (3) the equilibrium output of the SME contractor is reduced under the outsourcing decision of the large contractor, and the SME contractor is at a disadvantage in market competition, which is particularlyfull of risk when the market size is not big enough, but higher profit level can be expected as the market size increases. According to the results of the game-theoreticanalysis and the numerical simulation, managerial implications are put forward from the angles of extensive publicity, mandatory implementation, strengthening industrial chain integration, and intensifying component factory guidance to promote the development of prefabricated construction. Finally, the main problems which need to be studied further in the future are presented.

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作 者 关 键 词: prefabricated construction; supply chain; market equilibrium; self-manufacturing decision; outsourcing decision

KeyWords Plus: GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS; MANAGEMENT; OPTIMIZATION; PROJECTS; SYSTEMS; CHINA

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标题: Spatial-Temporal Modeling for Regional Economic Development: A Quantitative Analysis with Panel Data from Western China

作者: Zhang, JX (Zhang, Jingxiao); Liu, QL (Liu, Qiaoling); Wang, C (Wang, Chao); Li, H (Li, Hui)

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摘要: The objective of this research is to analyze regional economic difference and explore the influencing factors, which would eventually provide an effective foundation to narrow the regional economic differences. In this paper, a new regional economic difference model is established considering the interactions between the spatial weight and human capital and foreign direct investment (FDI). With the panel data from twelve western provinces in China, the empirical research is conducted by adopting feasible generalized least squares (FGLS) fixed effects model. The preliminary results show that: (1) the spatial spillover effect of human capital and FDI is significant to the formation of regional economic difference; and (2) the total capital formation, government expenditure, FDI, human capital and patent application authorization are positively correlated with GDP growth per capita, while the number of medical institutions is negatively correlated with GDP growth per capita. In addition, the robust test is carried out for validation by using the filter variable method, spatial lag model and spatial error model. The robustness test results show that the results of the FGLS fixed effects model are validated by the filter variable method. The other two robust test results show that: (1) the total capital formation and the fixed asset investment is of 99.9% significance, which represents that they play a key role in the formation of economic development difference; and (2) the coefficients' symbols of the other variables are consistent with the FGLS fixed effect model but a little different on the significances, which enhance the effectiveness of the proposed regional economic difference model.

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第 11 条，共 17 条

标题: Different roles of control mechanisms in buyer-supplier conflict: An empirical study from China
作者: Yang, W (Yang, Wei); Gao, Y (Gao, Yu); Li, Y (Li, Yao); Shen, H (Shen, Hao); Zheng, SY (Zheng, Songyue)
来源出版物: INDUSTRIAL MARKETING MANAGEMENT 卷: 65 页: 144-156 DOI: 10.1016/j.indmarman.2017.04.002 出版年: AUG 2017
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摘要: Using transaction cost economics and contemporary insights from the literature on relationship contracts as a base, this paper focuses on how control mechanisms (contracts and trust) affect relationship conflicts in buyer supplier relationships, and investigates the moderating effects of environmental uncertainty. Based on a sample of 162 Chinese buyers, this paper shows that

contracts have a U-shaped effect on destructive conflict and an inverted U-shaped effect on constructive conflict, while trust has a negative effect on destructive conflict and a positive effect on constructive conflict. In addition, environmental uncertainty strengthens the U-shaped effect of contracts on destructive conflict, but weakens the inverted U-shaped effect of contracts on destructive conflict and strengthens the effect of trust on both types of relationship conflict. Our findings reveal the "double-edged sword" nature of contracts, especially the "dark side", and highlight the importance of trust in buyer-supplier relationships in contexts of environmental uncertainty. These findings also have important implications for buyer-supplier relationship management research and managerial practices, particularly in regard to governance structure and conflict management in dynamic contexts.

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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Contract; Trust; Constructive conflict; Destructive conflict; Buyer-supplier relationship
KeyWords Plus: INTERNATIONAL JOINT VENTURES; FORMAL CONTRACTS; DARK-SIDE; ORGANIZATIONAL RESEARCH; INNOVATION PERFORMANCE; BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS; RELATIONAL MECHANISMS; ALLIANCE PERFORMANCE; SELLER RELATIONSHIPS; STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

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第 12 条，共 17 条

标题: Positioning and Priorities of Growth Management in Construction Industrialization: Chinese Firm-Level Empirical Research
作者: Zhang, JX (Zhang, Jingxiao); Xie, HY (Xie, Haiyan); Li, H (Li, Hui)

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摘要: The purpose of this research is to quantitatively evaluate the growth phase, position, and priorities of the industrialization policy management of the construction industry at firm level. The goal is to integrate quantitative dynamics into the policy-making process for sustainable policy development in future China. This research proposes an integrated framework, including growth management model and industrial policy evaluation method, to identify the challenges of construction industrialization and policy management. The research applies the mixed system method, which includes entropy method and average score method, to analyze the growth stage and major impact indexes targeting 327 survey samples. The empirical results show that the proposed conceptual framework and policy evaluation method could effectively determine the growth position and directions of the construction industrialization. For verification purpose, the study uses the local industry data from Shaanxi Province, China. The calculation results substantiate that the construction industry is in the middle section of the third growth phase. The comparison of the results from statistical methods shows that the local construction industry still needs substantial effort in policy management to improve its sustainable industrialization level. As countermeasures, the policy priorities should concentrate on: (1) enhancing effective cooperation among universities, research institutions and enterprises; (2) improving actions towards technology transfer into productivity; and (3) encouraging market acceptance of construction industrialization. This research complements the existing literature of policy evaluation of construction industrialization. Moreover, it provides theoretical and operational steps on industry policy evaluation and growth management framework, with accurate and ample data analysis on firm-level survey. Researchers and policy makers can use this research for further extensions of policy management for construction industrialization.

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作者关键词: sustainable position; construction industry; industrial policy assessment; growth management model; industrialization
KeyWords Plus: SUPPLY CHAIN; DEMAND-SIDE; GREEN BIM; INDUSTRY; PROJECTS; POLICY; SUSTAINABILITY; MODEL; INNOVATION; BUSINESS

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第 13 条，共 17 条

标题: A Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation Model for Sustainability Risk Evaluation of PPP Projects
作者: Bai, LB (Bai, Libiao); Li, Y (Li, Yi); Du, Q (Du, Qiang); Xu, YD (Xu, Yadan)
来源出版物: SUSTAINABILITY 卷: 9 期: 10 文献号: 1890 DOI: 10.3390/su9101890
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摘要: Evaluating the sustainability risk level of public-private partnership (PPP) projects can reduce project risk incidents and achieve the sustainable development of the organization. However, the existing studies about PPP projects risk management mainly focus on exploring the impact of financial and revenue risks but ignore the sustainability risks, causing the concept of sustainability to be missing while evaluating the risk level of PPP projects. To evaluate the sustainability risk level and achieve the most important objective of providing a reference for the public and private sectors when making decisions on PPP project management, this paper constructs a factor system of sustainability risk of PPP projects based on an extensive literature review and develops a mathematical model based on the methods of fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model (FCEM) and failure mode, effects and criticality analysis (FMECA) for evaluating the sustainability risk level of PPP projects. In addition, this paper conducts computational experiment based on a questionnaire survey to verify the effectiveness and feasibility of this proposed model. The results suggest that this model is reasonable for evaluating the sustainability risk level of PPP projects. To our knowledge, this paper is the first study to evaluate the sustainability risk of PPP projects, which would not only enrich the theories of project risk management, but also serve as a reference for the public and private sectors for the sustainable planning and development.
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作者关键词: sustainability risk evaluation; factor system; FCEM; FMECA; PPP
KeyWords Plus: PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS; SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT; CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS; INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS; PERFORMANCE; ALLOCATION; MECHANISM; FRAMEWORK; OPTION; HEALTH
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第 14 条，共 17 条

标题: The Energy Rebound Effect for the Construction Industry: Empirical Evidence from China
作者: Du, Q (Du, Qiang); Li, Y (Li, Yi); Bai, LB (Bai, Libiao)
来源出版物: SUSTAINABILITY 卷: 9 期: 5 文献号: 803 DOI: 10.3390/su9050803 出版年: MAY 2017
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摘要: As the largest energy consumer and carbon emitter, China has made substantial efforts to improve energy efficiency to save energy, while the energy rebound effect mitigates its effectiveness. This paper is based on the logical relationship among capital input, technical change, economic growth, and energy consumption, adapting an alternative estimation model to estimate the energy rebound effect for the construction industry in China. Empirical results reveal that the average energy rebound effect for the construction industry in China was about 59.5% during the period of 1990-2014. It is indicated that the energy rebound effect does exist in China's construction industry and it presents a fluctuating declining trend. This indicates that approximately half of the potential energy saving by technical change is achieved. It could be

concluded that proper energy pricing reforms and energy taxes should be implemented to promote sustainable development in the construction industry for China's government.
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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: construction industry; energy rebound effect; sustainability; Solow residual; ridge regression
KeyWords Plus: EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT; SUBSIDIES REFORM; OPPORTUNITIES; CONSUMPTION; ECONOMY; MODEL
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第 15 条，共 17 条

标题: Modeling and Analyzing Taxi Congestion Premium in Congested Cities
作者: Yuan, CW (Yuan, Changwei); Wu, DY (Wu, Dayong); Wei, DL (Wei, Dali); Liu, HC (Liu, Hongchao)
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摘要: Traffic congestion is a significant problem in many major cities. Getting stuck in traffic, the mileage per unit time that a taxicab travels will decline significantly. Congestion premium (or so-called low-speed fare) has become an increasingly important income source for taxi drivers.

However, the impact of congestion premium on the taxicab market is not widely understood yet. In particular, modeling and analyzing of the taxi fare structure with congestion premium are extremely limited. In this paper, we developed a taxi price equilibrium model, in which the adjustment mechanism of congestion premium on optimizing the taxi driver's income, balancing the supply and demand, and eventually improving the level of service in the whole taxicab market was investigated. In the final part, we provided a case study to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed model. The results indicated that the current taxi fare scheme in Beijing is suboptimal, since the gain from the raise of congestion premium cannot compensate for the loss from the demand reduction. Conversely, the optimal fare scheme suggested by our model can effectively reduce the excessive demand and reach the supply-demand equilibrium, while keeping the stability of the driver's income to the maximum extent.

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语种: English

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: NETWORK MODEL; SERVICES; DEMAND; COMPETITION; INDUSTRY

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第 16 条，共 17 条

标题: Environmental logistics performance indicators affecting per capita income and sectoral growth: evidence from a panel of selected global ranked logistics countries

作者: Khan, SAR (Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman); Dong, QL (Dong Qianli); Wei, SB (Wei SongBo); Zaman, K (Zaman, Khalid); Zhang, Y (Zhang, Yu)

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摘要: The objective of the study is to examine the long-run and causal relationship between environmental logistics performance indicators (ELPI) and growth-specific factors in a panel of 15 selected global ranked logistics countries over a period of 2007-2015. This study is exclusive as we utilized a number of LPI factors including logistics performance, logistics competence, and logistics infrastructure with mediation of sustainable factors, i.e., carbon dioxide (CO2), fossil fuel, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in a region. The results show that the per capita income, industry, manufacturing, and service share to GDP is affected by CO2 emissions and GHG emissions. Logistics competence and infrastructure promote economic growth and sectoral value added, while energy demand and FDI inflows both are prerequisite for sustainable agriculture in a region. The causal relationships confirm that more energy demand results in an increase in economic growth, industry value added, and the service sector (i.e., feedback hypothesis), while the sustainable supply chain system improves energy demand, FDI inflows, economic growth, and sectoral growth (i.e., conservation hypothesis) in a panel of countries.
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PubMed ID: 27785719
语种: English
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作者关键词: Environmental logistics performance indicators; Carbon dioxide emissions; Fossil fuel energy consumption; GHG emissions; Per capita income; Sectoral growth; FDI inflows; Energy demand; Panel GMM estimator
KeyWords Plus: FOREIGN DIRECT-INVESTMENT; RENEWABLE ENERGY-CONSUMPTION; ECONOMIC-GROWTH; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; CO2 EMISSIONS; GREEN LOGISTICS; MANAGEMENT; OPERATIONS; MODEL; TRANSPORT
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标题: Spatiotemporal Characteristics and Influencing Factors of China's Construction Industry Carbon Intensity
作者: Du, Q (Du, Qiang); Wu, M (Wu, Min); Wang, N (Wang, Ning); Bai, LB (Bai, Libiao)
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摘要: Climate change continuously threatens sustainable development. As the largest energy consumer and carbon emitter in the world, China is facing increasing pressure to cut carbon emissions. Based on Moran's index I and geographically weighted regression, this paper investigates the spatiotemporal characteristics and the dominating factors of China's province-level carbon intensity in the construction industry from 2005 to 2014, which is aimed at providing a scientific basis for government while implementing a regional-oriented carbon emissions reduction strategy. The empirical results are shown as follows. Firstly, carbon intensity in the construction industry of each province has been decreasing in the past 10 years. Secondly, provincial carbon intensity in this sector shows significant positive spatial autocorrelation characteristics and the degree of spatial clustering of carbon intensity tended to weaken in this period. Third, according to the analysis of the geographically weighted regression (GWR) model, carbon intensity is positively affected by energy intensity while the labor input and production efficiency both have negative effect. Particularly the regression coefficient of labor input is almost twice as large as the other two factors. The results reveal that there is a significant spatial disparity of these three factors in different provinces.
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文献类型: Article
作者关键词: construction industry; carbon intensity; spatial autocorrelation; Moran's I; geographically weighted regression
KeyWords Plus: GEOGRAPHICALLY WEIGHTED REGRESSION; SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC-ANALYSIS; ENERGY-CONSUMPTION; CO2 EMISSIONS; DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS; DIOXIDE EMISSIONS; ECONOMIC-GROWTH; DRIVING FACTORS; PRODUCTIVITY; INNOVATION
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汽车学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: Investigating the Effects of Visuospatial Memory Secondary Tasks on LCT Driving Performance
作者: Wu, L (Wu, Ling); Hu, YQ (Hu, Yueqi); Zhu, T (Zhu, Tong); Liu, HX (Liu, Haoxue)
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摘要: Memory demand is associated with increased mental workload. The objective of the present study was to examine the effects of visuospatial memory secondary tasks on driving performance. Memory tasks for the unknown word-figure pairs and recognition tasks for word-figure pairs at two-level difficulties were employed separately to represent working memory's process and long-term memory's process. A simulator study was conducted based on the simulation of the standard environment of Lane change test (LCT). The performance of lane keeping, lane change, and secondary tasks was measured by statistical methods. The comprehensive appraisal model was constructed to quantify total driving performance. The results showed that the mean path deviation, steering angle, and lane excursion times increased, and the proportion of correct lane change decreased, with the perceived workload increasing and the total driving performance decreasing in dual-task driving condition. Compared with the simple working memory group, as the difficulty of tasks increased in difficult working memory group, lane change performance degraded and the perceived workload increased. In contrast to difficult working memory group, the performance of lane keeping and lane change increased, while the perceived workload decreased and the total performance increased by about 50% in difficult recognition group. There were few differences between the simple working memory group and simple recognition group. The difficult working memory group had the lowest total driving performance. The results indicate that as the secondary task's difficulty increases, driving performance will degrade. Performance improves significantly when the working memory process is converted to the recognition process. This trend is more obvious when the memory task assumes to be more

difficult.
入藏号: WOS:000405377600011
语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Traffic safety; driver; driving performance; LCT simulation; comprehensive appraisal model
KeyWords Plus: MENTAL WORKLOAD; WORKING-MEMORY; DISTRACTION; ATTENTION; BEHAVIOR; LOAD
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第 2 条，共 2 条

标题: Predicting expressway crash frequency using a random effect negative binomial model: A case study in China
作者: Ma, ZL (Ma, Zhuanglin); Zhang, HL (Zhang, Honglu); Chien, SIJ (Chien, Steven I-Jy); Wang, J (Wang, Jin); Dong, CJ (Dong, Chunjiao)
来源出版物: ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION 卷: 98 页: 214-222 DOI: 10.1016/j.aap.2016.10.012 出版年: JAN 2017
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摘要: To investigate the relationship between crash frequency and potential influence factors, the accident data for events occurring on a 50 km long expressway in China, including 567 crash records (2006-2008), were collected and analyzed. Both the fixed-length and the homogeneous longitudinal grade methods were applied to divide the study expressway section into segments. A negative binomial (NB) model and a random effect negative binomial (RENB) model were developed to predict crash frequency. The parameters of both models were determined using the

maximum likelihood (ML) method, and the mixed stepwise procedure was applied to examine the significance of explanatory variables. Three explanatory variables, including longitudinal grade, road width, and ratio of longitudinal grade and curve radius (RGR), were found as significantly affecting crash frequency. The marginal effects of significant explanatory variables to the crash frequency were analyzed. The model performance was determined by the relative prediction error and the cumulative standardized residual. The results show that the RENB model outperforms the NB model. It was also found that the model performance with the fixed-length segment method is superior to that with the homogeneous longitudinal grade segment method. (C) 2016 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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PubMed ID: 27764690
语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Crash frequency; Negative binomial model; Random effects negative binomial model; Goodness-of-fit; Prediction
KeyWords Plus: TRAFFIC ACCIDENT OCCURRENCE; STATISTICAL-ANALYSIS; GEOMETRICS; MOTORWAYS; SEVERITY

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公路学院

第 1 条，共 9 条

标题: Design of a 3-dimensional visual illusion speed reduction marking scheme
作者: Liang, GH (Liang, Guohua); Qian, GM (Qian, Guomin); Wang, Y (Wang, Ye); Yi, ZG (Yi,

Zige); Ru, XL (Ru, Xiaolei); Ye, W (Ye, Wei)
来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND ERGONOMICS 卷: 23 期: 1 页: 92-104 DOI: 10.1080/10803548.2016.1246161 出版年: MAR 2017
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摘要: To determine which graphic and color combination for a 3-dimensional visual illusion speed reduction marking scheme presents the best visual stimulus, five parameters were designed. According to the Balanced Incomplete Blocks-Law of Comparative Judgment, three schemes, which produce strong stereoscopic impressions, were screened from the 25 initial design schemes of different combinations of graphics and colors. Three-dimensional experimental simulation scenes of the three screened schemes were created to evaluate four different effects according to a semantic analysis. The following conclusions were drawn: schemes with a red color are more effective than those without; the combination of red, yellow and blue produces the best visual stimulus; a larger area from the top surface and the front surface should be colored red; and a triangular prism should be painted as the graphic of the marking according to the stereoscopic impression and the coordination of graphics with the road.
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PubMed ID: 27719526
语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: traffic safety; 3-dimensional visual illusion speed reduction marking; graphic and color combination; visual stimulus; Balanced Incomplete Blocks-Law of Comparative Judgment; semantic analysis
KeyWords Plus: DRIVING SPEED
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第 2 条，共 9 条

标题: Can variations in visual behavior measures be good predictors of driver sleepiness? A real driving test study

作者: Wang, Y (Wang, Yonggang); Xin, M (Xin, Mengyang); Bai, H (Bai, Han); Zhao, Y (Zhao, Yangdong)

来源出版物: TRAFFIC INJURY PREVENTION 卷: 18 期: 2 页: 132-138 DOI: 10.1080/15389588.2016.1203425 出版年: 2017

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摘要: Objective: The primary purpose of this study was to examine the association between variations in visual behavior measures and subjective sleepiness levels across age groups over time to determine a quantitative method of measuring drivers' sleepiness levels.Method: A total of 128 volunteer drivers in 4 age groups were asked to finish 2-, 3-, and 4-h continuous driving tasks on expressways, during which the driver's fixation, saccade, and blink measures were recorded by an eye-tracking system and the subjective sleepiness level was measured through the Stanford Sleepiness Scale. Two-way repeated measures analysis of variance was then used to examine the change in visual behavior measures across age groups over time and compare the interactive effects of these 2 factors on the dependent visual measures.Results: Drivers' visual behavior measures and subjective sleepiness levels vary significantly over time but not across age groups. A statistically significant interaction between age group and driving duration was found in drivers' pupil diameter, deviation of search angle, saccade amplitude, blink frequency, blink duration, and closure duration. Additionally, change in a driver's subjective sleepiness level is positively or negatively associated with variation in visual behavior measures, and such relationships can be expressed in regression models for different period of driving duration.Conclusions: Driving duration affects drivers' sleepiness significantly, so the amount of continuous driving time should be strictly controlled. Moreover, driving sleepiness can be quantified through the change rate of drivers' visual behavior measures to alert drivers of sleepiness risk and to encourage rest periods. These results provide insight into potential strategies for reducing and preventing traffic accidents and injuries.

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文献类型: Article

作者关键词: Visual behavior measures; subjective sleepiness level; Stanford Sleepiness Scale; Pearson correlation; 2-way repeated measures ANOVA; regression model

KeyWords Plus: MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES; TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; STEERING-WHEEL; PERFORMANCE; RISK; MOVEMENTS; AWARENESS; FATIGUE; SAMPLE

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第 3 条，共 9 条

标题: An optimization-based highway network planning procedure with link growth probabilities
作者: Deng, YJ (Deng, Yajuan); Ma, R (Ma, Rui); Zhang, HM (Zhang, H. Michael)
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摘要: We propose a highway network planning procedure by considering the topological and realistic constraints. On the demand side, attachment probability for each node pair is calculated by a radiation model. The network planning is formulated as a mixed integer nonlinear programming, to maximize the total attachment probability of connected node pairs. Edge merging is applied to make realistic highway connection. The proposed method bypasses the requirement of OD matrices, and multiple paths for any OD pairs can co-exist in the planned network, which is different from the traditional planning procedures based on four-step model and node importance method. A case study for a real-world region with 100 cities in Shaanxi, China is presented to test the validity of the proposed procedure. It is shown that proper highway networks can be generated under scenarios with different attachment probability thresholds and budget constraints.
入藏号: WOS:000404923400002
语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Highway network; complex network; attachment probability; radiation model; edge merging
KeyWords Plus: SMALL-WORLD NETWORKS; EMPIRICAL-ANALYSIS; AIRPORT

NETWORK; MODEL; STATIONS; INDIA
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第 4 条，共 9 条

标题: Analyzing injury severity of bus passengers with different movements
作者: Li, D (Li, Duo); Zhao, YF (Zhao, Yifei); Bai, Q (Bai, Qiang); Zhou, B (Zhou, Bei); Ling, HB (Ling, Hongbiao)
来源出版物: TRAFFIC INJURY PREVENTION 卷: 18 期: 5 页: 528-532 DOI: 10.1080/15389588.2016.1262950 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 14
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摘要: Objective: Though public transport vehicles are rarely involved in mass casualty accidents, when they are, the number of injuries and fatalities is usually high due to the high passenger capacity. Of the few studies that have been conducted on bus safety, the majority focused on vehicle safety features, road environmental factors, as well as driver characteristics. Nevertheless, few studies have attempted to investigate the underlying risk factors related to bus occupants. This article presents an investigation aimed at identifying the risk factors affecting injury severity of bus passengers with different movements.Method: Three different passenger movement types including standing, seated, and boarding/alighting were analyzed individually using classification and regression tree (CART) method based on publicly available accident database of Great Britain.Results: According to the results of exploratory analyses, passenger age and vehicle maneuver are associated with passenger injury severity in all 3 types of accidents. Moreover, the variable skidding and overturning is associated with injury severity of seated passengers and driver age is correlated with injury severity of standing and boarding/alighting passengers.Conclusions: The CART method shows its ability to identify and easily explain the complicated patterns affecting passenger injury severity. Several countermeasures to reduce bus

passenger injury severity are recommended.
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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Passenger safety; injury severity; public transport; classification and regression trees
KeyWords Plus: RISK; ACCIDENTS; CRASHES
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第 5 条，共 9 条

标题: Analyzing pedestrian crash injury severity under different weather conditions
作者: Li, D (Li, Duo); Ranjitkar, P (Ranjitkar, Prakash); Zhao, YF (Zhao, Yifei); Yi, H (Yi, Hui); Rashidi, S (Rashidi, Soroush)
来源出版物: TRAFFIC INJURY PREVENTION 卷: 18 期: 4 页: 427-430 DOI: 10.1080/15389588.2016.1207762 出版年: 2017
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摘要: Objective: Pedestrians are the most vulnerable road users due to the lack of mass, speed, and protection compared to other types of road users. Adverse weather conditions may reduce road friction and visibility and thus increase crash risk. There is limited evidence and considerable discrepancy with regard to impacts of weather conditions on injury severity in the literature. This article investigated factors affecting pedestrian injury severity level under different weather conditions based on a publicly available accident database in Great Britain.Method: Accident data from Great Britain that are publicly available through the STATS19 database were analyzed. Factors associated with pedestrian, driver, and environment were investigated using a novel approach that combines a classification and regression tree with random forest approach.Results: Significant severity predictors under fine weather conditions from the models included speed

limits, pedestrian age, light conditions, and vehicle maneuver. Under adverse weather conditions, the significant predictors were pedestrian age, vehicle maneuver, and speed limit.Conclusions: Elderly pedestrians are associated with higher pedestrian injury severities. Higher speed limits increase pedestrian injury severity. Based on the research findings, recommendations are provided to improve pedestrian safety.
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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Injury severity; weather; classification and regression trees (CART); random forests
KeyWords Plus: ACCIDENT; RISK
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第 6 条，共 9 条

标题: Urban CO2 emissions in Xi'an and Bangalore by commuters: implications for controlling urban transportation carbon dioxide emissions in developing countries
作者: Wang, YQ (Wang, Yuanqing); Yang, L (Yang, Liu); Han, SS (Han, Sunsheng); Li, C (Li, Chao); Ramachandra, TV (Ramachandra, T. V.)
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摘要: China and India together have more than one third of the world population and are two emerging economic giants of the developing world now experiencing rapid economic growth, urbanization, and motorization. The urban transportation sector is a major source of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in China and India. The goal of this study is to analyze the

characteristics and factors of CO2 emissions produced by commuters in Chinese and Indian cities and thus to identify strategies for reducing transportation CO2 emissions and mitigating global climate change. Xi'an in China and Bangalore in India were chosen as two case study cities for their representativeness of major cities in China and India. The trends of CO2 emissions produced by major traffic modes (electric motors, buses, and cars) in major cities of China and India were predicted and analyzed. The spatial distributions of CO2 emissions produced by commuters in both cities were assessed using spatial analysis module in ArcGIS (Geographic Information System) software. Tobit models were then developed to investigate the impact factors of the emissions. The study has several findings. Firstly, in both cities, the increase of vehicle occupancy could reduce commuting CO2 emissions by 20 to 50 % or conversely, if vehicle occupancy reduces, an increase by 33.33 to 66.67 %. It is estimated that, with the current increasing speed of CO2 emissions in Xi'an, the total CO2 emissions from electric motors, buses, and cars in major cities of China and India will be increased from 135 x 10(6) t in 2012 to 961x 10(6) t in 2030, accounting for 0.37 to 2.67 % of the total global CO2 emissions of 2013, which is significant for global climate change. Secondly, households and individuals in the outer areas of both cities produce higher emissions than those in the inner areas. Thirdly, the lower emissions in Xi'an are due to the higher density and more compact urban pattern, shorter commuting distances, higher transit shares, and more clean energy vehicles. The more dispersed and extensive urban sprawl and the prevalence of twowheeler motorbikes (two-wheeler motorbike is abbreviated as Btwo-wheeler<^> in the following sections) fueled by gasoline cause higher emissions in Bangalore. Fourthly, car availability, higher household income, living outside the 2nd or Outer Ring Road, distance from the bus stop, and working in the foreign companies in Bangalore are significant and positive factors of commuting CO2 emissions. Fifthly, "70-20" and "50-20" (this means that generally, 20 % of commuters and households produce 70 % of total emissions in Xi'an and 20 % of commuters and households produce 50 % of total emissions in Bangalore) emission patterns exist in Xi'an and Bangalore, respectively. Several strategies have been proposed to reduce urban CO2 emissions produced by commuters and further to mitigate global climate change. Firstly, in the early stage of fast urbanization, enough monetary and land investment should be ensured to develop rail transit or rapid bus routes from outer areas to inner areas in the cities to avoid high dependency on cars, thus to implement the transit-oriented development (TOD), which is the key for Chinese and Indian cities to mitigate the impact on global climate change caused by CO2 emissions.

