



# Warmup-TA

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2024 · Honors Academic Initiative **Question**

Can we build smart and resilient structures using novel functional materials and smart devices to safeguard them against various natural and manmade hazards that can also help us fight climate change?

• Civil Engineering      • 2024-01-21  
 • Internet of Things      ◊ Shanghai  
 • Environmental Engineering

  
**Prof. Shahria Alam**  
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 Director, Green Construction Research Training Centre  
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 Infrastructure at The University of British Columbia

 SDG 11  
 Sustainable Cities and  
 Communities

Question • Literature • Data • Interpretation • Poster Presentation

- 8 Days Onsite Question-Based Research Project
- Intensive dive into a real-world issue linked to SDGs.
- 4 Weeks Self-Paced Paper Writing
- Shape your insights into a comprehensive academic paper.
- Develop Academic Poster & Single-Author Conference Paper
- Present findings visually and author a conference paper.
- Drive Global Change via SDGs-Aligned Solution
- Your research can ignite real impact.

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For More Info!

**灾害和气候变化背景下探讨**  
**新型功能材料和智能装置在智能和韧性结构建造中的应用**

**学术任职**

不列颠哥伦比亚大学韧性与绿色基础设施研究首席教授  
 不列颠哥伦比亚大学土木工程专业教授  
 不列颠哥伦比亚大学绿色建造研究与训练中心主任

**研究领域**

新材料及其在结构工程中的应用，既有钢结构、钢混结构和砌体结构的加固和改造，基于性能的结构抗震设计，结构工程中对工业废料的回收再利用，预制拼装摇摆桥墩。

**学术成果**

目前已在业内顶尖期刊如EESD、Engineering Structures等发表高水平SCI论文190余篇，会议论文160余篇，H-Index=49，总引用量达8198。

个人网站：<https://alams.ok.ubc.ca/>

# 课程要求

课题名称: Sustainable Cities and Communities

授课导师: Prof. Shahria Alam (University of British Columbia)

项目校区: 上海·华东师范大学 (中山北路校区)

实地报到日期: 2024年1月21日

实地开展日期: 2024年1月21日-2024年1月29日

土木工程领域的研究热点:

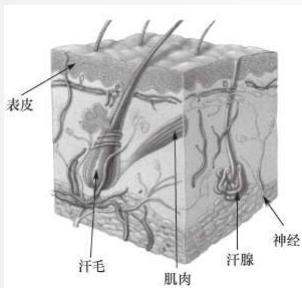
韧性、低碳、智能

材料的创新是原始动力

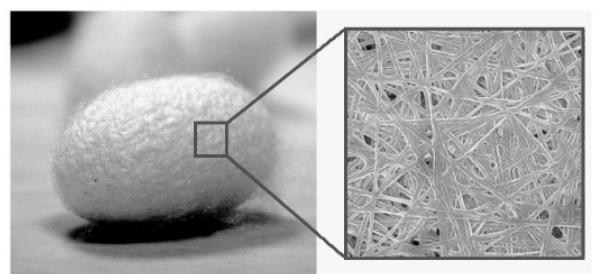


**结构**是反映有形物体或**无形认知**等相互之间关系的概念。结构本身可以向一个或多个物体组成，如机械结构、建筑结构等;也可以是一种属性，如社会结构、数据结构等，按照来源不同，结构可以划分为**天然结构**和**人造结构**。

**天然结构**，尤其是生物体相关的结构，在大自然的长期进化和衍变过程中，形成了经过优化、高效的组织形式，使结构不单具有传统的刚度、承力、支撑功能，还能够根据外界环境的变化，自我传感、思考、驱动，以改变自身的状态，适应外界环境，具有**智能化**的特征。



集多种传感、驱动功能为一身，不仅作为人体的保护结构，还具有温度、湿度、压力等传感能力，能驱动毛孔、汗毛、汗腺等的运动，实现人体温度调节。



非常轻质的多孔结构，其内部结构优化、高效，不仅透气性好，还有一定的阻尼，能够消耗一定的外界攻击能量，保护蚕蛹免受伤害。

人造结构随着人类历史发展，其“智能化”程度也在不断提高。



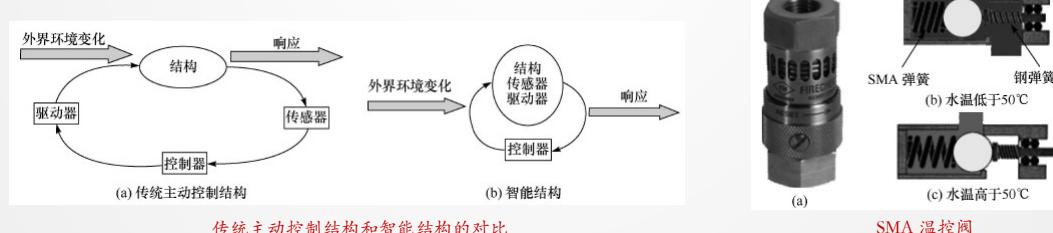
随着人类文明从石器时代发展到现在的信息时代，人造结构的形式越来越精巧，功能越来越多样化，“智能化”程度越来越高。

**智能材料**是指材料的一种或多种性质(如阻尼、刚度、形状、电阻等)会在激励(如力、热、光、电、磁等)作用下，发生显著变化。根据用途不同，智能材料通常可分为两大类：**传感材料**和**驱动材料**。

**传感材料**是指对来自外界或内部的刺激强度及变化具有感知能力，并能以电流、电压、磁场、光等信号进行反馈的材料。常见的传感材料有光纤、热敏材料、变形敏感材料等。

**驱动材料**可以根据温度、电场或磁场等的变化来改变自身的颜色、形状、尺寸、位置、刚性、阻尼、相位、能耗等性能，可用在结构中，实现驱动功能。常见的驱动材料有形状记忆合金、压电材料、电流变材料等。

**智能结构**是在结构中集成智能材料作为传感器和(或)驱动器，使结构除了具有承载、传力、连接等功能外，还具有感知自身状态(温度、照力、速度等)、改变自身性质(刚度、阻尼、形状等)等功能。



**Project's scope and potential areas:** The project will be related to the discipline of "Engineering" focusing on "smart materials and structures". While we involve various techniques/technologies, we will take a cross disciplinary approach (跨学科方法), leveraging knowledge from mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and civil engineering.

**Background:** Our civil infrastructures constitute a significant portion of the national wealth of a country. Natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, wildfires, and earthquakes, along with faulty design and construction, pose a serious threat to existing infrastructure.

Besides, climate change, sea-level rise, and energy crisis are bringing another level of challenges to maintain and safeguard our infrastructure.

As a consequence, the management of infrastructure is becoming a major economic liability. To respond to this problem, there is an urgent need for the development of new green structural members and components with reduced carbon emission, possessing enhanced durability, improved ductility, higher damage tolerance, and reduced permanent deformation against extreme types of loading, which reduce the risk of failure and enhance structural reliability, service life and resiliency of our infrastructure.

With the advent of novel, smart, and functional materials and devices along with sensors, we can develop smart buildings and bridges with reduced lifecycle cost that will not only become durable and provide longer service life but will also become adequately smart so that they can identify their damage, report its state and adapt to changes in the loading conditions.

**Related topic:** This project-based learning will introduce many of those advanced materials/devices and talk about how we can develop various smart systems. To leverage this opportunity, we will research novel technologies to construct smart buildings and bridges. In particular, we will work together to build upon research on cutting-edge advances in functional/smart materials and devices to invent and design smart buildings and bridges to fight hazards and help reduce carbon footprint.

#### **Student Requirement:**

- The course is appropriate for college students and advanced high school students.
- Students will need to read academic papers and other reading materials in English. Students will also be interacting closely with the professor and possibly other researchers who speak English. As such, students should feel sufficiently comfortable with both written and spoken English.
- It is recommended students be familiar with loads, deformation, strain, and stress. It is helpful if students have a background in statics and dynamics, or be willing to read some background materials provided by the instructor on this topic.

