

Project Activities

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Ecole Centrale de Pékin



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 Designing and developing the Information management System(SI) in ECPk (Song Meng)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Computer Science	01

Project title

Designing and developing the Information management System(SI) in ECPk

Project description

Introduction:

This project is triggered by the real requirement in the department of ECPK. The lack of information system which make it more difficult to manage the increasing huge of information about students, from the moment when they entering into the university until their graduation. Designing and developing such information system may help us to follow students' in term of their life status and their study situation in an efficient ways.

Object:

Analyse different requirement of the SI in ECPk Design the system through function design and architecture design. Software development, coding to realize this system. Testing and deployment. Write a final research report. Requirement:

Following characters are precious for the student in this project. Be interest in computing science, programming and software design. Self-learning ability, creativeness and discipline. Good collaboration in group.

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2. Find out the smallest unknown Hadamard matrices with language C or C++ (Zhang Xinting)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Computational mathematics	02

Project title

Find out the smallest unknown Hadamard matrices with language C or C++

Project description

A Hadamard matrix is a square matrix with entries equal to ± 1 whose rows and hence columns are mutually orthogonal. In other words,a Hadamard matrix of order n is a $\{1,-1\}$ -matrix A satisfying

where I is the identity matrix. In 1867 Sylvester proposed a recurrent method for construction of Hadamard matrices of order 2^k : In 1893, Hadamard proved his famous determinantal inequality for a positive semidefinite matrix A:

$$det A \le h(A)$$

where h(A) is the product of the diagonal entries of A: It follows from this inequality that if $A = (a_{ij})$ is a real matrix of order n with $|a_{ij}| \le 1$ then

$$/ \det A / \leq n^{n/2}$$
;

equality occurs if and only if A is a Hadamard matrix. This result gives rise to the term "Hadamard matrix". In 1898 Scarpis proved that if $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ or $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ is a prime number then there is a Hadamard matrix of order p + 1 and p + 3 respectively.

In 1933 Paley stated that the order n ($n \ge 4$) of any Hadamard matrix is divisible by 4: This is easy to prove. The converse has been a long-standing conjecture.

Conjecture: For every positive integer n, there exists a Hadamard matrix of order 4n:

Conjecture has been proved for $4n = 2^k m$ with $m^2 \le 2k$: the smallest unknown case is now 4n = 764 (in 2007 by DRAGOMIRZ, DOKOVIC)

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3. Study on influence factors of near-exit obstacles on pedestrian flow behavior (Fang Le)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Public Safety / Pedestrian flow	03

Project title

Study on influence factors of near-exit obstacles on pedestrian flow behavior

Project description

It was found by chance that it may take less time for pedestrians to evacuate from a room with obstacles near the exit than keeping clear at the exit, as we always do. IPSR (Institute for Public Safety Research) in Tsinghua University is planning to investigate the influence factors of near-exit obstacles on pedestrian flow behavior. Several groups of experimental and numerical studies will be conducted by varying geometrical and locational parameters.

It is expected to conclude a general mechanism based on experimental and numerical results analysis.

Pedestrian simulating programs are needed in the project. Application of SPH method is strongly recommended.

The project is structured as follows:

- Learn the pedestrian simulating methods from the literatures
- Design the experiments and choose a computation program
- Conduct the experimental and numerical studies
- Results analysis and conclusion

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4. Real-time human body joints recognition based on machine learning (Yu Lei)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Computer Sciences	04

Project title

Real-time human body joints recognition based on machine learning

Project description

Robust interactive human body tracking has applications including gaming, human-computer interaction, security, telepresence, and even health-care. But approaches which can run at interactive rates on consumer hardware while handling a full range of human body shapes and sizes undergoing general body motions are rarely introduced.

Recently, new works which segments the human body in an input depth image into labeling body parts show their computational efficiency and robustness. With each part distribution of human body, we thus generate proposals for each skeletal joint. Microsoft Kinect Sensor is an example. It recognizes the 3D position of every joint that the program uses to estimate the action of player.