Secondly, in Bangalore, it is necessary to improve public transit service and increase the bus stop coverage combined with car demand controls along the ring roads, in the outer areas, and in the industry areas where Indian foreign companies and the governments are located. Thirdly, Indian should put more efforts to provide alternative cleaner transport modes while China should put more efforts to reduce CO2 emissions from high emitters.

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作者关键词: Global climate change; Urban transportation; CO2 emissions by commuters; Spatial distribution; Impact factor; China and India
KeyWords Plus: GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS; RESIDENTIAL DENSITY; INDIA; TRAVEL; ENERGY; CHINA; ASSOCIATIONS; CONSUMPTION; HOUSEHOLD; PATTERNS

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标题: Integrated GNSS/DR/road segment information system for variable road user charging
作者: Qin, F (Qin, Fan); Sun, R (Sun, Rui); Ochieng, WY (Ochieng, Washington Yotto); Feng, SJ (Feng, Shaojun); Han, K (Han, Ke); Wang, YQ (Wang, Yuanqing)
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摘要: Road User Charging (RUC) is designed to reduce congestion and collect revenue for the maintenance of transportation infrastructure. In order to determine the charges, it is important that appropriate Road User Charging Indicators (RUCI) are defined. This paper focusses on Variable Road User Charging (VRUC) as the more dynamic and flexible compared to Fixed Road User Charging (FRUC), and thus is a better reflection of the utility of the road space. The main issues associated with VRUC are the definition of appropriate charging indicators and their measurement. This paper addresses the former by proposing a number of new charging indicators, considering the equalization of the charges and marginal social cost imposed on others. The measurement of the indicators is addressed by a novel data fusion algorithm for the determination of the vehicle state based on the integration of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) with Dead Reckoning (DR) and road segment information. Statistical analyses are presented in terms of the Required Navigation Performance (RNP) parameters of accuracy, integrity, continuity and availability, based on simulation and field tests. It is shown that the proposed fusion model is superior to positioning with GPS only, and GPS plus GLONASS, in terms of all the RNP

parameters with a significant improvement in availability. (C) 2017 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Road user charging indicator; Particle filter; GNSS integration; Intelligent transportation systems
KeyWords Plus: TECHNOLOGIES; PERFORMANCE; ALGORITHM; LONDON; IMPACT; NOISE
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来源出版物页码计数: 12

第 8 条，共 9 条

标题: Understanding the relationship between travel satisfaction and subjective well-being considering the role of personality traits: A structural equation model
作者: Gao, YA (Gao, Yanan); Rasouli, S (Rasouli, Soora); Timmermans, H (Timmermans, Harry); Wang, YQ (Wang, Yuanqing)
来源出版物: TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART F-TRAFFIC PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIOUR 卷: 49 页: 110-123 DOI: 10.1016/j.trf.2017.06.005 出版年: AUG 2017
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摘要: Using a structural equation model, this article examines to what extent subjective well-being or life satisfaction is influenced by travel satisfaction. To avoid confounding, satisfaction with other life domains, personal characteristics and personality traits are included in the model. In addition, the reverse effect of well-being on travel satisfaction is considered. To collect the data needed to estimate the model, a survey was designed and administered face-to-face in January 2015 in Xi'an, China using a random sampling procedure. After controlling for personality traits and significant socio-demographic variables, results indicate that travel satisfaction has a relatively small impact on subjective well-being. The reverse relationship is considerably stronger.

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作者关键词: Subjective well-being; Travel satisfaction; Personality; Structural equation modelling
KeyWords Plus: SELF-REPORT MEASURE; OF-HOME ACTIVITIES; COMMUTERS SATISFACTION; LIFE SATISFACTION; PUBLIC TRANSPORT; SOCIAL EXCLUSION; CORE AFFECT; HAPPINESS; VALIDATION; MOBILITY
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第 9 条，共 9 条

标题: Influence of light zones on drivers' visual fixation characteristics and traffic safety in extra-long tunnels
作者: Yan, Y (Yan, Ying); Wang, XF (Wang, Xiaofei); Shi, LD (Shi, Ludan); Liu, HX (Liu, Haoxue)

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摘要: Objective: Special light zone is a new illumination technique that promises to improve the visual environment and improve traffic safety in extra-long tunnels. The purpose of this study is to identify how light zones affect the dynamic visual characteristics and information perception of drivers as they pass through extra-long tunnels on highways.Methods: Thirty-two subjects were recruited for this study, and fixation data were recorded using eye movement tracking devices. A back-propagation artificial neural network was employed to predict and analyze the influence of special light zones on the variations in the fixation duration and pupil area of drivers. The analytic coordinates of focus points at different light zones were clustered to obtain different visual fixation regions using dynamic cluster theory.Results: The findings of this study indicated that the special light zones had different influences on fixation duration and pupil area compared to other sections. Drivers gradually changed their fixation points from a scattered pattern to a narrow and zonal distribution that mainly focused on the main visual area at the center, the road just ahead, and the right side of the main visual area while approaching the special light zones. The results also showed that the variation in illumination and landscape in light zones was more important than driving experience to yield changes in visual cognition and driving behavior.Conclusions: It can be concluded that the special light zones can help relieve drivers' vision fatigue to some extent and further develop certain visual stimulus that can enhance drivers' attention. The study would provide a scientific basis for safety measurement implementation in extra-long tunnels.
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作者关键词: Extra-long tunnels; light zone; fixation duration; pupil area; fixation points distribution; traffic safety
KeyWords Plus: ROAD TUNNELS; PERFORMANCE
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外国语学院

第 1 条，共 1 条

标题: Transitivity of kinetic typography: theory and application to a case study of a public service advertisement
作者: He, XZ (He, Xianzhong)
来源出版物: VISUAL COMMUNICATION 卷: 16 期: 2 页: 165-194 DOI: 10.1177/1470357216684080 出版年: MAY 2017
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摘要: With the advance of computer technology, kinetic typography, the animation of moving text, is becoming widely used in human communication. Yet, to date, there have been few social semiotic and multimodality studies in this area. This article draws on a case analysis of a national television public service advertisement in China to demonstrate how the concept of transitivity can be used to understand the meaning-making processes of kinetic typography. Kress and Van Leeuwen's Reading Images: The Grammar of Visual Design (2006[1996]) transitivity of visual grammar and Leao's 'A systemic functional approach to the analysis of animation in film opening titles' (2013) transitivity system of animation are applied in the analysis. The results show that their models can be basically applied to the analysis of kinetic typography. However, they also have restrictions that can be improved. For this reason, the author proposes an extended model of transitivity for the analysis of kinetic typography. The article ends with a discussion of some cross-cultural aspects of the analysed advertisement.
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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: kinetic typography; meaning-making; public service advertisement; social semiotic multimodality; transitivity
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信息学院

第 1 条，共 1 条

标题: Quantification of variability of valid travel times with FMMs for buses, passenger cars, and taxis

作者: Yuan, SX (Yuan, Shaoxin); Wright, B (Wright, Benjamin); Zou, YJ (Zou, Yajie); Wang, YH (Wang, Yinhai)

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摘 要 : Quantifying travel time variability (TTV) of buses, passenger cars, and taxis helps individuals understand the reliability of their trips. However, invalid travel time data compromises the accuracy of quantifying the variability of valid travel times. In this study, a clustering methodology, the K-2 finite mixture model (K-2FMM) based on a log-normal distribution, is presented to address the problems of identifying invalid travel times and quantifying the variability of valid travel times in the distribution. The K-2FMM approach can dynamically find an exact K value to cluster travel time data into K log-normal components to best classify the invalid and valid travel times. As a result, invalid travel times represented by component K are filtered out. Other K-1 components are used to measure the degree of variability of valid travel times and to determine some TTV indices such as mean, variance, and 90th percentile travel time. Two real cases illustrate the characteristics of period-to-period TTV for three travel modes. TTV of three travel modes are analysed and distinct taxi TTV is revealed by means of optimal K-1 components. Hence, the proposed K-2FMM approach is appropriate for researchers to more accurately quantify the variability of valid travel times.

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语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: transportation; log normal distribution; mixture models; K-2FMM approach; TTV indices; log-normal distribution; K-2 finite mixture model; clustering methodology; travel time variability quantification
KeyWords Plus: FINITE MIXTURE MODEL; RELIABILITY; VEHICLE

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材料科学与工程学院

第 1 条，共 1 条

标题: Analyzing Traffic Crash Severity in Work Zones under Different Light Conditions
作者: Wei, XX (Wei, Xinxin); Shu, X (Shu, Xiang); Huang, BS (Huang, Baoshan); Taylor, EL (Taylor, Edward L.); Chen, HX (Chen, Huaxin)
来源出版物: JOURNAL OF ADVANCED TRANSPORTATION 文献号: UNSP 5783696
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摘要: Previous studies have investigated various factors that contribute to the severity of work zone crashes. However, little has been done on the specific effects of light conditions. Using the data from the Enhanced Tennessee Roadway Information Management System (E-TRIMS), crashes that occurred in the Tennessee work zones during 2003-2015 are categorized into three light conditions: daylight, dark-lighted, and dark-not-lighted. One commonly used decision tree method-Classification and Regression Trees (CART)-is adopted to investigate the factors contributing to crash severity in highway work zones under these light conditions. The outcomes from the three decision trees with differing light conditions show significant differences in the ranking and importance of the factors considered in the study, thereby indicating the necessity of examining traffic crashes according to light conditions. By separately considering the crash characteristics under different light conditions, some new findings are obtained from this study. The study shows that an increase in the number of lanes increases the crash severity level in work zones during the day while decreasing the severity at night. Similarly, drugs and alcohol are found

to increase the severity level significantly under the dark-not-lighted condition, while they have a limited influence under daylight and dark-lighted conditions.
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文献类型: Article
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工程机械学院

第 1 条，共 3 条
标题: A Method for Consensus Reaching in Product Kansei Evaluation Using Advanced Particle Swarm Optimization
作者: Yang, YP (Yang, Yan-pu)
来源出版物: COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND NEUROSCIENCE 文献号: 9740278 DOI: 10.1155/2017/9740278 出版年: 2017
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摘要: Consumers' opinions toward product design alternatives are often subjective and perceptual, which reflect their perception about a product and can be described using Kansei adjectives. Therefore, Kansei evaluation is often employed to determine consumers' preference. However, how to identify and improve the reliability of consumers' Kansei evaluation opinions toward

design alternatives has an important role in adding additional insurance and reducing uncertainty to successful product design. To solve this problem, this study employs a consensus model to measure consistence among consumers' opinions, and an advanced particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm combined with Linearly Decreasing Inertia Weight (LDW) method is proposed for consensus reaching by minimizing adjustment of consumers' opinions. Furthermore, the process of the proposed method is presented and the details are illustrated using an example of electronic scooter design evaluation. The case study reveals that the proposed method is promising for reaching a consensus through searching optimal solutions by PSO and improving the reliability of consumers' evaluation opinions toward design alternatives according to Kansei indexes.

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文献类型: Article
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第 2 条，共 3 条

标题: A fuzzy optimisation method for product variety selection under uncertainty constraints
作者: Zhu, B (Zhu, Bin); Li, YB (Li, Yanbing); Feng, GD (Feng, Guodong)
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摘要: Nowadays, it is believed that increasing product variety could help manufacturing companies to increase sales volumes and gain more profits. An effective way that has been widely employed in industry is to implement product family strategy based on a modular architecture, with which a large number of product variants can be quickly generated using combinations of different alternative modules or components. However, it is not easy for a company to decide what product variants should be selected and produced in order to maximise profits. This is not only

about marketing strategy but also tightly associated with the companies' own uncertain manufacturing resource constraints. Therefore, in this paper, a fuzzy optimisation model is adopted for modelling the product variety selection problem based on an existing modular product family architecture while at the same time considering uncertain manufacturing resource constraints. The proposed method can help various manufacturing companies to select the best product variety under the uncertain market environment and limited manufacturing and supplying capacity. Finally, a hypothetical car's selection is presented as an example to illustrate the effectiveness and feasibility of the method proposed in this paper.

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文献类型: Article

作者关键词: product variety selection; modular architecture; manufacturing resource constraints; uncertainty

KeyWords Plus: MODEL ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS; MANUFACTURING COMPLEXITY; LINE SELECTION; MULTIOBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION; MANAGEMENT; CONFIGURATION; CONJOINT; DESIGN; FAMILY

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第 3 条，共 3 条

标题: Manufacturing Process Innovation-Oriented Knowledge Evaluation Using MCDM and Fuzzy Linguistic Computing in an Open Innovation Environment

作者: Wang, GF (Wang, Gangfeng); Tian, XT (Tian, Xitian); Hu, YB (Hu, Yongbiao); Evans, RD (Evans, Richard David); Tian, MR (Tian, Mingrui); Wang, R (Wang, Rong)

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摘要: In today's complex, constantly evolving and innovation-supporting manufacturing systems, knowledge plays a vital role in sustainable manufacturing process planning and problem-solving, especially in the case of Computer-Aided Process Innovation (CAPI). To obtain formalized and promising process innovation knowledge under the open innovation paradigm, it is necessary to evaluate candidate knowledge and encourage improvement suggestions based on actual innovation situations. This paper proposes a process innovation-oriented knowledge evaluation approach using Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) and fuzzy linguistic computing. Firstly, a comprehensive hierarchy evaluation index system for process innovation knowledge is designed. Secondly, by combining an analytic hierarchy process with fuzzy linguistic computing, a comprehensive criteria weighting determination method is applied to effectively aggregate the evaluation of criteria weights for each criterion and corresponding sub-criteria. Furthermore, fuzzy linguistic evaluations of performance ratings for each criterion and corresponding sub-criteria are calculated. Thus, a process innovation knowledge comprehensive value can be determined. Finally, an illustrative example of knowledge capture, evaluation and knowledge-inspired process problem solving for micro-turbine machining is presented to demonstrate the applicability of the proposed approach. It is expected that our model would lay the foundation for knowledge-driven CAPI in sustainable manufacturing.

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文献类型: Article

作者关键词: manufacturing process innovation; computer-aided innovation; CAPI; knowledge; management; open innovation; multi-criteria decision-making

KeyWords Plus: OF-THE-ART; DECISION-MAKING; STATE; PERFORMANCE; INDUSTRY; DESIGN; ENERGY; WORDS

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建筑学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: Development of Interactive Multimedia Technology in Experimental Teaching of Civil Engineering
作者: Liu, LL (Liu, Lili)
来源出版物: AGRO FOOD INDUSTRY HI-TECH 卷: 28 期: 1 页: 3146-3149 出版年: JAN-FEB 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
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引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: With the rapid development of interactive multimedia application technology, there are epoch-making changes in the traditional experimental mode of civil engineering. Based on the technicality of the experimental course of civil engineering as well as the main contents such as design principle, configuration and construction methods in all sorts of specialized courses in the civil engineering specialty, this paper adopted the interactive multimedia technology in the teaching process. With the advantages such as convenience, speediness and flexibility, the interactive multimedia technology plays an increasingly important role in the open and distance education and the modern multimedia teaching. The interactive multimedia technology applied in this paper can optimize the experimental teaching of civil engineering and effectively increase the efficiency of experimental teaching of civil engineering software. A teacher-student and student-student communication feedback mechanism was formed in class. Besides, the communication and feedback are multichannel and multidimensional. Therefore, this mechanism can fully arouse students' enthusiasm, initiative and innovation in learning.
入藏号: WOS:000405992300294
语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: interactive; multimedia technology; civil engineering; experimental teaching
地址: [Liu, Lili] Changan Univ, Sch Architecture, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Liu, LL (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Architecture, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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研究方向: Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Food Science & Technology
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第 2 条，共 2 条

标题: THE USE OF FRACTAL THEORY METHODS TO MEASURE GROWTH BOUNDARY, PLANNING AND CONTROL OF QINLING AND BASHAN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS
作者: Yu, KH (Yu, Kanhua); Gong, J (Gong, Jian); Jing, Y (Jing, Yan); Liu, SQ (Liu, Shuqian); Liang, SH (Liang, Shihao)
来源出版物: OPEN HOUSE INTERNATIONAL 卷: 42 期: 3 页: 116-119 出版年: SEP 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: Many cities of various types are distributed in the large area of mountainous regions in China. In these cities, there are acute contradictions between man and earth. Considering that the space growth mode of mountainous cities is widely different from that of flatland cities, the fractal method was adopted in the research aimed at demarcating the urban growth boundary of mountainous cities. The fractal features of the investigated mountainous cities in space were figured out via inference from their function, dimension, region, grade, and environment, and the fractal mode and conceptual framework of urban growth boundary of Qin-Ba mountainous region were constructed according to some concepts and methods such as fractal dimension, fractal network, and fractal order. In the research, the traditional urban growth boundary form-was decomposed into scattered points (point form), paths (linear form), and patches (plane form) to form the fractal theory units for the research of urban growth boundary, and the leading idea, procedure, and control method for "fractal demarcation of urban growth boundary" were established to provide strategies for demarcation of urban space growth boundary of Qin-Ba mountainous region.
入藏号: WOS:000413412200024
语种: English
文献类型: Article
作者关键词: Mountainous Cities; Urban Growth Boundary; Fractal Theory; Theoretical Framework; Qin-Ba Mountainous Region
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公路学院

第 1 条，共 5 条

标题: Transfer Penalty of Public Transport
作者: Wang, T (Wang, Ting); Ke, SP (Ke, Siping)
编者: Xia Q; Zhou H
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, SPORTS, ARTS AND MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING (ICESAME 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 123 页: 1711-1720
出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 18
摘要: The public transport accounts for a large proportion in urban traffic, however, generally, travelers are unable to complete the trip with a single form of public transport. With the rapid development of the intelligent transportation and the application of big data, the accuracy of the generalized traffic time is more and more important to the passenger flow forecasting and service level optimization of public transportation system. An improved Logit model based on the theory of principal component analysis is established to calibrate the transfer penalty, which can cover the correlation among the variables. The calibration results show that the improved model is more accurate than the traditional Logit model, the conclusion is more reliable. In this paper, when the total time of the options is similar, if taking the different number of bus line into consideration, the transfer penalty is 12.13 minutes when the number of bus line is one, while it's 9.93 minutes when the number of bus line is two; if taking the same number of bus line into consideration, when there is only one bus line, the transfer penalty is 10.13 minutes, while it's 7.92 minutes when the number of bus line is two.
入藏号: WOS:000426668900365
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Education, Sports, Arts and Management Engineering (ICESAME)
会议日期: APR 29-30, 2017
会议地点: Zhengzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: transfer penalty; principal component analysis; Logit model; public transport
KeyWords Plus: CHOICE; MODELS

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研究方向: Arts & Humanities - Other Topics; Social Sciences - Other Topics
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来源出版物页码计数: 10

第 2 条，共 5 条

标题: Research on the Planning and Design of Green Residential Districts in the Process of New Urbanization
作者: Wang, D (Wang, Di)
编者: Chu X
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (ICEMCT 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 101 页: 499-502 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 4
摘要: In recent years, the new urbanization has become a national strategy in China. The connotation of new urbanization lies in improving the quality of urban construction, which is compatible with the concept of green residential districts construction. This paper analyzes the impact of the new urbanization on the planning and design of green residential districts and points out the direction and the principles of the design of the green residential districts under the background of the new urbanization to provide some references for the relative researchers.
入藏号: WOS:000426716000109
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Education, Management and Computing Technology (ICEMCT)
会议日期: APR 15-16, 2017
会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Green residential district; Planning and design; New urbanization
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第 3 条，共 5 条

标题: Research on the Strategies of Urban Organic Renewal under the Background of Rail Transit
作者: Wang, D (Wang, Di)
编者: Chu X
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (ICEMCT 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 101 页: 503-506 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: At present, as an important way to solve the problem of urban crowded traffic, rail transit has set off a large-scale construction boom in China. On the one hand, the original city spatial pattern cannot adapt to the new city traffic demand, which will inevitably bring a new round of city renewal; on the other hand, the construction of city rail traffic should also reach the city organic renewal goals. This paper discusses the urban organic renewal strategy under the background of rail transit to provide some references for the relative researchers.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Education, Management and Computing Technology (ICEMCT)
会议日期: APR 15-16, 2017
会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Urban organic renewal; Rail transit; Organic regeneration
地址: [Wang, Di] Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Wang, D (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 4 条，共 5 条

标题: Study the Influence on the Value Loss of the Environment in Phyllite Areas Highway Construction
作者: Song, YP (Song, Yu Pin); Mao, XS (Mao, Xue Song); Hu, M (Hu, Ming); Zhao, Y (Zhao, Ying)
编者: Chu X
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (ICEMCT 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 101 页: 1305-1309 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 7
摘要: In order to analyze the impact of highway construction project on the environment, the environmental impact assessment index of highway construction project was selected according to the principle of objectivity, science and integrity. In this paper, the evaluation index system was established based on the subgrade project in the eastern section of Ankang section from Shiyan to Tianshui's expressway. The evaluation of value loss was conducted from the ecological environment, air and water environment and acoustic environment respectively. The results showed that the project had a great impact on the society, especially the surrounding soil and human health.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Education, Management and Computing Technology (ICEMCT)
会议日期: APR 15-16, 2017
会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Influence; Value loss; Phyllite areas; Highway construction
地址: [Song, Yu Pin; Mao, Xue Song; Hu, Ming] Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Guangzhou 710000, Guangdong, Peoples R China.
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第 5 条，共 5 条

标题: Study of Rainfall Impacts on Freeway Traffic Flow Characteristics
作者: Wang, YQ (Wang Yuan-qing); Luo, J (Luo Jing)
编者: Ulengin F; Li K; Boltze M
来源出版物: WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORT RESEARCH - WCTR 2016 丛书: Transportation Research Procedia 卷: 25 页: 1533-1543 DOI: 10.1016/j.trpro.2017.05.180
出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
引用的参考文献数: 17
摘要: Compared with normal weather, the traffic flow characteristics changed under the condition of adverse weather, which accounted for the difference of driving behavior. The influence of freeway traffic flow characteristics caused by different rainfall intensity was quantified through collecting the Hainan Province Eastern Freeway traffic flow and rainfall data. The speed and density distribution of microscopic parameters about freeway traffic flow under different rains was researched, and the highway two-regime speed density distribution traffic flow model under different rainfall weather conditions was calibrated. Besides, the weather influence coefficient that the rainfall intensity and visibility affect the freeway traffic flow model parameters was determined through regression analysis. The research indicates that it has an greater influence on the maximum highway volume and free flow speed as the rainfall intensity increases. Compared with the normal weather, the maximum flow rate decreases 15.7%, 19.1%,32.5% respectively and the free flow speed decreases 4.4%, 7.3%, 10.6% respectively because of light rain, moderate rain and heavy rain weather conditions. In the traffic flow model, the breakpoint density and the speed-intercept of traffic flow model are not obviously relevant with the rainfall intensity. (C) 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V.
入藏号: WOS:000404963801043
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 14th World Conference on Transport Research (WCTR)
会议日期: JUL 10-15, 2016
会议地点: Tongji Univ Shanghai, Shanghai, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : World Conf Transport Res Soc
会议主办方: Tongji Univ Shanghai

作者关键词: traffic engineering; weather influence coefficient; two-regime traffic flow model; freeway; rainfall
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来源出版物页码计数: 11

经管学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: The Environmental Supply Chain Management and the Companies' Sustainable Development
作者: Khan, SAR (Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman); Dong, QL (Dong Qianli)
编者: Xiao X; Xue H; Khan SAR
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 99 页: 125-129 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
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引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: Due to the pressure from the public, government laws and environmental standards, companies have to emphasize on the environmental management. Using the experience of western and developed countries for reference and considering China's practical conditions. This article puts forward a proposal of carrying out sustainable supply chain management. By environmentally- Friendly practices in supplier selection and supply process and product design process, companies can grasp both economic and environmental advantages, and establish competitive edge in the international market.
入藏号: WOS:000416078800032
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd International Conference on Social Science and Higher Education (ICSSHE)

会议日期: SEP 28-30, 2017
会议地点: Sanya, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Xiamen Univ, Tan Kah Kee Coll, Sanya Univ, Hainan Univ
作 者 关 键 词 : Green supply management; Economic performance; Enterprise development; Sustainable
地址: [Khan, Syed Abdul Rehman; Dong Qianli] Changan Univ, Sch Econ & Management, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 2 条，共 2 条

标题: The Inter-provincial Transfer of Transportation Hidden Carbon in China's Provinces
作者: Jiao, P (Jiao, Ping); Wang, JW (Wang, Jian Wei); Zhang, S (Zhang, Shuai)
书籍团体作者: IOP
来 源 出 版 物 : 2016 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CEESD 2016) 丛 书 : IOP Conference Series-Earth and Environmental Science 卷: 51 文献号: UNSP 012007 DOI: 10.1088/1755-1315/51/1/012007 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 2
引用的参考文献数: 23
摘要: Recognize the characteristics of the inter-provincial transportation hidden carbon transfer scientifically, which is significant to evaluate regional carbon emission correctly and reasonably and make the regional carbon reduction policies. With the China's interregional input-output tables in 2007 and 2010 years, this paper measures the transportation hidden carbon and researches the features of inter-provincial transportation hidden carbon transfer. The results show that: (1) The Shanxi, Hubei and et al in central-western regions is the major importer of carbon emission, and the Tianjin, Jiangsu, Fujian and et al in eastern regions is the net exporter; (2) The transfer size and density of the eastern, central and western regions present the decreasing tendency. The more advanced the economy, the higher the transportation hidden carbon emission. In China, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Economic Band is the most cohesive region about size and density. As the results, the responsibility of provincial transportation carbon emission should be properly adjusted, and regional linkage carbon emission policies should be implemented.