### Other things:

- Academic research involves working in teams. As such, it is expected that students can work well in team environments.
- We want the experience to be fun. Students are expected to be encouraging and maintain a positive environment for others.
- The course will be intense, to maximize how much we can learn and accomplish. In addition to the interactive coursework during the day, students should budget at least 1 -2 hours each evening for research activities as directed by the instructor.
- The course will work most effectively if you can ask questions. The instructor will be available in person and also on WeChat. The instructor likes answering questions and will be happy to interact with students and make the learning process healthy. The professor will approach you to interact, but it is helpful if you can approach the professor as well

## 课程安排

主题	关键词	任务/预期目标
Lecture 1: 智能材料与结构研究导论		
Lecture 2: 研究主题介绍、动机和技术背景	研究方法学、问题阐述、基础设施面临的挑战、自然灾害、气候变化引发的灾害	学生应该能够理解所提出研究的重要性，同时具备形成动机和问题描述的能力。教师将说明在项目中需要解决的关键技术挑战
Lecture 3: 传统与新型/智能材料以及传感器对比	自感知混凝土与传统混凝土、形状记忆合金(SMA)与传统加固、压电传感器与传统传感器、聚氨酯、纤维增强聚合物等。	将通过利用智能材料和传感器来制定解决问题的整体方法。教师将协助学生识别关键的研究挑战，并提供解决方案，进一步阐述如何将这些解决方案整合成一个整体解决方案。
Lecture 4: 通过开发智能设备的技术解决方案	阻尼和能量耗散装置，自复位装置，预警系统	引导学生了解解决问题时需要用到的基础概念，介绍关于结构健康监测、智能和自适应结构，以及能量耗散机制的概念，并概述智能结构使用面临的实际挑战。
Lecture 5: 通过开发智能结构系统的解决方案	灾害韧性(飓风、地震、火灾、洪水等)、智能管养和加固	继续回顾和讨论技术概念，学生将具有广泛且实际的理解，了解将用于构建智能结构系统(如建筑和桥梁等)的基础技术。
Lecture 6: 概念设计的性能评估和验证	性能评估，韧性，短期和长期韧性，可持续性	对建筑物和桥梁的概念设计将进行仔细评估，评估其在多重灾害下的性能。通过制定度量标准和评估流程，评估它们的可持续性和韧性。导师还将概述学术同行评审，并提供关于如何进行研究并发表论文的建议，包括如何撰写和展示想法的建议。
Lecture 7: 如何建造节能住宅	能效，寿命周期分析，热性能，建筑外围结构	探讨能效、寿命周期分析、热性能和建筑外围结构设计。课程旨帮助您创建环保可持续的建筑物。了解基本原理，并获得进行绿色和节能建筑建造所需的技能。另外，通过使用传感器，可以实现监测这类建筑的能源性能的目的。

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基础知识

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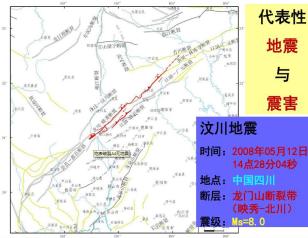
# Part 1

基础知识

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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动



### 动力破坏（安全）问题的特点与设计需求

#### 特点

- 突发性；
- 毁灭性；
- 波及面大；
- 持续性；
- 累积性。

#### 对象

- 结构本体；
- 交通工具；
- 人员；
- 其他。

#### 需求

- 结构安全性保证；
- 人的安全感；
- 生活品质；
- 生活环境的安宁；
- ...

动力学研究结构体系的动力特性及其在动力荷载作用下的动力反应，为改善工程结构体系在动力环境中的安全性、耐久性、舒适性提供理论基础

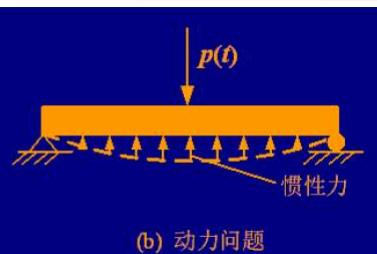
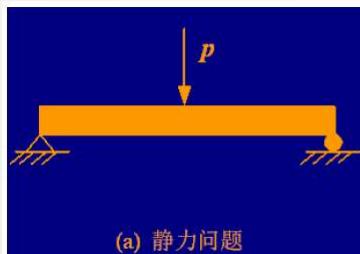
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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

静力问题和动力问题受力的区别

- 1、动力反应中结构的位移随时间迅速变化，从而产生惯性力，惯性力对结构的反应又产生重要影响。
- 2、动力反应要计算全部时间点上的一系列解，比静力问题复杂且要消耗更多的计算时间。
- 3、物理现象方面，振动总会停止-阻尼
- 4、数学方面，静力问题求解代数方程组，动力问题求解微分方程组。



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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

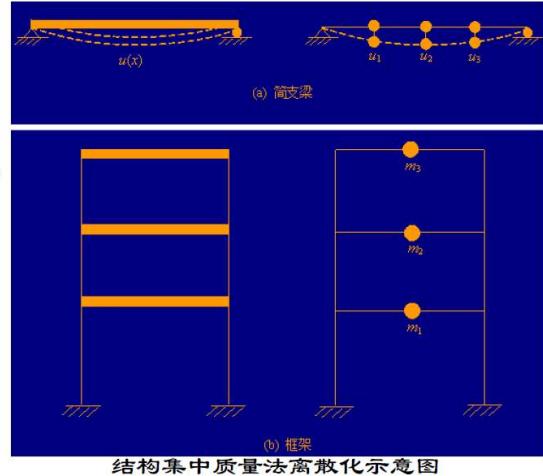
实际结构—具有无限自由度。

**离散化：**无限自由度转化为有限自由度的过程。

**离散化方法：**无限自由度转化为有限自由度的力学和数学处理方法。

三种常用的离散化方法：

- 1、集中质量法、
- 2、全局广义坐标法、
- 3、分片广义坐标法—**有限元法**。



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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

运动方程的建立

### 惯性力

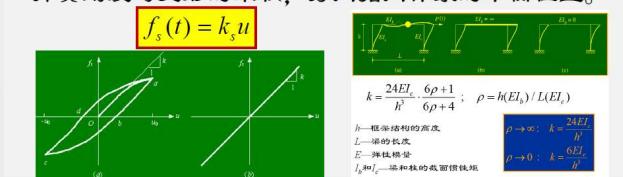
惯性：保持物体运动状态的能力。

惯性力：大小等于物体的质量与加速度的乘积？！，方向与加速度的方向相反。

$$F(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( m \frac{du}{dt} \right) \rightarrow F(t) = m \frac{d^2u}{dt^2} = mi\ddot{u} \rightarrow f_i(t) = mi\ddot{u}$$

### 弹性恢复力

弹簧刚度与变形的乘积，方向指向体系的平衡位置。



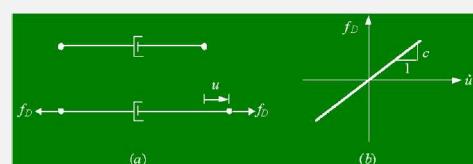
### 阻尼力

阻尼：引起能量的耗散，使振幅变小的一种作用。

阻尼的来源（物理机制）：

- (1) 材料变形时的内摩擦，或材料快速应变引起的热耗散；
- (2) 构件连接部位的摩擦；
- (3) 结构周围外部介质引起的阻尼。例如，空气、流体等。

粘性（滞）阻尼力可表示为：



阻尼系数 c 难于计算确定，试验获得。

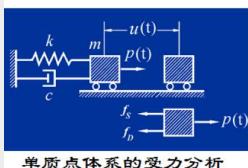
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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

### 运动方程的建立

#### 牛顿第二定律



$$F = ma \quad a = \ddot{u}$$

$$f_D = c\dot{u} \quad f_s = ku$$

$$F = p(t) - f_D - f_s$$

$$ma + f_D + f_s = p(t)$$

$$m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = p(t)$$

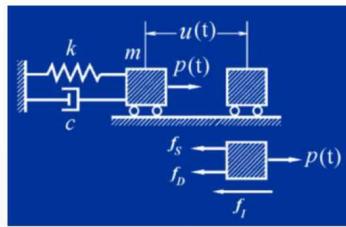
单质点体系运动时要满足的控制方程——运动方程

利用牛顿第二定律的优点：

牛顿第二定律是基于物理学中已有知识的直接应用  
以人们最容易接受的力学知识建立体系的运动方程

#### D'Alembert原理

D'Alembert原理：在体系运动的任一瞬时，如果除了实际作用结构的主动力（包括阻尼力）和约束反力外，再加上（假想的）惯性力，则在该时刻体系将处于假想的平衡状态（动力平衡）。



$$p(t) - f_I - f_D - f_s = 0$$

$$f_I = m\ddot{u}$$

$$m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = p(t)$$

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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

