上海交通大学应忍冬成果一览

2018.11.02 方建勇，陈柏钦（感谢提醒关注）

第一部分 专利

* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于深度相机数据的立方体快速测量方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2671f62915cfae8d3b7a9a68b9a50236851921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac001e2c65d9c86a04059f41f7618bc606067c7cc810c8e0b4491f1847e341b7fded1dacde8576b8eaa2?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：应忍冬
* 申请号：[201810089186.0](tel:201810089186.0)
* 申请日期：2018.01.30
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种基于深度相机数据的立方体快速测量方法，该方法包括：深度图背景去除、立方体顶面识别和对齐、立方体侧面对齐、立方体尺寸参数测量。上述每个步骤的算法在运算量上进行了优化，...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166025855149&pkey=20616306&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948045c2e046ea3cc6940ace1b37a5a4c88e6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.01.30&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E7%9B%B8%E6%9C%BA%E6%95%B0%E6%8D%AE%E7%9A%84%E7%AB%8B%E6%96%B9%E4%BD%93%E5%BF%AB%E9%80%9F%E6%B5%8B%E9%87%8F%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810089186&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166025855149&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e84776948045c2e046ea3cc6940ace1b37a5a4c88e9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种融合几何信息的视觉SLAM回环检测方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26c665632a7d12d52bc8d5b1440d0756981921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac0042f6805a5423fc20c5bba5dc6d85dd2c19bb9356ca360fff06b74a3fd4887b5f285cf2997ede93b7?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：韩煦深，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201810220026.5](tel:201810220026.5)
* 申请日期：2018.03.16
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种融合几何信息的视觉SLAM回环检测方法，包括S1：获取真实关键帧；S2：确定虚拟相机的视角变化，并计算虚拟相机在SLAM系统中的位姿；S3：根据真实关键帧重构出SL...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026394524&pkey=21155681&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95435619e19931b8436ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.03.16&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E8%9E%8D%E5%90%88%E5%87%A0%E4%BD%95%E4%BF%A1%E6%81%AF%E7%9A%84%E8%A7%86%E8%A7%89SLAM%E5%9B%9E%E7%8E%AF%E6%A3%80%E6%B5%8B%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810220026&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026394524&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95435619e19931b8439bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于深度图的实时低复杂度手指运动轨迹形状识别算法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26c665632a7d12d52b53cfe36a824527c81921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00cc8c4d44cfd3f9fecc67337d139d1cf696eee9183fadb392adc37b4fe20d27a304c1cd141f3b5fe9?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：应忍冬，邹耀，刘佩林，葛昊
* 申请号：[201810285717.3](tel:201810285717.3)
* 申请日期：2018.03.23
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种基于深度图实时低复杂度手指运动轨迹形状识别算法，该方法包括如下步骤：(1)根据深度图切割获得指尖像素点，找出深度图中指尖对应的像素点集；(2)计算深度图像素统计参数...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026394514&pkey=21155671&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95f67f7f3ea1e6faca6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.03.23&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E5%9B%BE%E7%9A%84%E5%AE%9E%E6%97%B6%E4%BD%8E%E5%A4%8D%E6%9D%82%E5%BA%A6%E6%89%8B%E6%8C%87%E8%BF%90%E5%8A%A8%E8%BD%A8%E8%BF%B9%E5%BD%A2%E7%8A%B6%E8%AF%86%E5%88%AB%E7%AE%97%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810285717&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026394514&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95f67f7f3ea1e6faca9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种列车驾驶员特定动作检测方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f268440b22959b7272ccbe356e657d6e0631921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac000f140e3a014625a817793a35570d5daa8371e827d48ff49d6213b6e688aa20f76d879a44eee62bc9?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：葛昊，王伟行，刘佩林，邹耀，应忍冬
* 申请号：[201810097635.6](tel:201810097635.6)
* 申请日期：2018.01.31
* 摘要：本发明公开的一种列车驾驶员特定动作检测方法，包括以下步骤：深度视频图像采集步骤、物理子空间划分步骤、关键帧检测步骤、手部及肘部检测步骤、特征构造步骤、关键帧时间窗步骤以及动作判定步...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026131119&pkey=20978734&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694802fc209589ae68a9c4038afef63bb90296ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.01.31&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%88%97%E8%BD%A6%E9%A9%BE%E9%A9%B6%E5%91%98%E7%89%B9%E5%AE%9A%E5%8A%A8%E4%BD%9C%E6%A3%80%E6%B5%8B%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810097635&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026131119&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694802fc209589ae68a9c4038afef63bb90299bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[基于RGB-D图像的前后景分离方法及其前后景分离装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f268440b22959b7272cb42cfedaf6d3eb691921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac000d7f77d432379065b2f0038a60687b771d7b1a0cf922edd9ff1219ead3179346425dfcd6c5e0402f?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：王俊，刘佩林，邹耀，应忍冬，葛昊
* 申请号：[201810085964.9](tel:201810085964.9)
* 申请日期：2018.01.29
* 摘要：本发明公开的一种基于RGB‑D图像的前后景分离方法，包括以下步骤：1.对RGB‑D图像进行读取，其中RGB‑D图像由RGB图像和深度图像构成；2.分别对RGB图像和深度图像进行背景...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026135555&pkey=20896825&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694802fc209589ae68a9c83333b5841088d866ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.01.29&title=%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8ERGB-D%E5%9B%BE%E5%83%8F%E7%9A%84%E5%89%8D%E5%90%8E%E6%99%AF%E5%88%86%E7%A6%BB%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%8F%8A%E5%85%B6%E5%89%8D%E5%90%8E%E6%99%AF%E5%88%86%E7%A6%BB%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201810085964&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026135555&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694802fc209589ae68a9c83333b5841088d869bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于深度图像的手部轮廓特征优化方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26c665632a7d12d52b626deb0343755f311921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00f031e45fe987c332cc119ee7613d926df0dee09d5458d6521ba8fbd745809c0b2da5636e5d6a604a?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：刘佩林，金珂，葛昊，应忍冬，邹耀
* 申请号：[201810285718.8](tel:201810285718.8)
* 申请日期：2018.03.23
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种基于深度图像的手部轮廓特征优化方法，其特征是：该方法包括如下步骤：(1)读入深度图像，预处理并得到包含冗余轮廓的手部区域图；(2)计算初始迭代点和迭代半径，初始迭代...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026395138&pkey=21156295&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95dfb7e1a8a0b0c9706ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.03.23&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E5%9B%BE%E5%83%8F%E7%9A%84%E6%89%8B%E9%83%A8%E8%BD%AE%E5%BB%93%E7%89%B9%E5%BE%81%E4%BC%98%E5%8C%96%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810285718&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026395138&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95dfb7e1a8a0b0c9709bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于深度图像的具有旋转不变性的指尖识别方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26c665632a7d12d52b91bfbd30c563fb671921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac0093bcc967ea9589a82cb7119a4798dfe09bc5578e8a96a11097740f4e92abdc2a7ae47cc46d07bfc7?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：王俊，刘佩林，邹耀，应忍冬，葛昊
* 申请号：[201810085974.2](tel:201810085974.2)
* 申请日期：2018.01.29
* 摘要：本发明公开的一种基于深度图像的具有旋转不变性的指尖识别方法，包括以下步骤：步骤S10，获取需要进行指尖识别的深度图像，并对所述深度图像进行读取；步骤S20，对所述深度图像进行预处理...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026314596&pkey=21075753&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95e96fffb71be350716ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.01.29&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E5%9B%BE%E5%83%8F%E7%9A%84%E5%85%B7%E6%9C%89%E6%97%8B%E8%BD%AC%E4%B8%8D%E5%8F%98%E6%80%A7%E7%9A%84%E6%8C%87%E5%B0%96%E8%AF%86%E5%88%AB%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810085974&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026314596&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480282ba3f51b614a95e96fffb71be350719bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于深度图的人体手臂位置参数提取算法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2637f4a821d7dcd48cd3872a12f53145031921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00a8f68dc39a536004f42cf531ec8470929bd1e2170994aa2bc72952679fa43ee404c77bcb030385e4?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：应忍冬，葛昊，邹耀，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201810285720.5](tel:201810285720.5)
* 申请日期：2018.03.23
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种基于深度图的人体手臂位置参数提取算法，该方法包括如下步骤：(1)对深度相机采集的深度图进行运动点切割；(2)基于圆周采样算法的手臂中心线定位；(3)基于3D连通域检...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026553282&pkey=21314439&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759acc8259476fba1c8c166ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.03.23&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E5%9B%BE%E7%9A%84%E4%BA%BA%E4%BD%93%E6%89%8B%E8%87%82%E4%BD%8D%E7%BD%AE%E5%8F%82%E6%95%B0%E6%8F%90%E5%8F%96%E7%AE%97%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810285720&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026553282&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759acc8259476fba1c8c169bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种指尖轨迹识别分类方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2637f4a821d7dcd48c2a8fe7b334b733de1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00a2c42b1195517df2981913cf392fc860435717742fd1468055b60c47a24ea77359004f9163255bcf?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：葛昊，王俊，邹耀，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201810183557.1](tel:201810183557.1)
* 申请日期：2018.03.06
* 摘要：本发明公开的一种指尖轨迹识别分类方法，包括以下步骤：步骤S10，采集指尖在三维空间中的三维运动轨迹，并将采集到的三维运动轨迹转化成三维空间坐标序列；步骤S20，利用PCA算法将三维...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026557241&pkey=21318398&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759accc46687ed2b22b1446ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.03.06&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E6%8C%87%E5%B0%96%E8%BD%A8%E8%BF%B9%E8%AF%86%E5%88%AB%E5%88%86%E7%B1%BB%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810183557&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026557241&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759accc46687ed2b22b1449bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于手势轮廓快速匹配的手势识别方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2637f4a821d7dcd48ca699d17fd7e54c891921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00764acb716aa504c117b32483983c2d0752a9aca941b32323cff27212b76b008fa21e1edaaa2f10c8?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：应忍冬，王伟行，邹耀，刘佩林，葛昊
* 申请号：[201810285719.2](tel:201810285719.2)
* 申请日期：2018.03.23
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种基于手势轮廓快速匹配的手势识别方法，该方法包括如下步骤：(1)根据手部区域计算封闭的轮廓；(2)基于待匹配的手势轮廓模板，计算匹配矩阵；(3)计算手部区域轮廓和匹配...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026557252&pkey=21318409&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759acca98b58d01cbec4476ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.03.23&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E6%89%8B%E5%8A%BF%E8%BD%AE%E5%BB%93%E5%BF%AB%E9%80%9F%E5%8C%B9%E9%85%8D%E7%9A%84%E6%89%8B%E5%8A%BF%E8%AF%86%E5%88%AB%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810285719&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026557252&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759acca98b58d01cbec4479bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于Hu不变矩的深度图像手势识别方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2637f4a821d7dcd48cf618514ab4ab59171921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00322719c22947223973ac128bc5ffabf8939f922d0002de90a3d3986f51160e939af51c72010ec256?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：王伟行，葛昊，邹耀，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：201810184924.X
* 申请日期：2018.03.06
* 摘要：本发明公开的一种基于Hu不变矩的深度图像手势识别方法，包括以下步骤：1、获取深度图像；2、根据深度信息对深度图像进行滤波处理，使得深度图像实现前后景分离，并将目标者所做出的手势的手...
* 获得途径： [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166026548632&pkey=21309789&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759acce055c373f99230a36ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2018.03.06&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8EHu%E4%B8%8D%E5%8F%98%E7%9F%A9%E7%9A%84%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E5%9B%BE%E5%83%8F%E6%89%8B%E5%8A%BF%E8%AF%86%E5%88%AB%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201810184924&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166026548632&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694805465df0925759acce055c373f99230a39bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[基于深度图像的利用MeanShift算法进行手部区域分割的方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2633b99c81eb69137c327a63d7793141ce1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac003c86cec42b701f19c3fabba24758f40916e5687255bbd2cb064c24c33fe9bc088520dba771deea17?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：邹耀，应忍冬，金柯，马燕辉，鄢青山
* 申请号：[201710471608.6](tel:201710471608.6)
* 申请日期：2017.06.20
* 摘要：本发明公开的基于深度图像的利用MeanShift算法进行手部区域分割的方法，包括以下步骤：1、读取深度图像；2、对深度图像进行预处理并初步提取包含冗余轮廓的手部区域；3、在初步提取...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166023535430&pkey=18296587&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480bf9e0258b7390a8f83071c38af91c0fd6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2017.06.20&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166023535430&pkey=18296587&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480bf9e0258b7390a8f83071c38af91c0fd6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2017.06.20&title=%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E5%9B%BE%E5%83%8F%E7%9A%84%E5%88%A9%E7%94%A8MeanShift%E7%AE%97%E6%B3%95%E8%BF%9B%E8%A1%8C%E6%89%8B%E9%83%A8%E5%8C%BA%E5%9F%9F%E5%88%86%E5%89%B2%E7%9A%84%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201710471608&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166023535430&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480bf9e0258b7390a8f83071c38af91c0fd9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种双层片上网络装置及其核间通信自动调度方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26324169f6f444316741d9bd86a7747f271921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00b5d126481f0b70dd96dd557a2e73bcfb5a425f0b1636e6d1cfdfb5588a15bc9b0365dc8356beebd9?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：周尊全，刘佩林，应忍冬，卫振琦
* 申请号：[201510215918.2](tel:201510215918.2)
* 申请日期：2015.04.30
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种双层片上网络装置及其核间通信自动调度方法，装置包括：包/电路交换双层网络，和一个中央监控调度单元，双层网络具有相同的拓扑结构，在每个拓扑节点中均有互联通路，中央监控...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166017810906&pkey=12572063&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f40cc0fd37552af62ff0483ee312aab56ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.04.30&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166017810906&pkey=12572063&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f40cc0fd37552af62ff0483ee312aab56ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.04.30&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%8F%8C%E5%B1%82%E7%89%87%E4%B8%8A%E7%BD%91%E7%BB%9C%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE%E5%8F%8A%E5%85%B6%E6%A0%B8%E9%97%B4%E9%80%9A%E4%BF%A1%E8%87%AA%E5%8A%A8%E8%B0%83%E5%BA%A6%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201510215918&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166017810906&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480f40cc0fd37552af62ff0483ee312aab59bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种超低功耗事件驱动型模/数转换器及其压缩采样方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26065c3bd3c537774a681cd5a74f40dcac1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00f3d9bdd810307f96fa9ccc47888510d4fe657b685fc81627c66ba9231df6014b44e7109ecb8dce30?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：田震震，应忍冬，刘佩林，黄镒东
* 申请号：201510232288.X
* 申请日期：2015.05.08
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种超低功耗事件驱动型模/数转换器及其压缩采样方法，该转换器包括：非均匀1bit数/模转换模块、区域比较器、采样比较器以及控制逻辑。该方法包括：将待转换的模拟输入信号转...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166018156208&pkey=12917365&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694801cebe146acf224e35618f1f0ded7504b6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.05.08&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166018156208&pkey=12917365&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694801cebe146acf224e35618f1f0ded7504b6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.05.08&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E8%B6%85%E4%BD%8E%E5%8A%9F%E8%80%97%E4%BA%8B%E4%BB%B6%E9%A9%B1%E5%8A%A8%E5%9E%8B%E6%A8%A1%2F%E6%95%B0%E8%BD%AC%E6%8D%A2%E5%99%A8%E5%8F%8A%E5%85%B6%E5%8E%8B%E7%BC%A9%E9%87%87%E6%A0%B7%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201510232288&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166018156208&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694801cebe146acf224e35618f1f0ded7504b9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[基于听者位置跟踪的实时声场重建系统和方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26135cdeaa054dcf1e7e3b098806fb0b781921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac0085e2c27556a7b15bf79f6c6df07527c0fa94b60b10ea49dae6573068ed70d59aa1480224295c2ebb?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：胡定禹，蒋三新，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201510736336.9](tel:201510736336.9)
* 申请日期：2015.11.02
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种基于听者位置跟踪的实时声场重建系统和方法，其特征在于，采用了摄像头来采集听者的位置，并通过计算机来计算出听者的位置坐标，采用时间反演法计算得到对应通道的脉冲响应，再...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166019380700&pkey=14141857&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e061d15f33714705c291bf34844fad706ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.11.02&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166019380700&pkey=14141857&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e061d15f33714705c291bf34844fad706ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.11.02&title=%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E5%90%AC%E8%80%85%E4%BD%8D%E7%BD%AE%E8%B7%9F%E8%B8%AA%E7%9A%84%E5%AE%9E%E6%97%B6%E5%A3%B0%E5%9C%BA%E9%87%8D%E5%BB%BA%E7%B3%BB%E7%BB%9F%E5%92%8C%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201510736336&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166019380700&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480e061d15f33714705c291bf34844fad709bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)



* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种音频信号的采样和重建方法、装置及系统](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f263bd9fd26a46903635e510d539e410d641921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac000ff2c54615d7c564de04ec725fdb0a2cf11fe744e39789bdf9ef949ce88debacfd82a5c685a63e67?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：蒋三新，应忍冬，文飞，江晓波，刘佩林，肖玮，金文宇
* 申请号：[201610252268.3](tel:201610252268.3)
* 申请日期：2016.04.21
* 摘要：本发明的实施例提供一种音频信号的采样和重建方法、装置及系统，涉及信号处理技术领域，可解决现有技术中由于使用统一的稀疏字典对音频信号进行稀疏分解，造成音频信号在重建的过程中发生失真等...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166023446450&pkey=18207607&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480c25459fea6f16db19a65e81df04c37176ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2016.04.21&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166023446450&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480c25459fea6f16db19a65e81df04c37179bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[基于麦克风阵列的动态数量声源跟踪方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f265e0e9003d9c01e31f5b9e7ead4cf2baf1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00d1304fcede6fc994ec18c8a9144b1cb4fbfa3aeed28014553b28d9f914c9c1e72b200fc357ca88f7?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：江晓波，蒋三新，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201510750553.3](tel:201510750553.3)
* 申请日期：2015.11.06
* 摘要：本发明涉及一种基于麦克风阵列的多声源跟踪方法，所述方法包括：利用波束形成算法处理麦克风阵列接收信号并计算空间谱；计算空间谱峰与跟踪声源的匹配概率以实现两者的数据关联；根据匹配结果更...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166019721330&pkey=14482487&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480709b1807c9cd1bf2fa54f97244e6323b6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.11.06&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166019721330&pkey=14482487&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480709b1807c9cd1bf2fa54f97244e6323b6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2015.11.06&title=%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E9%BA%A6%E5%85%8B%E9%A3%8E%E9%98%B5%E5%88%97%E7%9A%84%E5%8A%A8%E6%80%81%E6%95%B0%E9%87%8F%E5%A3%B0%E6%BA%90%E8%B7%9F%E8%B8%AA%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201510750553&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166019721330&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480709b1807c9cd1bf2fa54f97244e6323b9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种音频信号重建方法及装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26b171ec625eb553a862f43a5aba9dc1641921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac000d2df243cbd01b4df1d43ba1eae3896bfb178e9e8b7cc5e1655af4b3ff76661e90d41ef38e990f74?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：蒋三新，应忍冬，文飞，贾晓立，刘佩林，肖玮，金文宇
* 申请号：[201610877571.2](tel:201610877571.2)
* 申请日期：2016.09.30
* 摘要：本发明实施例公开了一种音频信号重建方法及装置，所述方法包括：获取至少两个音频信号对应的压缩数据；对至少两个音频信号对应的压缩数据进行反量化，从而得到至少两个音频信号对应的测量数据；...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166024795133&pkey=19636820&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694803440b2c9095e789634d25240e4034d096ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2016.09.30&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166024795133&pkey=19636820&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694803440b2c9095e789634d25240e4034d096ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2016.09.30&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E9%9F%B3%E9%A2%91%E4%BF%A1%E5%8F%B7%E9%87%8D%E5%BB%BA%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%8F%8A%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201610877571&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166024795133&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694803440b2c9095e789634d25240e4034d099bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种音频信号的重建方法和装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f263334a2fa24b3a98cb02d546e53004c281921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac004199c5d282e94b6a5c5fcdbd3e9edc1fe0117e7adb827a3419ed67ed859ce7131bf5e55c669672ba?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：蒋三新，应忍冬，文飞，江晓波，刘佩林，金文宇，肖玮
* 申请号：201610879165.X
* 申请日期：2016.09.30
* 摘要：本发明实施例提供一种音频信号的重建方法和终端，涉及通信领域，能够解决信号重建精度差和速度慢的问题。其方法为：在对至少两个音频信号进行压缩采样时，将至少两个音频信号根据至少两个音频信...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166024966573&pkey=19707987&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480bf3a7c6be68839ba5ac1a3bcc9a120d66ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2016.09.30&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166024966573&pkey=19707987&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480bf3a7c6be68839ba5ac1a3bcc9a120d66ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2016.09.30&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E9%9F%B3%E9%A2%91%E4%BF%A1%E5%8F%B7%E7%9A%84%E9%87%8D%E5%BB%BA%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%92%8C%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201610879165&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166024966573&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480bf3a7c6be68839ba5ac1a3bcc9a120d69bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种事件驱动型模/数转换器及其压缩采样方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26432ac9980175e48fc001d370c86172351921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00d188b3cfe7dbd00e6b8181c2e69301935e00cbd875283483219bf3b84f1d00041d5950f22aa611f7?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：田震震，刘博晓，应忍冬，王国兴
* 申请号：[201410582142.3](tel:201410582142.3)
* 申请日期：2014.10.27
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种事件驱动型模/数转换器及其压缩采样方法，该转换器包括：1bit数/模转换器、方向比较器、方向控制逻辑、多路复用器、穿越比较器、锯齿控制逻辑、时间测量器、阈值生成器控...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166017508111&pkey=12269268&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694800c8562ec045d5625b5246177d65a64086ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2014.10.27&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166017508111&pkey=12269268&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694800c8562ec045d5625b5246177d65a64086ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2014.10.27&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E4%BA%8B%E4%BB%B6%E9%A9%B1%E5%8A%A8%E5%9E%8B%E6%A8%A1%2F%E6%95%B0%E8%BD%AC%E6%8D%A2%E5%99%A8%E5%8F%8A%E5%85%B6%E5%8E%8B%E7%BC%A9%E9%87%87%E6%A0%B7%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201410582142&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166017508111&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e8477694800c8562ec045d5625b5246177d65a64089bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[卫星导航通信一体化方法及系统](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2604fc8b0b815a3c9822c52c409d4227831921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00f5269269f7d62e4d07cb637d5e0e392a3d580d2c4ef97f360bc548b0a3f2b7e0ae4523053f833cfe?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：路冠平，郜锦雷，应忍冬，刘佩林，郁文贤
* 申请号：[201410514108.2](tel:201410514108.2)
* 申请日期：2014.09.29
* 摘要：本发明公开了卫星导航通信一体化方法及系统。一种卫星导航通信一体化方法，包括以下步骤：S1：将导航信号与通信信号进行多载波调制，获得调制信号后发送；S2：接收所述调制信号并进行解调，...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166016573785&pkey=11334942&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e92698f253bac514f4e56a55c78d31ba6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2014.09.29&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166016573785&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480e92698f253bac514f4e56a55c78d31ba9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[基于结构性线条的视觉SLAM方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26ab67846bb5a67d31196b58a098875a241921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac009194bb39e3338fafebfb97468730f3c14cbceb4cbea74960fe1732a54ec0612d4bc787e8291b9454?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：周慧中，邹丹平，裴凌，应忍冬，刘佩林，郁文贤
* 申请号：[201410286543.4](tel:201410286543.4)
* 申请日期：2014.06.24
* 摘要：本发明提供了一种基于结构性线条的视觉SLAM方法，其中，提供了用以采集周围环境图像的摄像设备；利用建筑的结构性线条作为特征线条来实现实时定位和地图构建（SLAM）；该方法包括如下步...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166016111191&pkey=10872348&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480a2d70722db5f7c392403be1b217d7cf96ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2014.06.24&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166016111191&pkey=10872348&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480a2d70722db5f7c392403be1b217d7cf96ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2014.06.24&title=%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E7%BB%93%E6%9E%84%E6%80%A7%E7%BA%BF%E6%9D%A1%E7%9A%84%E8%A7%86%E8%A7%89SLAM%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201410286543&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166016111191&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480a2d70722db5f7c392403be1b217d7cf99bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[优化众核系统修复性能的运算流图映射方法及装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2605593a904372bee7f43a0771a205a1d61921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac005243fd2bee1e08e33099766c20916ca8d494001dce73be4055688ed2fd97808fdd3528eb78248118?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：应忍冬，陈鹰翔，叶凝，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201310144403.9](tel:201310144403.9)
* 申请日期：2013.04.24
* 摘要：本发明实施例提供了一种优化众核系统修复性能的运算流图映射方法及装置。该方法主要包括：对于众核系统运算流图，为每个节点的任务进行可靠性计算；根据可靠性保障优先级和众核架构资源生成节点...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166013819804&pkey=9565301&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d5083df7406c86a8e26ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.04.24&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166013819804&pkey=9565301&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d5083df7406c86a8e26ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.04.24&title=%E4%BC%98%E5%8C%96%E4%BC%97%E6%A0%B8%E7%B3%BB%E7%BB%9F%E4%BF%AE%E5%A4%8D%E6%80%A7%E8%83%BD%E7%9A%84%E8%BF%90%E7%AE%97%E6%B5%81%E5%9B%BE%E6%98%A0%E5%B0%84%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%8F%8A%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201310144403&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166013819804&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d5083df7406c86a8e29bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于众核阵列架构的故障主动预防策略及装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2605593a904372bee7f3702d84703177941921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac0037cf292bc41ddc6ef87c7c229958e3eff12756048b3106e8ef3e9b5ec0881814c7270d66ea53736d?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：应忍冬，叶凝，陈鹰翔
* 申请号：201310142355.X
* 申请日期：2013.04.23
* 摘要：本发明公开了一种基于众核阵列架构的故障主动预防策略及装置。该策略主要包括：确认系统中空闲的处理器核的数量与位置；依次按照4个优先级准则：1)拓扑相邻、2)同拓扑结构、3)长时优先、...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166013816050&pkey=9568461&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d5ec23f4df212f72d96ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.04.23&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166013816050&pkey=9568461&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d5ec23f4df212f72d96ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.04.23&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%9F%BA%E4%BA%8E%E4%BC%97%E6%A0%B8%E9%98%B5%E5%88%97%E6%9E%B6%E6%9E%84%E7%9A%84%E6%95%85%E9%9A%9C%E4%B8%BB%E5%8A%A8%E9%A2%84%E9%98%B2%E7%AD%96%E7%95%A5%E5%8F%8A%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201310142355&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166013816050&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d5ec23f4df212f72d99bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种功耗优化的众核系统的冗余保护系统及方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2605593a904372bee74e4f5a47b13732e91921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00c272c307e22a82fada46a02280a798058366db5e3de085137355b2495b480e5584988c8912fcfdb1?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：陈鹰翔，叶凝，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201310212173.5](tel:201310212173.5)
* 申请日期：2013.05.31
* 摘要：本发明提供了一种功耗优化的众核系统的冗余保护系统及方法，该众核系统包括众核系统运算流图单元、可靠性预测单元、计时器、检测器、错误计数器以及控制单元，该方法主要包括：在众核系统运行中...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166013888066&pkey=9504831&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d596db11b0588cf36d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.05.31&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166013888066&pkey=9504831&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d596db11b0588cf36d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.05.31&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E5%8A%9F%E8%80%97%E4%BC%98%E5%8C%96%E7%9A%84%E4%BC%97%E6%A0%B8%E7%B3%BB%E7%BB%9F%E7%9A%84%E5%86%97%E4%BD%99%E4%BF%9D%E6%8A%A4%E7%B3%BB%E7%BB%9F%E5%8F%8A%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95&sqnum=201310212173&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166013888066&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480312bcc11275957d596db11b0588cf36d9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种选择编码模式的方法及装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26ab67846bb5a67d3185ee49ea38158e301921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00f7f5a5debb3cdb716fa5151658de6bd4fa5b8845e3ab696b0db365908ab00775052b4ff3b5fc5533?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：肖玮，王月明，陆桢骐，蒋三新，刘佩林，应忍冬
* 申请号：[201310135975.0](tel:201310135975.0)
* 申请日期：2013.04.18
* 摘要：本发明实施例公开了一种选择编码模式的方法及装置，通过对乐音信号进行分类，当分类结果为打击乐时，采用频段复制编码模式进行高频重建，当分类结果为管弦乐时，采用谐和频段复制编码模式进行高...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166016106413&pkey=10867570&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480a2d70722db5f7c39efe6185286fd0a956ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.04.18&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166016106413&pkey=10867570&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480a2d70722db5f7c39efe6185286fd0a956ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2013.04.18&title=%E4%B8%80%E7%A7%8D%E9%80%89%E6%8B%A9%E7%BC%96%E7%A0%81%E6%A8%A1%E5%BC%8F%E7%9A%84%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%8F%8A%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201310135975&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166016106413&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480a2d70722db5f7c39efe6185286fd0a959bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种基于盲信号处理的北斗导航电文提取装置和方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2682bfaaeb020d1bc02e4a36cc4fdbd3541921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00b6ac07c4aeb60c9dc5084585a91919f726f13a5055ee1c90721ecd5264d904c5d20d56e32523a7af?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：许良备，钱久超，应忍冬，刘佩林，郁文贤
* 申请号：[201210299563.6](tel:201210299563.6)
* 申请日期：2012.08.21
* 摘要：本发明公开一种基于盲信号处理的北斗导航电文提取装置和方法，包括：对输入的中频模拟信号进行采样得到数字中频信号；基于伪随机码周期对数字中频信号进行分段得到中频数据矩阵；对分段数字中频...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166012459462&pkey=8428551&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480307570f7306c7d9ca00452300e7d7a636ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2012.08.21&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166012459462&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480307570f7306c7d9ca00452300e7d7a639bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[北斗卫星搜索装置及其搜索方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2616f5d91cd516818891c54c2c58637d1d1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac004f93e9adac24f736e2d2e107739824755a8cc4b58a16fc6d94081dd94297cbbea3e47ea93d798086?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：钱久超，许良备，应忍冬，刘佩林，郁文贤
* 申请号：[201210303400.0](tel:201210303400.0)
* 申请日期：2012.08.23
* 摘要：本发明提出一种能够缩短冷启动后首次定位时间的北斗卫星搜索装置，至少包括：概率模型生成器、搜星核心处理单元和输出控制器。其中，概率模型生成器，用于生成不同北斗卫星间可见性的条件概率模...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166012190451&pkey=8159540&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948014e0e37aa07cd7219f4e12f74e1abc0e6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2012.08.23&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166012190451&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e84776948014e0e37aa07cd7219f4e12f74e1abc0e9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[一种多模导航数据融合装置及方法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f260f1eb8ef6c82fc42d2eec4b686df69cb1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac004bbf8aa4ec18dce69b4b1026691ed23cc38b34bb4b6bc6bf292e3b2b728957e892fa615031e1dda0?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：高建南，许良备，邓宁，疏凤，应忍冬，刘佩林，郁文贤
* 申请号：[201210537280.0](tel:201210537280.0)
* 申请日期：2012.12.13
* 摘要：一种多模导航数据融合装置及方法，包括：对GPS和北斗单模导航系统数字中频数据统一采样率和错开中频；利用其软件接收机分析各自调整后的中频数据，获得接收机采集数据的时间差，并对调整后的...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166012354813&pkey=8323902&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480934d64e1a7a1dc32dbb28e359e58624d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2012.12.13&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166012354813&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480934d64e1a7a1dc32dbb28e359e58624d9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[导航SoC芯片仿真、验证和调试平台](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26968b94485cf923e97c734d9afa1d60ff1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac005ccd9842746ea4c424f3fbc8c136a06efc3a7bc55e7339cd27cc353f31a684e6d947cbff73432ed3?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：陈默扬，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201110219613.0](tel:201110219613.0)
* 申请日期：2011.08.02
* 摘要：本发明公开一种导航SoC芯片仿真、验证和调试平台，它包括集成了RISC处理器和FPGA的导航SoC验证板，以及协助设计人员调试和分析的PC主机环境。在FPGA上实现导航IP，并加入...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166010168180&pkey=6137269&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948067aea86343a53c5d585c7f7a0b1d6e4d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2011.08.02&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166010168180&pkey=6137269&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948067aea86343a53c5d585c7f7a0b1d6e4d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2011.08.02&title=%E5%AF%BC%E8%88%AASoC%E8%8A%AF%E7%89%87%E4%BB%BF%E7%9C%9F%E3%80%81%E9%AA%8C%E8%AF%81%E5%92%8C%E8%B0%83%E8%AF%95%E5%B9%B3%E5%8F%B0&sqnum=201110219613&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166010168180&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e84776948067aea86343a53c5d585c7f7a0b1d6e4d9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[GPS数字中频信号的模拟方法及系统](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26968b94485cf923e9279e0a670778261c1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac001c5a740d35435cb1f05f36d0e7b4a97708dc833f1a74dd5e7eda44354366d52263153d79c674c0e0?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：廖梦新，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 申请号：[201110285920.9](tel:201110285920.9)
* 申请日期：2011.09.23
* 摘要：本发明提供一种使用软件方法模拟GPS数字中频信号的方法及系统，方法包括：步骤一，读取用户按照规定格式编写的配置文件，提取系统配置参数，配置模拟的信号特征和系统工作所需输入；步骤二，...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166010151288&pkey=6120377&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948067aea86343a53c5d853e1cdc9c4a8d736ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2011.09.23&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166010151288&pkey=6120377&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948067aea86343a53c5d853e1cdc9c4a8d736ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2011.09.23&title=GPS%E6%95%B0%E5%AD%97%E4%B8%AD%E9%A2%91%E4%BF%A1%E5%8F%B7%E7%9A%84%E6%A8%A1%E6%8B%9F%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%8F%8A%E7%B3%BB%E7%BB%9F&sqnum=201110285920&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166010151288&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e84776948067aea86343a53c5d853e1cdc9c4a8d739bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[混合维度编解码方法和装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264b8594d3c3a5c1d96b53e353598fc1371921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac005443238ec030fa0ea3d48ea86ead6a1cced857870461446c070acc3edba689bcb3a9348631795664?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：蒋三新，刘佩林，应忍冬，肖玮
* 申请号：[201010155308.5](tel:201010155308.5)
* 申请日期：2010.04.14
* 摘要：本发明实施例公开了一种混合维度编解码方法和装置。包括：根据已编码频谱系数计算得出至少一个变量集合；根据至少一个变量集合与对应的阈值集合的关系，确定待编码频谱系数的处理维度；根据待编...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166009887587&pkey=5856676&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480cf825b33eccb43df013117b814021cff6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2010.04.14&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166009887587&pkey=5856676&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480cf825b33eccb43df013117b814021cff6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2010.04.14&title=%E6%B7%B7%E5%90%88%E7%BB%B4%E5%BA%A6%E7%BC%96%E8%A7%A3%E7%A0%81%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%92%8C%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201010155308&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166009887587&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480cf825b33eccb43df013117b814021cff9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[混合维度编解码方法和装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f260fcbe0c4c28b44e8216c6ef2d519bd991921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac008ab8a36004dd0e656dfe25a55fbacc3ae1d22699f590243d3f53b4ca1970e2d300af8dc2b6e62201?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：蒋三新，刘佩林，应忍冬，肖玮
* 申请号：[201010042764.9](tel:201010042764.9)
* 申请日期：2010.01.13
* 摘要：本发明实施例公开了一种混合维度编解码方法和装置。其中方法包括：根据已处理频谱系数计算得出至少一个变量集合,根据至少一个变量集合与对应的阈值集合的关系,确定待处理频谱系数的处理维度,...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166009747293&pkey=5716382&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f757ecbe554b7ee915d37061edae377c6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2010.01.13&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166009747293&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480f757ecbe554b7ee915d37061edae377c9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[语音/音乐识别方法及装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26eb8fa3cc7807c7669e16923889191a1f1921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00224f3789209a00cde691279bf9d702b29f0ca0d2cbc2ed409cdc8ae631824c1cc64d83ee08b3fa5a?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：刘紫赟，蒋三新，刘佩林，应忍冬
* 申请号：[201010299618.4](tel:201010299618.4)
* 申请日期：2010.10.08
* 摘要：本发明实施例公开一种语音/音乐识别方法及装置，涉及音频技术领域，可以提高对音乐的识别准确率。包括：在上一帧音频信号的编码模式为音乐模式时，判断当前帧之前的指定个数帧的帧能量的变化率...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166011078264&pkey=7047353&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480d10e11807cdd9b46aad8be70c2edea2e6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2010.10.08&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166011078264&pkey=7047353&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480d10e11807cdd9b46aad8be70c2edea2e6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2010.10.08&title=%E8%AF%AD%E9%9F%B3%2F%E9%9F%B3%E4%B9%90%E8%AF%86%E5%88%AB%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%8F%8A%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=201010299618&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166011078264&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480d10e11807cdd9b46aad8be70c2edea2e9bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