Objective of this project is to label body parts from input depth images and compute the 3D positions of joints by using machine learning methods, such as: deep learning or neural networks, to achieve human action recognition in real-time.

This project requires just some basic knowledge in computer science and some programming skills (C/C++ or Matlab, one is enough).

References:

- Zhang Z. Microsoft kinect sensor and its effect[J]. MultiMedia, IEEE, 2012, 19(2): 4-10.
- Shotton J, Sharp T, Kipman A, et al. Real-time human pose recognition in parts from single depth images[J]. Communications of the ACM, 2013, 56(1): 116-124.

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5. Multiple Aerial Robots Cooperative Control Based on Wolf Swarm Intelligence (Duan Haibin)

Disciplin / General field Control Science and Control Engingeering		Project number 05	
Project title Multiple Aerial Robots (Intelligence	Cooperative Control Bas	sed on Wolf Swarm	
Project description Aerial Robots cooperative control is an important issue. This project mainly focused on multiple aerial robots based on naturaal wolf swarm intelligence. Theoretical analysis and realization are also needed.			
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6. Applications of Big Data Technology in Earthquake Prediction (Niu Wei)

Disciplin / General field Big Data Application / Crisis Prediction	Project number 06
Project title	

Project title

Applications of Big Data Technology in Earthquake Prediction

Project description

Recent years, the developing technologies of big data provide a new approach to make crisis prediction. In this project we will make use of varieties of seismic monitoring data, like infrasonic wave, stress wave, budgerigar beating, etc., to pursue the time correlations between abnormal signals of these seismic monitoring data and the occurrence of earthquakes, with applications of big data analysis.

It is expected to create a database of seismic monitoring data, which should be easily expanded for further more data.

Data analysis programs are needed in the project. Fortran, C or C++ program languages may be adopted. All the data are provided by the Earthquake Research Institute of Beijing University of Technology.

The project is structured as follows:

- Learn the big data technologies from the literatures
- Choose a main method and use/write a proper program
- Conduct data analsis to pursue the time correlations
- Make predictions and reliability assessments

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7. Virtual test of hydraulic piston pump (Ma Jiming)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Mechanical/ Fluid transmission and control	07
Project title	
Virtual test of hydraulic piston pump	

Project description

Hydraulic piston pump is one kind of important component in aircraft hydraulic system. Long time real rig test costs too much to be afforded for the manfacturer. Virtual test is a feasable way to validate the performance and reliability when designing and optimization the pump.

This porject cover multi-displinary field, including mechanics, hydraulics, fluid mechanics, kinemanics/dynamics, software, and so on. Some software, such as AMESim (hydraulics), mechanics (UG), Kinemanics (ADAMS), mathmathics (Matlab), Software (VB) need be utilized along with the project.

This project come from AVIC, is a real engineering problem, which is fitable for the people who are interesting in mechanical problem and field engineering.

Contact person in the client company Li Qilin	Project coach Ma Jiming 马纪明	Scientific referent (to be completed by ECPk)
Client company ECPk		Logo of the company



8. Development of High-speed icing wind tunnel for assessment of anti-icing coating (Chen Huawei)

Disciplin / General field Biomimetic Surface/Nano fabrication	Project number 08

Project title

Development of High-speed icing wind tunnel for assessment of anti-icing coating

Project description

Anti-icing coating is a useful approach to prevent icing on surface of aircraft. However, the icing mechanism epecially on the micro-scale or even molecular manner is till unclear. In order to investigate the effect of coating material, microscale surface structure on the icing mechanism, it becomes more necessary to study how to prepare the supercool water, control the icing conditions, test the anti-icing coating properties and even prepare the anti-icing coating. Finally, one icing wind tunnel will be designed and built to construct the base of anti-icing coating.

The detailed study includes:

- 1) Super cool watrer generation;
- 2) Icing wind tunnel design and construction;
- 3) Test of anti-icing coating;
- 4) Development of anti-icing coating.