### 无阻尼体系简谐荷载下的反应

#### 运动方程

$$m\ddot{u} + ku = p_0 \sin \omega t$$

#### 初始条件

$$u|_{t=0} = u(0), \quad \dot{u}|_{t=0} = \dot{u}(0)$$

全解 = 齐次方程的通解  
+ 非齐次方程任一特解

通解  $u_c$  (c - complementary) 对应自由振动：

$$u_c(t) = A \cos \omega_n t + B \sin \omega_n t$$

特解  $u_p$ , 由  $p_0 \sin \omega t$  引起的振动。

$$u_p(t) = C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t \quad \Rightarrow \quad m\ddot{u} + ku = p_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$[(k - m\omega^2)C - p_0] \sin \omega t + [(k - m\omega^2)D] \cos \omega t = 0$$

$$C = \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{1}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \quad ; \quad D = 0$$

全解 = 通解 + 特解

$$u = u_c(t) + u_p(t)$$

$$= A \cos \omega_n t + B \sin \omega_n t + \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \sin \omega t$$

待定系数A、B由初值(始)条件确定：

$$A = u_0 \quad ; \quad B = \frac{\dot{u}_0}{\omega_n} - \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{\omega/\omega_n}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2}$$

满足初值条件的解：

$$u(t) = u_0 \cos \omega_n t + \left[ \frac{\dot{u}_0}{\omega_n} - \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{\omega/\omega_n}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \right] \sin \omega_n t + \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{1}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \sin \omega t$$

稳态强迫振动：

$$u(t) = u_{\max} \cdot \sin \omega t \quad ; \quad u_{\max} = u_{st} \frac{1}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \quad ; \quad u_{st} = \frac{p_0}{k}$$

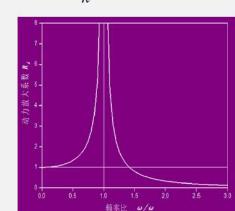
动力放大系数  $R_d$ :

$$R_d = \frac{u_{\max}}{u_{st}} = \frac{1}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2}$$

①  $\omega=0$ ,  $R_d=1$

②  $\omega=\omega_n$ ,  $R_d \rightarrow \infty$ , 发生共振

③  $\omega/\omega_n \geq \sqrt{2}$ ,  $R_d \leq 1$



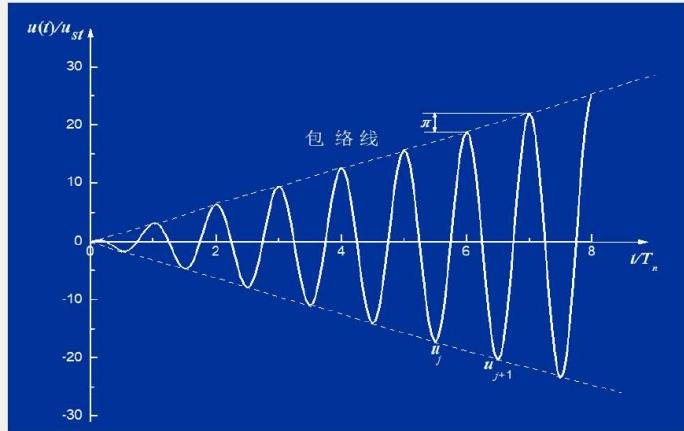
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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

### 无阻尼体系共振时动力反应时程

共振时 ( $\omega = \omega_n$ ):  $u(t) = -\frac{u_{st}}{2}(\omega_n t \cos \omega_n t - \sin \omega_n t)$



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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

### 有阻尼体系简谐荷载下的反应

运动方程:  $m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = p_0 \sin \omega t$

运动方程两边同除  $m$ , 得到如下形式的运动方程:

$$\ddot{u} + 2\xi\omega_n\dot{u} + \omega_n^2 u = \frac{p_0}{m} \sin \omega t$$

通解  $u_c$  对应于有阻尼自由振动反应:

$$u_c(t) = e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} (A \cos \omega_D t + B \sin \omega_D t)$$

特解  $u_p$ , 可以设为如下形式:

$$u_p(t) = C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t$$



$$\ddot{u} + 2\xi\omega_n\dot{u} + \omega_n^2 u = \frac{p_0}{m} \sin \omega t$$

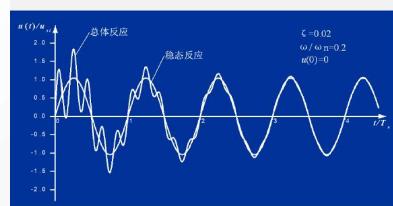
$$[(\omega_n - \omega^2)C - 2\xi\omega_n\omega - p_0/m] \sin \omega t + [2\xi\omega_n\omega C + (\omega_n - \omega^2)D] \cos \omega t = 0$$

运动方程的解:

$$u(t) = e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} (A \cos \omega_D t + B \sin \omega_D t) + (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t)$$

瞬态反应

稳态反应



一般情况下, 感兴趣的是分析稳态反应项; 但也应当注意, 在特殊情况下, 在反应的初始阶段瞬态反应项可能远远大于稳态反应项, 从而成为结构最大反应的控制量。

有初始条件影响的简谐荷载反应时程

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## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动

有阻尼体系简谐荷载下的反应

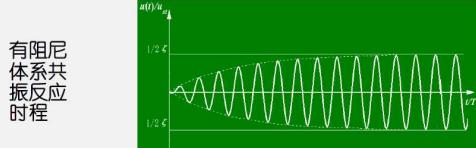
**共振反应** ( $\omega = \omega_n$ )

$$C = 0 ; D = -\frac{u_{st}}{2\xi} \quad \rightarrow \quad u = e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} (A \cos \omega_d t + B \sin \omega_d t) - \frac{u_{st}}{2\xi} \cos \omega t$$

满足零初始条件的解答：

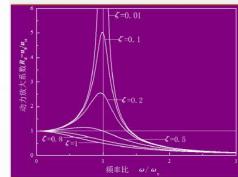
$$A = \frac{1}{2\xi} u_{st}, \quad B = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} u_{st} \quad \rightarrow \quad u = \frac{u_{st}}{2\xi} \left[ e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \left( \cos \omega_d t + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t \right) - \cos \omega_n t \right]$$

当  $\zeta=0$  时：  $u = -\frac{u_{st}}{2\xi} (\omega_n t \cos \omega_n t - \sin \omega_n t)$  与无阻尼时的相同



动力放大系数  $R_d$  定义为：

$$R_d = \frac{u_{max}}{u_{st}} \quad \rightarrow \quad R_d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{[1-(\omega/\omega_n)^2]^2 + [2\zeta(\omega/\omega_n)]^2}}$$

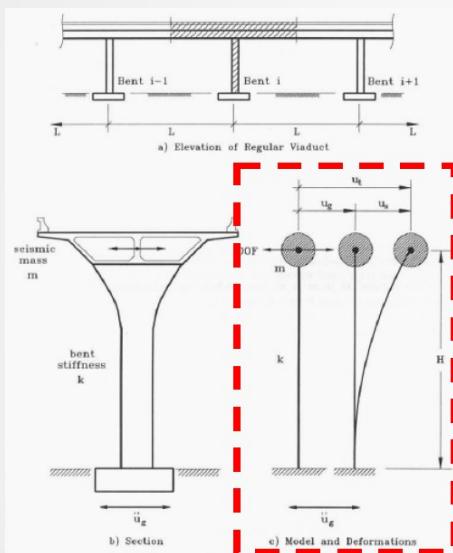


- (1) 当  $\zeta \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  时，  $R_d \leq 1$ ，即体系不发生放大反应。
- (2) 当  $\zeta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  时，  $(R_d)_{max} = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$ ，  $(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})_{max} = \sqrt{1-2\zeta^2}$ 。
- (3) 当  $\omega/\omega_n = 1$ （共振时），  $R_d = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$ 。
- (4) 当  $\omega/\omega_n \geq \sqrt{2}$  时，  $R_d \leq 1$ ，对任意  $\zeta$  均成立。