窗体顶端

窗体底端



* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[通过抗干扰技术增加多用户无线通信系统传输速率的方法和系统](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f260dedce4fc3599199dbc00d83952cdc391921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00bf72b7377ad35c6b2bb562a022718c0272c03f396967773f3dede9c0d977fd1eb086ab232ef18c3e?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：刘瑞文，应忍冬
* 申请号：[200880017162.9](tel:200880017162.9)
* 申请日期：2008.05.23
* 摘要：一种通过抗干扰技术增加多用户无线通信系统传输速率的方法和系统，该多用户无线通信系统中，在一对发送者和接收者之间有效的阻塞由其他发送者带来的干扰并提高信道数据速率。接收机使用2个或很...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166007824833&pkey=4190791&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948041bfa96d2b53772252b40eb366c291826ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2008.05.23&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166007824833&pkey=4190791&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948041bfa96d2b53772252b40eb366c291826ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2008.05.23&title=%E9%80%9A%E8%BF%87%E6%8A%97%E5%B9%B2%E6%89%B0%E6%8A%80%E6%9C%AF%E5%A2%9E%E5%8A%A0%E5%A4%9A%E7%94%A8%E6%88%B7%E6%97%A0%E7%BA%BF%E9%80%9A%E4%BF%A1%E7%B3%BB%E7%BB%9F%E4%BC%A0%E8%BE%93%E9%80%9F%E7%8E%87%E7%9A%84%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95%E5%92%8C%E7%B3%BB%E7%BB%9F&sqnum=200880017162&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166007824833&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e84776948041bfa96d2b53772252b40eb366c291829bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

窗体顶端

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* **[[专利]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,10);)** **[低码率视频超分辨率重构的编码装置和解码装置](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f268dcd826daffaf19fcad472cb55c0faf41921b0a3ea2551016bd6091b92ceac00e9e4d15a1b6b44e05ab867c059953b60156dc231806b19ce217078dbab4c5935693366c55ce41252?" \t "_blank)**
* 发明人：应忍冬，张云斐，孔吉，廖梦新，刘佩林
* 申请号：[200810042483.6](tel:200810042483.6)
* 申请日期：2008.09.04
* 摘要：一种视频处理领域的低码率视频超分辨率重构的编码装置和解码装置，本发明中，编码装置部分提供辅助码流来提高低码率视频超分辨率重构效率和精度，解码装置部分利用编码端提供的极少量的辅助码流...
* 获得途径： [万方(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166005923662&pkey=2303255&datatype=10&sid=5&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480b359b21d7bb76a536b2edb3caf60e3996ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2838fae9d417e22f5d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=3&isjx=&magid=&date=2008.09.04&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [中国专利信息中心](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166005923662&pkey=2303255&datatype=10&sid=2&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480b359b21d7bb76a536b2edb3caf60e3996ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db2ed9e1c8cda9a8ae0d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2008.09.04&title=%E4%BD%8E%E7%A0%81%E7%8E%87%E8%A7%86%E9%A2%91%E8%B6%85%E5%88%86%E8%BE%A8%E7%8E%87%E9%87%8D%E6%9E%84%E7%9A%84%E7%BC%96%E7%A0%81%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE%E5%92%8C%E8%A7%A3%E7%A0%81%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=200810042483&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [国家知识产权局](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=166005923662&pkey=2303255&datatype=10&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480b359b21d7bb76a536b2edb3caf60e3996ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a009d2066e568859ec97c5bc1f1b9d06db22e5e26a2160ea7b6d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=&date=2008.09.04&title=%E4%BD%8E%E7%A0%81%E7%8E%87%E8%A7%86%E9%A2%91%E8%B6%85%E5%88%86%E8%BE%A8%E7%8E%87%E9%87%8D%E6%9E%84%E7%9A%84%E7%BC%96%E7%A0%81%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE%E5%92%8C%E8%A7%A3%E7%A0%81%E8%A3%85%E7%BD%AE&sqnum=200810042483&flid=0&apistrclassfy=" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=166005923662&datatype=10&d=7f54d8e847769480b359b21d7bb76a536b2edb3caf60e3999bd88274c6a0bf7bf03b0e9cbb6d10548c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&magid=" \t "_blank)

第二部分 期刊论文（中文）

* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[数字信道化器子信道滤波器技术研究](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26605386ecdc6ae5f0cbcf7c943168539b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae61a5d79fd3b195d475c5b697ec2be3960611450899546fa91f02ffb28f1c4c1619d733d9ec66a76db?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ei.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png
* 作者：何迪，文飞，应忍冬，武文权，何晨，蒋铃鸽（上海交通大学信息技术与电气工程研究院北斗导航与位置服务上海市重点实验室；东南大学移动通信国家重点实验室；上海航天技术研究院804所；上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：通信学报 2017 第38卷 第A1期 P53-57  1000-436X
* 关键词：数字信道化器；子信道；滤波器
* 摘要：在卫星通信中,由于载荷的体积和重量受限严重,因此,对星载通信转发器的性能具有很高的要求,卫星信道化器技术是解决该问题的重要手段。主要讨论数字信道化器的总体实现架构以及在其中具有重要...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26605386ecdc6ae5f0cbcf7c943168539b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae61a5d79fd3b195d475c5b697ec2be3960611450899546fa91f02ffb28f1c4c1619d733d9ec66a76db)超星期刊](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26605386ecdc6ae5f0cbcf7c943168539b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae61a5d79fd3b195d475c5b697ec2be3960611450899546fa91f02ffb28f1c4c1619d733d9ec66a76db" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100252168182&pkey=114844051&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694804eea906204607579cb621f72fd7f808d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910032361&date=2017&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100252168182&pkey=114844051&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694804eea906204607579cb621f72fd7f808d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910032361&date=2017&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100252168182&pkey=114844051&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694804eea906204607579cb621f72fd7f808d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=2&isjx=&magid=320910032361&date=2017&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100252168182&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694804eea906204607579cb621f72fd7f808d9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910032361&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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[](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/s?mags=6b5c39b3dd84352bd57e61d0cd94d797)

* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于时频稀疏约束的多通道声源分离算法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26869772dff446cc3b26f357366f4ef2ca1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae61114ffbd0aabb507317bf75d5e74af8083d6df0f58f5782259fbc09770afa3d10900aefd82969a89?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png
* 作者：黄镒东，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：信息技术 2017 第41卷 第1期 P72-75  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：声源分离；非负矩阵分解；时频稀疏约束
* 摘要：文中讨论基于多通道非负矩阵分解的声源分离算法,通过分解空间相关矩阵实现独立声源信号的分离。现提出了基于时频稀疏的声源分离算法,通过在非负矩阵分解的目标函数中增加分解基的频域稀疏性和...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100241808999&pkey=104589841&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480c31adcca3c04f229ab66e97c66d1e9c16ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2017&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100241808999&pkey=104589841&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480c31adcca3c04f229ab66e97c66d1e9c16ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2017&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100241808999&pkey=104589841&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480c31adcca3c04f229ab66e97c66d1e9c16ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2017&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100241808999&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480c31adcca3c04f229ab66e97c66d1e9c19bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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[](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/s?mags=ea15bb11cfca24247adecf0f00bb8ccd)

* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[GNSS星座模拟器关键问题研究](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26d3589cd7452cc0fde9d13e7fc4986f2a1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6dd2311bb7360e7c8fa426aad9da6ed93f2810d7762e07a7a046b0c34ebc929b68120c7def8f68ab6?&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png[引证(2)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26d3589cd7452cc0fde9d13e7fc4986f2a1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6dd2311bb7360e7c8fa426aad9da6ed93f2810d7762e07a7a046b0c34ebc929b68120c7def8f68ab6" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：王孟阳，应忍冬，刘佩林，赵毅（上海交通大学；上海华测导航技术有限公司）
* 出处：测绘通报 2015 第3期 P19-21，60  [0494-0911](tel:0494-0911)
* 关键词：全球导航卫星系统；星座；星历误差；外推；拟合
* 摘要：引入轨道力学模型,采用一种轨道外推的解析方法,简单有效地实现了卫星轨道根数及卫星位置的推算。根据星历误差来源,提出并实现了一种基于星历参数拟合的广播星历误差模拟方案。经验证,该方案...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26d3589cd7452cc0fde9d13e7fc4986f2a1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6dd2311bb7360e7c8fa426aad9da6ed93f2810d7762e07a7a046b0c34ebc929b68120c7def8f68ab6)超星期刊](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26d3589cd7452cc0fde9d13e7fc4986f2a1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6dd2311bb7360e7c8fa426aad9da6ed93f2810d7762e07a7a046b0c34ebc929b68120c7def8f68ab6" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100227224770&pkey=92145964&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480c6a406373dc11c5635af2627f5406e816ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910017646&date=2015&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100227224770&pkey=92145964&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480c6a406373dc11c5635af2627f5406e816ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910017646&date=2015&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100227224770&pkey=92145964&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480c6a406373dc11c5635af2627f5406e816ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=2&isjx=&magid=320910017646&date=2015&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100227224770&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480c6a406373dc11c5635af2627f5406e819bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910017646&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank)