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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Environmental Engineering and Sustainable Development (CEESD)
会议日期: DEC 09-11, 2016
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KeyWords Plus: CO2 EMISSIONS; TRADE
地址: [Jiao, Ping; Wang, Jian Wei; Zhang, Shuai] Changan Univ, Dept Econ & Management, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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来源出版物页码计数: 7

汽车学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: Sharing Economy and Its Application in the Field of Transportation
作者: Sui, YD (Sui, Yudian)
编者: Liu L; You Z; Wang P
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF 3RD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIAL SCIENCE (ISSS 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 61 页: 374-377 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: To break restrictions against time, space and information, a new economic mode, the sharing economy, is in a booming state. This paper provides the definition and the origins of sharing economy and explains the development conditions in terms of economy, technology, policy and society respectively. Through the analysis of the property of sharing economy, this essay further elaborates the flourishing development of sharing economy in transportation field, which elicits the discussion about the current application of the sharing transportation. Furthermore, this essay predicts the possibility of its developments and tendency in various area.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd International Symposium on Social Science (ISSS)
会议日期: MAY 13-14, 2017
会议地点: Dalian, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Sharing Economy; Collaborative Consumption; Transportation
KeyWords Plus: COLLABORATIVE CONSUMPTION
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第 2 条，共 2 条

标题: The Modeling of Milk-run Vehicle Routing Problem Based on Improved C-W Algorithm that Joined Time Window
作者: Huang, M (Huang Mei); Yang, JS (Yang Jingshuai); Teng, M (Ma Teng); Li, XL (Li Xiuli); Wang, T (Wang Ting)
编者: Ulengin F; Li K; Boltze M
来源出版物: WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORT RESEARCH - WCTR 2016 丛书: Transportation Research Procedia 卷: 25 页: 716-728 DOI: 10.1016/j.trpro.2017.05.453 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 1
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摘要: In recent years, reducing logistics costs becomes an important area for manufacture companies in creating profits. And reasonable vehicle routing planning is the key of the logistics operation management. As a new inbound logistics model, the milk-run of auto parts has attracted wide attention. However, this effective inbound logistics mode has some problems in practice. So it is worth to ponder for choosing the right milk-run routes when auto companies try to use the mode. The paper takes the case 12 of Anji cup Logistics Competition as the background, first describes relevant content about milk-run route, milk-run route is the circle pickup route. Then it puts forward the problems in the process of circulation pickup by analyzing the pick-up routes of auto parts in Anji-company. With the aid of the improved C-W algorithm, and build a mathematical model on how to optimize the milk-run routes based on time window constraint,

finally solves the problems by using C++ programs, which makes the 8 pickup route schemes to develop the program. It not only proposes solutions to the existence problems of Anji-company, but also provides ideas in the study of optimization milk-run routes for another logistics companies, what's more, it has a strong significant meaning. (C) 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V.

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文献类型: Proceedings Paper

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会议地点: Tongji Univ Shanghai, Shanghai, PEOPLES R CHINA

会议赞助商 : World Conf Transport Res Soc

会议主办方: Tongji Univ Shanghai

作者关键词: milk-run; mathematical model; time window constraint; C-W algorithm; C plus

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工程机械学院

第 1 条，共 1 条

标题: Research on the Construction of Course Group for Industrial Design Engineering Based on Ability Training

作者: Chen, SB (Chen, Shi-Bin); Fu, ZJ (Fu, Zi-Jun); Zhang, WS (Zhang, Wei-She); Yao, YS (Yao, Yun-Shi)

编者: Chen X

来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3RD ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (ICMESD 17) 丛书: AEBMR-Advances in Economics Business and Management Research 卷: 21 页: 207-211

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引用的参考文献数: 6

摘要: In order to improve the quality of the industrial engineering graduate students, professional courses of Industrial Design Engineering for engineering school was analyzed, and professional courses of Electromechanical Products Innovation Design Ability (EMPIDA) was established and construction method of professional course group of Industrial Design Engineering was put forward. The relevant teaching goals, course structures, teaching methods need be researched around the training of EMPIDA based on the course group. The content of the courses within the course groups need be reformed under the principle of attention to the foundation, cross and study, which will solve the problem of duplication and cohesion, unclear boundaries and so on, and form reasonable knowledge structures, the discipline integration of course contents and teaching methods. The construction capacity of the group was studied, and seven course groups with professional characteristics were planned and constructed. This study can promote the development of professional talent training mode of Industrial Design, and improve the quality of talent cultivation, and also has a positive demonstration effect on other specialties.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd Annual International Conference on Management, Economics and Social Development (ICMESD)
会议日期: MAY 26-28, 2017
会议地点: Guangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Industrial engineering; Course group; Training quality; Electromechanical products; Innovation design ability
地址: [Chen, Shi-Bin; Fu, Zi-Jun; Zhang, Wei-She; Yao, Yun-Shi] Changan Univ, Natl Engn Lab Highway Maintenance Equipment, Xian 710054, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
[Chen, Shi-Bin; Fu, Zi-Jun; Zhang, Wei-She; Yao, Yun-Shi] Changan Univ, Key Lab Rd Construct Technol & Equipment MOE, Xian 710054, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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来源出版物页码计数: 5

C．CPCI-S

公路学院

第 1 条，共 36 条

标题: Study of Bus-priority Traffic Signal Timing Strategy with Considering Resource Constraint
作者: Liang, ZJ (Liang, Zijun); Chen, H (Chen, Hong); Zhou, YL (Zhou, Yulin)
编者: Xu B
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF 2017 IEEE 2ND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, NETWORKING, ELECTRONIC AND AUTOMATION CONTROL CONFERENCE (ITNEC)
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摘要: In order to minimize the total passenger delay and fuel consumption, the bus-priority signal timing strategy for the signalized intersections with dedicated bus lanes is studied in this paper, the traffic efficiency of other vehicles and the energy utilization ratio are considered as well. Two different signal timing models of fixed and unfixed cycle are proposed respectively. Both of the models are optimized using the Genetic Algorithm (GA). The result indicates that both of the buspriority strategies reduce the total passenger delay and fuel consumption obviously. With higher priority to public buses, the traffic efficiency of other vehicles and fuel consumption are also considered and the holistic throughput of the intersection is increased. In addition, this study shows that the bus-priority signal timing strategy of unfixed cycle is better at reducing total passenger delay and fuel consumption than that of fixed cycle. The experiment which is taken at the intersection of Huizhou Ave. and Ziyun Road in Hefei, China, shows the solution is effective under the situations of fixed or unfixed signal cycles.
入藏号: WOS:000426941100120
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE 2nd Information Technology, Networking, Electronic and Automation Control Conference (ITNEC)
会议日期: DEC 15-17, 2017
会议地点: Chengdu, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : IEEE PRESS
作者关键词: Bus priority; passenger delay; Fuel consumption; signalized intersection; signal timing; Genetic Algorithm
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IDS 号: BJ6SO
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来源出版物页码计数: 6

第 2 条，共 36 条

标题: Effect on the Stresses and Strains within Pavements Due to Uneven Settlements of Subgrade
作者: Du, QW (Du, Qinwen); Zhang, XK (Zhang, Xiangkai); Li, YL (Li, Yongliang); Liu, YF (Liu, Yaofu); Zhang, LJ (Zhang, Liujun)
书籍团体作者: Destech Publicat Inc
来源出版物: 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW ENERGY AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES (ICNERR 2017) 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Environment Energy and Earth Sciences 页: 155-159 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Aiming at the situation that the failure mechanism of pavement structure is difficult to be analyzed under the condition of uneven settlement of soft soil foundation, the finite element model of the mechanical response of asphalt concrete pavement is established by introducing the method of numerical analysis. Based on the analysis of four kinds of uneven settlement forms that is uniform settlement, one end settlement, both ends of settlement, and center settlement, the effects of uneven settlement of soft soil foundation on stress and strain of pavement structure under different settlement modes were studied. This provides the basis for the further study of the coordinated deformation of foundation-subgrade-pavement in soft soil area.
入藏号: WOS:000426968100020
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on New Energy and Renewable Resources (ICNERR)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Guangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
地址: [Du, Qinwen; Zhang, Xiangkai; Zhang, Liujun] Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
[Li, Yongliang; Liu, Yaofu] Shanhai Civil Engn Co LTD, CREC, Hefei 200436, Anhui, Peoples R China.
[Zhang, Liujun] CCCC First Highway Consultants CO LTD, Xian 710075, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 3 条，共 36 条

标题: Impact Analysis of Filler to Bearing Capacity of Reinforced Gravel Structure Layer with Geocell
作者: Li, N (Li, Ning); Li, R (Li, Rui); Yu, M (Yu, Miao); Ma, J (Ma, Jin)
书籍团体作者: Destech Publicat Inc
来源出版物: JOINT CONFERENCES OF 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING APPLICATION (ICMSEA 2017) AND 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICS, CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MATERIALS (MCEBM 2017) 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Engineering and Technology Research 卷: 124 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 7
摘要: The type of gravel is one of the main factors which influence the bearing capacity of the reinforced gravel structure layer with geocell. Two kinds of geocell land three types of gravel were used for bearing-plate test. The vertical deformation, resilient modulus, plastic deformation and geocell-wall transverse deformation was analyzed. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied on vertical deformation and modulus. The results showed that the structure with the smaller size gravel had larger vertical deformation and lower resilient modulus, and reinforcement was more significant. The vertical deformation of 10-20mm was similar to 20-30mm gravel structure layer. The geocell-wall transverse deformation in 1# center measure plot decreased with the increasing of gravel size, but the deformation in 4# side measuring plot approached to zero. It revealed that the loading transmission was limited to the adjacent cell. The results of ANOVA showed that three types gravel had significant influence on the resilient modulus of structure layers. While, 10-20 mm and 20-30 mm gravel had no significance on the deformation and modulus of the layers. It was demonstrated that 0-5mm gravel was not appropriate to the filler of the reinforced gravel structure layer with geocell.
入藏号: WOS:000426987000081
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: Joint Conferences of International Conference on Materials Science and Engineering Application (ICMSEA) / International Conference on Mechanics, Civil Engineering and Building Materials (MCEBM)
会议日期: APR 21-23, 2017
会议地点: Nanjing, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Road engineering; Geocell; gravel; Bearing-plate test; Deformation; Modulus;

Analysis of variance
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第 4 条，共 36 条

标题: Study on the Laws of Soil Pressures on Buttressed Retaining Walls of Foamed Lightweight Soil Embankments
作者: Du, QW (Du, Qinwen); Li, M (Li, Ming); Yang, P (Yang, Ping); Li, MX (Li, Meixia); Yin, LH (Yin, Lihua)
书籍团体作者: Destech Publicat Inc
来源出版物: 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION (ICITIA 2017) 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Computer Science and Engineering 页: 184-188 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: By using Abaqus numerical simulation and field monitoring method. Research indicates: The distribution of the internal pressure on the inner wall of the vertical wall is not the triangular distribution proposed by Coulomb's theory, but rather the distribution of "both ends are small and middle is large".
入藏号: WOS:000426968200026
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Information Technology and Industrial Automation (ICITIA)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Guangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
地址: [Du, Qinwen; Li, Ming] Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 5 条，共 36 条

标题: Experimental Study on Fatigue Performance of Foamed Lightweight Soil
作者: Qiu, YQ (Qiu, Youqiang); Yang, P (Yang, Ping); Li, YL (Li, Yongliang); Zhang, LJ (Zhang, Liujun)
书籍团体作者: IOP
来源出版物: 1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FRONTIERS OF MATERIALS SYNTHESIS AND PROCESSING (FMSP 2017) 丛书: IOP Conference Series-Materials Science and Engineering 卷 :274 文献号: UNSP 012068 DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/274/1/012068 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 14
摘要: In order to study fatigue performance of foamed lightweight soil and forecast its fatigue life in the supporting project, on the base of preliminary tests, beam fatigue tests on foamed lightweight soil is conducted by using UTM-100 test system. Based on Weibull distribution and lognormal distribution, using the mathematical statistics method, fatigue equations of foamed lightweight soil are obtained. At the same time, according to the traffic load on real road surface of the supporting project, fatigue life of formed lightweight soil is analyzed and compared with the cumulative equivalent axle loads during the design period of the pavement. The results show that even the fatigue life of foamed lightweight soil has discrete property, the linear relationship between logarithmic fatigue life and stress ratio still performs well. Especially, the fatigue life of Weibull distribution is more close to that derived from the lognormal distribution, in the instance of 50% guarantee ratio. In addition, the results demonstrated that foamed lightweight soil as subgrade filler has good anti-fatigue performance, which can be further adopted by other projects in the similar research domain.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 1st International Conference on Frontiers of Materials Synthesis and Processing

(FMSP)
会议日期: OCT 28-29, 2017
会议地点: Changsha, PEOPLES R CHINA
地址: [Qiu, Youqiang; Zhang, Liujun] Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 6 条，共 36 条

标题: Advantage Analysis of Composite Girder with Corrugated Steel Web Compared with Concrete Girder in Continuous Rigid Frame Bridge
作者: Li, GL (Li, Guangling); Wu, YC (Wu, Yanchi); Zhao, ZY (Zhao, Zhiyong)
编者: Rojas AL; Maouche AR; Fellah M
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MATERIAL ENGINEERING AND APPLICATION (ICMEA 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 146 页: 283-285 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 4
摘要: This paper focuses on the application, characteristics and advantages of composite girder with corrugated steel webs at home and aboard. The comparison between concrete girder and composite girder includes material quantity, intensity and stiffness. The results show that composite beam has saving on the material quantity and the use of composite beam would avoid burdensome procedure and speed the construction period. Composite beam would also have a larger bearing capacity and a smaller stiffness.
入藏号: WOS:000426703000064
语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th Annual International Conference on Material Engineering and Application (ICMEA)
会议日期: DEC 15-17, 2017
会议地点: Wuhan, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: composite girder; corrugated steel web; rigid frame bridge
地址: [Li, Guangling; Wu, Yanchi; Zhao, Zhiyong] Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Wu, YC (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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来源出版物页码计数: 3

第 7 条，共 36 条

标题: Analysis and Study on Traffic Evacuation Control Strategy of Expressway Network in Sichuan Province under Earthquake
作者: Juan, S (Juan, Su)
编者: Wang M; Zhou X
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHATRONICS, MATERIALS, CHEMISTRY AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING (ICMMCCE 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 141 页: 1035-1040
出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 4
摘要: Based on the analysis of the current situation of expressway network and the location distribution of earthquake disaster in Sichuan province, the paper did integration analysis to the evacuation control strategy, researched on reverse traffic control model and phased control model, finally proposed that the comprehensive evacuation strategy model of sub-regional and sub-staged should be adopted under the condition of earthquake events in Sichuan province, to achieve the optimization of evacuation traffic control in road network.
入藏号: WOS:000426708900186
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 5th International Conference on Mechatronics, Materials, Chemistry and Computer

Engineering (ICMMCCE)
会议日期: JUL 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Chongqing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Xinxiang Univ
作者关键词: Sichuan Province; expressway; earthquake disaster; evacuation strategy
地址: [Juan, Su] Changan Univ, Traff Engn, Xian 710061, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 8 条，共 36 条

标题: Research on the Planning and Design of Green Residential Districts in the Process of New Urbanization
作者: Wang, D (Wang, Di)
编者: Chu X
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (ICEMCT 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 101 页: 499-502 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 4
摘要: In recent years, the new urbanization has become a national strategy in China. The connotation of new urbanization lies in improving the quality of urban construction, which is compatible with the concept of green residential districts construction. This paper analyzes the impact of the new urbanization on the planning and design of green residential districts and points out the direction and the principles of the design of the green residential districts under the background of the new urbanization to provide some references for the relative researchers.
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会议名称: 4th International Conference on Education, Management and Computing Technology (ICEMCT)
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会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Green residential district; Planning and design; New urbanization
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通讯作者地址: Wang, D (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 9 条，共 36 条

标题: Research on the Strategies of Urban Organic Renewal under the Background of Rail Transit
作者: Wang, D (Wang, Di)
编者: Chu X
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (ICEMCT 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 101 页: 503-506 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: At present, as an important way to solve the problem of urban crowded traffic, rail transit has set off a large-scale construction boom in China. On the one hand, the original city spatial pattern cannot adapt to the new city traffic demand, which will inevitably bring a new round of city renewal; on the other hand, the construction of city rail traffic should also reach the city organic renewal goals. This paper discusses the urban organic renewal strategy under the background of rail transit to provide some references for the relative researchers.
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会议名称: 4th International Conference on Education, Management and Computing Technology (ICEMCT)
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作者关键词: Urban organic renewal; Rail transit; Organic regeneration
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第 10 条，共 36 条

标题: Study the Influence on the Value Loss of the Environment in Phyllite Areas Highway Construction
作者: Song, YP (Song, Yu Pin); Mao, XS (Mao, Xue Song); Hu, M (Hu, Ming); Zhao, Y (Zhao, Ying)
编者: Chu X
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (ICEMCT 2017) 丛书: Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research 卷: 101 页: 1305-1309 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
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引用的参考文献数: 7
摘要: In order to analyze the impact of highway construction project on the environment, the environmental impact assessment index of highway construction project was selected according to the principle of objectivity, science and integrity. In this paper, the evaluation index system was established based on the subgrade project in the eastern section of Ankang section from Shiyan to Tianshui's expressway. The evaluation of value loss was conducted from the ecological environment, air and water environment and acoustic environment respectively. The results showed that the project had a great impact on the society, especially the surrounding soil and human health.
入藏号: WOS:000426716000279
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文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Education, Management and Computing Technology (ICEMCT)
会议日期: APR 15-16, 2017
会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Influence; Value loss; Phyllite areas; Highway construction
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第 11 条，共 36 条

标题: Laboratory Study on Rubber Particle Asphalt Mixture
作者: Zhang, C (Zhang, Chao); Wang, WY (Wang, Weiyue); Hao, PW (Hao, Peiwen)
编者: Zhou P; Wang Z; Liang B
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING (GCMCE 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 132 页: 235-239 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: In this paper, the indoor experiment of AC-16 rubber particle asphalt mixture was studied. Mix design method of mixing amount of rubber particles asphalt mixture for 3%, two kinds of rubber particles with different gradation were used for the experiment. The rubber particles were mixed into the mixture by dry mixing method, and the road performance was tested. In addition, analyzing the change of void content under different indoor molding conditions of Marshall specimens, the experimental conditions suitable for indoor molding were selected. At the same time, after determining the optimum asphalt content, the comparison between the different asphalt mixture performance, the rubber particles asphalt mixture after adding high viscosity, improve road performance, and choose a type of rubber particles suitable for application on the road.
入藏号: WOS:000426677300043
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: Global Conference on Mechanics and Civil Engineering (GCMCE)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Guangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Rubber particle; high viscosity agent; percent air voids; road performance
地址: [Zhang, Chao] Changan Univ, Sch Highway Engn, Xian 710000, Shaanxi, Peoples R China. [Wang, Weiyue; Hao, Peiwen] Southeast Univ, Sch Transportat, Nanjing 210096, Jiangsu, Peoples R China.

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第 12 条，共 36 条

标题: Optimal allocation and seismic isolation effect analysis of high-damping rubber bearing for Beam Bridge
作者: Wang, WS (Wang, Wei-shan); Zhang, YM (Zhang, Yu-min); Wang, WR (Wang, Wei-rong)
编者: Zhu L; Zheng T
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MACHINERY, ELECTRONICS AND CONTROL SIMULATION (MECS 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 138 页: 18-22 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
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引用的参考文献数: 7
摘要: As the seismic isolation technique was widely use in aseismic design of bridges, the high-damping rubber bearing were applied to many bridges in order to reduce the seismic response of bridge. Compare the seismic isolation effect of different model high-damping rubber bearing and laminated rubber bearing, the optimal proposal of bearings has been suggested. Sliding bearings used on side piers caused the earthquake distributed unevenly among piers, as changed to high-damping rubber bearing, the seismic response of bridge have effectively controlled into allowable range.
入藏号: WOS:000414864800004
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Machinery, Electronics and Control Simulation (MECS)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Taiyuan, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Xinxiang Univ
作者关键词: Beam Bridge; seismic response; high-damping rubber bearing
KeyWords Plus: BASE-ISOLATED BUILDINGS
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第 13 条，共 36 条

标题: Stiffness optimized research of high damping rubber bearing for beam bridges
作者: Zhang, YM (Zhang, Yu-min); Wang, LB (Wang, Ling-bo)
编者: Zhu L; Zheng T
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MACHINERY, ELECTRONICS AND CONTROL SIMULATION (MECS 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 138 页: 31-35 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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引用的参考文献数: 6
摘要: Damping and isolation effect of high-damping rubber bearing with different combination have been studied for a continuous girder bridge. Dynamic time-history analysis has been taken by earthquake waves with exceeding probability to be 40 percent, 10 percent and 2 percent. The influence for seismic responses of bridge caused by sliding bearing set on transitional pier has been discuss. Research results show that the sliding bearings set on transitional piers have weakened the load sharing percent of transitional piers. The displacements of sliding bearings are larger than the bearings set on continuous piers, so that the load distribution of piers is nonuniform. The load sharing is much more reasonable when high-damping rubber bearings were set on all the piers, and the dynamical response of bridge was greatly decreases.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Machinery, Electronics and Control Simulation (MECS)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017

会议地点: Taiyuan, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Xinxiang Univ
作者关键词: beam bridge; high damping rubber bearing; stiffness; optimized research
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第 14 条，共 36 条

标题: Elastoplastic Analysis of Coupling Mechanism for River-crossing Tunnel under Seepage Condition
作者: Qiu, JL (Qiu, Junling); Lai, JX (Lai, Jinxing)
编者: Hou H; Han Z
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MACHINERY, MATERIALS AND COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (ICMMCT 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 126 页: 887-890 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Recently, the water environment, especially the investigation on the influence mechanism of high water pressure or water seepage on the tunnel stability is not thorough. In this study, based on the theory of seepage mechanics and elastic-plastic theory, the stress state of tunnel rock mass under the coupling of seepage field and stress field is analyzed, the formula for calculating the radius of plastic zone, the stress and displacement of the rock mass in the elastic-plastic state are derived. The stress and displacement of tunnel surrounding rock and the mechanical characteristics of the supporting structure are analyzed under the condition of seepage.
入藏号: WOS:000417222700178
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 5th International Conference on Machinery, Materials and Computing Technology

(ICMMCT)
会议日期: MAR 25-26, 2017
会议地点: Beijing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Inst Nat Sci & Adv Technol
作者关键词: High Water Pressure; River-crossing Tunnel; Elastoplastic Analysis
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通讯作者地址: Qiu, JL (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 15 条，共 36 条

标题: Overview of Pavement Materials and Operation Phases for the Minnesota Road
作者: Li, S (Li, Shuang); Feng, ZG (Feng, Zhen-gang); Li, XJ (Li, Xin-jun); Li, PL (Li, Pei-long)
编者: Aissaoui AG; Chen BY; Park E
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND 2016 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ICSD 2016) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 94 页: 206-208 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 6
摘要: Asphalt pavement is easily suffered from early damage under exposure to the natural environment. Regular pavement performance monitoring is mostly based on laboratory test, which could not simulate the actual pavement conditions effectively. Thus it is significant to develop an accelerated test facility. American Minnesota Road (MnROAD) is one of the complex and accelerated test roads in the world, aiming to develop and advance pavement design, operation and maintenance methods both for the highway and low volume road in extreme cold regions. The test cells and pavement materials of the MnROAD during different phases were introduced. Achievement obtained from the MnROAD will provide experience on new-generation pavement materials and design method, which will have positive impact on the development of pavement engineering.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Development (ICSD)
会议日期: DEC 02-04, 2016
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Minnesota Road; Pavement Materials; Operation Phases; Pavement Design
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第 16 条，共 36 条

标题: Heavy Impact Compaction Modeling and Analysis on Unbound Paving Mixtures
作者: Zhou, XD (Zhou, Xiaodong); Liu, Y (Liu, Yu); You, ZP (You, Zhanping)
编者: Li X; Feng Y; Mustoe G
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISCRETE ELEMENT METHODS 丛书: Springer Proceedings in Physics 卷: 188 页: 437-444 DOI: 10.1007/978-981-10-1926-5_46 出版年: 2017
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引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: Performance of unbound paving mixture is highly dependent on the compaction process. The mixture compaction ability may be impacted by various factors, such as aggregate morphological features, compaction energy, boundary conditions. In order to improve fundamental understandings of mixture compaction, this chapter presents a discrete element modeling approach for analyzing and evaluating unbound paving mixture compaction ability under impaction loads. In this research, aggregate morphological features were simulated through processing individual aggregate X-ray CT images and the discrete element models were built with the image-based realistic aggregate particles. The digital samples of three mix gradations were built through randomly spreading the image-based aggregate particles into the cylinder containers. The mix compaction process was simulated under the gravity and impaction loading conditions. The internal stress and the distribution of particle-particle contacts were recorded during the simulation.

Through this study, it was observed that 2.36-4.75 mm aggregates played significant roles both in contacts and stress distribution for all gradations; internal stress of mix tended to narrow down to several ranges of aggregates; and fine gradations would have more centralize stress distribution while coarse gradations would have a wider ranges.

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文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 7th International Conference on Discrete Element Methods (DEM)
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会议地点: Dalian Univ Technol, Dalian, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : State Key Lab Struct Anal Ind Equipment, Beijing Hi Key Tech Co Ltd
会议主办方: Dalian Univ Technol
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第 17 条，共 36 条

标 题 : Three-Dimensional Discrete Element Model for Tri-axial Tests of Graded Stones Under Different Gradations

作者: Wang, H (Wang, He); Ma, BA (Ma, Biao); Zhou, XD (Zhou, Xiaodong); Liu, Y (Liu, Yu)
编者: Li X; Feng Y; Mustoe G
来 源 出 版 物 : PROCEEDINGS OF THE 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISCRETE ELEMENT METHODS 丛书: Springer Proceedings in Physics 卷: 188 页: 917-925 DOI: 10.1007/978-981-10-1926-5_96 出版年: 2017
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摘要: In Highway Engineering, graded stones are popularly used in constructing base or subbase layers of pavements. Under cyclic vehicular loads, deformation and strength of graded stones are impacted by various factors. Those factors may include loading magnitudes, aggregate gradations,

and particle morphological features. Laboratory tests are used as conversational approaches to predict and characterize performance of the designed graded stones. However, conversational tests are expensive and less efficient. As an alternative approach, a virtual testing method based on the discrete element method (DEM) is lab-independent with the higher efficiency. Additionally, micro-scale or meso-scale features of mixtures may be investigated through virtual tests. Under this background, objectives of this research are to present a three-dimensional discrete element modeling approach for virtual tri-axial tests of graded stones and to improve the fundamental understandings of graded stones' mechanical behaviors through analyzing the virtual testing results. In the three-dimensional DEM model, aggregate particles are simulated by the spheres in different diameters and given granular parameters to simulate realistic conditions. The cylindrical samples with diameter of 20 cm and height of 40 cm are prepared in this research and the virtual tests are performed with different gradations. Mechanical performance of stress and strain is recorded during the simulation for further analysis. Through this virtual test, the effect of gradation on mechanical properties of coarse aggregate has been presented.