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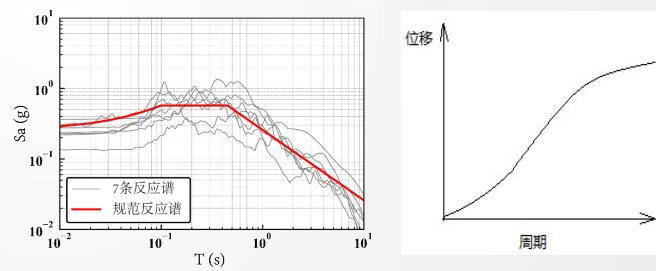
## 1. 基础知识-单自由度体系的振动



反应谱的概念

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = -m\ddot{x}_g; \zeta = c/c_{cr} = c/2mw_n; w_n = \sqrt{k/m}$$

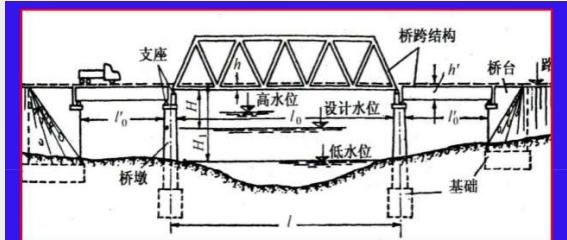
$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta w_n \dot{x} + w_n^2 x = -\ddot{x}_g$$



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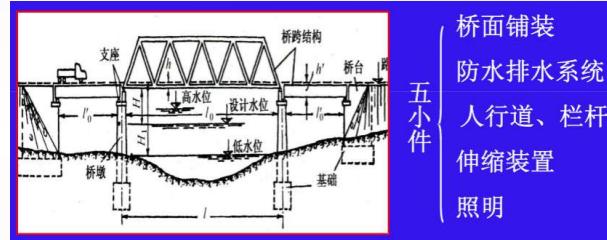
## 1. 基础知识-韧性结构简介

桥梁的基本构成：



五大件

桥跨结构：主要的承载结构	桥墩：支承传力
桥台：支承传力、抵御土压力	支座：支承传力、适应变形
基础：传力	



不参与结构受力，也称为附属结构

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## 1. 基础知识-韧性结构简介

桥梁抗震的设计之**延性抗震设计**：

材料、构件或结构的延性：在初始强度没有明显退化情况下的非弹性变形能力。

- 承受较大非弹性变形，同时强度没有明显下降的能力
- 利用滞回特性耗散能量的能力

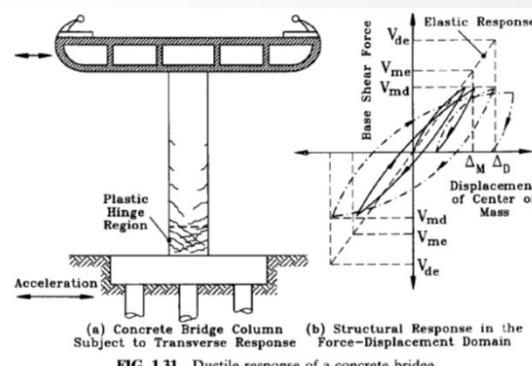
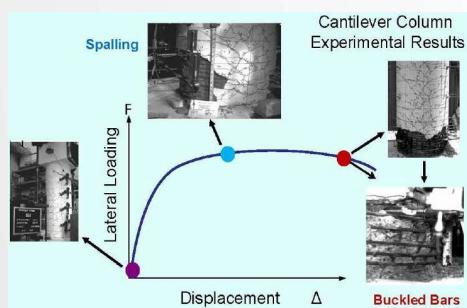


FIG. 1.31 Ductile response of a concrete bridge.

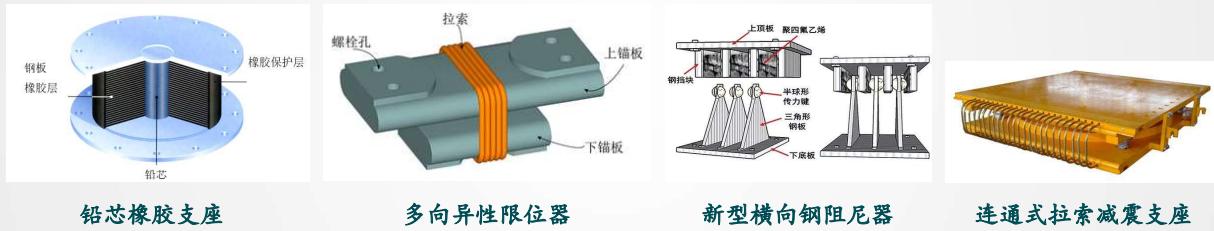
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## 1.基础知识-韧性结构简介

### 桥梁抗震的设计之减隔震设计：

国内外工程技术人员研制并开发了许多类型的减隔震装置，大致可以分为减隔震支座，连接、限位装置，耗能减震阻尼器以及组合型减隔震装置四类。



减隔震设计关键在于**抓住结构地震响应特点，选取合适的减隔震装置**，平衡结构在地震下受力与位移之间的矛盾。

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## 1.基础知识-韧性结构简介

### 桥梁抗震的设计之可恢复功能的抗震设计(韧性)：

地震可恢复功能结构：“小震及中震不坏，大震可修复、可更换，巨震不倒塌”的四水准抗震设防目标。

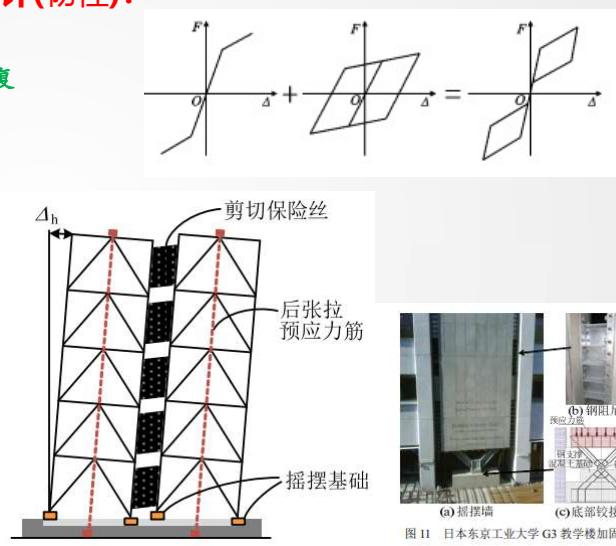
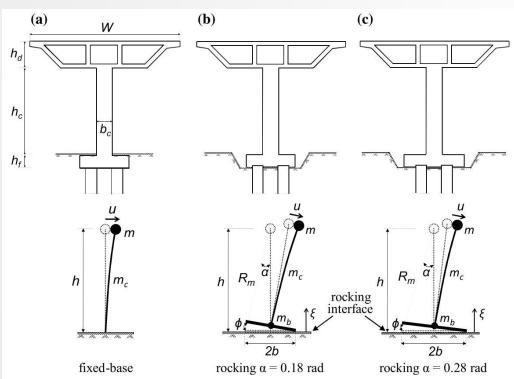


图 11 日本东京工业大学 G3 教学楼加固工程

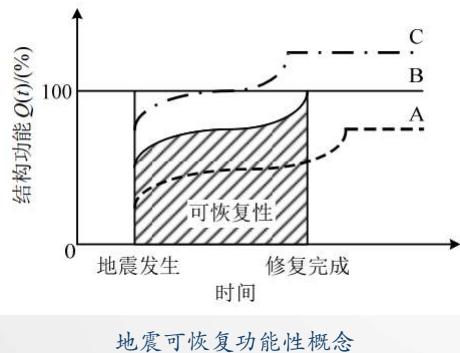
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## 1.基础知识-韧性结构简介