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* 作者：邓瑞，周玲玲，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院）
* 出处：计算机应用研究 2013 第4期  [1001-3695](tel:1001-3695)
* 关键词：手势识别；深度信息；三维点云；人机交互；支持向量机
* 摘要：针对基于视觉的手势识别技术对环境背景要求较高的问题, 提出了一种使用深度信息进行手势提取和识别的研究方案。采用了微软Kinect摄像头进行手势深度图的采集, 再将深度图转换为三维点...
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* 作者：陈晓明，蒋乐天，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：计算机应用研究 2013 第4期  [1001-3695](tel:1001-3695)
* 关键词：实时三维重建；Kinect；三维点云；噪声分析；深度图像；双边滤波；联合双边滤波
* 摘要：分析了基于Kinect输出的深度数据进行场景实时三维重建的算法。针对实现过程中出现的深度图像噪声过大的问题, 根据其信号结构的特点给出了改进的双边滤波算法。新算法利用已知的深度图像...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100207504536&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=76&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948059a3b3bf5ed0ee989254052e5d18f59a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d54d0ee2201d5f97afaf39bd9d6918dd9d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17)OA资源](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100207504536&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=76&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948059a3b3bf5ed0ee989254052e5d18f59a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d54d0ee2201d5f97afaf39bd9d6918dd9d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100207504536&pkey=61695420&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948059a3b3bf5ed0ee989254052e5d18f59a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100207504536&pkey=61695420&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948059a3b3bf5ed0ee989254052e5d18f59a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100207504536&pkey=61695420&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948059a3b3bf5ed0ee989254052e5d18f59a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100207504536&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e84776948059a3b3bf5ed0ee989254052e5d18f59a9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910040297&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* 作者：许良备，应忍冬，陈新，刘佩林，赵毅（上海交通大学；上海华测导航技术有限公司）
* 出处：测绘通报 2014 第9期 P12-15  [0494-0911](tel:0494-0911)
* 关键词：北斗二代；捕获；信噪比；快速傅里叶变换
* 摘要：2012年12月,北斗二代的接口控制文件正式公布。北斗B1I频点的非GEO卫星上调制20bit的NH码,因此每1ms信号可能存在比特跳变。借鉴传统GPS并行码相位捕获算法,本文研究...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e281d5363ac7c5f82061f7ed2f1932ce1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae63e81deefb3e781a967fccee147224ddbfae4c47f4b2125afc69f04d603a29bccea9bca5cdd2de92f)超星期刊](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e281d5363ac7c5f82061f7ed2f1932ce1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae63e81deefb3e781a967fccee147224ddbfae4c47f4b2125afc69f04d603a29bccea9bca5cdd2de92f" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100223025883&pkey=84814443&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf6dcf1896b66accd06ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910017646&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100223025883&pkey=84814443&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf6dcf1896b66accd06ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910017646&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100223025883&pkey=84814443&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf6dcf1896b66accd06ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=2&isjx=&magid=320910017646&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100223025883&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf6dcf1896b66accd09bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910017646&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank)

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* 作者：高建南，应忍冬，陈新，刘佩林，赵毅（上海交通大学；上海华测导航技术有限公司）
* 出处：测绘通报 2014 第9期 P19-22，72  [0494-0911](tel:0494-0911)
* 关键词：卫星导航；测试数据；软件模拟；多径；射频前端
* 摘要：在卫星导航系统接收机开发过程中,导航数字中频数据是测试评估导航接收机基带处理电路和导航信号处理算法的重要基础。基于软件模拟的测试数据生成技术灵活方便,但逼真度不高。本文研究了多径信...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e281d5363ac7c5f8502fca7c21b662cb1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6cf2b242379de3b189c3be9e1535d1fd0d4119e7c0ad55a5ac40ee1d6afbf6c25be0c8c3a797850f3)超星期刊](http://215.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e281d5363ac7c5f8502fca7c21b662cb1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6cf2b242379de3b189c3be9e1535d1fd0d4119e7c0ad55a5ac40ee1d6afbf6c25be0c8c3a797850f3" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100223025877&pkey=84814437&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf2b7f9a89fe4244306ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910017646&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100223025877&pkey=84814437&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf2b7f9a89fe4244306ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910017646&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100223025877&pkey=84814437&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf2b7f9a89fe4244306ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=2&isjx=&magid=320910017646&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100223025877&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480e9294b755a4bc7bf2b7f9a89fe4244309bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910017646&apistrclassfy=0_14_2" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[SURF算法在小尺寸图像拼接中参数配置的优化](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26f12fdef9966351f343402ae956f1390e1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6ccbfad8328d80a76541a5ef6c145799200112618a044af6ff5bf0437357f26d5fb028321df740c1e?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(6)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26f12fdef9966351f343402ae956f1390e1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6ccbfad8328d80a76541a5ef6c145799200112618a044af6ff5bf0437357f26d5fb028321df740c1e" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：周宇浩崴，应忍冬，蒋乐天（上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：计算机工程与应用 2013 第19期 P191-195  [1002-8331](tel:1002-8331)
* 关键词：加速鲁棒特征(SURF)算法；图像拼接；小尺寸图像；参数配置；特征点匹配；窗口滤波器；特征点子区域
* 摘要：在图像拼接领域,SURF算法因其出众的时效性和鲁棒性,有着十分广泛的应用。针对SURF算法中特征点提取和描述过程中参数固定,对侧重点不同的图像拼接应用存在变通性较差的问题,提出了从...
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* 作者：鞠乾翱，应忍冬，蒋乐天（上海交通大学电子系嵌入式系统实验室）
* 出处：计算机应用研究 2013 第5期  [1001-3695](tel:1001-3695)
* 关键词：机器视觉；车道线识别；B-Spline；曲线拟合；随机采样一致；嵌入式系统
* 摘要：为了克服已有车道线识别算法运算复杂、速度较慢以及鲁棒性欠缺等不足之处, 提出一种新的快速车道线识别算法, 首先通过对图像的灰度变化分析, 得出车道线轮廓像素, 然后运用B-Spli...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100208059902&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=76&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948044fe02375cc4cb412d742cd6321389466ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d54d0ee2201d5f97afaf39bd9d6918dd9d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17)OA资源](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100208059902&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=76&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948044fe02375cc4cb412d742cd6321389466ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d54d0ee2201d5f97afaf39bd9d6918dd9d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100208059902&pkey=39638394&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948044fe02375cc4cb412d742cd6321389466ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100208059902&pkey=39638394&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948044fe02375cc4cb412d742cd6321389466ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100208059902&pkey=39638394&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948044fe02375cc4cb412d742cd6321389466ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910040297&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100208059902&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e84776948044fe02375cc4cb412d742cd6321389469bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910040297&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* 作者：谢棋军，陈新，应忍冬，刘佩林，赵毅（上海交通大学电子工程系；上海华测导航技术有限公司）
* 出处：信息技术 2016 第1期 P6-9  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：北斗导航系统；GEO与非GEO卫星；定位精度因子
* 摘要：北斗导航系统比GPS、GLONASS等其他导航系统多了地球同步轨道(GEO)卫星,GEO卫星信号的调制方式和编码格式和非GEO卫星有着很大的区别,有助于增强导航与定位。文中通过多个...
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* 作者：叶曦，雷鸣，金晔，陈煜，应忍冬，王亚鸣（上海交通大学；上海航天电子技术研究所；中国人民解放军驻上海航天局804所军事代表室）
* 出处：信息通信 2016 第4期 P47-49  1673-1131
* 关键词：智能抗干扰；空间信息传输系统；智能天线；智能频谱监测
* 摘要：面向未来“天地一体的空间信息感知与传输”的安全需求,重点讨论了空间信息传输中的智能化抗干扰技术。分析了空间信息传输系统与网络的应用特点,在此基础上对空间信息传输系统中的干扰威胁和安...
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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于SVM的骨质疏松识别算法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f261be701b7c807340561ddd2904f014ce41921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae681ec15892d9ea0dd9ffdca672c038b5b91f1c202a1480755831bbaa55147064db465186e34aa5cd9?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png
* 作者：方骁然，应忍冬，梁伟，赵雅洁（上海交通大学电子工程系；上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院）
* 出处：信息技术 2014 第11期 P39-41，45  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：模式分类；骨质疏松；支持向量机
* 摘要：文中讨论了基于模式分类的算法,通过常规的体检参数对骨质疏松情况进行预测和识别。由于常规体检参数和骨质疏松诊断结果之间的线性相关度小、参数方差大等问题,基于线性分类边界模型得到的分类...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100224369215&pkey=86156791&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694800bb689f082c504847844a169c185b5ef6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100224369215&pkey=86156791&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694800bb689f082c504847844a169c185b5ef6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100224369215&pkey=86156791&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694800bb689f082c504847844a169c185b5ef6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100224369215&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694800bb689f082c504847844a169c185b5ef9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[满足多重分类误差的Gensini参数识别分类算法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26278499ff24f5a67a3c8b4e2296c27c401921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6c1a6090bef3391aefe3c10629aa4bc3554518a400513504c7ca4e1fe82883b5a4db4bee08721a039?&apistrclassfy=0_16_4" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png
* 作者：方骁然，应忍冬，梁伟，赵雅洁（上海交通大学电子工程系；上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院老年科）
* 出处：信息技术 2014 第12期 P1-3，8  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：Gensini参数；分类；体检数据
* 摘要：文中研究基于常规体检数据对体检者的Gensini参数范围进行分类的方法,区分体检者分别在Gensini参数3个区间中的一个。由于判定分类性能需要考虑各个类别的漏识别率、误识别率指标...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100225817514&pkey=90776527&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f56c209b09a1293f88e1cac314559fa36ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_16_4" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100225817514&pkey=90776527&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f56c209b09a1293f88e1cac314559fa36ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_16_4" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100225817514&pkey=90776527&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f56c209b09a1293f88e1cac314559fa36ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2014&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_16_4" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100225817514&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480f56c209b09a1293f88e1cac314559fa39bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_16_4" \t "_blank)

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[](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/s?mags=6b5c39b3dd84352ba70fb2ad04316056)

* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于协方差的正交频分复用系统抗干扰算法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2640032dd86432adb7974188a07fbde01b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae65e57929203b88d278c6c092043659ebd8c5190dde5757f44f92c142b29e689bc390cf96786becd7d?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ei.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ca.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png
* 作者：应忍冬，徐国治（上海交通大学电子工程系；上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：上海交通大学学报 2008 第42卷 第2期 P295-298  [1008-7095](tel:1008-7095)
* 关键词：抗干扰；正交频分复用系统；自协方差
* 摘要：提出了基于自协方差函数的单发射多接收(SIMO)正交频分复用系统(OFDM)抗干扰算法。该算法利用接收信号的协方差矩阵寻找阻塞干扰信号的滤波器，算法对干扰和载波频率误差不敏感，可用...
* 获得途径： [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100185324762&pkey=59145372&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694807adb0fae9dd49ed7548b90520a6adc3d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004996&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100185324762&pkey=59145372&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694807adb0fae9dd49ed7548b90520a6adc3d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004996&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100185324762&pkey=59145372&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694807adb0fae9dd49ed7548b90520a6adc3d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=2&isjx=&magid=320910004996&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100185324762&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694807adb0fae9dd49ed7548b90520a6adc3d9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004996&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于相关函数的空时块编码系统的信道估计](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26610f787c5d8c5fdb894698bf715e32b11921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae608748b85af8c7afedc0f214339f21f1d93deba4ba1b44829feeccebe7a509a66165287eb28594612?" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ei.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(5)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26610f787c5d8c5fdb894698bf715e32b11921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae608748b85af8c7afedc0f214339f21f1d93deba4ba1b44829feeccebe7a509a66165287eb28594612" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：应忍冬，徐国治（上海交通大学电信学院　　上海；上海交通大学电信学院）
* 出处：通信学报 2007 第28卷 第11期 P81-85  1000-436X
* 关键词：信道估计；空时块编码；相关函数
* 摘要：提出了空时块编码(STBC)系统中基于相关函数的信道估计的方法。当输入符号向量的各个元素互不相关时,接收信号的相关函数有特定的结构,信道矩阵可以从接收信号的相关矩阵的特征向量中得到...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100156911641&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=20650115a81&d=7f54d8e847769480d7fcac2a24de76e4263577d11aa6c9ef450b21d958780b8bd6b3a1586984a49309bd90000dd11fd7e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910032361&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16)文章下载](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100156911641&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=20650115a81&d=7f54d8e847769480d7fcac2a24de76e4263577d11aa6c9ef450b21d958780b8bd6b3a1586984a49309bd90000dd11fd7e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910032361&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100156911641&pkey=35671454&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20650115a81&d=7f54d8e847769480d7fcac2a24de76e4263577d11aa6c9ef450b21d958780b8bd6b3a1586984a49309bd90000dd11fd7e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11fc67df03e34dcb0575286947515c677f0ddffa9cc28cc7e798e5bd3f167d72670&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910032361&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100156911641&pkey=35671454&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20650115a81&d=7f54d8e847769480d7fcac2a24de76e4263577d11aa6c9ef450b21d958780b8bd6b3a1586984a49309bd90000dd11fd7e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910032361&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100156911641&pkey=35671454&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20650115a81&d=7f54d8e847769480d7fcac2a24de76e4263577d11aa6c9ef450b21d958780b8bd6b3a1586984a49309bd90000dd11fd7e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910032361&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)
* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[GPS／51L斗双模导航接收机捕获器硬件设计与优化](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2671352a8a5a8420ed0ab93c59a760931e1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae61ec23acccffd4c52dff4a5ec80a1e6bcae005d3bbb156293200904ec9475658b3d7b29c842125276?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png [引证(10)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2671352a8a5a8420ed0ab93c59a760931e1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae61ec23acccffd4c52dff4a5ec80a1e6bcae005d3bbb156293200904ec9475658b3d7b29c842125276" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：费威，应忍冬，刘佩林
* 出处：信息技术 2013 第37卷 第6期 P4-7  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：GPS；北斗；捕获；硬件；并行度
* 摘要：基于多普勒频移并行搜索捕获算法，设计了应用于GPs／北斗双模导航接收机的捕获电路。该设计以时分复用的方式捕获GPS和北斗信号来降低硬件面积。文中详细分析了GPs／北斗双模相关器模块...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100212434043&pkey=80579858&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948003e7f1eba65d8fdad38a6284db23bfba6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100212434043&pkey=80579858&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948003e7f1eba65d8fdad38a6284db23bfba6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100212434043&pkey=80579858&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948003e7f1eba65d8fdad38a6284db23bfba6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100212434043&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e84776948003e7f1eba65d8fdad38a6284db23bfba9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于函数逼近方法的BOC信号跟踪策略研究](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264e380899ab87c4a5c6705bcc6f2c0a2a1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6ec7271119040f71a80beeec948f2cc44823e1ca9e705275c89371ceccbd65a2afd49bb247b96fcd0?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png [引证(1)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264e380899ab87c4a5c6705bcc6f2c0a2a1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6ec7271119040f71a80beeec948f2cc44823e1ca9e705275c89371ceccbd65a2afd49bb247b96fcd0" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：孙泰然，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院）
* 出处：信息技术 2012 第5期 P72-76  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：全球定位系统；二进制偏移调制；无模糊裂谱跟踪；互相关伪峰消除；最佳平方逼近
* 摘要：通过分析二进制偏移调制的裂谱性能与其自相关的伪峰特性,根据二进制偏移调制(BOC)信号跟踪同步中存在的模糊问题。提出一种利用变间隔的自互相关值来消除伪峰的方法。该方法考虑了通道数量...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202116973&pkey=1494901&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428a32a2b5d0e02d93d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202116973&pkey=1494901&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428a32a2b5d0e02d93d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202116973&pkey=1494901&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428a32a2b5d0e02d93d6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100202116973&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428a32a2b5d0e02d93d9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[远程USB主机的解决方案与实现](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26fd0c95238465cbedc6bb9c578500aa7f1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae641ac99055352cc204cc9f51b001c7a70d07996208d744919b36babd330d31ca13c5621712229ada1?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ei.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ca.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(2)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26fd0c95238465cbedc6bb9c578500aa7f1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae641ac99055352cc204cc9f51b001c7a70d07996208d744919b36babd330d31ca13c5621712229ada1" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：王方元，徐国治，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子工程系　　上海）
* 出处：上海交通大学学报 2007 第41卷 第7期 P1176-1180  [1008-7095](tel:1008-7095)
* 关键词：通用串行总线；Windows驱动模型；因特网；远程
* 摘要：为了克服通用串行总线(USB)的硬件结构对其传输距离作出的限制,基于Windows的USB系统软件结构,在分析了USB规范的基础上,提出了远程USB系统的架构和软件组成,使得其能够...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100152764212&pkey=31912943&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20575842a1176&d=7f54d8e847769480b365014271f0f48857730d308eea9ece450b21d958780b8be0578833e54826fb19545bc9f8b36abfebe355f774ca478f76bcb8668cd5a7bd67905d9321c921618c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004996&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100152764212&pkey=31912943&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20575842a1176&d=7f54d8e847769480b365014271f0f48857730d308eea9ece450b21d958780b8be0578833e54826fb19545bc9f8b36abfebe355f774ca478f76bcb8668cd5a7bd5ba07226e853573b2c4f4fb12cf1f3e1d1720eb9b792954850461b756e8296fe&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004996&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100152764212&pkey=31912943&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20575842a1176&d=7f54d8e847769480b365014271f0f48857730d308eea9ece450b21d958780b8be0578833e54826fb19545bc9f8b36abfebe355f774ca478f76bcb8668cd5a7bd5ba07226e853573b2c4f4fb12cf1f3e1d1720eb9b792954850461b756e8296fe&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004996&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100152764212&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480b365014271f0f48857730d308eea9ece9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004996&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于片上网络众核系统容错技术研究](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f266b7ff3dcc1172737d7d5e3eea6c4c4971921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae656a9fbe0fbf11366509260734b8ec470f19923984c7d6034a2b5cda5b7b9fb9cbbb27a9fa66d2f20?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png
* 作者：陈鹰翔，应忍冬，朱新忠，李超，刘佩林（上海交通大学导航与位置服务重点实验室；上海航天计算机技术研究所）
* 出处：信息技术 2013 第12期 P1-5，10  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：众核系统；片上网络；容错技术
* 摘要：基于片上网络的众核系统已经广泛应用在各个领域之中。用户对系统性能和系统可靠性的需求越来越高。文中对众核系统和片上网络容错技术基础进行介绍,针对众核系统软错误和硬错误分析现有的几种典...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100217934802&pkey=7602108&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694802f2d57b6b8255c2faa3aca3d164ac42a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100217934802&pkey=7602108&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694802f2d57b6b8255c2faa3aca3d164ac42a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100217934802&pkey=7602108&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694802f2d57b6b8255c2faa3aca3d164ac42a6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2013&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100217934802&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694802f2d57b6b8255c2faa3aca3d164ac42a9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[GPS数字中频信号软件模拟器设计与实现](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264e380899ab87c4a53b0b2386407258981921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae60ee553bea973cad6a2c802e1484d9f5a3b5c51fbe3ba2234c7449f7ea206e3b3955c7e0576b01040?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png [引证(4)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264e380899ab87c4a53b0b2386407258981921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae60ee553bea973cad6a2c802e1484d9f5a3b5c51fbe3ba2234c7449f7ea206e3b3955c7e0576b01040" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：廖梦新，刘佩林，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院）
* 出处：信息技术 2012 第5期 P47-51，54  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：GPS；信号模拟；传播时间逆推；高可配置性
* 摘要：给出可配置高速GPS数字中频信号模拟软件的设计方案,该信号模拟器基于x86平台实现,模拟卫星端信号生成、信道传播模型和接收端的混频、采样过程,生成GPS L1数字中频信号,可以作为...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202116970&pkey=1494923&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428bce78ff3ed174b546ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202116970&pkey=1494923&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428bce78ff3ed174b546ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202116970&pkey=1494923&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428bce78ff3ed174b546ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100202116970&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428bce78ff3ed174b549bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[非理想∑-△调制器在SIMULINK下的行为级建模](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f262c61456263c5f381764eb3bce8c052aa1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6837335275aef58f270529886b97dba16ca52de92d7ab74b6617c3c76eb8af34f6cf9c0d12dceeb34?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png [引证(1)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f262c61456263c5f381764eb3bce8c052aa1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6837335275aef58f270529886b97dba16ca52de92d7ab74b6617c3c76eb8af34f6cf9c0d12dceeb34" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：林斌，应忍冬，刘佩林（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院电子工程系　　上海　　（200240））
* 出处：信息技术 2012 第3期 P72-76  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：Σ-△；开关电容；非理想；SIMULINK；多级噪声整形
* 摘要：根据数模混合电路各种实际非理想因素的影响,建立了一系列实现不同Σ-△数模转换调制器SIMULINK时域行为级非理想效果模型.和经典级联结构仿真模型相比,文中给出的模型加入了多级噪声...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202078154&pkey=2652357&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f4b00f927a835a21f01d7d4c23c3cc3e6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202078154&pkey=2652357&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f4b00f927a835a21f01d7d4c23c3cc3e6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202078154&pkey=2652357&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f4b00f927a835a21f01d7d4c23c3cc3e6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100202078154&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480f4b00f927a835a21f01d7d4c23c3cc3e9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[支持多核架构的微内核操作系统设计](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e99b3ce0fbf7be2dd6784b481544343c1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6abfe2d2a5365f40c46a5bec1e7ac6ee01690aa222207f511cb2158f8d886d55069378a97a10d7507?" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(13)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e99b3ce0fbf7be2dd6784b481544343c1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6abfe2d2a5365f40c46a5bec1e7ac6ee01690aa222207f511cb2158f8d886d55069378a97a10d7507" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：张荫芾，应忍冬，周玲玲（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院）