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第 18 条，共 36 条

标题: Pavement Inertial Point Existence Analysis under Load Diversity
作者: Li, SQ (Li, Shanqiang); Liu, F (Liu, Feng); Li, H (Li, Hao)
编者: Ke J; Xiao J; Davis H
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摘要: Based on the original theory of the inertial point, this paper analyzed the existence of the inertial point to the rigid concrete pavement on the Winkler foundation under the pulse load and the moving load. First, according to the actual mechanical characteristics of the pavement structure, establish the finite element analysis model of the pavement structural and verify its correctness by using the Westergaard formula results. Secondly, the static load in the pavement structure model was converted to half-sine pulse load to simulate FWD load. Through analysis, there was the inertial point in the pavement structure and the maximum relative error of the inertial point distance and the deflection of the pavement structural was about 0.7% and 0.2% under the static load and the pulse load. Finally, by using the method of the moving load belt, the finite element model of the pavement structure was applied to different the speed moving load and proved that the pavement structure still exist the inertial point. The speed of the moving load and the pavement thickness had a greater impact on it. The results show that there was the inertial point to the rigid concrete pavement on the Winkler foundation under the static load, the pulse load and the moving load. Analysis results provide some guidance to apply the inertial point theory to back-calculation of the pavement structure parameters based on the moving load.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Mechanical, Electronic, Control and Automation Engineering (MECAE)
会议日期: MAR 25-26, 2017
会议地点: Beijing, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Inertial Point; Load Diversity; Static Load; Pulse Load; Moving Load
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研究方向: Automation & Control Systems; Engineering
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第 19 条，共 36 条

标题: Calculation method of main cable saddle of suspension bridge based on energy method
作者: Luan, J (Luan, Juan); Hao, XW (Hao, Xianwu); Duan, RF (Duan, Ruifang)
编者: Kim YH
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2016 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY (ICREET 2016) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 112 页: 509-513 出版年: 2017
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摘要: In order to ensure that the main tower of the suspension bridge is always in a safe state during the lifting process of the stiffening girder, the reasonable determination of the main cable saddle push and push stage is very important. Based on the energy principle, the Rayleigh-Ritz method is used to derive the formula for calculating the maximum allowable deviation of the main tower. Research results show that The results calculated by the formula are 7% different from the finite element calculation results.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Renewable Energy and Environmental Technology (ICREET)
会议日期: DEC 30-31, 2016
会议地点: Shenzhen, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: suspension bridge; energy method; saddle pushing; tower top displacement; pushing force
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第 20 条，共 36 条
标题: Static Reliability Analysis of Prestressed Concrete V - Shaped Continuous Beam Bridge
作者: Ren, LP (Ren, Le-ping); Hu, WL (Hu, Wen-liang); Liang, SW (Liang, Sheng-wei)
编者: Xia D
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3RD WORKSHOP ON ADVANCED RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDUSTRY (WARTIA 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 148 页:384-392 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
引用的参考文献数: 13
摘要: In this paper, the reliability theory of engineering structure based on a city landscape bridge (multi span prestressed concrete V-shaped pier continuous beam bridge) as engineering background, key section of main girder and V-shaped pier of continuous girder bridge of prestressed concrete V-shaped pier by using the first two order moment method to evaluate the bridge girder and the shape of V-pier bridge reliability index, reflect design intent; and the influence of various factors on the reliability index of sensitivity analysis in the design reference period of resistance of this kind of bridge reliability greatly. The influence of the variation of the dead load on the reliability of the main beam is negligible, but it has great influence on the reliability of the V-shaped pier. The effect of live load effect on the reliability of the main beam is very significant, and the effect on the reliability of V-shaped pier is small. Therefore, this study has certain engineering value for the design, operation, maintenance and monitoring of the multi span prestressed concrete V-shaped pier continuous beam.
入藏号: WOS:000416080800073
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd Workshop on Advanced Research and Technology in Industry Applications (WARTIA)
会议日期: SEP 23-24, 2017
会议地点: Guilin, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: V-shaped Continuous Beam; First Order Two Moment Method; Reliability; Parameters
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第 21 条，共 36 条

标题: Effectiveness Analysis Of Cooling Effect Of Crushed Stone Roadbed
作者: Jiang, F (Jiang, Fei); Mao, XS (Mao, Xue Song); Xiao, YJ (Xiao, YaJun)
编者: Zhou H; Xu Z
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FRONTIERS OF MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND MEASURING TECHNOLOGY (FMSMT 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 130 页: 722-725 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 3
摘要: In the permafrost subgrade protection measures, which is the most representative of the gravel roadbed cooling scheme. The test project is parallel to the Qinghai Tibet highway on the basis of temperature, dynamic monitoring of subgrade, through field test results of temperature change compared with that of ordinary embankment and gravel roadbed in the analysis of the cooling effect of crushed rock subgrade. The results show that the gravel roadbed has a cooling effect, to some extent, has wide application prospect in permafrost area road.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 5th International Conference on Frontiers of Manufacturing Science and Measuring Technology (FMSMT)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Taiyuan, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Xinxiang Univ
作者关键词: permafrost; gravel subgrade; cooling effect; temperature field
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来源出版物页码计数: 4
第 22 条，共 36 条
标题: Optimization of Modern Tram Operation Line Based on Genetic Algorithm
作者: Li, YH (Li, Yanhui); Chen, KM (Chen, Kuanmin)
编者: Zhou H; Xu Z
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FRONTIERS OF MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND MEASURING TECHNOLOGY (FMSMT 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 130 页: 897-902 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
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引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: The modern tram has both the attributes of rail transit and bus. Based on the point-line-plane planning method in public transportation and urban rail transit network planning, this study considers the tram line Network, the characteristics of the line, including the length of the line, the node choosing, the scale; in determining the boundary conditions under the premise, by gradually select the maximum flow, sub-maximum flow as the operating path, the genetic algorithm is used to analyze the optimization model. Through the actual analysis, the optimization model has a good effect in the planning and application of modern tram lines.
入藏号: WOS:000414088200171
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 5th International Conference on Frontiers of Manufacturing Science and Measuring Technology (FMSMT)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Taiyuan, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Xinxiang Univ
作者关键词: Modern tram; Maximum flow; Genetic algorithm
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第 23 条，共 36 条
标题: Reliability analysis of pre-stressed concrete continuous girder bridges using the incremental launching method on Chinese code and BS5400
作者: Lou, CH (Lou, C. H.); Dong, FH (Dong, F. H.)
编者: Kao JCM; Sung WP
来源出版物: GREEN BUILDING, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING
页: 133-136 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 3
引用的参考文献数: 7
摘要: The aim of this paper is to analyze the reliability level of pre-stressed concrete continuous girder bridges designed with the Chinese code (JTG D62-2004) and BS5400 using incremental launching method at construction stage. Typical cross-sections used in the example bridge are considered at construction stage. Load and resistance parameters are treated as random variables. The statistical parameters are based on the available literature, test data, and survey results. Reliability indices are calculated by iterations using the first-order second-moment method. The calculated results indicate that the reliability indices of JTG D62-2004 are larger than that of BS5400, which could provide references for the bridges constructed using the incremental launching method in overseas construction and competition.
入藏号: WOS:000408464800027
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 5th International Conference on Green Building, Materials and Civil Engineering (GBMCE)
会议日期: APR 17-18, 2016
会议地点: Hong Kong, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Natl Chin Yi Univ Technol, Natl Cheng Kung Univ, Natl Sun Yan Sen Univ, Natl Chi Nan Univ, ChienKuo Technol Univ, Control Engn & Informat Sci Res Assoc, Int Frontiers Sci & Technol Res Assoc, Trans Tech Publicat
作者关键词: pre-stressed concrete; girder bridge; incremental launching construction; chinese code; BS5400; reliability
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研究方向: Construction & Building Technology; Engineering
IDS 号: BI2CQ
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来源出版物页码计数: 4

第 24 条，共 36 条

标题: Numerical analysis of the influence range of a tunnel ventilation resistance grid
作者: Xin, YX (Xin, Yun-xiao); Wang, YQ (Wang, Ya-qiong); Lai, K (Lai, Kai)
编者: Kao JCM; Sung WP
来源出版物: GREEN BUILDING, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING
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引用的参考文献数: 9
摘要: According to the equivalent design theory, resistance grids can effectively reduce the length of the tunnel ventilation model. In order to study the influence length of resistance grids in the model, this paper analyzes the distribution of fluid velocity and pressure in different grid types and wind speeds by numerical simulation. The results show that with the constant effective area, there are more holes in the resistance grid, the average flow function is more significant, and the influence length is significantly reduced, but it has little effect on the grid pressure drop. With the increase of wind speed, the pressure drop increases significantly. It is suggested that the number of resistance grid holes installed in the ventilation model be more than 500, and the total influence length of the model should be taken into account for about thrice smaller than the equivalent diameter of the model section.
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语种: English
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会议名称: 5th International Conference on Green Building, Materials and Civil Engineering (GBMCE)
会议日期: APR 17-18, 2016
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作者关键词: tunnel ventilation; resistance grid; model test; numerical simulation
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第 25 条，共 36 条

标题: Inertial Point Influencing Factors Analysis of the Flexible Pavement Structure under the Moving Load
作者: Li, SQ (Li, Shanqiang); Liu, F (Liu, Feng); Xu, XQ (Xu, Xinquan); Li, H (Li, Hao)
编者: Fang D; Zhu S; Kuang T
来源出版物: 2017 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN, MANUFACTURING, MODELING AND SIMULATION (CDMMS 2017) 丛书: AIP Conference Proceedings 卷: 1834 文献号: UNSP 030005 DOI: 10.1063/1.4981570 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: Based on the static analysis of the original inertial point theory, this paper analysed the existence of the inertial point with double slab motion differential equations on the elastic half-space foundation under the moving load. At the same time, the effect laws of the vehicle speed, the pavement slab thickness, the Poisson's ratio, the density and the moving load size on the inertial point of the flexible pavement on the elastic half-space foundation under the moving load were analysed. The result showed that there was the inertial point to the flexible pavement structure on the elastic half-space foundation under the moving load. And the vehicle speed and the pavement slab thickness had great impact on the inertial point. But the pavement Poisson's ratio, density and the moving load size had minor or negligible impact on the inertial point. The analysis result of the inertial point existence under the moving load provided a basis for the pavement structure parameters back-calculation research of the inertial deflection method based on the moving load.
入藏号: WOS:000405777700031
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 5th International Conference on Computer-Aided Design, Manufacturing, Modeling and Simulation (CDMMS)
会议日期: APR 22-23, 2017
会议地点: Busan, SOUTH KOREA
作者关键词: Road Engineering; Inertial Point; Flexible Pavement; Elastic Half-Space Foundation; The Moving Load
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第 26 条，共 36 条

标题: Effect of ultraviolet absorber UV531 on morphology of SBS modified bitumen
作者: Zhu, H (Zhu, Hao); Yu, YL (Yu, Yun-Long); Feng, ZG (Feng, Zhen-Gang); Li, PL (Li, Pei-Long)
编者: Chen JIZ; Li Q
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: In this paper, the ultraviolet absorber UV531/SBS modified bitumens (UV531/SMB) were prepared by the method of melt blending. The thermal-oxidative and ultraviolet (UV) aging of UV531/SBS modified bitumen were simulated by rolling thin film oven test (RTFOT) and indoor-accelerated UV aging test respectively. The effect of UV531 on the morphology of SBS modified bitumen was investigated through fluorescent microscopy (FM). The results demonstrate that the addition of UV531 changes the dispersed state of SBS polymer in bitumen after aging, resulting in a different microstructure of UV531/SMB as compared to the SMB. The FM images suggest an improvement of thermal-oxidative and UV aging resistance of SBS modified bitumen by UV531.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Advanced Materials and Energy Sustainability (AMES)

会议日期: MAY 27-29, 2016
会议地点: Wuhan, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Ultraviolet absorber; SBS modified bitumen; thermal-oxidative aging; ultraviolet aging; morphology
KeyWords Plus: STORAGE STABILITY; FTIR
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通讯作者地址: Feng, ZG (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Highway, Xian 710064, Peoples R China.
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第 27 条，共 36 条

标题: Steel bridge long-term performance research technology framework and research progress
作者: Wang, CS (Wang, Chunsheng); Duan, L (Duan, Lan); Zhai, MS (Zhai, Musai); Zhang, YX (Zhang, Yuxiao); Wang, SC (Wang, Shichao)
来源出版物: ADVANCES IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING 卷: 20 期: 1 特刊: SI 页: 51-68 DOI: 10.1177/1369433216646005 出版年: JAN 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 3
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摘要: To ensure structural sustainability, it is necessary to conduct steel bridge long-term performance study, including bridge design, evaluation, maintenance, and reinforcement technology. The research on steel bridge long-term performance is introduced in four aspects: (1) fatigue performance experimental study for full-scale orthotropic steel bridge decks in laboratory to study its fatigue failure mechanism, in order to improve fatigue design methodology and find rational reinforcement and maintenance method; (2) conducting steel bridge out-of-plane distortion-induced fatigue performance study, and developing cold reinforcement method; (3) performance study for base material and typical joint under long-term vehicle and environmental effect in aging steel bridges, and safety assessment and maintenance of existing steel bridge; (4) temperature gradient monitoring for steel box girder model to build the temperature design mode. Meantime, in-situ tests and monitoring are conducted for steel bridge long-term performance detection, assessment, and maintenance. The study results in this article build the research framework of steel bridge long-term performance preliminarily, which is the basis for steel bridge sustainable design, maintenance, and cold reinforcement methodology system.

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文献类型: Article; Proceedings Paper
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会议赞助商 : Natl Nat Sci Fdn China
会议主办方: Hefei Univ Technol
作者关键词: cold reinforcement methodology and technique; long-term performance; orthotropic steel bridge deck; out-of-plane distortion-induced fatigue; service monitoring; steel bridges; temperature gradient
KeyWords Plus: FATIGUE
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第 28 条，共 36 条

标题: Study of Rainfall Impacts on Freeway Traffic Flow Characteristics
作者: Wang, YQ (Wang Yuan-qing); Luo, J (Luo Jing)
编者: Ulengin F; Li K; Boltze M
来源出版物: WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORT RESEARCH - WCTR 2016 丛书: Transportation Research Procedia 卷: 25 页: 1533-1543 DOI: 10.1016/j.trpro.2017.05.180
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
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引用的参考文献数: 17
摘要: Compared with normal weather, the traffic flow characteristics changed under the condition of adverse weather, which accounted for the difference of driving behavior. The influence of freeway traffic flow characteristics caused by different rainfall intensity was quantified through

collecting the Hainan Province Eastern Freeway traffic flow and rainfall data. The speed and density distribution of microscopic parameters about freeway traffic flow under different rains was researched, and the highway two-regime speed density distribution traffic flow model under different rainfall weather conditions was calibrated. Besides, the weather influence coefficient that the rainfall intensity and visibility affect the freeway traffic flow model parameters was determined through regression analysis. The research indicates that it has an greater influence on the maximum highway volume and free flow speed as the rainfall intensity increases. Compared with the normal weather, the maximum flow rate decreases 15.7%, 19.1%,32.5% respectively and the free flow speed decreases 4.4%, 7.3%, 10.6% respectively because of light rain, moderate rain and heavy rain weather conditions. In the traffic flow model, the breakpoint density and the speed-intercept of traffic flow model are not obviously relevant with the rainfall intensity. (C) 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V.

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语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: 14th World Conference on Transport Research (WCTR)

会议日期: JUL 10-15, 2016

会议地点: Tongji Univ Shanghai, Shanghai, PEOPLES R CHINA

会议赞助商 : World Conf Transport Res Soc

会议主办方: Tongji Univ Shanghai

作者关键词: traffic engineering; weather influence coefficient; two-regime traffic flow model; freeway; rainfall

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第 29 条， 共 36 条

标题: Research on Calculation Method of Carbon Emissions in the Process of Highway Construction

作者: Chen, M (Chen, Ming); Wei, DX (Wei, Daoxin); Bian, L (Bian, Li); Yang, WL (Yang, Wanli)

书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 2ND IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING (ICITE) 页: 241-245 出版年: 2017
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引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Either in China or other countries, there are highway construction ordinances. These ordinances require contractors to make evaluation system and submit report of construction impact on environment. It is also required that contractors need to forecast and analyze air quality in construction and operation process. However, detailed analyze method and numerical requirements. This article calculates energy consumption and carbon emission of highway construction by analyzing service condition of construction equipment
入藏号: WOS:000425215400048
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Engineering (ICITE)
会议日期: SEP 01-01, 2019
会议地点: Singapore, SINGAPORE
会议赞助商 : IEEE
作者关键词: component; highway construction; carbon emission calculation; energy consumption calculation; standard coal equivalen; construction norms
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第 30 条，共 36 条

标题: State-of-the-Art and Prospect for Self-healing Asphalt Concrete
作者: Xiao, D (Xiao, Dong)
编者: Liu L; Xiao J; Ke J
来源出版物: GREEN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT I 丛书: AIP Conference Proceedings 卷: 1864 文献号: UNSP 020074 DOI: 10.1063/1.4992891 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0

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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 9
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 9
引用的参考文献数: 20
摘要: In order to solve the problem of asphalt concrete pavement cracks, this paper summarizes the principle of self-healing asphalt concrete, and describes asphalt concrete self-healing technology in various countries. This paper also analyses the factors of influencing the self-healing ability of asphalt concrete and the evaluation index, and describes the prospect of asphalt concrete self-healing technology.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
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第 31 条，共 36 条

标题: The Design and Optimization of Overlapping Phase Combination for Isolated Intersection
作者: Liang, ZJ (Liang, Zijun); Chen, H (Chen, Hong); Liang, ZJ (Liang, Zijun); Qin, CC (Qin, Chenchen); Zhou, YL (Zhou, Yulin); Fang, W (Fang, Wei)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION AND SAFETY (ICTIS) 页: 1161-1165 出版年: 2017
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摘要: To reduce the waste of green time as a result of unbalance of non-conflict streams, a method of overlapping phase was introduced. The design and optimization for overlapping phase

combination is proposed in the paper. There are two steps of optimization in the process. Firstly to select a best group among the possible phase combination including overlapping phase by calculating the minimal cycle flow ratio of the group, secondly to use the object of minimum total delay based Particle Swarm Optimization approach to obtain optimal green time for each phase. The method is applied at the intersection of Xiuning Road and Hezuohua Road in Hefei, China. It shows that the waste of green time is diminished by overlapping phase. The total delay is reduced in large scale. The result was proved by simulation of Vissim and showed the method is effective in upgrading the traffic signal control program.

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语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper

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会议赞助商 : Wuhan Univ Technol, China Commun & Transportat Assoc, Amer Soc Civil Engineers, Canadian Soc Civil Engn, IEEE Intelligent Transportat Syst Soc

作者关键词: traffic signals; overlapping phase; phase combination; particle swarm optimization; Intelligent Transportation System

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第 32 条，共 36 条

标题: Study on Low Temperature and High Temperature Performance of Epoxy Resin Particles Used for Asphalt Pavement

作者: Zhou, XY (Zhou, Xue-Yan); Bo, YZ (Bo, Yan-Zhen); Duan, SY (Duan, Shi-Yu)

书籍团体作者: Destech Publicat Inc

来源出版物: JOINT CONFERENCES OF 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING APPLICATION (ICMSEA 2017) AND 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICS, CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MATERIALS (MCEBM 2017) 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Engineering and Technology Research 卷: 124 出版年: 2017

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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
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摘要: In order to study the effect of epoxy resin particles on the low temperature performance and high temperature performance of asphalt mixture, the epoxy resin particles were prepared and the glass transition temperature of epoxy resin particles was measured. The bending test and rutting test were used to study the low temperature and high temperature performance of asphalt mixture mixed with and without the epoxy resin particles. The results show that the increasing of epoxy resin particles content is beneficial to enhance the thickness of the effective asphalt film. With the increasing of the epoxy resin particle content, the low temperature bending stiffness modulus of the asphalt mixture increased firstly and then decreased, while the dynamic stability reduced. It is indicating that the epoxy resin particles can significantly improve the low temperature cracking resistance of asphalt mixture, and is not conducive to the high temperature stability of asphalt mixture.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: Joint Conferences of International Conference on Materials Science and Engineering Application (ICMSEA) / International Conference on Mechanics, Civil Engineering and Building Materials (MCEBM)
会议日期: APR 21-23, 2017
会议地点: Nanjing, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Road engineering; Epoxy resin particles; Low temperature performance; High temperature performance
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第 33 条，共 36 条

标题: The Slope Shape of Loose Accumulation Body Effect Analysis of Subgrade Slope Stability
作者: Xiao, YJ (Xiao, Yajun); Mao, XS (Mao, Xuesong); Li, J (Li, Jian)
编者: Zhou H; Xu Z
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

FRONTIERS OF MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND MEASURING TECHNOLOGY (FMSMT 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 130 页: 718-721 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 2
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 2
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Based on the Sichuan-Tibet highway south line (Tibet border line of State Road 318 K3473+ 000-K4670+ 000 and K1324+ 000-K1473+ 000 National Highway 214 line) the survey results, using Midas/GTS to establish the numerical model of slope stability analysis, analysis of two slope loose accumulation effect of subgrade slope stability. In the condition of respectively change the upper and lower slope, weanalyzes the change trend of subgrade slope safety coefficient of loose body accumulation. The simulation results show that the classification of slope stability can obviously improve the slope. Compared to the the slope change for the influence of the safety factor of the upper slope, resulting in lower slope safety coefficient of slope change is more obvious.
入藏号: WOS:000414088200141
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 5th International Conference on Frontiers of Manufacturing Science and Measuring Technology (FMSMT)
会议日期: JUN 24-25, 2017
会议地点: Taiyuan, PEOPLES R CHINA
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作者关键词: Slope shape; Loose accumulation; Stability
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来源出版物页码计数: 4

第 34 条，共 36 条

标题: Research of Test of Shear Resistance of Modified Emulsified Asphalt by Waterborne Epoxy Resin
作者: Chang, YT (Chang, Yan-ting); Chen, ZD (Chen, Zhong-da); Tian, F (Tian, Feng)

书籍团体作者: Destech Publicat Inc
来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND EDUCATION ENGINEERING (ICICEE 2017) 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Computer Science and Engineering 页: 598-602 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: In view of diseases like slippage and surge of pavement structure that result from being lack of interlayer cohesive force performance of asphalt pavement, interlayer shear stress of five kinds of typical pavement structure was calculated by means of finite element software Ansys; the shear fatigue performance and shear strength performance of epoxy emulsified asphalt were tested on the basis of calculation of interlayer maximum shear stress and shear strength. Results indicate that the shear strength increases with the increase of normal stress by approximate linearly trend; the optimum epoxy emulsified asphalt distributing amount is 0.8kg/m(2) under the high temperature of 60 degrees C; the shear strength decreases with the increase of temperature, while the distributing amount and normal stress are the same, in fact, it is mainly caused by the decrease of cohesive force; the maximum interlayer shear stress under the loads of 100kN and 200kN are less than allowable shear stress and shear strength, shear fatigue damage and ultimate shear failure under the condition of high temperature and heavy load will not be generated on the asphalt surface course.
入藏号: WOS:000428760600106
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Information, Computer and Education Engineering (ICICEE)
会议日期: NOV 11-12, 2017
会议地点: Hong Kong, HONG KONG
作者关键词: shear performance; waterborne epoxy resin; asphalt pavement; tack coat; shear fatigue damage
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第 35 条，共 36 条
标题: Online Collaborative Decision Making System for Pavement Maintenance
作者: Peng, T (Peng, Ting); Liu, ZH (Liu, Zhihang); Guo, L (Guo, Lei); Wang, XL (Wang, Xiaoling)
编者: Xiao J; Ke G; Lunev S
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MATERIAL SCIENCE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (MSEEE 2017)
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被引频次合计: 0
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引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Nowadays, there are some shortcomings of road maintenance decision-making system for pavement maintenance, which only depends on the expert's experience and the improper maintenance time. Therefore, this paper introduces the on-line collaborative decision-making system of pavement maintenance. The system is based on the fully using of expert experience, and combines the efficient processing speed of the computer. Therefore, this paper can provide a scientific method for selection of optimal maintenance decision and optimal maintenance time. Considering the type of different pavement structure, environmental factors, traffic factors, a large number of test data and the prediction of pavement performance, based on the using of computer technology, this paper achieves the purpose of the optimal decision of maintenance plan and maintenance time, and on this basis, constructing the evaluation system of decision consistency. This method improves the correctness of maintenance decision making, and makes the decision more scientific and economical.
入藏号: WOS:000426684400018
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Material Science, Energy and Environmental Engineering (MSEEE)
会议日期: AUG 26-27, 2017
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: pavement maintenance; decision making system; OWA operator theory; the support degree
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第 36 条，共 36 条

标题: Mixing temperature design and properties evaluation for SMA-13 mixture
作者: Huang, XY (Huang, X. Y.); Li, BY (Li, B. Y.)
编者: Li M
来源出版物: 1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW MATERIAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (NMCI2016) 丛书: IOP Conference Series-Materials Science and Engineering 卷: 167 文献号:UNSP 012057 DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/167/1/012057 出版年: 2017
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引用的参考文献数: 6
摘要: The mixing temperature of hot asphalt mixture could be reduced by adding WMA additive Sasobit, as well as reducing smoke emissions and energy construction during the mixing construction and paving. The reasonable mixing temperature were investigated in this paper. In addition, high temperature stability, water stability and low-temperature performance of warm asphalt mixture were evaluaterd. The test results indicate that the mixing temperature of SMA-13 with WMA additive Sasobit may reduce 15-20 degrees C at the same energy (compaction times). the dynamic stability were improved after adding WMA additive Sasobit, and the Water stability and low-temperature performance of mixture decreased, while all kinds of asphalt mixture properties can meet the requirements.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
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地址: [Huang, X. Y.; Li, B. Y.] Changan Univ, Minist Educ, Key Lab Special Area Highway Engn, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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地球科学与资源学院

第 1 条，共 3 条

标题: A CASE STUDY OF SCATTERING CHARACTERISTICS DETECTION USING POLSAR DATA IN NORTHWEST ARID CHINA
作者: Yang, LP (Yang, Liping); Sun, XH (Sun, Xiaohui); Feng, XD (Feng, Xiaodong); Liu, F (Liu, Fei)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
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摘要: Paleoshorelines are excellent indicators for lake level fluctuation during lake desiccation. Understanding the scattering mechanisms of paleoshorelines and inner basin is of great significance to comprehend the formation and evolution of arid environment. Full polarization acquisition can enhance the radar capability in scattering mechanism understanding and parameters retrieval. In this study, fully polarimetric Radarsat-2 image and two target decomposition techniques were used to investigate the scattering mechanisms in arid Juyanze for the first time. Results indicate that the scattering mechanisms in this region are complex. Paleoshorelines and the inner basin present simpler scattering mechanism than those of marginal areas based on parameters analysis of entropy, average alpha angle and anisotropy derived from Cloude decomposition. Both decomposition techniques have comparable ability to express subsurface features, while Cloude model presents better ability to decompose the dihedral scattering component compared with Freeman-Durden model.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE International Geoscience & Remote Sensing Symposium
会议日期: JUL 23-28, 2017
会议地点: Fort Worth, TX
会议赞助商 : Institute of Elect & Electron Engineers Geoscience & Remote Sensing Soc, IEEE,

IEEE GRSS
作者关键词: scattering mechanisms; target decomposition; polarimetric parameters; Radarsat-2; Juyanze
KeyWords Plus: POLARIMETRIC SAR; DECOMPOSITION
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第 2 条，共 3 条

标题: Application of backpack Lidar to geological cross section measurement
作者: Lin, JY (Lin, Jingyu); Wang, R (Wang, Ran); Xiao, ZX (Xiao, Zhouxuan); Li, L (Li, Lu); Yao, WH (Yao, Weihua); Han, W (Han, Wei); Zhao, BL (Zhao, Baolin)
编者: Lv D; Lv Y; Bao W
来源出版物: LIDAR IMAGING DETECTION AND TARGET RECOGNITION 2017 丛书: Proceedings of SPIE 卷: 10605 文献号: UNSP 106050J DOI: 10.1117/12.2295060 子辑: 1
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摘要: As the traditional geological cross section measurement, the artificial traverse method was recently substituted by using point coordinates data. However, it is still the crux of the matter that how to acquire the high-precision point coordinates data quickly and economically. Thereby, the backpack Lidar is presented on the premise of the principle of using point coordinates in this issue. Undoubtedly, Lidar technique, one of booming and international active remote sensing techniques, is a powerful tool in obtaining precise topographic information, high-precision 3-D coordinates and building a real 3-D model. With field practice and date processing indoors, it is essentially accomplished that geological sections maps could be generated simply, accurately and automatically in the support of relevant software such as ArcGIS and LiDAR360.
入藏号: WOS:000426279000017
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: Conference on LIDAR Imaging Detection and Target Recognition

会议日期: JUL 23-25, 2017
会议地点: Changchun, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Chinese Soc Opt Engn, Chinese Soc Astronaut, Photoelectron Technol Comm, Chinese Acad Engn, Natl Nat Sci Fdn China, Chinese Acad Sci, Photoelectron Technol Comm
作者关键词: Backpack Lidar; sections plotting; point coordinates; data fusion
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第 3 条，共 3 条

标题: Analysis of properties for Lime-metakaolin (L-MK) restoration mortar
作者: Song, YJ (Song Yan-Jun); Zhang, L (Zhang Lu)
编者: Liu H; Wan M
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AUTOMATION, MECHANICAL CONTROL AND COMPUTATIONAL ENGINEERING (AMCCE 2017) 丛书:AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 118 页: 915-918 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
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引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: There are various factors affecting drying shrinkage of cement-based material, including use quantity of cement and auxiliary cementitious material, water cement ratio, maintenance system and drying condition, and in addition, total quantity of coarse and fine aggregate, matching and category also affect drying shrinkage of cement-based material. But seen from composition and

structure of mortar, shrinkage distortion is mainly caused by shrinkage of multi-pore binder phase, i.e. C-S-H gel phase. Evaporation and migration of evaporable water in pore are main source of drying shrinkage power. On the other hand, drying shrinkage performance of mortar is closely concerned with composition and structure of mortar (maturity of mortar) when drying starts. Pozzolanic reaction of auxiliary cementitious material in mortar occurs after certain age of mortar hydration to maintain mortar of different ages (i.e. mortar of different maturity), and essential difference shall exist in its drying shrinkage distortion mechanism. To clearly describe drying shrinkage mechanism where MK affects cement-based material, this paper researches drying shrinkage and weightlessness behavior of cement mortar of different maturity and with different MK content under 55 +/- 5%R.H. condition, and researches composition and pore structure of mortar of different maturity by adopting thermal synthetic analysis (TG/DSC) and mercury intrusion method (MIP).