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9. Fabrication and caracterization of electrorheological fluids (Tang Hongzhe)

Disciplin / General field Material/Material Science	Project number 09
Project title Fabrication and caracterization of electrorheological fluids	

Project description

Electrorheological fluid is made of dielectric particles scaled in submicro-nanometer and insulation liquid. It can be used in electromechanical self adapting control. Unknown of their mechanics and lack of shear stress, this kind of smart material cannot be used widely in mechanical industry. Proposed of the mechanics research, the study are focused on the particles hierarchically structure, Such as stick, lamella and needle-like assembled on different size (sub-micro/namometer). The charges which were polarized in the electrical field have concentrated at certain position of particles surface, so that these chareges can be used efficaclly and the shear yield stress will be increased. By means of the optimum hierarchically structure combination, the high performance electrorheological fluid can be fabricated. With the characterization research, such as particles pattern, arrangement structure, surface/core dielectric properties and interface structure, etc., so that the electrorheological fluid can be widly used in different domains like aviation, noise control, automobile engineering, hydraumatic engineering, etc.

The purposes of this work:

- 1. Use Maxewell Ansys software to choice the propeties to calculate the shear stress.
- 2. Study the mechanics of electrorheological fluids, fabricate a device which can easily measure the yield stress.
- 3. Improve the electric source in laboratory, so that it can be used to measure the yield stress.
- 4. Try to find or fabricate a material, which paticles can be fast polarized and provide high field stress on their surface.

5. If time enough, try to fabricate hierarchically structure on particles.

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10. Affect and Depression Recognition via Combining Facial, Visual and Audio Modalities (Huang Di)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Computer Science - Pattern Recognition,	10
Computer Vision, and Image Processing.	

Project title

Affect and Depression Recognition via Combining Facial, Visual and Audio Modalities

Project description

The democratization of digital cameras leads to a proliferation of video data all around us. Content-based access greatly facilitates navigation in huge video storage, and indexing and retrieving the large quantities of video data is an extremely challenging problem and has received increasing attention from both industry and academia.

The issues of interest to users would cover not only the "objective" content of video data, but also their "emotional" content, which determines their potential impact. Compared with the studies on the former, the ones on the latter appear more recently and less progress has been made. However, many potential applications of such a technology are conceivable. One can for instance mention the video browser of YouTube allowing to search videos according to their emotional impact (sad videos, funny videos, terrible videos,), a tool allowing content designers to predict the impact of videos on users, or a tool that could be useful for parental control systems by detecting specific scenes, e.g. violence, in videos, either to tag the entire video as inappropriate, or to remove these scenes to make the video available to the public.

The goal of this project is thus to move us a step closer in the generation of "intelligent" computers through providing them with the ability to automatically and comprehensively understand affect and depression concepts conveyed in videos by combining multiple clues achieved both in the visual and audio channels. Spefically, it aims at exploring, developing and experimenting new methds, techniques and tools to index and classify video data according to their affect and depression concepts, including the ones related to expressions of the faces detected in videos (especially the fear and disgust expression), to visual perception of the scenes (e.g. dark, fast moving, etc.), and to audio events such as applause, yelling, explosions or laughs. To sum up, multimodal video analysis is required based on visual and audio channels, as well as their efficient combination.

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11. Bionic giant cuttlefish for space debris catching (Zhan Qiang)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Bionic Robotics	11
Droinet title	
Project title	

Bionic giant cuttlefish for space debris catching

Project description

With the launching of space equiments, LEO has accumulated too much space debris which is a very dangerous threat to those working orbiters. How to remove those space bebris from LEO has attracted much interest of many countries and space agencies.

In this project, regarding the Cubesat of Swiss Space Center as the target space debris we will design a space debris removing robot that mimics the tentacles of giant cuttlefish, and an experimental system should be implemented to realize the autonomous target catching aided by vision. The main tasks include:

- Design a solution for the project
- Mechanical design for the solution
- Control hardware and software design for the solution
- Develop a simulation environment for the simulation of the solution
- Target detecting with vision
- Prototype realization and experiments

Required skills:

Some bakeground in one or more of the following areas is desired: robotics, computer vision, control sytems, signal processing, embedded system programming, mechanical design, mechanism simulation.