* 出处：计算机工程 2009 第3期 P249-251  [1000-3428](tel:1000-3428)
* 关键词：微内核；多核架构；操作系统；嵌入式系统
* 摘要：针对多核架构开始在嵌入式领域普及的趋势,设计一个基于多核处理器架构的微内核操作系统,描述系统中内存管理、线程调度、锁和中断、线程间通信以及应用程序等各部分的设计方案。该设计充分利用...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100181355769&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048023f7749a1886a35946ec0a30831d66ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2009&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17)文章下载](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100181355769&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048023f7749a1886a35946ec0a30831d66ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2009&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100181355769&pkey=55310260&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048023f7749a1886a35946ec0a30831d66ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2009&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100181355769&pkey=55310260&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048023f7749a1886a35946ec0a30831d66ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2009&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100181355769&pkey=55310260&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048023f7749a1886a35946ec0a30831d66ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910008237&date=2009&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[导航SoC验证平台数据传输与信息存取技术](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264e380899ab87c4a56ff528de5818b16b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae68cd4067c365f88521bd4d9498866ede6cb4394983415eb7a68aac4dc387c41b646b44b1bc4eaf0d4?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png
* 作者：陈默扬，应忍冬，郁文贤（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院）
* 出处：信息技术 2012 第5期 P97-101，105  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：导航SoC；关系数据库；验证
* 摘要：导航SoC的验证依赖于大批量中频数据的测试以及输出信息的统计分析,海量数据的高效传输和处理成为难点之一。文中研究导航SoC验证平台的运行同步、中频数据实时传输以及调试信息存取技术,...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202117097&pkey=1489465&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428e30ad7340263375c6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202117097&pkey=1489465&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428e30ad7340263375c6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202117097&pkey=1489465&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428e30ad7340263375c6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100202117097&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694809a9f32fa923a5428e30ad7340263375c9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[嵌入式音频处理器中DMA控制器的设计](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f260a0f73ba05017e4f74981390ac3a40c81921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae64218ae882b4adeeb4d9d01dab74e82c7ac6d9bccc7930f6387ef1e9fed5d380d7a98296489021e12?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)**/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png
* 作者：王俊，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：信息技术 2011 第3期 P42-46  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：DMA；控制器；AHB
* 摘要：高性能的DMA控制器是音视频等多媒体处理器的重要组成部分。通过分析DMA控制器在嵌入式音频处理HiPAP中担负的数据传输任务及数据特点,设计了面向AMBA AHB总线的双通道高性能...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100194137790&pkey=66650066&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e2712f5b2076e98628c1252bc0d3de8b6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2011&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100194137790&pkey=66650066&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e2712f5b2076e98628c1252bc0d3de8b6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2011&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100194137790&pkey=66650066&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480e2712f5b2076e98628c1252bc0d3de8b6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2011&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100194137790&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480e2712f5b2076e98628c1252bc0d3de8b9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于用户态JVM的安全驱动模型的设计与实现](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26990448d334801dd1e59cc0f132dc95211921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae62bba7e017cc2c4e2fc49cc629ab06f6975ef5b4b7abb5a6cf309bda5a36eb1b6132ed844903a6541?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(2)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26990448d334801dd1e59cc0f132dc95211921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae62bba7e017cc2c4e2fc49cc629ab06f6975ef5b4b7abb5a6cf309bda5a36eb1b6132ed844903a6541" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：殷一鸣，周玲玲，应忍冬，戈弋（上海交通大学电子工程系；IBM中国研究院）
* 出处：计算机科学 2008 第2期 P277-281  1002-137X
* 关键词：操作系统；稳定性；驱动程序；错误隔离
* 摘要：设备驱动等内核扩展模块被认为是造成操作系统不稳定的主要原因,而目前对操作系统稳定性的研究也主要集中在研究如何将其与内核的主体部分分离.本文结合现有的研究成果,提出了利用用户态的Ja...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100159038738&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=76&ssid=20661239a277&d=7f54d8e847769480d1c54a0e3e6862c52da0459b0e0c907c450b21d958780b8b74a637173f5fce049f6220a112d27910aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc133de9af01ba9de98c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910001873&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17)OA资源](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100159038738&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=76&ssid=20661239a277&d=7f54d8e847769480d1c54a0e3e6862c52da0459b0e0c907c450b21d958780b8b74a637173f5fce049f6220a112d27910aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc133de9af01ba9de98c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910001873&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100159038738&pkey=36829251&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20661239a277&d=7f54d8e847769480d1c54a0e3e6862c52da0459b0e0c907c450b21d958780b8b74a637173f5fce049f6220a112d27910aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc81dd308257ba78cb66f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910001873&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100159038738&pkey=36829251&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20661239a277&d=7f54d8e847769480d1c54a0e3e6862c52da0459b0e0c907c450b21d958780b8b74a637173f5fce049f6220a112d27910aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910001873&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100159038738&pkey=36829251&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20661239a277&d=7f54d8e847769480d1c54a0e3e6862c52da0459b0e0c907c450b21d958780b8b74a637173f5fce049f6220a112d27910aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910001873&date=2008&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100159038738&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480d1c54a0e3e6862c52da0459b0e0c907c9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910001873&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于J2ME技术的嵌入式系统的应用开发](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26cf410c256e2293a7b41658dd617e89901921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6c9f8d0f5b8b63dd913f9c3023b9491106f9c4f8c824f5288f4e0223135dc3d90a54485f9306f9386?" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ei.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(53)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26cf410c256e2293a7b41658dd617e89901921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6c9f8d0f5b8b63dd913f9c3023b9491106f9c4f8c824f5288f4e0223135dc3d90a54485f9306f9386" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：王东民，应忍冬，徐国治（上海交通大学电子工程系　　上海；上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：计算机工程 2003 第29卷 第9期 P189-192  [1000-3428](tel:1000-3428)
* 关键词：J2ME；CLDC；MIDP；字典
* 摘要：J2ME(Java 2 Micro Edition)是一种把Java语言应用于嵌入式系统的软件开发模式。该文首先介绍J2ME体系结构和各模块的特点。接着以一个应用——“英汉字典”为...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100114196140&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=20383610a189&d=7f54d8e847769480225d2873ce431c20c0c816b2b0e53efb450b21d958780b8bf71a7afaf7c653320c66ea4cc78b10a4aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17)文章下载](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100114196140&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=20383610a189&d=7f54d8e847769480225d2873ce431c20c0c816b2b0e53efb450b21d958780b8bf71a7afaf7c653320c66ea4cc78b10a4aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100114196140&pkey=16179820&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20383610a189&d=7f54d8e847769480225d2873ce431c20c0c816b2b0e53efb450b21d958780b8bf71a7afaf7c653320c66ea4cc78b10a4aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc81dd308257ba78cb66f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100114196140&pkey=16179820&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20383610a189&d=7f54d8e847769480225d2873ce431c20c0c816b2b0e53efb450b21d958780b8bf71a7afaf7c653320c66ea4cc78b10a4aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910008237&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100114196140&pkey=16179820&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20383610a189&d=7f54d8e847769480225d2873ce431c20c0c816b2b0e53efb450b21d958780b8bf71a7afaf7c653320c66ea4cc78b10a4aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910008237&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于决策树的语音与乐音信号分类算法](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f266032b78f2f425bb7ffdc7197a845dd5d1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae69859d1f681295e386ed7cdcb7ca86dcef6b4f3d5e4c3622dcf3a7c113042488fc4265b297b246dcc?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)**
* 作者：伍小二，应忍冬，刘佩林（上海交通大学 电子信息与电气工程学院 电子工程系）
* 出处：电声技术 2012 第4期 P38-41  [1002-8684](tel:1002-8684)
* 关键词：语音与乐音分类；频谱幅度；频谱分布；决策树
* 摘要：提出一种基于决策的语音与乐音信号的分类算法，通过提取输入信号的幅度信息、频谱分布特征信息用于信号的分类的特征参数，再利用决策树中的ID3算法进行分类，并对分类结果进行后期调整，进一...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202337278&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f2081f5734a186010bf11d1ca03dcb556ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa863e4a732f6a1cdccd9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910039933&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_16)超星期刊](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202337278&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f2081f5734a186010bf11d1ca03dcb556ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa863e4a732f6a1cdccd9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910039933&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202337278&pkey=72970445&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f2081f5734a186010bf11d1ca03dcb556ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910039933&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202337278&pkey=72970445&datatype=1&sid=2&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f2081f5734a186010bf11d1ca03dcb556ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910039933&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100202337278&pkey=72970445&datatype=1&sid=2&ssid=&d=7f54d8e847769480f2081f5734a186010bf11d1ca03dcb556ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910039933&date=2012&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100202337278&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480f2081f5734a186010bf11d1ca03dcb559bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910039933&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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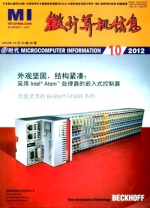
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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[移动声源运动轨迹测定方法研究](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2688ccf51b209ec2d3912d8cb49fe4aa981921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6a4a1675e9007bb79d7d2dbdf20b1f63593931940117f324f20ed9e3f9f47f595e7c19b4d6bec7cad?&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png [引证(2)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2688ccf51b209ec2d3912d8cb49fe4aa981921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6a4a1675e9007bb79d7d2dbdf20b1f63593931940117f324f20ed9e3f9f47f595e7c19b4d6bec7cad" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：曹虎林，邓瑞，应忍冬，周玲玲（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院）
* 出处：信息技术 2011 第5期 P45-48  [1009-2552](tel:1009-2552)
* 关键词：移动声源定位；时间窗模型；相位差测量
* 摘要：建立了测定移动声源运动轨迹的时间窗测定模型,给出了当声源信号为单一频率正弦信号时的声源运动轨迹计算方法,并利用MATLAB对时间窗测定模型进行仿真,仿真结果显示该模型可以很好的测定...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100194909463&pkey=67421738&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694808549719413b68399a2c84926e2cfa5a76ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2011&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100194909463&pkey=67421738&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694808549719413b68399a2c84926e2cfa5a76ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910004893&date=2011&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100194909463&pkey=67421738&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e8477694808549719413b68399a2c84926e2cfa5a76ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910004893&date=2011&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100194909463&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694808549719413b68399a2c84926e2cfa5a79bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910004893&apistrclassfy=0_18_16" \t "_blank)