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文献类型: Proceedings Paper

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会议日期: MAR 25-26, 2017

会议地点: Beijing, PEOPLES R CHINA

会议赞助商 : Inst Nat Sci & Adv Technol

作者关键词: L-MK; repairing mortar; auxiliary material; drying

KeyWords Plus: CONSTRUCTION

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电子与控制学院

第 1 条，共 12 条

标题: Wheel Overheat Detection via Incorporation of Scattering Brightness Difference and Texture Representation

作者: Zhu, RX (Zhu, Rixing); Fang, JW (Fang, Jianwu); Xu, HK (Xu, Hongke); Wang, XH (Wang, Xiaohong)

书籍团体作者: IEEE

来源出版物: 2017 29TH CHINESE CONTROL AND DECISION CONFERENCE (CCDC)　丛书: Chinese Control and Decision Conference　页: 3109-3113　出版年: 2017
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摘 要: Wheel overheat is easy to cause spontaneous combustion, and makes severe traffic accidents. To this end, this paper contributes a novel wheel overheat detection system based on far-infrared video analysis. With effective frame selection of wheel video, we propose a scattering brightness difference descriptor (SBDD) to represent the brightness distribution of wheel infrared image. In addition, the traditional and superior texture features, such as histogram of oriented gradient (HOG) and local binary patterns (LBP), are integrated to make a more powerful representation of wheel image. The extracted low-dimensional feature set is projected into high-dimensional space by RBF kernel, and the support vector machine is utilized to judge the wheel overheat. To restrain the influence of image border and background, wheel feature region is selected by a Gaussian kernel. Experimental results show that the proposed system can accurately find the wheel overheat, and has important significance to reduce the traffic accidents.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 29th Chinese Control And Decision Conference (CCDC)
会议日期: MAY 28-30, 2017
会议地点: Chongqing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : NE Univ, State Key Lab Synthet Automat Proc Ind, IEEE Ind Elect Chapter, Chinese Assoc Automat, Tech Comm Control & Decis Cyber Phys Syst, Chongqing Univ, IEEE Control Syst Soc, Chinese Assoc Artificial Intelligence, Chinese Assoc Automat, Tech Comm Control Theory
作者关键词: Wheel Overheat Detection; Infrared Video; Brightness Distribution; Support Vector Machine
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第 2 条，共 12 条

标题: A control method to prevent falling from a treadmill based on STM32 microcontroller and ultrasonic transducer

作者: Bai, TY (Bai Tianyu)

书籍团体作者: IEEE

来源出版物: 2017 29TH CHINESE CONTROL AND DECISION CONFERENCE (CCDC) 丛书: Chinese Control and Decision Conference 页: 5025-5028 出版年: 2017

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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0

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摘要: A treadmill is widely used at home or health entertainment centers, its safety is essential. If the body gait is not appropriate or the inclination degree of the body is too large, movement instability may be caused or even be fallen down from a treadmill. This paper presents an intelligent electronic control method based on STM32 microcontroller and ultrasonic transducer, which can real-time automatically control the treadmill velocity through detection of the upper body position or the tilt angle of human body. Control components are mainly STM32 microcontroller, signal detection unit and motor control unit. The STM32 microcontroller accepts ultrasonic signals of detection unit from input port and digitally processes these signals, and then drives the motor control unit to adjust the operating state and speed of motor through output port. The emitting and receiving of signals are realized by using the ultrasonic T/R module. The main control method is using multiple ultrasonic transducers to measure the interval time between the emitting signals and receiving signals to detect the distance between the subject's position and treadmill or the tilt angle of the body. These collected measurement data are digitally processed by some correlation calculation algorithm, in which some noise and interference signals can be excluded to avoid false judgments. The preliminary test results show that the upper limit of the distance error is less than 8 mm for a 43 kHz ultrasonic wave, and the tilt angular error of human body is approximately 1 to 5 degrees. Therefore the proposed control method and correlation calculation are effective and feasible.

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文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: 29th Chinese Control And Decision Conference (CCDC)

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会议地点: Chongqing, PEOPLES R CHINA

会议赞助商 : NE Univ, State Key Lab Synthet Automat Proc Ind, IEEE Ind Elect Chapter, Chinese Assoc Automat, Tech Comm Control & Decis Cyber Phys Syst, Chongqing Univ, IEEE Control Syst Soc, Chinese Assoc Artificial Intelligence, Chinese Assoc Automat, Tech Comm Control Theory

作者关键词: STM32 microcontroller; Ultrasonic transducer; Signal detection; Automatic control; Treadmill

KeyWords Plus: SPEED ADAPTATION

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第 3 条，共 12 条

标题: Walking trajectory generation for a 3D printing biped robot based on human natural gait and ZMP criteria
作者: Wang, P (Wang, Ping); Wang, YB (Wang, Yabo); Ru, F (Ru, Feng)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERNETICS AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS (CIS) AND IEEE CONFERENCE ON ROBOTICS, AUTOMATION AND MECHATRONICS (RAM) 页: 237-242 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
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摘要: With development of 3D printing technology, making a customized robot is more fast and easy. In order to adapted various walking patterns for the customized biped robot, mimic human gait is one of the solutions. In this paper, human natural gait is firstly obtained by video system. The human body is modeled to use kinematic equations to find the joint angle from the captured trajectory. However, direct application of those captured joint angle data into the robot presents unnatural and poor balance. An improved walking trajectory algorithm is proposed based on the human natural gait and ZMP (zero moment point) criteria. The generated new gait trajectories are tested on the simulation model to get the stability of each joint movement and generate gait trajectory of the robot. Adapted walking pattern is successfully applied on the 3D printing biped robot.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE International Conference on Cybernetics and Intelligent Systems (CIS) / IEEE Conference on Robotics, Automation and Mechatronics (RAM)
会议日期: NOV 19-21, 2017
会议地点: Ningbo, PEOPLES R CHINA

会议赞助商 : IEEE
作者关键词: Gait planning; Biped walking; Modeling; 3D printing
地 址: [Wang, Ping; Wang, Yabo; Ru, Feng] Changan Univ, Sch Elect & Control Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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Web of Science 类别: Automation & Control Systems; Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence; Engineering, Electrical & Electronic; Robotics
研究方向: Automation & Control Systems; Computer Science; Engineering; Robotics
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第 4 条，共 12 条

标 题 : Functional Model and Stability Analysis of 18-Pulse Auto-Transformer Rectifier Unit (ATRU)
作者: Saad, M (Saad, Muhammad); Ju, YF (Ju, Yong-Feng); Khan, S (Khan, Shahbaz); Ali, H (Ali, Husan); Khan, BM (Khan, Bakht Muhammad)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来 源 出 版 物 : CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS OF 2017 3RD IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONTROL SCIENCE AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING (ICCSSE) 页 : 369-373 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
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引用的参考文献数: 6
摘要: This work mainly focuses on designing and modeling of 18-pulse autotransformer rectifier unit. The dq rotating reference frame (Park's Transformation) is used to design the average model. Polynomial fits are required to build up from essential parameters like alpha, k(v) and k(i) that must be extracted from switching model or actual setup. The designed model is computationally efficient, time invariant and has the key advantage of reduced simulation time, less convergence errors and having no numerical instabilities. The designed average model provides a much more accurate representation of the system dynamics both in frequency as well as in time domain. For this purpose, 18-pulse delta type autotransformer rectifier unit (ATRU) is modeled and analyzed for small signal behavior in order to realize the overall system stability. Finally average model is validated with hardware setup of 2 kVA prototype and its results are found to be closely matching with those of switching and average model proving the accuracy and reliability of the proposed model. Hence using these average models can greatly reduce the time consumption by avoiding mathematical instabilities while maintaining efficiency up to the mark on the other side.
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语种: English

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会议名称: 3rd IEEE International Conference on Control Science and Systems Engineering (ICCSSE)
会议日期: AUG 17-19, 2017
会议地点: Beijing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : IEEE
作者关键词: more electric aircraft(MEA); ATRU; prototype; symmetric; THD; dq0 park's transformation
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ISBN: 978-1-5386-0484-7
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第 5 条，共 12 条

标题: Optimization Design of Urban Expressway Ramp Control
作者: Xu, HK (Xu, Hongke); Li, PQ (Li, Peiqi); Zheng, JN (Zheng, Jinnan); Sun, XZ (Sun, Xiuzhen); Lin, S (Lin, Shan)
编者: You Z; Xiao J; Tan Z
来源出版物: MATERIALS SCIENCE, ENERGY TECHNOLOGY, AND POWER ENGINEERING I 丛书: AIP Conference Proceedings 卷: 1839 文献号: UNSP 020087
DOI: 10.1063/1.4982452 出版年:2017
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摘要: In this paper, various types of expressway systems are analyzed, and a variety of signal combinations are proposed to mitigate traffic congestion. And various signal combinations are used to verify the effectiveness of the multisignal combinatorial control strategy. The simulation software VISSIM was used to simulate the system. Based on the network model of 25 kinds of road length combinations and the simulation results, an optimization scheme suitable for the practical road model is summarized. The simulation results show that the controller can reduce the travel time by 25% under the large traffic flow and improve the road capacity by about 20%.
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语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Materials Science, Energy Technology, Power Engineering (MEP)
会议日期: APR 15-16, 2017
会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Urban Expressway; Ramp; Signal Control
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第 6 条，共 12 条

标题: Research on Adaptive Filtering Method for Electrostatic Signals
作者: Xu, HK (Xu, Hongke); Pang, Y (Pang, Yue); Yi, YM (Yi, Yingmin)
编者: You Z; Xiao J; Tan Z
来源出版物: MATERIALS SCIENCE, ENERGY TECHNOLOGY, AND POWER ENGINEERING I 丛书: AIP Conference Proceedings 卷: 1839 文献号: UNSP 020176-0
DOI: 10.1063/1.4982541 出版年:2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 10
摘要: The signal will be inevitably mixed with various types of noise in the process of transmission, which causes the distortion of information in different degree, in order to obtain accurate information, it's an important work to suppress random noise in the digital signal processing system. This paper mainly studies the adaptive filtering method, using LMS algorithm in adaptive filter (Least mean square LMS algorithm), when the filter starts reading the electrostatic signal, it also can estimate the statistical characteristics of electrostatic signal, adaptive adjust its filter parameters, filtering the electrostatic signal on time, attain the maximum

noise suppression, to avoid distortion of information, and to achieve optimal filtering.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Materials Science, Energy Technology, Power Engineering (MEP)
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会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
地址: [Xu, Hongke; Pang, Yue] Changan Univ, Sch Elect & Control Engn, Xian 710000, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 7 条，共 12 条

标题: Road Icing Forecasting and Detecting System
作者: Xu, HK (Xu, Hongke); Zheng, JN (Zheng, Jinnan); Li, PQ (Li, Peiqi); Wang, QC (Wang, Qiucai)
编者: You Z; Xiao J; Tan Z
来源出版物: MATERIALS SCIENCE, ENERGY TECHNOLOGY, AND POWER ENGINEERING I 丛书: AIP Conference Proceedings 卷: 1839 文献号: UNSP 020089
DOI: 10.1063/1.4982454 出版年:2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 6
摘要: Regard for the facts that the low accuracy and low real-time of the artificial observation to determine the road icing condition, and it is difficult to forecast icing situation, according to the main factors influencing the road-icing, and the electrical characteristics reflected by the pavement ice layer, this paper presents an innovative system, that is, ice-forecasting of the highway's dangerous section. The system bases on road surface water salinity measurements and pavement

temperature measurement to calculate the freezing point of water and temperature change trend, and then predicts the occurrence time of road icing; using capacitance measurements to verdict the road surface is frozen or not; This paper expounds the method of using single chip microcomputer as the core of the control system and described the business process of the system.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Materials Science, Energy Technology, Power Engineering (MEP)
会议日期: APR 15-16, 2017
会议地点: Hangzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Road Icing; Salinity Measurement; Freezing Point; Capacitive Sensor
地址: [Xu, Hongke; Zheng, Jinnan; Li, Peiqi; Wang, Qiucai] Changan Univ, Sch Elect & Control Engn, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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研究方向: Energy & Fuels; Engineering; Materials Science; Physics
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来源出版物页码计数: 6

第 8 条，共 12 条

标题: Hyperspectral Image Classification Based on Gabor Features and Decision Fusion
作者: Ye, Z (Ye, Zhen); Bai, L (Bai, Lin); Tan, L (Tan, Lian)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON IMAGE, VISION AND COMPUTING (ICIVC 2017) 页: 478-482 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 2
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引用的参考文献数: 15
摘要: Traditional methods for hyperspectral image classification typically use raw spectral signatures without considering spatial characteristics. In this work, a classification algorithm based on Gabor features and decision fusion is proposed. First, the adjacent and high correlated spectral bands are intelligently grouped by coefficient correlation matrix. Following that, Gabor

features in each group are extracted in peA-projected subspaces to quantify local orientation and scale characteristics. Afterwards, locality-preserving non-negative matrix factorization is incorporated to reduce the dimensionalities of these feature subspaces. Finally, the classification results from Gaussian-mixture-model classifiers are merged by a decision fusion rule. Experimental results show that the proposed algorithms substantially outperforms the traditional and state-of-the-art methods.

入藏号: WOS:000414298700095

语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Image, Vision and Computing (ICIVC)

会议日期: JUN 02-04, 2017

会议地点: Chengdu, PEOPLES R CHINA

会议赞助商 : IEEE, Sichuan Prov Comp Sci, Singapore Inst Elect, Chengdu Univ Informat Technol, Chinese Acad Sci Co Ltd, Chengdu Informat Technol

作者关键词: hyperspectral image; classification; gabor features; decision fusion

KeyWords Plus: DISCRIMINANT-ANALYSIS; SVM

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ISBN: 978-1-5090-6238-6

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第 9 条，共 12 条

标题: Hyperspectral Image Classification Based on Spectral-Spatial Feature Extraction

作者: Ye, Z (Ye, Zhen); Tan, L (Tan, Lian); Bai, L (Bai, Lin)

书籍团体作者: IEEE

来源出版物: 2017 INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON REMOTE SENSING WITH INTELLIGENT PROCESSING (RSIP 2017) 出版年: 2017

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被引频次合计: 0

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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0

引用的参考文献数: 11

摘要: A novel hyperspectral classification algorithm based on spectral-spatial feature extraction is proposed. First, spectral-spatial features are extracted by Gabor transform in PCA-projected space. Following that, Gabor-feature bands are partitioned into multiple subsets. Afterwards, the adjacent features in each subset are fused. Finally, the fused features are processed by recursive filtering

before feeding into support vector machine (SVM) classifier. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed algorithm substantially outperforms the traditional and state-of-the-art methods.
入藏号: WOS:000414285000017
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Workshop on Remote Sensing with Intelligent Processing (RSIP)
会议日期: MAY 18-21, 2017
会议地点: Shanghai, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : IEEE, IEEE Geoscience & Remote Sensing Soc, Fudan Univ, EMW Informat Key Lab, EDARS
作者关键词: hyperspectral image; classification; Gabor feature extraction; image fusion; recursive filtering
KeyWords Plus: FILTERS; KERNEL; FUSION; SVM
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研究方向: Computer Science; Remote Sensing
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ISBN: 978-1-5386-1990-2
来源出版物页码计数: 4

第 10 条，共 12 条

标题: Algorithm of Speed-up Turnout Fault Intelligent Diagnosis Based on BP Neural Network
作者: Zhang, K (Zhang, Kai); Ju, YF (Ju, Yongfeng); Du, K (Du, Kai); Bao, X (Bao, Xu)
编者: Lu H
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION 丛书: Smart Innovation Systems and Technologies 卷: 53 页: 283-292 DOI:10.1007/978-981-10-2398-9_26 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 10
摘要: Based on analysis of action current curves change law when the speed-up turnout is normal and fault, this paper summarized the current curve eigenvalues, proposed the turnout fault intelligent self-diagnostic algorithms based on change characteristics of the turnout action current curve. Then mapping sample set between action current curve eigenvalues and turnout fault types, and using BP neural network to establish speed-up turnout fault intelligent diagnosis algorithm. The results show that: the fault diagnosis algorithm of the speed-up turnout is high precision and adaptability.

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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Intelligent Transportation
会议日期: NOV 25-27, 2015
会议地点: Chengdu, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : KES Int
作者关键词: Speed-up turnout; Fault diagnosis; Action current curve; Neural network
地址: [Zhang, Kai; Ju, Yongfeng; Du, Kai] Changan Univ, Dept Elect & Control Engn, Xian 710064, Peoples R China.
[Bao, Xu] Key Lab Traff & Transportat Secur Jiangsu Prov, Huaian 223003, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Zhang, K (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Dept Elect & Control Engn, Xian 710064, Peoples R China.
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第 11 条，共 12 条

标题: The Space Vector Control System for PMSM Implemented by Model-Based Design Techniques
作者: Ma, DP (Ma, Danping); Tang, ZQ (Tang, Ziqiang); Gong, XW (Gong, Xianwu); Hei, WJ (Hei, Wenjie); Yue, JF (Yue, Jingfei)
编者: Balas VE; Jain LC; Zhao X
来源出版物: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, VOL 1 丛书: Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 卷: 454 页: 399-407 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-38789-5_49 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 2
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 2
引用的参考文献数: 6
摘要: On account of the space vector control system for PMSM (Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor), adopt MBD (Model-Based Design) techniques, the simulation model of space vector control for PMSM was built with MATLAB/Simulink Embedded Coder toolbox, and the performance of the speed control system is simulated. After verifying the correctness of the simulation model, the fixed-point code model was built for the control system. And used the fixed-point code model to generate C code automatically, and the generated C code was debugged in the designed hardware test platform debugging. The experimental result shows that the space

vector control system for PMSM implemented by MBD techniques has good dynamic response performance.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Information Technology and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITITS)
会议日期: DEC 12-13, 2015
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Shaanxi Comp Soc, Changan Univ, Xian Univ Technol, CAS, NW Poly Tech Univ, Shaanxi Sirui Ind Co Ltd
作者关键词: MBD; PMSM; Space vector control
地址: [Ma, Danping; Gong, Xianwu; Hei, Wenjie; Yue, Jingfei] Changan Univ, Sch Elect & Control Engn, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
[Tang, Ziqiang] Changan Univ, Sch Automobile, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Ma, DP (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Elect & Control Engn, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 12 条，共 12 条

标题: Piecewise Planar Region Matching for High-Resolution Aerial Video Tracking
作者: Yi, M (Yi, Meng); Sui, LC (Sui, Li-chun)
编者: Pan JS; Snasel V; Sung TW; Wang XD
来源出版物: INTELLIGENT DATA ANALYSIS AND APPLICATIONS, (ECC 2016) 丛书: Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 卷: 535 页: 77-83 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 12
摘要: In order to tracking moving objects of aerial images, the frames and the scene is kept space consistency through image registration at the background. Due to high image resolution and large geographic deformation between different frames of aerial video, complicating the image registration. An piecewise planar region matching based image registration is introduced that can

subdivide large frame into planar region, Image subdivision reduces the geographic distortions between aerial video, as it is usually the case of high-resolution aerial images. Then we can use select the most "useful" matching points that best satisfy the affine invariant space constraints are used to estimate the transformation model and register the images in a piecewise manner. Experiment result illustrate that the proposed method can register the high-resolution images and track the moving object in an aerial video.

入藏号: WOS:000398625400010
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd Euro-China Conference on Intelligent Data Analysis and Applications (ECC)
会议日期: NOV 07-09, 2016
会议地点: Fujian Univ Technol, Fuzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Fujian Provincial Key Lab Big Data Mining & Applicat, VSB Techn Univ Ostrava, Taiwan Assoc Web Intelligence Consortium & Immers Co Ltd
会议主办方: Fujian Univ Technol
作者关键词: Aerial image registration; Piecewise planar; Affine invariant space constraints; Image tracking
KeyWords Plus: IMAGE; REGISTRATION; DESCRIPTORS
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信息工程学院

第 1 条，共 16 条

标题: Modeling and Analysis of Transit Signal Priority Control Systems based on Colored Petri Nets

作者: An, YS (An, Yisheng); Zhu, C (Zhu, Cong); Chen, P (Chen, Pei); Li, Y (Li, Ying)
书籍团体作者: IEEE

来源出版物: 2017 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SYSTEMS, MAN, AND CYBERNETICS (SMC) 丛书: IEEE International Conference on Systems Man and Cybernetics

Conference Proceedings 页: 2701-2706 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
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摘要: In this paper, the problem of developing a model for signal control system with transit priority using Colored Petri Nets (CPNs) is considered. In a regular four phases signal lights control model, transit detection and two kinds of transit priority strategies are integrated to obtain Colored Petri Nets based transit priority signal control model. The resulting model ensures that transit can pass through intersection with no or less delay. In order to verify the correctness and reliability of the proposed model, the reachability graph is generated and analyzed. We also compare our model with some existing models in literature. This work helps advance the state-of-the-art in design of signal control model related to the intersections.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (SMC)
会议日期: OCT 05-08, 2017
会议地点: Banff, CANADA
会议赞助商 : IEEE
作者关键词: Petri Nets; modeling; traffic signal control; transit priority
KeyWords Plus: TIME; PREDICTION
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第 2 条，共 16 条

标题: AN ULTRA-WIDEBAND MEASUREMENT METHOD OF ROCK PERMITTIVITY
作者: Guo, C (Guo, Chen); Dong, H (Dong, Hang); Mavko, G (Mavko, Gary); Liu, R (Liu, Richard)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE INTERNATIONAL GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING SYMPOSIUM (IGARSS) 丛书: IEEE International Symposium on Geoscience and Remote

Sensing IGARSS 页: 4904-4907 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 9
摘要: Electrical properties of sediment rocks is essential to the data interpretation of electrical and electromagnetic logging. An optimized ultra-wideband parallel-plate capacitor device is proposed to achieve the electrical parameters measurement. The validity and accuracy of the proposed measurement system is verified by experimental results. The results show that a better accuracy and stability of the measurement system can be achieved with the optimized parallel-plate capacitor model while the upper limit of measurement frequency can reach 1.5 GHz.
入藏号: WOS:000426954604241
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE International Geoscience & Remote Sensing Symposium
会议日期: JUL 23-28, 2017
会议地点: Fort Worth, TX
会议赞助商 : Institute of Elect & Electron Engineers Geoscience & Remote Sensing Soc, IEEE, IEEE GRSS
作者关键词: Rock physics; broadband electrical property; numerical simulation; parallel-plate capacitor
地址: [Guo, Chen; Dong, Hang; Liu, Richard] Changan Univ, Informat Engn Dept, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
[Mavko, Gary] Stanford Univ, Geophys Dept, Stanford, CA 94305 USA.
通讯作者地址: Guo, C (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Informat Engn Dept, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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研究方向: Geology; Remote Sensing
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第 3 条，共 16 条

标题: AHS_BP Algorithm and Application in Traffic Parameters Prediction
作者: Wu, Q (Wu, Qiong); Zhao, XM (Zhao, Xiangmo)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 29TH CHINESE CONTROL AND DECISION CONFERENCE (CCDC) 丛书: Chinese Control and Decision Conference 页: 4073-4077 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0