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12. Fault tolerant control and reliability assessment of flight control system (Wang Shaoping)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Mechatronic Engineering / Fault tolerant	12
control and Fault diagnosis of aircraft	

Project title

Fault tolerant control and reliability assessment of flight control system

Project description

Directing to the dissimilar redundant actuation structure, this project focuses on the fault tolerant controller design, fault tolerant strtedgy generation and reliability evaluation for big flight control system based on hydraulic actuator (HA)/ Electro-hydrostaic actuator (EHA).

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13. Prediction of Fatigue residual life of aluminum alloy (Zhang Zheng)

Disciplin / General field Fatigue, fracture and fai	lure analysis	Project number 13
Project title Prediction of Fatigue res	sidual life of aluminum a	lloy
microstructure damage	will be researched. They on with the damage	e. The characterization of ne fatigue experiments under d samples. The methods of
Contact person in the	Project coach	Scientific referent (to be
client company	Zhang Zheng 张峥	completed by ECPk)
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14. Deep Learning Architectures for Sentimental Analysis (Rong Wenge)

Disciplin / General field	Project number	
Computer Science	14	
Project title		
Deep Learning Architectures for Sentimental Analysis		

Project description

With the proliferation of social network based services, a huge number of information has been accumulated on blogs, tweets or other social media expressing people's opinion and emotion. How to efficiently extract polarity orientation from these statements has become an essential challenge. As an important mechanism to study document's polarity, sentiment analysis has achieved increasing popularity among scientific and industrial researches and has been widely used to predict people's attitude in different domains.

To better analyse sentimental polarity of online information, a lot of approaches have been proposed in the literature and can be roughly divided into two categories, i.e., linguistics oriented methods and machine learning oriented methods. Compared with linguistics methods which mainly employ individual word's pre-defined polarity scores to predict the document's overall polarity, machine learning based approaches mainly employ learning model and consider sentimental analysis as a binary classification task.

In the machine learning oriented approaches, there are normally two main important tasks, i.e., how to efficiently represent the documents, and how to design a effective learning model. As to the document representation, traditional BoW has been widely employed due to its simpleness and robustness. However, BoW based approaches will suffer several problems such as difficulty in obtaining syntactic and semantic information of the words. To overcome the syntactic deficiency, several approaches have been proposed to employ parse trees or dependency tree for the syntactic structure analysis..

In the process of developing sophisticated models, a lot of efforts have been devoted e.g., Maximum Entropy, Naive Bayes, SVM, and have been proven success in sentimental analysis. Recently, with the popularity of deep learning concept, several deep learning architectures have also been proposed in the literature, e.g., auto-encoder, recursive neural network and long short term memory network. These kind of methods tried to integrate the features extractor inherently and learn representations of profound complexity to undertake the complicated natural language processing tasks.

In this research, we will study different deep architectures for sentimental analysis and try to empirically evalute different approaches. Furthermore, it is also expected from this project we will design some enhanced deep architecture and tested them on public available testsets.

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15. A simulation platform for implementing and verifying the on-line monitoring and the air-land health management system of the aircraft (Yu Jinsong)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Automation / Intelligent diagnosis and health	15
management	

Project title

A simulation platform for implementing and verifying the on-line monitoring and the air-land health management system of the aircraft

Project description

The prognostic and health management system gives aircrafts the ability to monitor their systems and parts and to interactively troubleshoot issues while the aircraft is in flight. It becomes quite an important part in aircraft design and operation. This project takes the requirements of our national big plane as the backgroud, utilize the Boeing's airplane health management system as a reference, aims to develop a simulation platform to implement and verify the on-line monitoring and the health management of onboard systems, and tries to explore approaches and approach implementations for online diagnosis, prognosis and finally the support of maintenance decisions.

This project will help students to be familiar with computer programming in C++ or C#, SQL server, computer network programming, Android or IOS – based app development, etc. Moreover, students will gain theoretical background in probabilistic graph models, optimization theory, data fussion methods, and etc.

It is expected in this project that the final simulation platform is able to model the aircraft faults and troubles, to monitor the aircraft health status, to identify faults, to predict failures, and to provide maintenance suggestions. The overall functions of this simulation platform is distributed in computer network and enriched by smart terminals.