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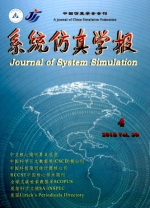
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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[一种多核动态可重配置处理器设计](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26c44433e5c2f7af12ea8c8feaffe9227f1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae68d22e1feb18c686de4413e9f6bfbef2a7cc8bce6bf9be95700551dca1a93c53a34a6cd918c3fb595?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(1)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26c44433e5c2f7af12ea8c8feaffe9227f1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae68d22e1feb18c686de4413e9f6bfbef2a7cc8bce6bf9be95700551dca1a93c53a34a6cd918c3fb595" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：宋佳，徐国治，应忍冬（上海交通大学电子信息与电气工程学院）
* 出处：微计算机信息杂志 2007 第23卷 第29期 P161-163  [1008-0570](tel:1008-0570)
* 关键词：可重配置；可重构；多核；处理器
* 摘要：动态可重配置技术因其所具有的高性能,低功耗和高度灵活性等特点,已经成为研究的热点。本文从动态可重配置处理器技术的基本概念,产生背景,实现方案分类等方面进行了介绍。提出了一种多核动态...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100164534840&pkey=41464706&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048b8473c3b023555d6f4f8204fedbd8c6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d3f699cbc6856caa8182c9e5ebe0bc94e81a3d07f3fd21fb651365e399522023c&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910033472&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100164534840&pkey=41464706&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048b8473c3b023555d6f4f8204fedbd8c6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910033472&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100164534840&pkey=41464706&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=&d=7f54d8e84776948048b8473c3b023555d6f4f8204fedbd8c6ff5487c59260134e8e21d61b9938a007cc4c604baa8308d37758004a68183ef7a4dc528799a3fa4d9f819383ebd4badb439ebb74adaa05b&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910033472&date=2007&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100164534840&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e84776948048b8473c3b023555d6f4f8204fedbd8c9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910033472&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于随机回报网的机群系统可用性建模及仿真](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264d5523b0e9bc02ca5333a6c19dd07ab91921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae687568323da59585206d8b1bf8efcf164ed078e540f58469444352bb54befb284e06bdb0abcc8c88e?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ei.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(12)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f264d5523b0e9bc02ca5333a6c19dd07ab91921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae687568323da59585206d8b1bf8efcf164ed078e540f58469444352bb54befb284e06bdb0abcc8c88e" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：范新媛，徐国治，应忍冬，蒋乐天（上海交通大学电子工程系　　上海；上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：系统仿真学报 2004 第16卷 第8期 P1655-1658  1004-731X
* 关键词：机群系统；分配器/服务器；随机回报网；可用性
* 摘要：随机回报网作为随机Petri网的一个分枝,在多个方面扩展了模型的描述功能,提高了建模效率和分析能力。采用随机回报网对机群系统进行建模和分析,综合考虑了机群前端的分配器和后端的服务器...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100144944024&pkey=23724085&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=28808519a1655&d=7f54d8e847769480822df1f57bbef511673b4953d885e186450b21d958780b8b9e6f66e56f609f6b53912c65db91fc38ebe355f774ca478f76bcb8668cd5a7bd67905d9321c921618c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910018210&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100144944024&pkey=23724085&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=28808519a1655&d=7f54d8e847769480822df1f57bbef511673b4953d885e186450b21d958780b8b9e6f66e56f609f6b53912c65db91fc38ebe355f774ca478f76bcb8668cd5a7bd5ba07226e853573b2c4f4fb12cf1f3e1d1720eb9b792954850461b756e8296fe&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910018210&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100144944024&pkey=23724085&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=28808519a1655&d=7f54d8e847769480822df1f57bbef511673b4953d885e186450b21d958780b8b9e6f66e56f609f6b53912c65db91fc38ebe355f774ca478f76bcb8668cd5a7bd5ba07226e853573b2c4f4fb12cf1f3e1d1720eb9b792954850461b756e8296fe&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910018210&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100144944024&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480822df1f57bbef511673b4953d885e1869bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910018210&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)
* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[随机Petri网在系统可用性分析中的应用](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e7c177de40db6f6f4f9ac1f57fa98a741921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6589858b4a76750a4089f1efe03e53a863e5f2f2e4ab1a9a6c2d3ed7ecaa7df0ad8b5e14061593d16?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)**/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(42)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f26e7c177de40db6f6f4f9ac1f57fa98a741921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6589858b4a76750a4089f1efe03e53a863e5f2f2e4ab1a9a6c2d3ed7ecaa7df0ad8b5e14061593d16" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：蒋乐天，徐国治，应忍冬，张昊（上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：系统仿真学报 2002 第14卷 第6期 P796-799  1004-731X
* 关键词：Petri网；可用性；冗余备份系统
* 摘要：Petri网自1962年提出以来,倍受工业界和学术界的广泛关注.经过几十年的时间,Petri网的理论不断的完善,Petri网在各行各业中不断的被应用.本文主要讨论了Petri网在系...
* 获得途径： [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003361592&pkey=2759661&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20219915a796&d=7f54d8e847769480762dcb00acb5ce872e9ae69b3446e8f7450b21d958780b8b5a8668bd353348191428dbc317f81898aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc81dd308257ba78cb66f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910018210&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003361592&pkey=2759661&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20219915a796&d=7f54d8e847769480762dcb00acb5ce872e9ae69b3446e8f7450b21d958780b8b5a8668bd353348191428dbc317f81898aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910018210&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003361592&pkey=2759661&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20219915a796&d=7f54d8e847769480762dcb00acb5ce872e9ae69b3446e8f7450b21d958780b8b5a8668bd353348191428dbc317f81898aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910018210&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100003361592&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480762dcb00acb5ce872e9ae69b3446e8f79bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910018210&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[PLD在嵌入式系统的应用](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f2603b4d6b6ec64e5fe64484e8b6922a34b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6ca688b0f7ee238b4a67c6c8539eae0580fadc7590a17e327bdb0f85bb1b06623b72ca2de47afaad9?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png
* 作者：伍敏，应忍冬，周玲玲，徐国治（上海交通大学电子工程系　　上海）
* 出处：计算机工程与应用 2004 第11期 P108-110  [1002-8331](tel:1002-8331)
* 关键词：嵌入式系统；可编程器件(PLD)；硬件描述语言
* 摘要：针对当前PLD(Programmable Logic Device)的飞速发展和嵌入式系统应用的不断扩大,该文介绍了PLD在嵌入式系统的应用以及"CPU+PLD"构架的嵌入式系统的...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100153000784&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=28803304a108&d=7f54d8e8477694800faef8cb7900dde92b5de33c98d7a952450b21d958780b8b2399ad3934ca75f068dc6d1e588db2ecaa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc3f04a327062b6c908c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910024402&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_17)超星期刊](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100153000784&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=28803304a108&d=7f54d8e8477694800faef8cb7900dde92b5de33c98d7a952450b21d958780b8b2399ad3934ca75f068dc6d1e588db2ecaa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc3f04a327062b6c908c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910024402&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100153000784&pkey=32177434&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=28803304a108&d=7f54d8e8477694800faef8cb7900dde92b5de33c98d7a952450b21d958780b8b2399ad3934ca75f068dc6d1e588db2ecaa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc81dd308257ba78cb66f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910024402&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100153000784&pkey=32177434&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=28803304a108&d=7f54d8e8477694800faef8cb7900dde92b5de33c98d7a952450b21d958780b8b2399ad3934ca75f068dc6d1e588db2ecaa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910024402&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100153000784&pkey=32177434&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=28803304a108&d=7f54d8e8477694800faef8cb7900dde92b5de33c98d7a952450b21d958780b8b2399ad3934ca75f068dc6d1e588db2ecaa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910024402&date=2004&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100153000784&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694800faef8cb7900dde92b5de33c98d7a9529bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910024402&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