使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: In order to avoid the low stability of memory and the uncertainty of global minimum point, a new algorithm based on harmony search that optimizes the weights and the thresholds of BP neural net is proposed to predict the traffic parameters. Then the algorithm is improved to increase the running speed. The other advantage is that the algorithm combines the nonlinear fitting capability of BP neural net with the searching ability of global optimal solution of HS. And in this paper, the single parameter and the multiple parameters of traffic information are simulated to predict their tendencies. The results show that the proposed method has strong robustness, adaptability and global searching ability.
入藏号: WOS:000427082206116
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 29th Chinese Control And Decision Conference (CCDC)
会议日期: MAY 28-30, 2017
会议地点: Chongqing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : NE Univ, State Key Lab Synthet Automat Proc Ind, IEEE Ind Elect Chapter, Chinese Assoc Automat, Tech Comm Control & Decis Cyber Phys Syst, Chongqing Univ, IEEE Control Syst Soc, Chinese Assoc Artificial Intelligence, Chinese Assoc Automat, Tech Comm Control Theory
作者关键词: Harmony search; BP neural net; Optimization; Traffic parameters prediction; Fitting
KeyWords Plus: DISTRIBUTED-GENERATION SYSTEM; HARMONY SEARCH ALGORITHM
地址: [Wu, Qiong; Zhao, Xiangmo] Changan Univ, Coll Informat Engn, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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电子邮件地址: kmovie@163.com; xmzhao_66@163.com
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来源出版物页码计数: 5

第 4 条，共 16 条

标题: A Two Stage Stap Algorithm for Discrete Interference Suppression in Non-Homogeneous Environment
作者: He, J (He, Jie); Ma, L (Ma, Lun); Yang, XJ (Yang, Xiao-jun)

书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SIGNAL AND IMAGE PROCESSING (ICSIP) 页: 376-379 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 13
摘要: In this paper, a two stage STAP algorithm in non-homogeneous environment is proposed to suppress discrete interference. The training data is pre-processed to eliminate the target component in the first stage. And then rank-reduced STAP algorithm based on sub-matrices is utilized to suppress the discrete interference at a low computational cost as the second stage. The effectiveness of the proposed method has been verified by actual airborne phased radar data.
入藏号: WOS:000427487200075
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd IEEE International Conference on Signal and Image Processing (ICSIP)
会议日期: AUG 04-06, 2017
会议地点: Singapore, SINGAPORE
会议赞助商 : IEEE
作者关键词: space time adaptive processing; non-homogeneous environment; clutter suppression; computational complexity
KeyWords Plus: RADAR
地址: [He, Jie; Ma, Lun; Yang, Xiao-jun] Changan Univ, Sch Informat Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: He, J (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Informat Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 5 条，共 16 条

标题: A Modified direct data domain STAP Approach Based on Cost Function Reconstruction
作者: He, J (He, Jie); Feng, DZ (Feng, Da-zheng); Yang, XJ (Yang, Xiao-jun)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SIGNAL AND IMAGE PROCESSING APPLICATIONS (ICSIPA) 丛书: IEEE International Conference on Signal and Image Processing Applications 页: 455-458 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0

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摘要: In this paper, a hybrid space time adaptive processing (STAP) algorithm of direct data domain (DDD) approach and cost function reconstruction is presented to provide a solution to sample support problem at a low cost of space-time aperture loss. The correlation matrix estimated in DDD approach is partitioned into sub-matrices and two equivalent cost functions are reconstructed. By iteratively solving cost functions, sample support requirements and computational burden can be mitigated. The experiments results on the real data show that the proposed algorithm outperforms conventional DDD method and DDD-JDL with low aperture loss.
入藏号: WOS:000427602600082
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE International Conference on Signal and Image Processing Applications (ICSIPA)
会议日期: SEP 12-14, 2017
会议地点: Kuching, MALAYSIA
会议赞助商 : IEEE, SARAWAK Convent Bur, IEEE Signal Proc Soc Malaysia Chapter
作者关键词: Space time adaptive processing; direct data domain approach; clutter suppression; aperture loss
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[Feng, Da-zheng] Xidian Univ, Key Lab Radar Signal Proc, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 6 条，共 16 条

标题: An Improved Algorithm for Highway Design Hourly Volume Calculation
作者: Zhao, HX (Zhao, Huai-Xin); Wen, KG (Wen, Kai-Ge)
书籍团体作者: Destech Publicat Inc
来源出版物: 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER SCIENCE AND MECHANICAL AUTOMATION (CSMA 2017) 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Computer Science and Engineering 页:361-367 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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摘要: The designed hour traffic volume is an important parameter in the construction of highway toll station. It is usually calculated by using the ratio of the 30th traffic volume and annual average daily traffic volume. Based on toll data of Shaanxi highway, the method of calculating 30th hour traffic volume was improved in the paper. After deducting the national legal holiday period for the free passage of small passenger cars the ratio of hourly traffic volume in smooth and annual average daily traffic was obtained as the designed hour traffic volume coefficient. This algorithm is more scientific and accurate and easy to implement. It meets the requirement of highway toll station traffic volume forecast.
入藏号: WOS:000426941600055
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2017 3rd International Conference on Computer Science and Mechanical Automation (CSMA)
会议日期: NOV 10-12, 2017
会议地点: Wuhan, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Highway; Traffic capacity of toll station; Design hourly traffic volume coefficient; Traffic volume forecast
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来源出版物页码计数: 7

第 7 条，共 16 条

标题: 4G UAV Communication System and Hovering Height Optimization for Public Safety
作者: Chen, T (Chen Ting); Xiao, Y (Xiao Yun); Zhao, XM (Zhao Xiangmo); Gao, T (Gao Tao); Xu, ZG (Xu Zhigang)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE 19TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON E-HEALTH NETWORKING, APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES (HEALTHCOM) 出版年: 2017

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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
引用的参考文献数: 20
摘要: When facing with sudden terrorist attacks or natural disasters, in order to avoid the paralysis of communication networks caused by the destruction of partial ordinary 4G cellular base stations in urban area, this paper proposed a unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) communication system based on 4G technology for public safety and investigated its optimal hovering height for maximizing its effective coverage radius. In this system, collaborative operation, among several airborne 4G cellular base stations, some unmanned aerial vehicle relays and other still worked ordinary 4G cellular base stations, could form a seamless communication coverage in the accident area, and provide the alternate communication links with QoS guarantee to people involved in the disaster relief and rescue. At meanwhile, in different urban environments, the hovering height of UAV equipped with the 4G cellular base station could be quickly optimal adjusted to maximize its effective coverage area by the configuration information sent from the emergency command management center, so as to effectively cut the cost of urban security emergency response system with the limited number of UAVs, ensure its smooth operation, and save people's life and property loss to the greatest extent.
入藏号: WOS:000426458000068
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 19th Annual IEEE International Conference on e-Health Networking, Applications and Services (Healthcom)
会议日期: OCT 12-15, 2017
会议地点: Dalian, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : IEEE, IEEE Commun Soc
作者关键词: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle; 4G; Public Safety; Hovering Height; Coverage Radius
KeyWords Plus: MODEL
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IDS 号: BJ6CB
ISBN: 978-1-5090-6704-6
来源出版物页码计数: 6
第 8 条，共 16 条

标题: A Survey of Recent Achievements for Wireless Sensor Networks Testbeds
作者: Ma, JY (Ma, Junyan); Wang, J (Wang, Jin); Zhang, T (Zhang, Te)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBER-ENABLED DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING AND KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY (CYBERC) 页: 378-381
DOI: 10.1109/CyberC.2017.55 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
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摘要: Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are widely used in the area of military, industrial, environmental monitoring and marine exploration applications. The applications are, however, prone to unexpected problems or failure during post deployment. This is mainly due to the limited testing of applications in pre-deployment tests. Testbeds are commonly used for analyzing performance and uncovering potential problems of sensor network applications in pre-deployment tests. This survey reviews recent efforts and achievements in the field of enhanced testbeds for wireless sensor networks. Unlike traditional testbeds with serial ports connecting motes, enhanced testbeds provide high-precision observation, reproducible environmental factors, controlled mobility patterns, and federation testing. Requirements and challenges of enhanced testbeds for sensor networks are discussed. Following the discussion, representative enhanced testbeds are surveyed. Finally, the research results are summarized and the future trends of testbeds are discussed.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Cyber-Enabled Distributed Computing and Knowledge Discovery (CyberC)
会议日期: OCT 12-14, 2017
会议地点: Nanjing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Nanjing Univ Posts & Telecommunicat, IEEE Commun Soc, Jiangsu Comp Soc, IEEE Big Data Initiat, IEEE SDN, Univ Louisville, IEEE, Tech Mahindra, Huawei
作者关键词: wireless sensor network; testbeds; measurement; reliability; mobility; federation
KeyWords Plus: EXPERIMENTATION
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Web of Science 类别: Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence; Computer Science, Theory & Methods; Engineering, Electrical & Electronic
研究方向: Computer Science; Engineering

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ISBN: 978-1-5386-2209-4
来源出版物页码计数: 4

第 9 条，共 16 条

标题: Performance of Polarized Channel Coding In TRPC-UWB Communication Systems
作者: Ma, LN (Ma, La'ning); Liang, ZH (Liang, Zhonghua); Liu, DL (Liu, Danli)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBER-ENABLED DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING AND KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY (CYBERC) 页: 466-470
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
引用的参考文献数: 22
摘要: Transmitted reference pulse cluster (TRPC) signaling has been recently proposed for ultra-wideband (UWB) Communications to address the implementation constraint posed by UWB delay lines. In the uncoded case, it has been demonstrated that the TRPC significantly outperforms the conventional transmitted reference (TR) signaling. In order to improve the performance of TRPC systems for different applications, coded TRPC systems have been developed by employing several forward error correction (FEC) codes, such as Reed-Solomon, convolutional codes and LDPC codes. In this paper, polar codes are introduced to the TRPC-UWB communication system. Gaussian approximation method is used to construct polar codes by measuring the reliability of polarized subchannels. We evaluate the performance of polar codes for TRPC-UWB systems in the IEEE 802.15.4a channels. Simulation results show that, in terms of the bit error rate (BER) performance and complexity, with appropriate parameter settings, the polar code can obtain higher coding gain over the existing FEC codes used in the TRPC system.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Cyber-Enabled Distributed Computing and Knowledge Discovery (CyberC)
会议日期: OCT 12-14, 2017
会议地点: Nanjing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Nanjing Univ Posts & Telecommunicat, IEEE Commun Soc, Jiangsu Comp Soc, IEEE Big Data Initiat, IEEE SDN, Univ Louisville, IEEE, Tech Mahindra, Huawei
KeyWords Plus: CODES; CAPACITY
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Web of Science 类别: Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence; Computer Science, Theory & Methods; Engineering, Electrical & Electronic
研究方向: Computer Science; Engineering
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来源出版物页码计数: 5

第 10 条，共 16 条

标题: Sparsity-Promoting Sensor Selection for Nonlinear Target Tracking with Quantized Data
作者: Yang, XJ (Yang, Xiaojun); Niu, RX (Niu, Ruixin)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 20TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION FUSION (FUSION) 页: 971-978 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 27
摘要: In this paper, sparsity-promoting sensor selection algorithms for target tracking with quantized data are developed. We formulate sensor selection as an optimization problem that aims to strike a balance between estimation accuracy and the number of selected sensors. To cope with sensor selection problems in large-scale wireless sensor networks (WSNs), we propose a fast centralized optimization algorithm based on the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM). We further develop a low-complexity distributed version of the ADMM where each sensor makes a local sensor selection decision. The simulation results show that the proposed centralized and distributed algorithms activate the most informative sensors and yield very good tradeoff between the estimation performance and the cost of sensing and communication. For large scale sensor networks, the distributed ADMM algorithm is more efficient and has lower computational load per sensor node.
入藏号: WOS:000410938300137
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 20th International Conference on Information Fusion (Fusion)
会议日期: JUL 10-13, 2017
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Xian Jiaotong Univ, Int Soc Informat Fus, SATPRO, CEEC, China Gezhouba Grp No 3 Engn Co Ltd, Minist Educ, Key Lab Informat Fus Technol, Hangzhou Dianzi Univ, China Elect Technol Grp Corp, Sci & Technol Informat Syst Engn Lab, 28 Res Inst, China Elect Technol Grp Corp, 10 Res Inst, Wuhan Digital Engn Inst, Jiangsu Automat Res Inst, CNGC N Automat Control Technol Inst
作者关键词: Sensor selection; sparsity-promoting optimization; distributed estimation; alternating direction method of multipliers
KeyWords Plus: MULTITARGET TRACKING; NETWORKS; MANAGEMENT; ALLOCATION
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研究方向: Computer Science; Engineering
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ISBN: 978-0-9964-5270-0
来源出版物页码计数: 8

第 11 条，共 16 条

标题: Crack Image Segmentation Based on Improved DBC Method
作者: Cao, T (Cao, Ting); Yang, N (Yang, Nan); Wang, FP (Wang, Fengping); Gao, T (Gao, Ting); Wang, WX (Wang, Weixing)
编者: Lv D; Lv Y; Bao W
来源出版物: LIDAR IMAGING DETECTION AND TARGET RECOGNITION 2017 丛书: Proceedings of SPIE 卷: 10605 文献号: UNSP 106052B DOI: 10.1117/12.2292900 子辑: 1 出版年: 2017
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引用的参考文献数: 10
摘要: With the development of computer vision technology, crack detection based on digital image segmentation method arouses global attentions among researchers and transportation ministries. Since the crack always exhibits the random shape and complex texture, it is still a challenge to accomplish reliable crack detection results. Therefore, a novel crack image segmentation method based on fractal DBC (differential box counting) is introduced in this paper. The proposed method can estimate every pixel fractal feature based on neighborhood information which can consider the contribution from all possible direction in the related block. The block moves just one pixel every time so that it could cover all the pixels in the crack image. Unlike the classic DBC method which only describes fractal feature for the related region, this novel method can effectively achieve crack image segmentation according to the fractal feature of every pixel. The experiment proves the proposed method can achieve satisfactory results in crack detection.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: Conference on LIDAR Imaging Detection and Target Recognition
会议日期: JUL 23-25, 2017
会议地点: Changchun, PEOPLES R CHINA

会议赞助商 : Chinese Soc Opt Engn, Chinese Soc Astronaut, Photoelectron Technol Comm, Chinese Acad Engn, Natl Nat Sci Fdn China, Chinese Acad Sci, Photoelectron Technol Comm
作者关键词: Crack detection; image segmentation; differential box counting
KeyWords Plus: FRACTAL DIMENSION
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第 12 条，共 16 条

标题: Change Detection from Remote Sensing Images based on Fractional Integral and Improved FLICM
作者: Wang, FP (Wang, Fengping); Wang, WX (Wang, Weixing); Cao, T (Cao, Ting); Chen, WW (Chen, Weiwei)
编者: Lv D; Lv Y; Bao W
来源出版物: LIDAR IMAGING DETECTION AND TARGET RECOGNITION 2017 丛书: Proceedings of SPIE 卷: 10605 文献号: UNSP 1060522 DOI: 10.1117/12.2292656 子辑: 1 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 12
摘要: This paper presents a new change detection method based on fractional integral and improved FLICM clustering. Firstly, the log-ratio operator is applied to obtain the difference image from two registered and corrected remote sensing images; and then, the fractional integral operator is introduced to de-nosing and preserve the edge and texture information of the difference image; Finally, the improved FLICM is carried out to get the change areas, which fully considering the pixel neighborhood information and the spatial distance information of the objective function. Experimental results show that the proposed algorithm has strong ability to suppress noise, and can obtain good detection results.
入藏号: WOS:000426279000069
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: Conference on LIDAR Imaging Detection and Target Recognition
会议日期: JUL 23-25, 2017
会议地点: Changchun, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Chinese Soc Opt Engn, Chinese Soc Astronaut, Photoelectron Technol Comm, Chinese Acad Engn, Natl Nat Sci Fdn China, Chinese Acad Sci, Photoelectron Technol Comm
作者关键词: Remote sensing image; change detection; fractional integral; fuzzy local information C-Means
KeyWords Plus: FUSION
地址: [Wang, Fengping; Wang, Weixing; Cao, Ting; Chen, Weiwei] Changan Univ, Sch Informat Engn, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 13 条，共 16 条

标题: Modelling for ABS Bench Detection Method
作者: Hao, RR (Hao, Ruru); Zhou, Z (Zhou, Zhou); Yang, L (Yang, Lan)
编者: Harish BS; Rojas AL; Weller K
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED MATHEMATICS, MODELLING AND STATISTICS APPLICATION (AMMSA 2017) 丛书: Advances in Intelligent Systems Research 卷: 141 页: 432-434 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 6
摘要: For the high cost, large land occupation and low detection efficiency of auto ABS road experiment, an auto ABS indoor bench detection principle was proposed to make the detection of the integrative performance of auto ABS conveniently. The bench detection system mainly consists of road adhesion coefficient simulation unit, auto motion inertia simulation unit, measurement & control system and data acquisition system. In order to verify the correctness of the bench detection principle, the vehicle model, wheel model, braking force model, and tire-road model on the bench are established according to the ABS bench detection scheme. The simulation results show that the characteristic of the simulation curves are consistent with the ABS braking curves, which indicates the feasibility of the bench detection principle.

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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Applied Mathematics, Modelling and Statistics Application (AMMSA)
会议日期: MAY 21-22, 2017
会议地点: Beijing, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: auto; anti-lock braking system; bench detection; modeling and simulation
KeyWords Plus: LOCK BRAKING SYSTEM
地址: [Hao, Ruru; Zhou, Zhou; Yang, Lan] Changan Univ, Sch Informat Engn, Middle Sect Nan Er Huan Rd, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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Web of Science 类别: Mathematics, Applied
研究方向: Mathematics
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来源出版物页码计数: 3

第 14 条，共 16 条

标题: A Visibility Monitoring System Utilizing Roadside Video Camera Facilities for Highway Systems
作者: Zhang, CL (Zhang, Changli); Sun, T (Sun, Ting); Chen, JR (Chen, Jiarong); Li, PC (Li, Pengchao)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (ICIM 2017) 页: 486-490 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 12
摘要: With regard to the desperate demands of visibility monitoring, alarm and disposal in China highway, a visibility monitoring system was approached, by utilizing densely-deployed video camera facilities distributing along highway roadside. This system is composed mainly by multiple roadside lower end subsystems and a data service upper end subsystem deployed in information center of China highway network. The former subsystems are implemented by wrapping roadside video camera facilities, and have a plugin-based software structure for diversity, customizability requirements of data collections. The latter subsystem is built on J2EE platform, providing basic services as data transmission, data fusion, monitoring and alert, and data publish/subscribe mechanism, therefore can be easily integrated with other ITS systems through

data sharing bus. Application results on demonstration system show that, this system has an acceptable visibility detection precision, and meets the requirements of comprehensive highway visibility monitoring and real-time low visibility warning, therefore it's well applicable in operation management and efficiency, safety improvement works of highway systems.
入藏号: WOS:000414284200098
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd International Conference on Information Management (ICIM)
会议日期: APR 21-23, 2017
会议地点: Chengdu, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : IEEE, Univ Westminster
作者关键词: transportation engineering; highway network; visibility monitoring; data fusion; roadside video camera facility; Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)
地址: [Zhang, Changli; Sun, Ting; Chen, Jiarong; Li, Pengchao] Changan Univ, Sch Informat Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 15 条，共 16 条

标题: Research and Implementation for Quadrature Digital Down Converter of Low Intermediate Frequency Signal Based on FPGA
作者: Kang, JM (Kang Jun-min)
编者: Balas VE; Jain LC; Zhao X
来源出版物: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, VOL 1 丛书: Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 卷: 454 页: 693-705 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-38789-5_76 出版年: 2017
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摘要: For the receiver of Global Navigation Satellite System, quadrature digital down converter of low intermediate frequency signal can reduce the data rate and improve the real-time processing ability of baseband. But the phase quantization and amplitude quantization of existing methods may introduce new errors which could have a serious impact on the receiver's ultimate accuracy. According to the result of extensive research in the processing method for quadrature digital down converter, optimization the structure of polyphase filter, Integrated planning for the receiver with

the unified optimization of RF chip and baseband circuit. Design a quadrature digital down converter structure which shared with capture mode and tracking mode, and does not introduce gain error and phase error. Simulation and application test results showed that compared with classic quadrature digital down converters, the design put forward in this pater can avoid data and phase truncation with a simple structure and faster processing speed. Under the same image frequency rejection ratio, its circuit is smaller. Practice has proved that the proposed FPGA structure is very suitable for the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System.

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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Information Technology and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITITS)
会议日期: DEC 12-13, 2015
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Shaanxi Comp Soc, Changan Univ, Xian Univ Technol, CAS, NW Poly Tech Univ, Shaanxi Sirui Ind Co Ltd
作者关键词: Satellite navigation; BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS); Digital signal processing; Quadrature down converter; FPGA
KeyWords Plus: RECEIVERS
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第 16 条，共 16 条

标题: SOIL MOISTURE CONTENT MEASUREMENT USING GPR DATA INVERSION
作者: Guo, C (Guo, Chen); Chen, Y (Chen, Yan); Dong, H (Dong, Hang); Li, W (Li, Wei); Liu, LD (Liu, Lidong); Liu, R (Liu, Richard)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE INTERNATIONAL GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING SYMPOSIUM (IGARSS) 丛书: IEEE International Symposium on Geoscience and Remote Sensing IGARSS 页: 4972-4975 出版年: 2017
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摘要: Pavement life span is often affected by the amount of voids in the base and subgrade soils, especially the soil moisture content. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is one of the desirable techniques to indirectly measure the in-situ soil moisture content through electrical properties of soils. The inversion using transmission line matrix method from GPR data is applied for converting moisture content of the soils. Laboratory and field tests proved satisfactory results.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE International Geoscience & Remote Sensing Symposium
会议日期: JUL 23-28, 2017
会议地点: Fort Worth, TX
会议赞助商 : Institute of Elect & Electron Engineers Geoscience & Remote Sensing Soc, IEEE, IEEE GRSS
作者关键词: Ground penetrating radar (GPR); moisture; inversion; transmission line matrix (TLM)
KeyWords Plus: GROUND-PENETRATING RADAR
地址: [Guo, Chen; Chen, Yan; Dong, Hang; Li, Wei; Liu, Lidong; Liu, Richard] Changan Univ, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
[Liu, Richard] Univ Houston, Houston, TX 77204 USA.
通讯作者地址: Guo, C (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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汽车学院

第 1 条，共 8 条

标题: An Adaptive Variable Voltage Vector Switching Table in PMSM DTC System
作者: Li, YH (Li, Yaohua); Qu, YF (Qu, Yafei); Shi, HH (Shi, Haohao); Meng, XZ (Meng, Xiangzhen); Jiao, S (Jiao, Sen)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: IECON 2017 - 43RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE IEEE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS SOCIETY 丛书: IEEE Industrial Electronics Society 页: 4021-4026 出版年: 2017
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摘要: In this paper, the effect of zero voltage vector in permanent magnet synchronous motors (PMSM) direct torque control (DTC) system is analyzed. As zero voltage vector decreases stator flux and torque slowly, when system decreases the amplitude of stator flux and torque at same time, zero voltage vector can be used to suppress stator flux and torque ripple at steady-state. And non-zero voltage vector is used to get quicker response at dynamic-state. As there are two switching state of zero voltage vector, a switching state selection strategy is given when zero voltage vector is used, which aims to minimize switching times. Thus, an adaptive variable voltage vector switching table is proposed. Simulation results show that PMSM DTC system can work properly under control of the proposed switching table. The switching times of the system are reduced by 55% compared with conventional switching table without zero voltage vector. And the system has quicker dynamic response compared with switching table only using zero voltage vector to decrease stator flux and torque.