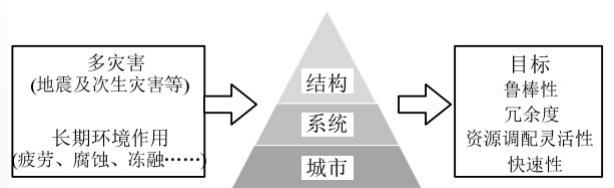
**传统结构 A**, 由于结构构件和非结构构件的损伤其功能下降显著, 震后修复难度大, 功能中断时间长, 由此导致的间接损失严重, 且最终无法恢复到原有性能水平。

**韧性结构**在保证生命安全前提下, 将震后结构功能的恢复纳入到结构设计中, 以这种思想设计的结构 B 在震后依然保持一定的功能用来维持正常生产运转, 通过快速修复即可完全恢复原有功能水平。



地震可恢复功能性概念

韧性思想并非仅局限于单体结构, 灾害作用也非仅针对地震灾害。



可恢复功能层次示意

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## Part 2 SMA在土木工程中的应用

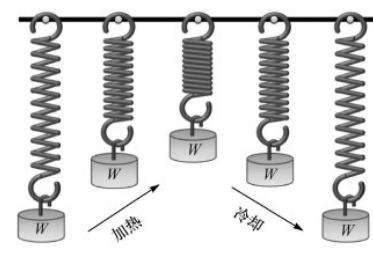
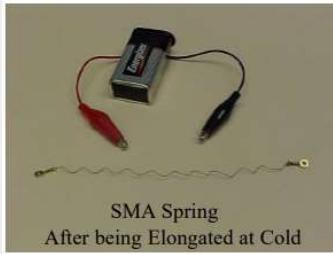
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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

**形状记忆合金**是一类能够“记忆”其初始形状的合金材料，由于同时具有传感和驱动功能，是一种智能材料。SMA具有两种特殊的宏观力学性能，即形状记忆效应(shape memory effect)和超弹性(super elasticity)，都是由其内部的微观相变机制引起的。

### 是什么、有什么用、局限性在哪里？



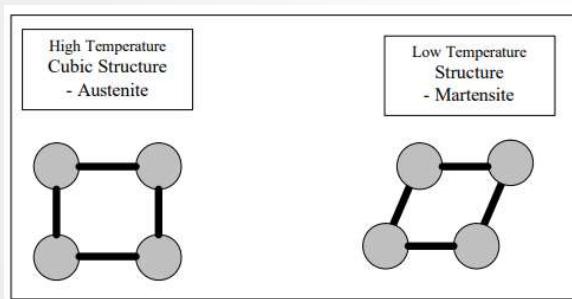
29



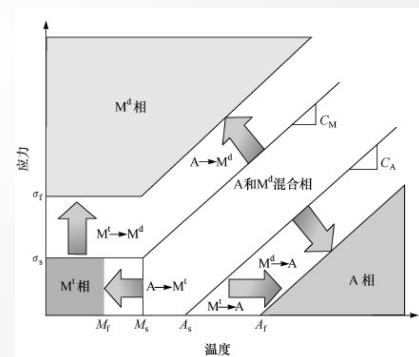
## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

SMA 在不同的应力和温度下，具有奥氏体(用 A 表示)、李晶马氏体(用 Mt表示)和非李晶马氏体(用Md表示)两种相：A相只在高温区稳定存在，Md相在高应力区或低温区稳定存在。

Austenite and Martensite: The high temperature crystal structure is called austenite and is cubic and strong. When cooled, the material transforms to a structure called martensite, with a monoclinic lattice structure which looks like a parallelogram in two dimensions and it is weak.



Nitinol Crystal Structures: Austenite and Martensite

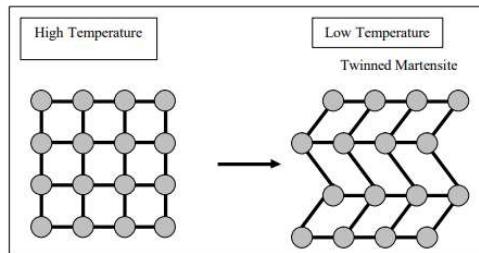


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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

### Twinning Process:

When a piece of shape memory material containing many atoms is cooled below a transformation temperature, the atoms do not all tilt in the same direction. Instead, the atoms form alternating rows of atoms tilting either left or right (shown in the figure). Any four atoms in the low temperature structure have the martensite parallelogram shape. The alternating rows in the figure is called twinning, because the atoms form mirror images of themselves, or twins, through a plane of symmetry.



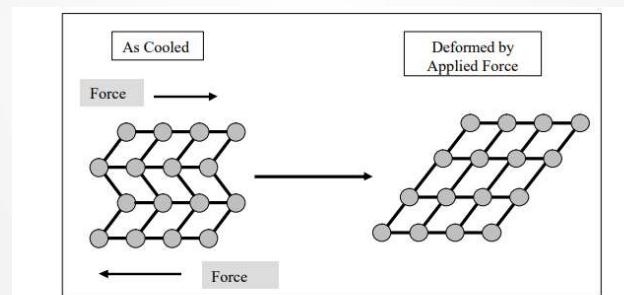
Twinning Process: Nitinol Atomic Rearrangement upon Cooling

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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

### De-twinning Process:

When a stress is applied to the twinned low temperature SMA, the stress will deform, or accumulate strain, as the twins are reoriented so they all lie in the same direction. This is called de-twinning, and in shape memory alloys, the stress required to reorient twins is relatively low. This de-twinning process is shown in the figure.



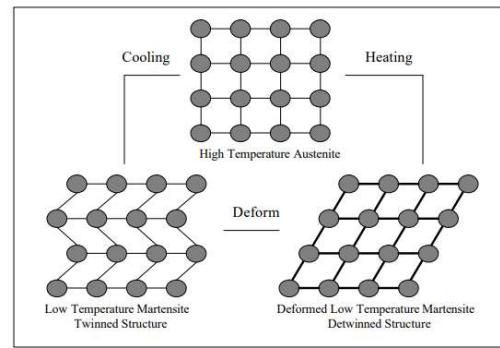
De-twinning Process: Deformation of Low Temperature Nitinol Structure

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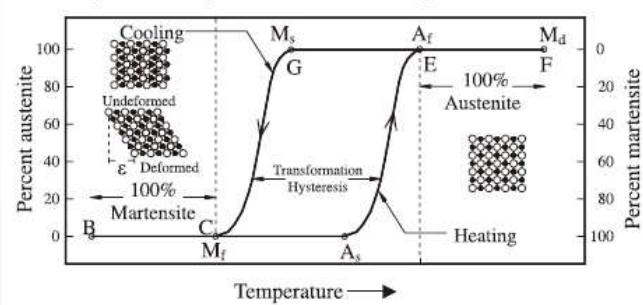
## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

### Return to Austenite Upon Heating

Heating the material above a certain temperature will cause the deformed martensite to return to austenite and the original shape of the piece will be obtained. This occurs because the original atomic positions are always maintained in the austenite phase.



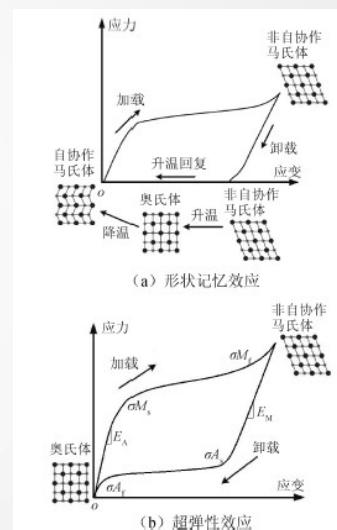
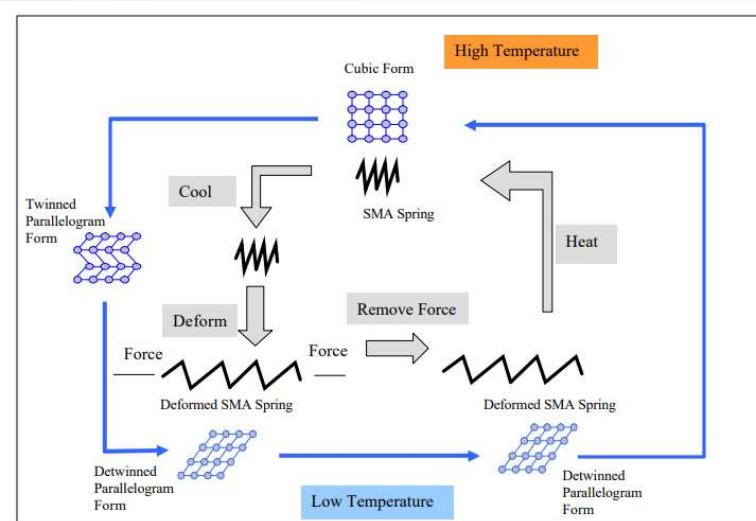
Phase Transformation of Nitinol Shape Memory Alloy