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16. Reseach on quantum inference model (Shang Tao)

Disciplin / General field Communication and information system	Project number 16
Project title Reseach on quantum inference model	
Project description	

Until now quantum information and quantum computing have developed very quickly. With the implementation of micro quantum chip, quantum computer becomes more and more feasible in the near future, so the design of new computing model based on quantum computer becomes more important. Inference is an important direction of artificial intelligence. Compared with classical inference model, quantum inference model is still open. Therefore our objective is to design quantum inference model and related method. Such achievements will provide fundamental theory of quantum inference model and promote the development of artificial intelligence.

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17. Research on multidimensional & multivariant data visualization techniques of large commercial aircraft (Luo Mingqiang)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Aircraft Design	17
5	

Project title

Research on multidimensional & multivariant data visualization techniques of large commercial aircraft

Project description

Massive data is generated during the conceptual design process of large commercial aircrafts, upon which requirements are given respectively by engineers and managers for data application. On this basis, this project aims to determine the dimensions in which data is organized and the presentation forms of the design data, and to explore visualization techniques based on advanced data display hardware. Finally, a prototype of large-scale data visualization system is to be built for verification and practical testing.

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18. Smart Learning: Learning Styles Recognition Based on Data Mining (Yin Chuantao)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Computer Science	18

Project title

Smart Learning : Learning Styles Recognition Based on Data Mining

Project description

Learning style is the natural pattern of thinking, perceiving and problem solving when people learn something. Being clear of one's learning style could help individual to find the appropriate and effective approach to learn. If computer systems can recognize people's learning style automatically, learning systems (like MOOC, Coursera, 163 open courses, etc...) can offer people more personalized courses and teaching methods, thus to realize smart learning in the future.

Individual learners have different learning styles. The first thing is to build models for learning style. An example of learning style model is proposed by Felder & Silverman's: Global/Sequential; Visual/ Auditory; Sensory/Intuitive; Active/Reflective. People's learning style can be reflected and recognized by mining people's data (SNS, pedagogical data, learning behaviors, etc.)

This subject is to propose learning style models and design methods to recognize people's learning styles by data mining. Three main issues should be concerned:

- 1. build learning style models
- 2. recognize people's learning style from data
- 3. build a system that can generate people's learning styles.

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19. Embedded picture display system based on MRAM (Zhao Weisheng)

Disciplin / General field	Project number
Electronics, Information	19

Project title

Embedded picture display system based on MRAM

Project description

In 1980s, several great scientists came up with a totally new subject- the Spintronics. In the past 30 years, the Spintronics has greatly improved the life of human by inventing new applications. MRAM(magnetic random access memory) is one of these great applications. Compared with the traditional memory, MRAM possess some unique advantages: non-volatility, high read and write speed, etc. So the goal of this project is to demonstrate the advantages of MRAM by doing some comparisons with the traditional memories, like SRAM, Flash Memory, etc. We finally expect an embedded picture display system based on MRAM, allowing a visible demonstration with satisfying performance.

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20. Bionic construction of new oil / water separation material (Liu Kesong)

Disciplin / General field Biomimetic material science	Project number 20	
Project title Bionic construction of new oil / water separation material		

Project description

In recent years, the frequent occurrence of oil spills and the discharge of oily waste water to the ecological environment has brought tremendous damage. Environmental pollution has become a major strategic issues of common concern in the world. Nature is a variety of human technology, engineering, and the source of major inventions. Inspired by the biological materials with ultra - invasive characteristics, and combined with the work in the field of biomimetic materials, a new type of oil - water separation materials was studied. By revealing the relationship between the surface microstructure and the special properties of the biological material, it can provide theoretical basis for designing and synthesizing high performance intelligent response and oil / water separation materials. By using physical or chemical method, the ultra wetting property of material surface and its potential in the field (electric, light, heat, pH value) are tested. The oil spill accident and the discharge of oily wastewater from industrial wastewater have brought great destruction to the ecological environment, and environmental pollution has become a major strategic issue of global common concern.

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