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文献类型: Proceedings Paper
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会议日期: OCT 29-NOV 01, 2017
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会议赞助商 : IEEE Ind Eect Soc, Inst Elect & Elect Engineers, Chinese Assoc Automat, Syst Engn Soc China, Chinese Power Supply Soc, Natl Nat Sci Fdn China, Chinese Acad Sci, Chinese Electrotechn Soc, Beihang Univ Sch, Reliabil & Syst Engn, RMIT Univ, Beijing JiaoTong Univ, China Soc Ind & Appl Math, TaiPEA
作者关键词: PMSM; DTC; Switching table; Zero voltage vector
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第 2 条，共 8 条

标题: An Optimal Voltage Vector Selection Strategy Based on Preictive Control for the DTC in SPMSM

作者: Li, YH (Li, Yaohua); Qu, YF (Qu, Yafei); Shi, HH (Shi, Haohao); Meng, XZ (Meng, Xiangzhen); Jiao, S (Jiao, Sen)
书籍团体作者: IEEE

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摘要: In this paper, an optimal voltage vector selection strategy based on predictive control for the direct torque control (DTC) in surface permanent magnet synchronous motor (SPMSM) is reported. The proposed predictive control determines the angle of applied voltage vector from the proper voltage vector selection area according to cost function and uses space vector modulation (SVM) to generate the applied voltage vector. As the angle of applied voltage vector is selected from the proper selection area, it can always satisfy the control of stator flux and torque. Simulation results show the proposed DTC strategy can work well. Compared with conventional switching table, the reported strategy, it can suppress torque ripple and reduce cost function. And due to the use of SVM, switching frequency is constant, which isn't constant using conventional switching table.
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作者关键词: DTC; SPMSM; Predictive control; Voltage vector
KeyWords Plus: TORQUE RIPPLE REDUCTION; FIXED-SWITCHING-FREQUENCY; DRIVE; FLUX; MACHINE
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第 3 条，共 8 条

标题: H-infinity dynamic observer design for linear discrete-time systems

作者: Gao, N (Gao, Nao); Darouach, M (Darouach, Mohamed); Alma, M (Alma, Marouane)

来源出版物: IFAC PAPERSONLINE 卷: 50 期: 1 页: 2756-2761 DOI: 10.1016/j.ifacol.2017.08.583 出版年: 2017

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摘要: The objective of this paper is to propose a new form of H-infinity dynamic observer for linear discrete-time systems. The widely used proportional observer (PO) and proportional integral observer (PIO) can be considered as particular cases of the proposed observer. The observer design is derived from the solution of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs), based on the solutions of algebraic constraints obtained from the unbiasedness conditions of estimation error. A numerical example is provided to show the performance of the proposed observer, compared with PO and PIO. (C) 2017, IFAC (International Federation of Automatic Control) Hosting by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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作者关键词: H-infinity dynamic observer; discrete-time systems; LMI; estimation and filtering; fault detection and diagnosis

KeyWords Plus: UNCERTAIN SYSTEMS

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第 4 条，共 8 条

标题: A Rapid Impassable Terrain Recognition Algorithm for Mobile Robot Based on Hypotheses Testing theory
作者: Gao, Y (Gao, Yang); Wu, XY (Wu, Xueyi); Liu, Y (Liu, Yu); Wang, LJ (Wang, Laijun)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHATRONICS AND AUTOMATION (ICMA) 页: 1474-1480 出版年: 2017
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摘要: The recognition of impassable terrain in three dimension environment plays an important role in the motion planning of mobile robot. However, the most common used sensor like range finders, stereo vision sensors, which can provide the clues of the surrounding environment suffer from their inaccurate nature. Thus, this paper proposed a rapid impassable terrain recognition algorithm based on hypotheses testing theory using low-cost range finders with different diffusion angle. By applying a slope recognition algorithm using two different range finders mounted with different height, slope of object is capable to be recognized. By treating the historical recognition result as a sampling set to the real slope, the hypothesis testing theory is then introduced, with which a judge threshold value can be induced to decrease the influence of inaccurate recognition. Then the stable recognition for impassable terrain would be then acquired. The experiments results indicate that this algorithm can provide a reliable recognition for the impassable terrain based on lower cost range finders with different diffusion angle while only little computation is required.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: IEEE International Conference on Mechatronics and Automation (ICMA)
会议日期: AUG 06-09, 2017
会议地点: Takamatsu, JAPAN
会议赞助商 : IEEE, IEEE Robot & Automat Soc, Robot Soc Japan, SICE, Beijing Inst Technol, State Key Lab Robot & Syst, UEC, Kagawa Univ, JSME, JSPE, Chinese Mech Engn Soc, Tianjin Univ Technol, Univ Elect Sci & Technol China
作者关键词: Obstacle detection; Laser; Ultrasonic; Obstacle slope; Hypotheses testing
KeyWords Plus: MAP; SENSOR
地址: [Gao, Yang; Wu, Xueyi; Liu, Yu; Wang, Laijun] Changan Univ, Sch Automobile, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Gao, Y (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Automobile, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 5 条，共 8 条

标题: Driver's License and Some Personal Factors on the Visual Impact of Hazard Identification
作者: Sun, J (Sun, Jian); Yang, JS (Yang, Jing-Shuai); Wang, D (Wang, Dong); Ma, ZZ (Ma, Zhi-Zheng); Chu, PZ (Chu, Peng-Zi)
编者: Zeng X; Xie X; Sun J; Ma L; Chen Y
来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM FOR INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION AND SMART CITY (ITASC) 2017 PROCEEDINGS 丛书: Smart Innovation Systems and Technologies 卷: 62 页:200-207 DOI: 10.1007/978-981-10-3575-3_20 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 3
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 3
引用的参考文献数: 10
摘要: The ability to identify hazards correctly is essential for safe driving. The purpose of this study is to analyze the driving licenses and personality factors on the impact of hazard identification. Twenty-five participants from Xi'an, China participated in the experiment and finished the simulated driving tasks as well personality factor tests (16PF scale related to personality factors). The Pearson correlation between simulated driving performance (dangerous scene recognition rate, dangerous scene identification time, scanning frequency and scanning angle) and 16PF scale score was calculated to obtain a consistent relationship between simulated driving task performance and 16PF scale scores. In the dangerous scene identification, the drivers with no license, high pressure, low stability and constancy often have low dangerous scene recognition rate and Hysteretic identification time. The results provide the basis of driver's driving licenses and some personality factors effect in hazard identification, and explain the important effects of driving visual training and personality factors on safe driving.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Symposium on Intelligent Transportation and Smart City (ITASC)
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会议地点: Shanghai, PEOPLES R CHINA
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作者关键词: Driver; Hazard identification; Personality factor; 16PF scale
KeyWords Plus: PERCEPTION
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第 6 条，共 8 条

标题: The Modeling of Milk-run Vehicle Routing Problem Based on Improved C-W Algorithm that Joined Time Window
作者: Huang, M (Huang Mei); Yang, JS (Yang Jingshuai); Teng, M (Ma Teng); Li, XL (Li Xiuli); Wang, T (Wang Ting)
编者: Ulengin F; Li K; Boltze M
来源出版物: WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORT RESEARCH - WCTR 2016 丛书: Transportation Research Procedia 卷: 25 页: 716-728 DOI: 10.1016/j.trpro.2017.05.453 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
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摘要: In recent years, reducing logistics costs becomes an important area for manufacture companies in creating profits. And reasonable vehicle routing planning is the key of the logistics operation management. As a new inbound logistics model, the milk-run of auto parts has attracted wide attention. However, this effective inbound logistics mode has some problems in practice. So it is worth to ponder for choosing the right milk-run routes when auto companies try to use the mode. The paper takes the case 12 of Anji cup Logistics Competition as the background, first describes relevant content about milk-run route, milk-run route is the circle pickup route. Then it puts forward the problems in the process of circulation pickup by analyzing the pick-up routes of auto parts in Anji-company. With the aid of the improved C-W algorithm, and build a mathematical model on how to optimize the milk-run routes based on time window constraint, finally solves the problems by using C++ programs, which makes the 8 pickup route schemes to develop the program. It not only proposes solutions to the existence problems of Anji-company, but also provides ideas in the study of optimization milk-run routes for another logistics companies, what's more, it has a strong significant meaning. (C) 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V.
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会议赞助商 : World Conf Transport Res Soc
会议主办方: Tongji Univ Shanghai
作者关键词: milk-run; mathematical model; time window constraint; C-W algorithm; C plus
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第 7 条，共 8 条

标题: Test Analysis and Research on Static Choice Reaction Ability of Commercial Vehicle Drivers
作者: Zhang, LC (Zhang, Lingchao); Wei, L (Wei, Lang); Qiao, J (Qiao, Jie); Tian, S (Tian, Shun); Wang, SC (Wang, Shengchang)
编者: Liu L; Yang C; Ke J
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
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引用的参考文献数: 10
摘要: Drivers' choice reaction ability has a certain relation with safe driving. It has important significance to research its influence on traffic safety. Firstly, the paper uses a choice reaction detector developed by research group to detect drivers' choice reaction ability of commercial vehicles, and gets 2641 effective samples. Then by using mathematical statistics method, the paper founds that average reaction time from accident group has no difference with non-accident group, and then introduces a variance rate of reaction time as a new index to replace it. The result shows that the test index choice reaction errors and variance rate of reaction time have positive correlations with accidents. Finally, according to testing results of the detector, the paper

formulates a detection threshold with four levels for helping transportation companies to assess commercial vehicles drivers.
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文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Advances in Materials, Machinery, Electronics (AMME)
会议日期: FEB 25-26, 2017
会议地点: Wuhan, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Choice Reaction; Drivers; Accidents; Age; Reaction Time
地址: [Zhang, Lingchao; Wei, Lang; Qiao, Jie; Tian, Shun; Wang, Shengchang] Changan Univ, Sch Automobile, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Zhang, LC (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Automobile, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 8 条，共 8 条

标题: Novel Power Assist Steering Control Strategy in Electrical Vehicle Using Independent Twin Motors
作者: Liang, XJ (Liang, Xiaojuan); Wei, L (Wei, Lang); Li, Q (Li, Qiang)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICAL, SYSTEM AND CONTROL ENGINEERING (ICMSC) 页: 145-148 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 3
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 5
引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: The purpose of control strategy is to present a novel controller of power assist steering system in electric vehicle. Firstly, integrated controller module was applied to electric vehicle whose front axle was refitted to meet the needs of two twin motors in independent hub wheel. Secondly, advanced algorithm was employed in optimizing decision-making rules of fuzzy controller. Thirdly, the new model was embedded in developing simulation environment with a driver-vehicle-road closed-loop system. Finally, control strategy compiled in controller prototype was used for a compact control system development platform in laboratory to verify the proposed controller. Both simulative and laboratorial results prove that if the vehicle is equipped with

in-wheel motors on both sides and track steering torque indicator of driving current, the control strategy is beneficial to both improvement of yaw motion and reduction slip angle of vehicle.
入藏号: WOS:000405221400030
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Mechanical, System and Control Engineering (ICMSC)
会议日期: MAY 19-21, 2017
会议地点: St Petersburg, RUSSIA
会议赞助商 : IEEE
作者关键词: electric vehicle; independent motors; power steering; control method
KeyWords Plus: SYSTEMS
地址: [Liang, Xiaojuan; Wei, Lang] Changan Univ, Sch Automobile, Xian, Peoples R China.
[Li, Qiang] Zhejiang Univ Sci & Technol, Sch Mech & Automot Engn, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Liang, XJ (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Automobile, Xian, Peoples R China.
电子邮件地址: liangxiaojuan122@163.Com; liqiang1353@163.com
出版商: IEEE
出版商地址: 345 E 47TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10017 USA
Web of Science 类别: Automation & Control Systems; Engineering, Electrical & Electronic; Engineering, Mechanical
研究方向: Automation & Control Systems; Engineering
IDS 号: BI0WN
ISBN: 978-1-5090-6530-1
来源出版物页码计数: 4

经管学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: Simulation of the Effective Highway Capacity Under Unexpected Traffic Incident
作者: Ding, C (Ding, Cheng); Gou, CN (Gou, Chennan)
编者: Balas VE; Jain LC; Zhao X
来源出版物: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, VOL 1 丛书: Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 卷: 454 页: 443-452 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-38789-5_53 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 2
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 3
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Because highway is fully sealed road, there is no immediately available alternative road for vehicular evacuation in the event of emergency. The impact on traffic flow and road capacity is far greater than ordinary roads, which will produce more serious than the average delay road loss. In this study, the VISSIM software was used to simulate the "3 off 1" situation on highway. The effective highway capacity under unexpected traffic incident is simulated at different mainline traffic amount, different road configuration and different speed limits in this article.
入藏号: WOS:000399944500053

语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Information Technology and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITITS)
会议日期: DEC 12-13, 2015
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Shaanxi Comp Soc, Changan Univ, Xian Univ Technol, CAS, NW Poly Tech Univ, Shaanxi Sirui Ind Co Ltd
作者关键词: Unexpected traffic incident; Highway emergency; Simulation
地址: [Ding, Cheng; Gou, Chennan] Changan Univ, Sch Econ & Management, Xian 710061, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Ding, C (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Econ & Management, Xian 710061, Peoples R China.
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第 2 条，共 2 条

标题: The Inter-provincial Transfer of Transportation Hidden Carbon in China's Provinces
作者: Jiao, P (Jiao, Ping); Wang, JW (Wang, Jian Wei); Zhang, S (Zhang, Shuai)
书籍团体作者: IOP
来源出版物: 2016 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CEESD 2016) 丛书: IOP Conference Series-Earth and Environmental Science 卷: 51 文献号: UNSP 012007 DOI: 10.1088/1755-1315/51/1/012007 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 2
引用的参考文献数: 23
摘要: Recognize the characteristics of the inter-provincial transportation hidden carbon transfer scientifically, which is significant to evaluate regional carbon emission correctly and reasonably and make the regional carbon reduction policies. With the China's interregional input-output tables in 2007 and 2010 years, this paper measures the transportation hidden carbon and researches the features of inter-provincial transportation hidden carbon transfer. The results show that: (1) The Shanxi, Hubei and et al in central-western regions is the major importer of carbon emission, and the Tianjin, Jiangsu, Fujian and et al in eastern regions is the net exporter; (2) The transfer size and

density of the eastern, central and western regions present the decreasing tendency. The more advanced the economy, the higher the transportation hidden carbon emission. In China, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Economic Band is the most cohesive region about size and density. As the results, the responsibility of provincial transportation carbon emission should be properly adjusted, and regional linkage carbon emission policies should be implemented.
入藏号: WOS:000399175800007
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Environmental Engineering and Sustainable Development (CEESD)
会议日期: DEC 09-11, 2016
会议地点: Sanya, PEOPLES R CHINA
KeyWords Plus: CO2 EMISSIONS; TRADE
地址: [Jiao, Ping; Wang, Jian Wei; Zhang, Shuai] Changan Univ, Dept Econ & Management, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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来源出版物页码计数: 7

工程机械学院

第 1 条，共 9 条

标题: Research progress of wireless power transmission technology and the related problems
作者: Li, JL (Li, Jianliang)
编者: Liu L; Yang C; Ke J
来源出版物: ADVANCES IN MATERIALS, MACHINERY, ELECTRONICS I 丛书: AIP Conference Proceedings 卷: 1820 文献号: UNSP 090023 DOI: 10.1063/1.4977407 出版年: 2017
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被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 3
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 4
引用的参考文献数: 19
摘要: Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) has been widely used hi recent years, it has the advantages of high transmission efficiency, long transmission distance, and so on. Firstly, this paper introduces the application progress of transmission technology at home and abroad. Secondly,

combined with the development of the current technology, this paper puts forward the basic problems of wireless power transmission technology from four aspects. Lastly, the paper summarizes and puts forward the current hot and difficult problems.

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语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: International Conference on Advances in Materials, Machinery, Electronics (AMME)

会议日期: FEB 25-26, 2017

会议地点: Wuhan, PEOPLES R CHINA

作者关键词: Wireless Power Transfer (WPT); Fundamental problems; Application prospects

地址: [Li, Jianliang] Changan Univ, Sch Construct Machinery Coll, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.

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第 2 条，共 9 条

标题: Study on Wireless Power Transfer Technology with Series-Series Type of Magnetic Coupling Resonance Model

作者: Li, JL (Li, Jianliang); Kang, J (Kang, Jing); Tian, CL (Tian, Chenglin); Tian, D (Tian, Di); Xie, TC (Xie, Tingchuan)

编者: Zhu X; Fang ZG; Davis H

来源出版物: 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER ENGINEERING, INFORMATION SCIENCE AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGY, CII 2017 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Computer Science and Engineering 页: 225-232 出版年: 2017

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引用的参考文献数: 4

摘要: In order to further study the resonant wireless power transfer (RWPT) technology, according to the transmission principle of RWPT technology, a wireless charging mode based on the series to series (SS) structure is proposed. By calculating the related parameters of series resonance and parallel resonant equivalent circuit, it is found that the series resonant circuit has the maximum induction electromotive force. Then, combining the four topologies of SS, SP, PS, PP and the

calculation formula of compensation capacitor, it is determined that the series resonant circuit is most suitable for the transmitter of the system. In order to facilitate the analysis and calculation, this study finally selected the series to series (SS) structure for research. Furthermore, according to the Kirchhoff Law and the requirement of vibration coupling, the expressions of the system load power and the system energy utilization are derived. Finally, the current technical difficulties are analyzed.

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语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Computer Engineering, Information Science and Internet Technology (CII)

会议日期: NOV 11-12, 2017

会议地点: Sanya, PEOPLES R CHINA

作者关键词: Resonant Wireless Power Transfer (RWPT); Series-Series model; the Kirchhoff Law

地址: [Li, Jianliang; Kang, Jing; Tian, Chenglin; Tian, Di; Xie, Tingchuan] Changan Univ, Sch Construct Machinery Coll, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.

通讯作者地址: Li, JL (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Construct Machinery Coll, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.

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第 3 条，共 9 条

标题: Innovation Design of Persimmon Processing Equipment Driven by Future Scenarios

作者: Duan, XF (Duan Xiao-fei); Su, XJ (Su Xiu-juan); Guan, L (Guan Lei); Zhang, WS (Zhang Wei-she)

书籍团体作者: IOP

来源出版物: 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICS AND MECHATRONICS RESEARCH (ICMMR 2017) 丛书: IOP Conference Series-Materials Science and Engineering 卷: 224 文献号: UNSP 012016 DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/224/1/012016 出版年: 2017

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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0

引用的参考文献数: 9

摘要: This article aims to discuss the methods of innovative by future scenarios design, to help the

designers be more effective of the design of persimmon processing machinery. By analyzing the persimmon traditional processing process, conceiving persimmon processing future scenarios and using the UXD and Morphological matrix, it can get the comprehensive function schemes. It Select the most optimal schemes which match the future scenarios best by illustrating the schematic design of the rotary-light Dried-persimmon Processing Machinery. It is feasible and effective to carry out the scenario design research and construct the reasonable future scenario, and combine the function analysis method to carry on the product plan innovation and the development.

入藏号: WOS:000409343800016
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Mechanics and Mechatronics Research (ICMMR)
会议日期: JUN 20-24, 2017
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
地址: [Duan Xiao-fei; Su Xiu-juan; Guan Lei; Zhang Wei-she] Changan Univ, Sch Engn Machinery, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Duan, XF (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Engn Machinery, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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第 4 条，共 9 条

标题: The Design of Case Products' Shape Form Information Data-base Based on NURBS Surface

作者: Liu, X (Liu Xing); Liu, GZ (Liu Guo-zhong); Xu, NQ (Xu Nuo-qi); Zhang, WS (Zhang Wei-she)
书籍团体作者: IOP
来源出版物: 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICS AND MECHATRONICS RESEARCH (ICMMR 2017) 丛书: IOP Conference Series-Materials Science and Engineering 卷: 224 文献号: UNSP 012055 DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/224/1/012055 出版年: 2017
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引用的参考文献数: 5

摘要: In order to improve the computer design of product shape design, applying the Non-uniform Rational B-splines(NURBS) of curves and surfaces surface to the representation of the product shape helps designers to design the product effectively. On the basis of the typical product image contour extraction and using Pro/Engineer(Pro/E) to extract the geometric feature of scanning mold, in order to structure the information data base system of value point, control point and node vector parameter information, this paper put forward a unified expression method of using NURBS curves and surfaces to describe products' geometric shape and using matrix laboratory(MATLAB) to simulate when products have the same or similar function. A case study of electric vehicle's front cover illustrates the access process of geometric shape information of case product in this paper. This method can not only greatly reduce the capacity of information debate, but also improve the effectiveness of computer aided geometric innovation modeling.
入藏号: WOS:000409343800055
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Mechanics and Mechatronics Research (ICMMR)
会议日期: JUN 20-24, 2017
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
地址: [Liu Xing; Liu Guo-zhong; Xu Nuo-qi; Zhang Wei-she] Changan Univ, Sch Engn Machinery, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Liu, X (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Sch Engn Machinery, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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研究方向: Automation & Control Systems; Engineering; Materials Science
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来源出版物页码计数: 6

第 5 条，共 9 条

标题: An Implementation Architecture of Carbon Emissions for High-Performance Machine-Tool Product Service System
作者: Zhang, FQ (Zhang, Fuqiang); Li, JJ (Li, Jingjing); Zhang, ZY (Zhang, Zeyu)
编者: Ma ZL; Fang ZG; Ke JF
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER ENGINEERING, INFORMATION SCIENCE & APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICCIA 2017) 丛书:ACSR-Advances in Comptuer Science Research 卷: 74 页: 880-884
出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0

使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Low-carbon manufacturing is a sustainable manufacturing model that takes into account both resource consumption and carbon emissions. The goal is to achieve low resource consumption, low emissions and low pollution during the production, manufacture and use of products. Taking the high-performance machine-tool product service system as the research object, an implementation architecture of evaluating its carbon emissions was proposed. The concepts of machine-tool product service system and carbon footprint were introduced. Then, three key enabling technologies were presented. It is expected that the study can provide a useful reference for achieving low carbon transition in manufacturing.
入藏号: WOS:000426673200154
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Computer Engineering, Information Science and Application Technology (ICCIA)
会议日期: JUL 08-09, 2017
会议地点: Wuhan, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: industrial product service system; carbon footprint; implementation architecture
地址: [Zhang, Fuqiang; Li, Jingjing; Zhang, Zeyu] Changan Univ, MOE, Key Lab Rd Construct Technol & Equipment, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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来源出版物页码计数: 5

第 6 条，共 9 条

标题: The Optimized Design of the Key Components of Mechanical Rotary Stereo Garage Based on ANSYS
作者: Chen, SB (Chen, Shi-Bin); Zhang, MD (Zhang, Min-Dong); Yu, N (Yu, Na); Sun, GL (Sun, Guan-Long); Zhang, WS (Zhang, Wei-She)
编者: Cao MS
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3RD ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (MME 2016) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 105 页: 396-402 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1

使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
引用的参考文献数: 10
摘要: In order to guarantee structural safety of stereo garage and control its cost of construction, the key components, such as supporting frame and cylinder, were optimized by the ANSYS. Based on the static analysis of ANSYS, the results show that the maximum deformation of supporting frame is mainly distributed in the connection parts of axle and base. And the maximum stress is mainly concentrated in the connection parts of the cylindrical elements or cylindrical elements and truss. By removing redundant parts and employing the method of all-welled, the results show that the weight of the supporting frame is reduced from 117360kg to 91065kg, which greatly saves the cost of production. And the stress is reduced from the original 7.9MPa to 4.8MPa in the cylinders. These provide an important basis for the structural safety and cost saving of the garage.
入藏号: WOS:000416094200054
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd Annual International Conference on Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering (MME)
会议日期: DEC 16-18, 2016
会议地点: Chengdu, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Stereo garage; Supporting frame; Cylinder; Maximum stress; Maximum deformation
地址: [Chen, Shi-Bin; Zhang, Min-Dong; Yu, Na; Sun, Guan-Long; Zhang, Wei-She] Changan Univ, Natl Engn Lab Highway Maintenance Equipment, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
[Chen, Shi-Bin; Zhang, Min-Dong; Yu, Na; Sun, Guan-Long; Zhang, Wei-She] Changan Univ, Key Lab Rd Construct Technol & Equipment MOE, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Chen, SB (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Natl Engn Lab Highway Maintenance Equipment, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
Chen, SB (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Key Lab Rd Construct Technol & Equipment MOE, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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29 字符的来源出版物名称缩写: AER ADV ENG RES
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第 7 条，共 9 条

标题: An online model-based battery parameter and state estimation method using multi-scale dual adaptive particle filters
作者: Ye, M (Ye, Min); Guo, H (Guo, Hui); Xiong, R (Xiong, Rui); Mu, H (Mu, Hao)
编者: Yan J; Sun F; Chou SK; Desideri U; Li H; Campana P; Xiong R

来源出版物: 8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED ENERGY (ICAE2016)
丛书: Energy Procedia 卷: 105 DOI: 10.1016/j.egypro.2017.03.976 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 4
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 5
引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: Accurate estimations of battery parameter and state are very important for battery management in electric vehicles. To improve estimation accuracy and robustness of battery parameter and state, and to reduce computational cost, an online model-based estimation approach is proposed, Firstly, the lithium-ion battery is modeled using the Thevenin model, Then, A multi-scale dual particle filters has been proposed and applied to the battery parameter and state estimation. Finally, to elevate the accuracy and the ability of convergence to initial states' offset, a multi-scale dual adaptive particle filter was proposed and applied to the battery parameter and state estimation. Experimental results on various degradation states of lithium-ion battery cells further verified the feasibility of the proposed approach. (C) 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.
入藏号: WOS:000404967904099
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 8th International Conference on Applied Energy (ICAE)
会议日期: OCT 08-11, 2016
会议地点: Beijing Inst Technol, Beijing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Appl Energy Innovat Inst, Malardalen UNiv, China Assoc Sci & Technologies, HOME Program, Sichuan Univ, Jiangsu Univ, China Univ Min & Technol, Tianjin Univ, Tongji Univ, SW Jiaotong Univ, Xian Jiaotong Univ, Collaborat Innovat Ctr Elect Vehicles Beijing, Technol Unnovat Local Scale Optimum Integrat Battery Energy Storage, BAIC, BJEV, YuTong, Shenwu Grp
会议主办方: Beijing Inst Technol
作者关键词: Battery management system; Lithium-ion battery; state estimation; dual PFs; dual APFs
KeyWords Plus: CHARGE
地址: [Ye, Min; Guo, Hui] Changan Univ, Natl Engn Lab Highway Maintenance Equipment, Xian 710064, Peoples R China.
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出版商: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV
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第 8 条，共 9 条

标题: Variable Displacement Control of the Concrete Pumping System Based on Dynamic Programming
作者: Ye, M (Ye, Min); Qin, LM (Qin, Limin)
编者: Detand J; Ruxu D; Self JA; Gunsing J
来源出版物: 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANICAL, MANUFACTURING, MODELING AND MECHATRONICS (IC4M 2017) - 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DESIGN, ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE (ICDES 2017) 丛书: MATEC Web of Conferences 卷: 104 文献号: UNSP 02001 DOI: 10.1051/matecconf/20171040200 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: To solve the problems of cylinder piston striking cylinder and the hydraulic shocking of the main pump, and causing energy waste problem, the method of variable displacement control of piston stroke was proposed. In order to achieve effective control of the piston stroke, variable displacement control model was established under the physical constraint condition of non-collision between piston and cylinder. And the control process was realized by Dynamic Programming(DP), the simulation and test results show that piston of concrete pumping system don't strike cylinder and reduce the hydraulic shock of the main pump outlet, meanwhile improve the response speed of the cylinder and achieve energy-saving purposes under varying loads. This control model built in the integration design space of structure variable and control variable is of guiding significance for solving open-loop system's engineering problems.
入藏号: WOS:000404052900007
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Mechanical, Manufacturing, Modeling and Mechatronics (IC4M) / 2nd International Conference on Design, Engineering and Science (ICDES)
会议日期: FEB 24-26, 2017
会议地点: Univ Gent, Campus Kortrijk, Kortrijk, BELGIUM
会议赞助商 : Hong Kong Soc Mech Engineers, Gent Univ, Campus Kortrijk
会议主办方: Univ Gent, Campus Kortrijk
地址: [Ye, Min; Qin, Limin] Changan Univ, Natl Engn Lab Highway Maintenance Equipment, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Ye, M (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Natl Engn Lab Highway Maintenance Equipment, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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出版商地址: 17 AVE DU HOGGAR PARC D ACTIVITES COUTABOEUF BP 112, F-91944 CEDEX A, FRANCE
Web of Science 类别: Engineering, Mechanical; Materials Science, Multidisciplinary
研究方向: Engineering; Materials Science
IDS 号: BH9HT
ISSN: 2261-236X
29 字符的来源出版物名称缩写: MATEC WEB CONF
来源出版物页码计数: 6

第 9 条，共 9 条

标题: Control and Simulation of Speed Sensing for an EFI Engine
作者: Zhang, ZY (Zhang, Zeyu); Hui, JZ (Hui, Jizhuang); Suo, XF (Suo, Xuefeng); Wu, LL (Wu, Linlin); Wang, GF (Wang, Gangfeng); Zhang, FQ (Zhang, Fuqiang)
编者: Xu B
来源出版物: 2017 IEEE 3RD INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING CONFERENCE (ITOEC) 页: 435-439 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
引用的参考文献数: 16
摘要: In order to stabilize the engine speed, increase the dynamic performance, save the energy, this paper presents a speed sensing control method for an EFI engine. The best operating points of an engine were discussed according to the static characteristics of an engine. Based on the best operating points and the load, the engine speed could be controlled by a double-closed loop control method, which could obtain the feedback signal from the engine speed and the throttle position. The model of a 161kW diesel engine and the control method were built, and the simulation was calculated based on the best working conditions. The results showed that the method could maintain the actual speed of an engine close to the goal speed, and achieve the requirements of the maximum torque, maximum power and the most economical output using the best operation points.
入藏号: WOS:000422907300090
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd IEEE Information Technology and Mechatronics Engineering Conference (ITOEC)
会议日期: OCT 03-05, 2017
会议地点: Chongqing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : IEEE, IEEE Beijing Sect, Global Union Acad Sci & Technol, Chongqing Global Union Acad Sci & Technol, Chongqing Geeks Educ Technol Co Ltd
作者关键词: Control method; simulation; speed sensing control; EFI engine
KeyWords Plus: TORQUE CONVERTER; GASOLINE-ENGINE; MODEL
地址: [Zhang, Zeyu; Hui, Jizhuang; Suo, Xuefeng; Wu, Linlin; Wang, Gangfeng; Zhang, Fuqiang] Changan Univ, Natl Engn Lab Highway Maintenance Equipment, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.