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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

### Phase Transformation of the SMA Spring (Macro and Micro Views)



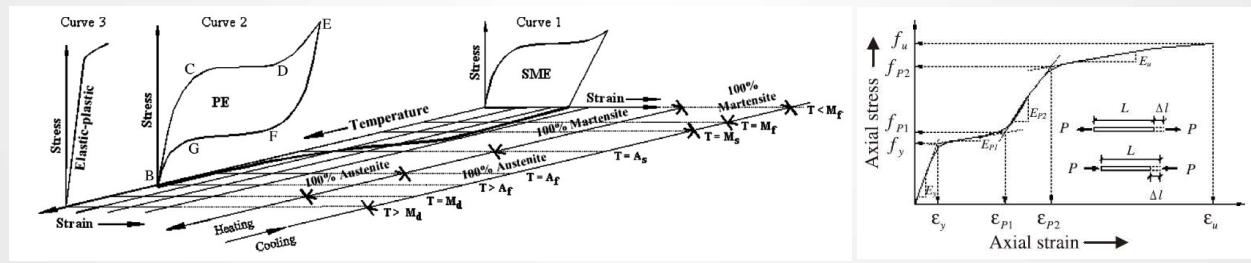
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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

Constitutive material modelling of shape memory alloys

**微观热力学本构模型：**微观热力学本构模型是利用做观热力学理论，它从微观角度揭示材料相变机理，能比较全面地从物理方面揭示 SMA 的各种宏观力学行为，但其计算精度较差，依赖的材料参数非常多，因此更适合于 SMA 本构理论的基础研究。

**宏观唯象本构模型：**宏观唯象本构模型并不侧重从根本上揭示 SMA 力学行为机理，而是重点研究 SMA 的宏观力学行为。它引入了较少的内变量和材料参数，可以简单、高效地对 SMA 的形状记忆效应、超弹性等各种力学行为进行模拟，非常适合于工程中的智能结构或驱动器设计。（常用一维本构）



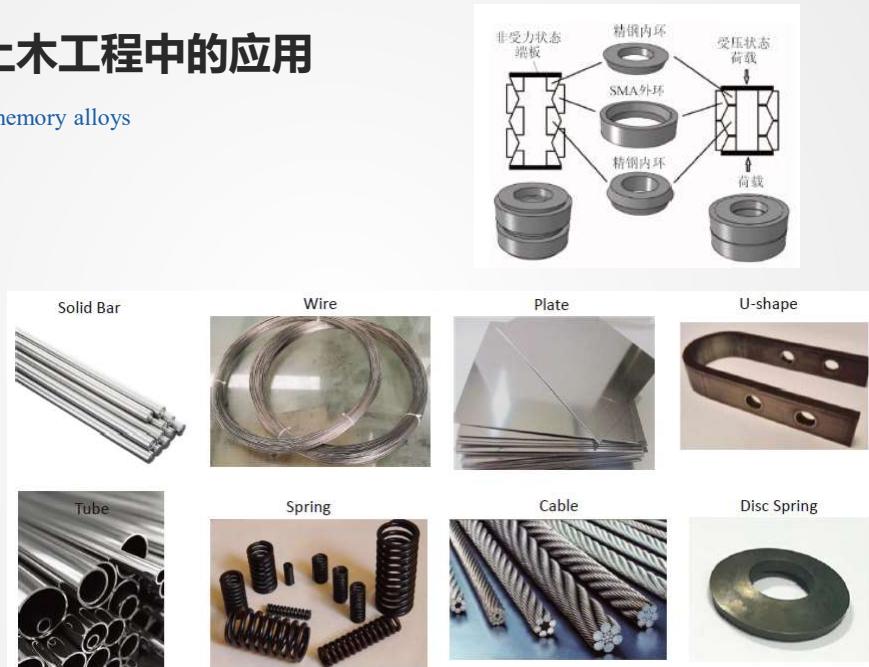
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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

Applications of shape memory alloys

基本元件

- SMA 丝材与棒材
- SMA 绞线
- SMA 螺旋弹簧
- SMA 碟簧
- SMA 环簧



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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

### Applications of shape memory alloys

#### 构件与装置

- 阻尼器与框架支撑
- 梁柱节点
- 隔震支座
- 预应力筋
- 钢筋

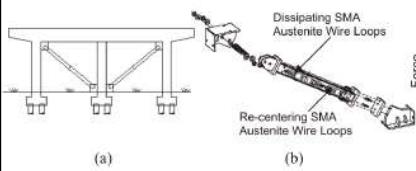


图 9 装配 SMA 碟簧或环簧自复位节点<sup>[40,43]</sup>

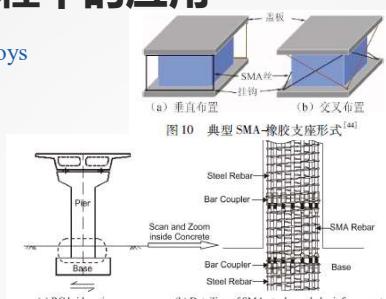


图 10 典型 SMA-橡胶支座形式<sup>[44]</sup>

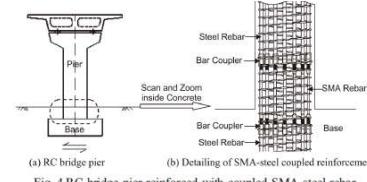


Fig. 4 RC bridge pier reinforced with coupled SMA-steel rebar

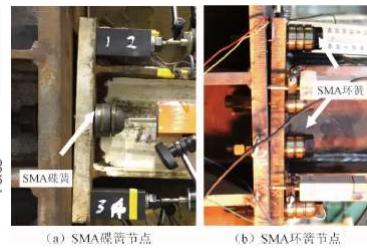


图 1 SMA 碟簧或环簧节点<sup>[40,43]</sup>

①材料本身提供稳定的自复位驱动力、超弹性变形能力与耗能能力;

②SMA 构件可实现快速现场安装，且不会对其他构件造成预压等额外承载负担;

③在弹性范围内，SMA 无蠕变效应，使用期内基本不会出现材料本身自复位能力的损失;

④SMA 拥有良好的抗疲劳能力，震后一般无需更换，对抵抗长持时强震或反复余震更具现实意义;

⑤SMA 具有类似不锈钢的杰出抗腐蚀能力，维护成本低，适用于恶劣环境。

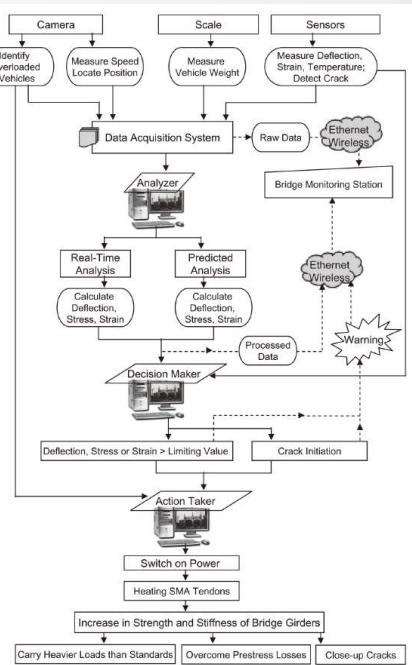
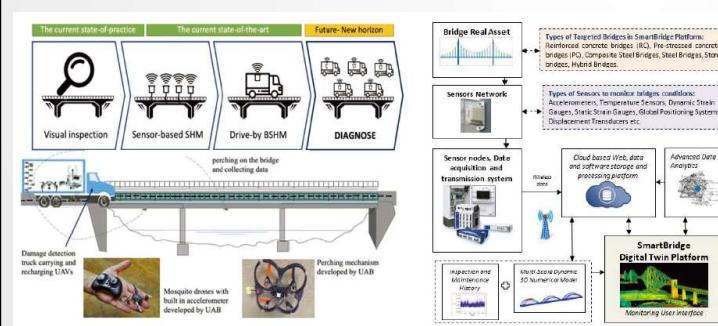
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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

### Applications of shape memory alloys

#### 基于SMA的智能桥梁

监测、决策、驱动



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## 2. SMA在土木工程中的应用

Constraints of using shape memory alloys

- **Cost of shape memory alloys**

there has been a significant reduction in the price of Ni-Ti over the last 10 years, from more than US\$1000/kg to below US\$150/kg at present.  
(从全寿命周期来考虑)

- **Other issues**

材料性能对温度敏感

大尺寸构件成型困难

焊接、锚固工艺

对加工过程、材料组分敏感

加热方法、时间

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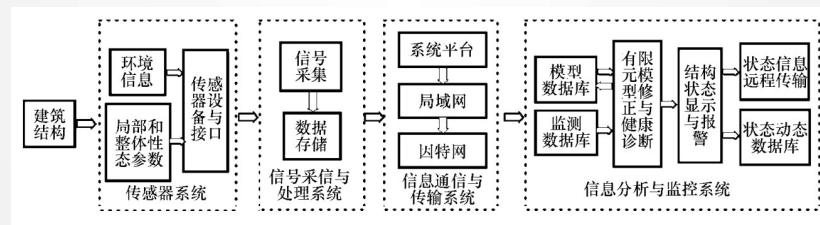
## Part 3

### 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

结构健康监测：

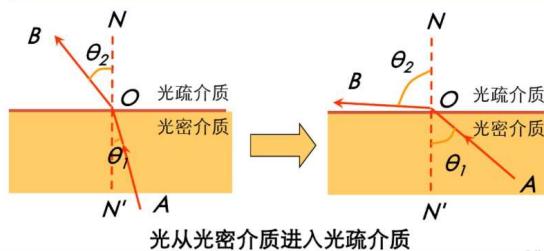


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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

光纤传感器： 菲涅尔折射定律

逐渐增大入射角，当入射角增大到一定程度，但还没有达到 $90^\circ$ 时，折射角就会增大到 $90^\circ$ ，如果继续增大入射角，这时会发生什么情况？



当光恰好发生全反射现象（即折射角等于 $90^\circ$ ）时的入射角叫介质的临界角（用C表示）。

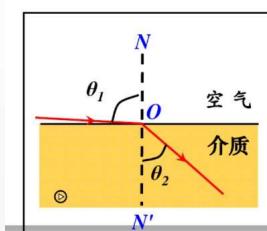
光从折射率为n的某种介质射到空气(或真空)时的临界角C就是折射角等于 $90^\circ$ 时的入射角，根据折射定律可得：

$$\frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{\sin C} = n$$

$$\text{因而: } \sin C = \frac{1}{n}$$

常见物质的临界角：

水的临界角为 $48.8^\circ$   
各种玻璃的临界角为 $32^\circ$ - $42^\circ$   
金刚石的临界角为 $24.4^\circ$



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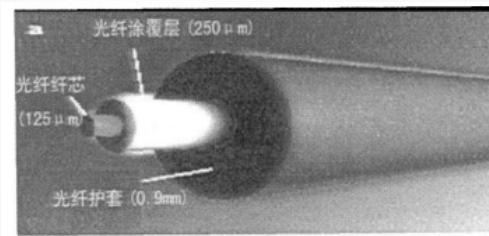
### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

#### 光纤传感器

光纤是光导纤维的简称。它是工作在光波波段的一种介质波导通常是圆柱形。它把以光的形式出现的电磁波能量利用全反射的原理约束在其界面内，并引导光波沿着光纤轴线的方向前进。

在光通信利用中发现当温度、应力等环境条件变化时，引起光纤传输的光波强度、相位、频率、偏振态等变化，测量光波量的变化，就可知道导致这些变化产生的温度、应力等物理量的大小，根据这些原理便可研制出光导纤维传感器。

光纤传感器所用光纤与普通通讯用光纤基本相同都由纤芯、包层和涂覆层组成。



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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

#### 光纤传感器

光纤传感器按照是否对所测量的信号进行调制一般可分为两类：

**非本征型：**光纤传感器中的光纤起信号传输作用，另外的探测装置对载波光进行调制获取信号检测原理及所能测量的信号比较简单，与普通传感器中的导线作用相当。

**本征型：**不仅传输信号也起传感作用即通过光纤自身的光敏效应、光弹效应、双折射效应、法拉第效应、荧光效应等把待测量调制为光的强度、相位、偏振或者波长的变化。通常所说的光纤传感器均指本征型光纤传感器。

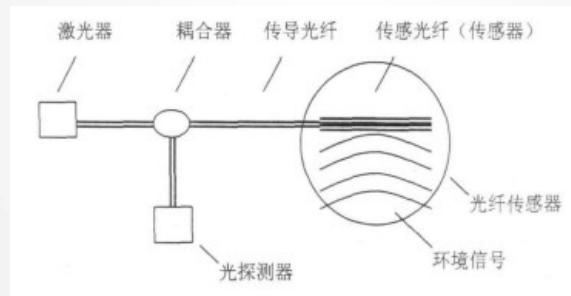
光纤传感器按照测量的空间分布情况可以分为点传感器、准分布式传感器和分布式传感器。其中后两种传感器是光纤传感器所特有的功能，能够在用一根光纤测量结构上空间多点或者无限多自由度的参数分布。

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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

#### 光纤传感器

激光器发出的光在传感区域受环境信号的调制后经耦合器进入光探测器解调后而得出环境信号。



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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

光纤传感器与传统传感器相比优点有：

1. 质量轻、体积小。普通光纤外径 $250\mu\text{m}$ , 最细的传感光纤直径仅 $35\text{-}40\mu\text{m}$ , 可在结构表面安装或者埋入结构体内部;
2. 灵敏度高。光纤传感器采用光测量的技术手段, 一般为微米量级;
3. 耐腐蚀;
4. 抗电磁干扰。当光信息在光纤中传输时, 不会与电磁场产生作用, 因而信息在传输过程中抗电磁干扰能力很强;
5. 传输频带较宽。通常系统的调制带宽为载波频率的百分之几, 光波的频率较传统的位于射频段或者微波段的频率高几个数量级, 因而其带宽有巨大的提高。
6. 分布或者准分布式测量能够用一根光纤测量结构上空间多点或者无限多自由度的参数分布;
7. 使用期限内维护费用低。



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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

光纤光栅传感器：

**点传感器(Local fiber optic sensors):** Light from a source is equally divided into two fiber-guided paths (one is a reference path). The beams are then recombined to mix coherently and form a “fringe pattern” which is directly related to the optical phase difference experienced between the two optical beams.

...based on white-light cross-correlation principle. In addition to its strain-sensing ability, an F-P sensor can also measure pressure, displacement and temperature with different configurations.

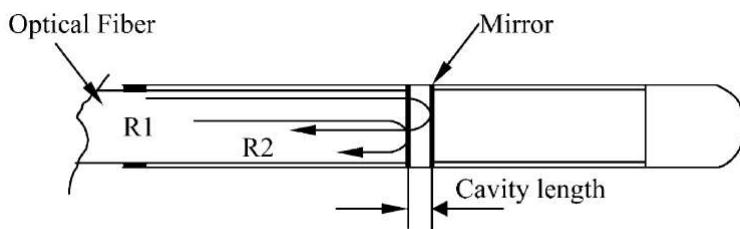


Fig. 1. Fabry-Perot fiber optic strain sensor.