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Web of Science 类别: Automation & Control Systems; Engineering, Electrical & Electronic; Engineering, Mechanical
研究方向: Automation & Control Systems; Engineering
IDS 号: BJ3DH
ISBN: 978-1-5090-5363-6
来源出版物页码计数: 5

环境科学与工程学院

第 1 条，共 1 条

标题: Further Understanding of the Supply Source of Shaizhudong Spring in the Central Weibei
作者: Ma, ZY (Ma, Zhi-yuan); Zhai, MJ (Zhai, Mei-jing); Meng, Y (Meng, Yang); Xu, Y (Xu, Yong)
编者: Aissaoui AG; Chen BY; Park E
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND 2016 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ICSD 2016) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 94 页: 412-421 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 19
摘要: Shaizhudong spring is the largest one in the central of Weibei, Shaanxi Province, China, for its supply source predecessors have done a lot of research, it was considered that Jinghe leakage is the main source of supply, and it is the concentrated discharge points of Shaizhudong spring area hidden karst system. In this paper, we have different understanding on recharge of Shaizhudong spring, based on the research achievements of hydrogen, oxygen and strontium isotope, combined with hydro geochemistry and karst hydro geological conditions. Isotope hydro geochemistry study shows the recharge is given priority to karst groundwater outside southwest of the Shaizhudong spring area, Proportion of atmospheric precipitation, river water and karst water were 11%, 37% and 52%, and proportion of Southwest, northwest and the dam site area karst water were 77.9%, 19.7% and 2.4%, respectively. The average residence time of Shaizhudong spring karst water is 62-64 years.
入藏号: WOS:000417131900091
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Development (ICSD)
会议日期: DEC 02-04, 2016
会议地点: Xian, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Karst water; water resource; recharge; central Weibei; engineering

地址: [Ma, Zhi-yuan; Zhai, Mei-jing; Meng, Yang; Xu, Yong] Changan Univ, Coll Environm Sci & Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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出版商: ATLANTIS PRESS
出版商地址: 29 AVENUE LAVMIERE, PARIS, 75019, FRANCE
Web of Science 类别: GREEN & SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY; Energy & Fuels; Engineering, Environmental
研究方向: Science & Technology - Other Topics; Energy & Fuels; Engineering
IDS 号: BJ0TK
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建筑工程学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: Life-cycle seismic costs estimation and seismic insurance model for multi-story isolated-based RC buildings
作者: Zhu, J (Zhu, Jian); Zhao, JH (Zhao, Junhai); Jin, JM (Jin, Jianmin)
编者: Kim YH
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL, TRANSPORTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (ICCTE 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 135 页: 302-308 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: The estimation of annual average earthquake losses in life long period for simple multi-story isolated-based reinforced concrete (RC) frames based stochastic method models is the focus of the article. An innovative seismic fragility methodology is firstly adopted for seismic loss estimation, that damage of the structural and nonstructural which connected into response of the structure and peak diaphragm acceleration under a given stochastic motions use nonlinear incremental dynamic analysis to estimate damage of buildings in a detailed. Description of the uncertainty of all parameters in research through appropriate probability distributions to reach quantification of the life-cycle seismic losses expected value. Moreover, the study is also to give the expected suggested insurance premium of sample buildings in selected areas based Monte-Carlo stochastic simulation in its service lifetime.

入藏号: WOS:000426729600054
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 2nd International Conference on Civil, Transportation and Envirionmental Engineering (ICCTE)
会议日期: MAY 10-11, 2016
会议地点: Shenzhen, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Life-cycle seismic cost; Stochastic ground motion; Multi-story isolated-based buildings; Stochastic simulation; Seismic insurance premium
地址: [Zhu, Jian; Zhao, Junhai] Chang An Univ, Sch Civil Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
[Zhu, Jian] Ningxia Univ, Sch Civil & Hydraul Engn, Yin Chuan, Peoples R China.
[Jin, Jianmin] Guang Zhou Univ, Earthquake Res Ctr, Guangzhou, Guangdong, Peoples R China.
通讯作者地址: Zhu, J (通讯作者),Chang An Univ, Sch Civil Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
Zhu, J (通讯作者),Ningxia Univ, Sch Civil & Hydraul Engn, Yin Chuan, Peoples R China.
电子邮件地址: arrow66@163.com; zhaojh@cha.edu.cn; jinjm@gzu.edu.cn
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研究方向: Engineering
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29 字符的来源出版物名称缩写: AER ADV ENG RES
来源出版物页码计数: 7

第 2 条，共 2 条

标题: Life-cycle seismic insurance model for multi-story RC frames based stochastic big-data analysis
作者: Zhu, J (Zhu Jian); Zhao, JH (Zhao Junhai)
编者: Jiang ZY
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 3RD INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT SCIENCE AND MATERIALS (IFEESM 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 120 页: 411-416 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 8
摘要: The estimation of annual average seismic insurance premium in life service period for multi-story reinforced concrete (RC) frames based stochastic parameters models is the focus of the research. An innovative seismic analysis methodology is adopted for seismic loss estimation of buildings. The damage of the structural and nonstructural which connected into response of the inter-story drift ratio and peak diaphragm acceleration under a given stochastic motions use nonlinear incremental dynamic analysis to estimate damage of buildings in a detailed. Description

of the uncertainty of all parameters in research through random big-data probability distributions to reach quantification of the life-cycle seismic losses expected value. Moreover, the study is also to give the expected suggested insurance premium of RC structures in selected region based Monte-Carlo stochastic simulation in its service lifetime.
入藏号: WOS:000426813400077
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd International Forum on Energy, Environment Science and Materials (IFEESM)
会议日期: NOV 25-26, 2017
会议地点: Shenzhen, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Life-cycle seismic insurance model; Stochastic ground motion; Multi-story RC frames; Stochastic big-data simulation; Seismic insurance premium
KeyWords Plus: BUILDINGS
地址: [Zhu Jian; Zhao Junhai] Chang An Univ, Sch Civil Engn, Xian, Peoples R China.
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出版商地址: 29 AVENUE LAVMIERE, PARIS, 75019, FRANCE
Web of Science 类别: Energy & Fuels; Engineering, Chemical; Materials Science, Multidisciplinary
研究方向: Energy & Fuels; Engineering; Materials Science
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材料学院

第 1 条，共 1 条

标题: Experimental Study on Color Durability of Color Asphalt Pavement
作者: Ning, S (Ning, Shi); Huan, S (Huan, Su)
书籍团体作者: IOP
来源出版物: 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADVANCED COMPOSITE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING 2017 丛书: IOP Conference Series-Materials Science and Engineering 卷: 207 文献号: 012104 DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/207/1/012104 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 5
摘要: Aiming at the poor Color durability and the lack of research on Color asphalt pavement, spraying an anti-tire trace seal resin emulsion on the surface, a Color durable asphalt pavement

was proposed. After long-term rolling and long-term aging test, the Color durability was evaluated by RGB function in Photoshop and trace residue rate formula. Test results proved that the Evaluation method was simple and effective. After long-term rolling, the Color of the road surface tends to a constant value. Spraying the emulsion on the road surface can resist tire traces. After long-term aging test, the resistance to tire traces was increased by 26.6% compared with the conventional type, while the former was 44.1% higher than the latter without long-term aging. The Color durable asphalt pavement can effectively improve the ability of Color asphalt pavement to resist tire traces, and significantly improve the Color durability of Color asphalt pavement.
入藏号: WOS:000416366200104
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 4th International Conference on Advanced Composite Materials and Manufacturing Engineering (ACMME)
会议日期: MAY 20-21, 2017
会议地点: PEOPLES R CHINA
KeyWords Plus: CONCRETE
地址: [Ning, Shi] Changan Univ, Mat Sci & Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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通讯作者地址: Ning, S (通讯作者),Changan Univ, Mat Sci & Engn, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
Ning, S (通讯作者),Transportat Res Inst Jiangxi Prov, Nanchang, Jiangxi, Peoples R China.
电子邮件地址: 36517774@qq.com
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研究方向: Materials Science
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理学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: Stress Analysis of Asphalt Concrete Deck Pavement on Steel Bridge based on Burgers Model and interlayer contact
作者: Wang, XT (Wang, Xuntao); Feng, JH (Feng, Jianhu); Wang, H (Wang, Hu)
编者: Kim YH
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (ICEEP 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 143 页: 70-77 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 2
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 2

引用的参考文献数: 13
摘要: A three-dimensional finite element steel bridge and its deck pavement were established by ANSYS software to simulate the influence of different model and bonding failure between adjacent layers on stress values of asphalt concrete deck pavement. The stress values of asphalt concrete deck pavement were calculated and analyzed with consideration of the characteristic of asphalt concrete and interlayer bonding condition. The influence of the disengaging area between the upper layer and lower layer of asphalt concrete on the stress values of asphalt concrete deck pavement was computed and analyzed. At the same time, the influence of the disengaging area between the lower layer of asphalt concrete and the waterproof layer on the stress values of asphalt concrete deck pavement was calculated and analyzed.
入藏号: WOS:000416087900012
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 6th International Conference on Energy and Environmental Protection (ICEEP)
会议日期: JUN 29-30, 2017
会议地点: Zhuhai, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: deck pavement; asphalt concrete; viscoelasticity; interlayer contact; maximum stress; disengaging area
地址: [Wang, Xuntao; Feng, Jianhu; Wang, Hu] Changan Univ, Sch Sci, Xian 710064, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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出版商: ATLANTIS PRESS
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研究方向: Engineering; Environmental Sciences & Ecology
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来源出版物页码计数: 8

第 2 条，共 2 条

标题: Prediction of foamed concrete compression strength and thermal conductivity based on bp neural network
作者: Yin, GS (Yin, Guan-Sheng); Fu, C (Fu, Chen); He, YF (He, Yan-Fei)
编者: Zhang SH; Wei PS
来源出版物: MECHANICS AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN 页: 518-525 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 1
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 1
引用的参考文献数: 17
摘要: In this paper, BP neural network model is used to predict the compression strength and

thermal conductivity of the foamed concrete. The experimental data were divided into training dataset and control dataset. On the training dataset, the proposed BP neural network model was applied. The fitted model was obtained by tuning the parameters of mixing proportion with error rate controlled at pre-defined level. The prediction accuracy of the model was verified by comparing the results of the fitted model on the control dataset with true values. The results show that the predicted error rate is less than 8%, indicating that BP neural network is capable of predicting the experimental data accurately.

入藏号: WOS:000413694900068
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: International Conference on Mechanics and Architectural Design (MAD)
会议日期: MAY 14-15, 2016
会议地点: Suzhou, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: BP Neural Network; Foamed Concrete; Compression Strength; Thermal Conductivity; Error Rate
地址: [Yin, Guan-Sheng; Fu, Chen; He, Yan-Fei] Changan Univ, Sch Sci, Xian, Shaanxi, Peoples R China.
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研究方向: Construction & Building Technology; Engineering
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地质工程与测绘学院

第 1 条，共 10 条

标题: Soil Moisture Variation Estimated from GPS-IR Using FFT and LS
作者: Wang, XL (Wang, Xiaolei); Zhang, SC (Zhang, Shuangcheng); Zhang, Q (Zhang, Qin); Wang, XL (Wang, Xiaolei); Zhang, SC (Zhang, Shuangcheng); Zhang, Q (Zhang, Qin)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 FORUM ON COOPERATIVE POSITIONING AND SERVICE (CPGPS) 页: 144-147 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
被引频次合计: 0
使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 16
摘要: Accurate and long-term monitoring of soil moisture is of great significance for global water and carbon cycles. The soil moisture variation estimated from GPS-IR (GPS-InterferometricReflectometry) overcomes some drawbacks of traditional ways, and has become an important topic. Changes in the permittivity of the soil, which are associated with

fluctuations in soil moisture, affect the effective frequency, phase, and amplitude of signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) data recorded by the GPS receiver. This study used Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) algorithm with equal sinusoidal elevation angle-interval sampling and Least Square (LS) method mainly used in most previous studies to acquire GPS interferogram metrics, by comparing the retrievals with volumetric soil moisture retrieved by PBO H2O group. The values of frequency extracted by these two algorithms linearly and negatively correlate with surface soil moisture, showing correlations of -0.57 for LS and -0.45 for FFT. However, the correlation coefficient for phase extracted by FFT was 0.61, greater than that by LS of 0.31, both positively.

入藏号: WOS:000427244100027

语种: English

文献类型: Proceedings Paper

会议名称: Forum on Cooperative Positioning and Service (CPGPS)

会议日期: MAY 19-21, 2017

会议地点: Harbin, PEOPLES R CHINA

作者关键词: soil moisture; signal-to-noise ratio; fast fourier transform algorithm; least square method

KeyWords Plus: MULTIPATH

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第 2 条，共 10 条

标题: SLR Data Quality Analysis and Assessment based on Zero-Difference Kinematic Orbit of GRACE Satellites

作者: Yang, HL (Yang Honglei); Xu, TH (Xu Tianhe); Jia, S (Jia Song)

书籍团体作者: IEEE

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摘要: In this paper, we use SLR normal point observations provided by EDC to validate AIUB zero-difference kinematic orbit of GRACE satellites. By selecting 4 representative SLR sites, they

are analyzed in detail from the regularity of observed elevation angle, azimuth angle and residual value of GRACE-A/B satellites. The results show that the data quality of different SLR sites is uneven, and more than 97% of the SLR observed data are very stable. There is almost no systematic error in the SLR validation of GRACE kinematic orbits, and the accuracy is better than 2.5 cm for GRACE-A and 2.7 cm for GRACE-B respectively. Under the statistics of nearly 350,000 available observations for each satellite, the accuracy indicators have strong similarity in the same site. The SLR residuals of each site obey normal distribution. The number of SLR data is inversely proportional to the observed elevation angle, and the geometric distribution of spatial observation points has a periodicity of a at different azimuth angles.

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作者关键词: Satellite Laser Ranging; GRACE; Orbit Validation; Zero-Difference Kinematic Orbit

KeyWords Plus: GPS

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第 3 条，共 10 条

标题: Polar Motion Prediction Based on Adaptive Filtering of Variable Forgetting Factor

作者: Jia, S (Jia, Song); Xu, TH (Xu, Tianhe); Yang, HL (Yang, Honglei)

书籍团体作者: IEEE

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引用的参考文献数: 20
摘要: The Polar Motion (PM) is the important parameter of Earth Rotation Parameters (ERP), and the high-precision prediction of PM plays a key role in the applications of autonomous orbit determination, the geodetic survey, navigation and aviation. In this paper, a modified algorithm is proposed to improve the PM prediction accuracy based on combination of Least Square and Autoregressive Model (LS+AR). An adaptive filtering of variable forgetting factor is developed to amend the LS fitting terms and predict extrapolations, which is named LS+AR+AF algorithm. The numerical results show that LS+AR+AF algorithm can significantly enhance the prediction accuracy of PM, especially for the long-term perdition. The accuracy improvement of 360-day prediction for PM X component, PM Y component and total PM can reach 30.66%, 28.19% and 29.59% respectively, when using LS+AR+AF algorithm.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: Forum on Cooperative Positioning and Service (CPGPS)
会议日期: MAY 19-21, 2017
会议地点: Harbin, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: Polar Motion; Prediction; variable forgetting factor; Adaptive Filtering
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第 4 条，共 10 条

标题: Quality Analysis of Observation Data of the New Beidou II Navigation Satellites
作者: Gao, YT (Gao Yuting); Wang, L (Wang Li); Zhang, Q (Zhang Qin); Huang, GW (Huang Guanwen); Xue, K (Xue Kang)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
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引用的参考文献数: 11
摘要: Four new BDS II satellites have been launched which are named C31 (IGSO), C32 (IGSO), C33 (MEO) and C34 (MEO) separately. Their data qualities would affect the process of BDS globalization directly. In order to analyze the observation data quality of new navigation satellites, four indexes have been processed which contain data integrity rate, multipath, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and cycle slip ratio. The OBSQC software was developed to process the iGMAS data from September 8, 2016 to October 8, 2016. The experiment results show that the B1 and B3 data integrity rates of new navigation satellites are better than 95% The SNR results of the new IGSO satellites are better than that of the IGSO working satellites while the SNR results of the new MEO satellites are quite similar to that of the MEO working satellites. In addition, the SNR values of the MEO satellites are better than that of the GPS MEO satellites. As for the multipath error, the results of the new navigation satellites are slightly better than that of the BDS working satellites and the GPS satellites.
入藏号: WOS:000427244100050
语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: Forum on Cooperative Positioning and Service (CPGPS)
会议日期: MAY 19-21, 2017
会议地点: Harbin, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: BDS; navigation satellite; data quality; iGMAS
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第 5 条，共 10 条

标题: BATCH FILTERING OF MULTI-BASELINE SAR INTERFEROGRAMS
作者: Zhao, CY (Zhao, Chaoying); Wang, BH (Wang, Baohang); Zhang, Q (Zhang, Qin); Zhu, W (Zhu, Wu)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF 2017 SAR IN BIG DATA ERA: MODELS, METHODS AND APPLICATIONS (BIGSARDATA) 出版年: 2017
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摘要: In current Interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR) applications, small baseline subsets (SBAS) technique is frequently applied by setting both temporal baseline and perpendicular baseline thresholds to select interferograms with less decorrelations. However, in real cases, some high quality interferograms may be discarded and some low quality interferograms may be included based on the former thresholds. On the other hand, with the emergence of Big SAR data era, it is time-consuming and bothersome to determine real high quality interferograms manually or visually. Therefore, this paper proposes a means to determine high quality interferograms based on two thresholds, the one is the coherence of filtered interferograms, and the other is the percentage of high coherence points in interferograms. To this ends, first, robust estimation of coherence matrix of multi-baseline InSAR stack is adopted to restrain some heterogeneous points. Second, coherence matrix for each pixel is decomposed to get dominant phase signal based on the SAR scatterer mechanism. Once the interferograms are determined, phase unwrapping is easily conducted based on the high quality coherent points. Real eight scenes TerraSAR-X data over one land subsidence region is applied to verify of the proposed method.

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会议日期: NOV 13-14, 2017
会议地点: Beijing, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : IEEE GRSS Beijing Chapter, RADI, NSFC, IEEE GRSS, ISDE, CSIC, PSD
作者关键词: Batch filtering; robust coherence matrix estimation; coherence matrix decomposition; interferograms configuration
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第 6 条，共 10 条

标题: The characteristics of landslide with accumulation layer-bedrock contact surface -taking Langao county in China as an example
作者: Li, P (Li, Peng); Su, SR (Su, Shengrui); Ma, C (Ma, Chi); Dong, Y (Dong, Yang)
书籍作者: Yarlagadda, P (Yarlagadda, P)
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ICEESD 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 129 页: 527-532 出版年: 2017
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摘要: Taking landslide with accumulation layer-bedrock contact surface which located in Langao county in Shaanxi province as the research object, the basic characters of landslides are summarized by field investigating, engineering geological analyzing and mathematical statistics method, the main characters can be concluded as follows:(1)those landslides mainly distribute in 600 m 1200 m elevation, slope forms are mainly convex with 180 270 dips and 2040 gradient, meanwhile, those landslides distribute along the tectonic zone; (2) this kind of landslide is always shallow landslide, their property are mainly composed by crushed silty clay or gravel soil, The sliding form is mainly arc and line, which is easy to form "debris flow" during the sliding process;(3) the main failure mode are creep rupture and slip push. This research has guiding significance to reveal the formation mechanism and disaster prevention of landslide with accumulation layer-bedrock contact surface.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 6th International Conference on Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (ICEESD)
会议日期: MAR 11-12, 2017
会议地点: Zhuhai, PEOPLES R CHINA
会议赞助商 : Jiangsu Univ Sci & Technol, Shanghai Univ Elect Power
作者关键词: Accumulation layer-bedrock contact surface; landslide; weak structural surface; Langao county; characteristics
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第 7 条，共 10 条

标题: Ground Fissure Monitoring Based on 3D Terrestrial Laser Scanning Techniques
作者: Sui, LC (Sui, Lichun); Zhu, HX (Zhu, Haixiong); Fang, CX (Fang, Chengxi); Zhai, S (Zhai, Shuo)
编者: Jiang ZY
来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2017 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (ICMSE 2017) 丛书: AER-Advances in Engineering Research 卷: 128 页: 67-71 出版年: 2017
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摘要: Groundwater overdraft in Xi'an City is the main cause of the subsidence since 1959. In recent years, ground fissure has been one of the most serious geological hazards in Xi'an, China. This paper aims to research the application of high-precision 3D terrestrial laser scanning techniques (TLS) in land subsidence and ground fissure monitoring. The paper use TLS scanning to monitor a typical ground fissure in the southern suburb of Xi'an. Large-scale subsidence is obtained by processing and comprehensive analysis these fissure data, on the other hand, the paper investigate the characteristics of spatio-temporal evolution between the land subsidence and ground fissure. Finally, compared with Global Positioning System (GPS) measurement in the same period, TLS scanning result in tested area is reliable. The research shows that there is obvious spatio-temporal correlation between land subsidence and ground fissure distribution.
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文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 7th International Conference on Manufacturing Science and Engineering (ICMSE)
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会议地点: Zhuhai, PEOPLES R CHINA
作者关键词: subsidence; ground fissure monitoring; TLS
KeyWords Plus: PERMANENT SCATTERERS; SAR INTERFEROMETRY; SUBSIDENCE; RADAR
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第 8 条，共 10 条

标题: Filtering of LiDAR Point Cloud Data Based on new TIN Algorithm
作者: Sui, LC (Sui, Lichun); Zhu, JF (Zhu, Jianfeng); Zhu, HX (Zhu, Haixiong); Zhong, MQ (Zhong, Mianqing)
编者: Jiang ZY
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摘要: In this paper, the new method is proposed for filtering of airborne LiDAR data based on improved Triangulated Irregular Network(TIN) algorithm and the details of filter principle is described. Firstly, LiDAR point cloud data is organized and designed by regular grid and TIN, the seed points from point cloud data are selected by regional sub-block method or mathematical morphology. Then, an initial sparse TIN is created from the seed points and densified upward gradually and the ground points are extracted through an interactive process. In experiments it is shown that this filtering method can effectively remove different sizes of buildings, low vegetation and other objects, and keep topographical features better.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 7th International Conference on Manufacturing Science and Engineering (ICMSE)
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作者关键词: LiDAR; point cloud; improved TIN; ground points; filtering; morphology
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第 9 条，共 10 条

标题: Centrifuge Model Test for Deformation and Stability of High Fill Slope of Loess in the Gully Area
作者: Wu, K (Wu, Kai); Ni, WK (Ni, Wankui); Wang, YH (Wang, Yanhui)
书籍团体作者: Destech Publicat Inc
来源出版物: 3RD ASIAN PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (APEESD 2017) 丛书: DEStech Transactions on Environment Energy and Earth Sciences 页: 81-85 出版年: 2017
Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0
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使用次数 (最近 180 天): 0
使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
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摘要: Based on the high fill engineering in loess gully of Yan'an, the centrifuge model test and finite element stress analysis were carried out to study the deformation characteristics and stability of high fill slope in loess with the change of water level. According to the preliminary results, the consolidation deformation during construction is dominant in the whole process. Ensure the construction quality and extend the construction time appropriately will be beneficial to avoid large settlement deformation after construction. With the rise of groundwater level, the slope is still stable. However, ground settlement deformation of slope has greatly increased. This probably leads to the harm. Meanwhile, the safety of slope is also obviously reduced. So the measures that constructing the underground drainage and monitoring systems play an important role in the high fill engineering in the gully area.
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语种: English
文献类型: Proceedings Paper
会议名称: 3rd Asian Pacific Conference on Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (APEESD)
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作者关键词: High fill slope; Centrifugal model test; Groundwater level; Loess; Gully area; Deformation and stability
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第 10 条，共 10 条

标题: Research on Underwater Sound Velocity Calculation, Error Correction and Positioning Algorithms
作者: Gao, RR (Gao, Ruru); Xu, TH (Xu, Tianhe); Ai, QS (Ai, Qingsong)
书籍团体作者: IEEE
来源出版物: 2017 FORUM ON COOPERATIVE POSITIONING AND SERVICE (CPGPS) 页: 39-42 出版年: 2017
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使用次数 (2013 年至今): 0
引用的参考文献数: 10
摘要: In this paper, the principle and algorithm of acoustic velocity calculation, sound velocity error correction and underwater acoustic positioning are presented. The acoustic velocity of sea water is calculated by the indirect methods, that is, the velocity of sound is calculated according to the depth, temperature and salinity. Acoustic velocity empirical models including Dell Grosso, Leroy, Mackenzie and other 6 models are introduced and compared. In this paper, we calculate the sound speed and make a numerical analysis based on the real-time observation data of China Argo buoy. A weighted average method for sound velocity error correction is used. An error calculation model for simulation data is proposed based on the principle of the sound velocity error amplification with the increase of propagation distance. The theory and algorithm of underwater positioning are introduced. The feasibility and stability of the under positioning software are verified by simulating data. The results showed that using the weighted average velocity correction, the sound velocity positioning accuracy can reach sub-decimeter level in x direction and decimeter level in the y and z directions.
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作者关键词: Seawater sound velocity; sound velocity correction; weighted average; underwater positioning
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未确认二级学院

第 1 条，共 2 条

标题: A New Regional Tropospheric Delay Correction Model based on BP Neural Network
作者: Yang, YG (Yang, Yuguo); Xu, TH (Xu, Tianhe); Ren, L (Ren, Lei)
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摘要: Tropospheric delay is an important error source in the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) positioning, navigation and timing. The global empirical models are unable to provide sufficient accuracy for the precise positioning with the increasing demand of precision. In this paper, we utilize the UNB3m model to determine accurate temperature, pressure and relative humidity which can be used to calculate zenith total delay of local area, and use GA-BP model to correct the residual errors by taking the estimated tropospheric delay from BERNESE 5.2 as a reference, then develop a new regional tropospheric delay model of "UNB3m+GA-BP" based on BP neural network. The numerical example by using Hong Kong GNSS data shows that the UNB3m+GA-BP model has improved the accuracy obviously compared to the UNB3m and GTP2 model. The accuracy of the proposed model is about 1.1 cm without systematic error. UNB3m+GA-BP model can better describe the spatial variation of regional troposphere and is suitable for real-time regional tropospheric delay correction.
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标题: The lengthy high-stress consolidation test research on silty clay in Xi'an
作者: Sun, GC (Sun, Gangchen); Peng, JB (Peng, Jianbing)
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摘要: The long-term high-pressure consolidation test, of which the maximum consolidation pressure is 6 MPa and the longest consolidation duration is 34 months, is selected to simulate the deformation characteristics of the main compression soil layer (depth of 100 similar to 300 m) based on the study of the deep foundation pit silty clay located in Xiaozhai subway station in Xi'an City. The test results shows that Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory of soil is no longer applicable to the soil consolidation calculation and prediction as the consolidation stress exceed 4.8MPa; under the pressure of 6 MPa, the rheological deformation accounts for about 90% of the total deformation, and the deformation shows no signs of stopping after compression for 953 days; when the stress is reduced or removed, most of the compression deformation of soil is not recoverable.
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