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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

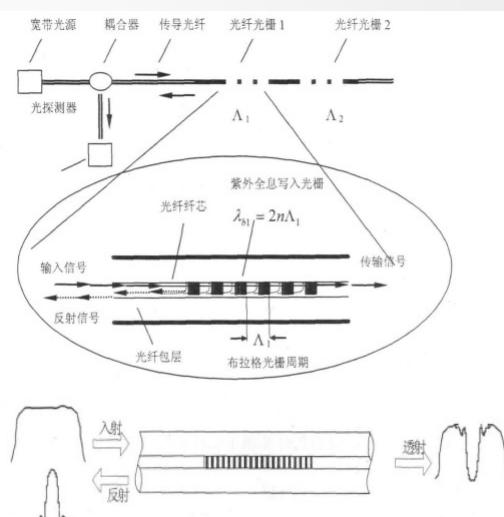
光纤光栅传感器：

光纤光栅 (fiber Bragg grating) 传感器属于波长调制型非线性作用的光纤传感器：

通过待测量调制入射光束的波长，测量反射光的波长变化进行检测。由于波长是一个绝对参数，不受总体光强水平、连接光纤及耦合器处的损耗或光源能量的影响，因此比其他光调制方式更加稳定。

光纤光栅传感器是在光纤的一段范围内沿光纤轴向使纤芯折射率发生周期性变化而形成的芯内体光栅，是一种准分布式传感器。

光纤光栅是将通信用光纤的一部分利用掺锗光纤非线性吸收效应的紫外全息曝光法而制成的一种称为 Bragg Grating 的纤芯折射率周期性变化光栅。通常的光会全部穿过此 Bragg Grating 而不受影响，只有特定波长的光（波长为  $\lambda_0$ ）在布拉格光栅处反射后会再返回到原来的方向（参照图 1.6）。在布拉格光栅处施加外力，光栅的间隔会产生变化后，反射回来的光的波长也会相应发生变化。Bragg 波长  $\lambda_0$  同时受布拉格光栅周期和纤芯有效折射率扰动的影响，因而通过监测布拉格波长的变化即可测出应变和温度扰动。



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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

光纤光栅传感器面临的问题：

用途：

- 建筑（应变）
- 桥梁（应变）
- 管线（开裂泄露）
- 交通流（重量、位置、速度）
- 隧道和大坝

Monitor relative displacements, cracks, and weight in motion as well as to measure strain and temperature.

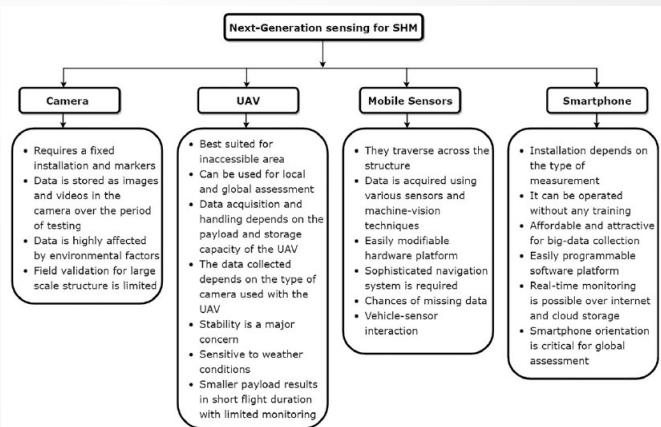
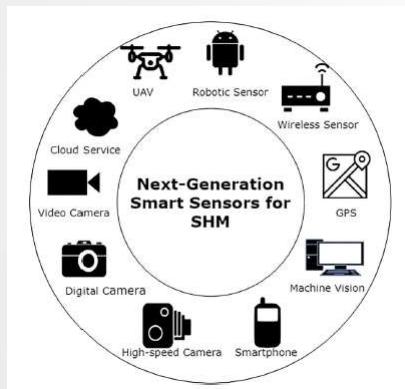
- Optical fibers are fragile and are subjected to breakage during packaging, transportation, especially during installation to the host structures.
- Strain and temperature discrimination
- Ingress and egress problems
- FOFs' packaging

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### 3. 智慧感知技术在SHM中的应用

下一代健康检测系统：

The use of contact-based sensors for acquiring vibration data becomes uneconomical and tedious due to their instrumentation cost, centralized nature, and densification required to collect sufficient data for system identification of modern complex structures



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# Part 4

## 英文科技论文写作

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### 4. 英文科技论文写作

Four steps to preparing your first draft

Here is the process I use:

- 1 Think about the topic you want to present, for some days or weeks.
- 2 Make figures and tables.
- 3 Then write as quickly as possible, as if thinking out loud. Get everything down, ignoring spelling, grammar, style and troublesome words.
- 4 Correct and rewrite only when the whole text is on paper.

Do not split the manuscript among the co-authors. It is better to write a first completed draft, and then the co-authors can amend and add new text. In this way, the internal coherence of the paper is ensured. As each review is submitted, track their changes.

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## 4. 英文科技论文写作

Unfortunately for non-native English speakers, language is an important problem. If the language prevents reviewers from understanding the scientific content of your work, the possibility of acceptance will be lowered greatly.

- Get a skilled writer or someone fluent in English to check your manuscript before submission.
- Now, most publishers have a service of English correction with a cost around €250 (\$285) per paper.

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## 4. 英文科技论文写作

Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy and brevity, presenting your scientific research in a way that is logical and understandable.

Avoid these common problems:

- Sentences that don't follow each other logically
- Sentences that are difficult to understand by non-initiated readers (e.g., "The Annex IV of the MSFD includes the definition of GES to be applied by MS.")
- Grammatical errors
- Spelling mistakes and typos

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## 4.英文科技论文写作

### Avoid long sentences

- Direct and short sentences are preferred!
- Long sentences do not make the writing more professional; they only confuse readers.
- Nowadays, the average length of sentences in scientific writing is about 12 to 17 words.
- It is said that we read one sentence in one breath. Long sentences choke readers.

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## 4.英文科技论文写作

### Redundancies to avoid:

- **Overusing conjunctive words or phrases** such as "However," "In addition," "Moreover." Use these words sparingly.
- **Phrases without meaning.** Learn from the following comments from an Editor: "Never say 'and references therein.' ... Any intelligent reader knows to look at the references in a paper in order to get even more information." Delete "In present paper." It is impossible for it to be in a different paper! You start the conclusions "In this paper, we have prepared...." This is nonsense. The samples were prepared in the laboratory!
- **Repetitive words** with similar meanings, such as "schematic diagram," "research work," etc. It's better to use the words separately: "this scheme," "that diagram," "the research was ...," "the work done was ..."

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## 4. 英文科技论文写作

### Other writing don'ts:

- **Passive voice for intransitive verbs** (which do not have a direct object); only transitive verbs can have passive forms. Hence, you cannot say: "are happened" or "was went."
- **The third-person singular form of verbs used for plural subjects** (e.g., "the concentrations shows that ..." instead of "the concentrations show that ...")
- **Dangling modifiers, in which the subject of the main clause is not the doer** (e.g., "To improve the results, the experiment was done again." The experiment cannot improve the results itself. It should be "We did the experiment again to improve the results.")
- **Don't use spoken abbreviations:** "it's," "weren't," "hasn't."
- **Never begin a sentence with a numeral:** "5 mg of sediment were analysed ..." Use: "Sediment (5 mg) was analysed ..."
- **Single-digit numbers should be spelled out; numbers of two or more digits should be expressed as numerals** (you can write "four samples" or "25 samples"). In a sentence containing a series of numbers, at least one of which is more than one digit, all of the numbers should be expressed as numerals. (Of the 21 samples, 1 was muddy, 6 gravel, and 14 sandy.)

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## 4. 英文科技论文写作

To make the reviewer's life easier:

- **Keep the text and layout style consistent throughout the manuscript** by using the same font (usually Times New Roman) and font size in the text, figures and tables. Double line spacing and 12-point font is preferred; this makes more convenient for reviewers to make annotations. Margins of 3 cm are also useful for reviewers.
- **Number all pages!** This is very important because it helps reviewers show you the parts to be amended.
- **Number each row in the text** (it is easier to identify the position of the comments from the reviewers).
- **Pay attention to the abbreviations;** they should be defined on the first use in both abstract and the main text (also in the legends of figures and tables). Some journals even forbid the usage of abbreviations in the abstract. Refer to the journal's Guide for Authors to see the requirements for abbreviations.

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谢谢