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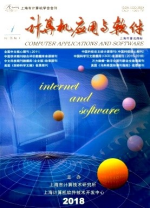
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* 作者：蒋乐天，徐国治，应忍冬，张昊（蒋乐天（上海交通大学电子工程系,上海,200030）　）
* 出处：电讯技术 2002 第4期 P121-127  1001-893X
* 关键词：可靠性；可用性；建模方法
* 摘要：随着科学技术的发展和社会的进步 ,系统可靠性和可用性分析成为一个越来越重要的研究领域。本文从可靠性的起源和发展出发进行论述 ,重点介绍了描述系统可靠性的参数以及两类系统可靠性和可用...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003083544&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=20274762a121&d=7f54d8e847769480ac9d0e8657a7942d4f839c25fd3ad54d450b21d958780b8ba6249195495b4cb6a0f632e064948987aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc3f04a327062b6c908c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910031290&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_6)超星期刊](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003083544&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=20274762a121&d=7f54d8e847769480ac9d0e8657a7942d4f839c25fd3ad54d450b21d958780b8ba6249195495b4cb6a0f632e064948987aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc3f04a327062b6c908c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910031290&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_6" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003083544&pkey=2528748&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20274762a121&d=7f54d8e847769480ac9d0e8657a7942d4f839c25fd3ad54d450b21d958780b8ba6249195495b4cb6a0f632e064948987aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92cc81dd308257ba78cb66f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910031290&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_6" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003083544&pkey=2528748&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20274762a121&d=7f54d8e847769480ac9d0e8657a7942d4f839c25fd3ad54d450b21d958780b8ba6249195495b4cb6a0f632e064948987aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910031290&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_6" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100003083544&pkey=2528748&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20274762a121&d=7f54d8e847769480ac9d0e8657a7942d4f839c25fd3ad54d450b21d958780b8ba6249195495b4cb6a0f632e064948987aa7389c8daa2240c9e0ed3fee48e92ccb4c975f0f3f56eb88c4adc220ac429ef08b003d2947137e8ff0f5e2181f59677&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910031290&date=2002&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_6" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100003083544&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e847769480ac9d0e8657a7942d4f839c25fd3ad54d9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910031290&apistrclassfy=0_18_6" \t "_blank)

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* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[虹膜纹理编码身份识别技术](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f265ca9608699abe6e34f203379595fd2321921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6c808c250d5da6ad02b13c9f9e68e25ea0ec865e69f01ba1ce2b7875434ae5484ae11b8f74696f7ed?" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/tong.png [引证(4)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f265ca9608699abe6e34f203379595fd2321921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6c808c250d5da6ad02b13c9f9e68e25ea0ec865e69f01ba1ce2b7875434ae5484ae11b8f74696f7ed" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：应忍冬，徐国治（上海交通大学电子工程系；上海交通大学电子工程系）
* 出处：计算机应用与软件 2001 第18卷 第6期 P1-4，10  1000-386X
* 关键词：虹膜；纹理编码；小波变换；检索
* 摘要：利用人眼特征进行身份识别的技术作为新兴的身份鉴定方法已开始用于网络交易、银行、海关等机构,本文就人眼身份识别的关键技术——虹膜纹理编码进行了讨论。作者通过分析影响识别性能的几个关键...
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* 作者：蒋乐天，徐国治，应忍冬，张昊，HAN James J（上海交通大学电子工程系　　上海；Motorola全球软件中心）
* 出处：电路与系统学报 2004 第9卷 第1期 P122-125  [1007-0249](tel:1007-0249)
* 关键词：Markov模型；简化方法；误差界限
* 摘要：Markov模型是电子产品系统可靠性分析中最常使用的方法。但在应用Markov模型的时候一个主要的问题是它的巨大的状态数,使得它对复杂系统的建模和分析变得非常困难。本文提出了一种新...
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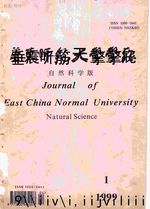
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[](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/s?mags=6b5c39b3dd84352bb6d7d4e852a984ee)

* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[基于StrongARM的高级掌上电脑系统设计](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f261f00d6cca46f3b98c84cc4ffe062a59b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6536f7d4adbd81cbbea05d07234349e743fc293e209a046f9a1801f7fccd3fdf879b5b5be572b219e?&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png [引证(1)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f261f00d6cca46f3b98c84cc4ffe062a59b1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae6536f7d4adbd81cbbea05d07234349e743fc293e209a046f9a1801f7fccd3fdf879b5b5be572b219e" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：张建臣，应忍冬，徐国治（上海交通大学；上海交通大学）
* 出处：计算机应用与软件 2003 第3期 P11-12，55  1000-386X
* 关键词：掌上电脑；StrongARM；PDA
* 摘要：文介绍基于StrongARM1110芯片的掌上电脑系统原型机的设计。针对掌上电脑系统低功耗、小体积及便于测试等要求,分析了系统各模块的设计方法及模块之间的互联,并给出了基于该系统的...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100001512674&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=20380570a11&d=7f54d8e8477694808552e9cf943bfebb6d6d81abb7551efa450b21d958780b8b0c81328a4a30f08e8e867bf5ac27649ae17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11fa96a59409c77d13066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910009391&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_17)超星期刊](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100001512674&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=43&ssid=20380570a11&d=7f54d8e8477694808552e9cf943bfebb6d6d81abb7551efa450b21d958780b8b0c81328a4a30f08e8e867bf5ac27649ae17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11fa96a59409c77d13066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910009391&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=161&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100001512674&pkey=1270333&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20380570a11&d=7f54d8e8477694808552e9cf943bfebb6d6d81abb7551efa450b21d958780b8b0c81328a4a30f08e8e867bf5ac27649ae17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11fc67df03e34dcb0575286947515c677f0ddffa9cc28cc7e798e5bd3f167d72670&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910009391&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100001512674&pkey=1270333&datatype=1&sid=2&ssid=20380570a11&d=7f54d8e8477694808552e9cf943bfebb6d6d81abb7551efa450b21d958780b8b0c81328a4a30f08e8e867bf5ac27649ae17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f7c69250ca5f0da175286947515c677f0ddffa9cc28cc7e798e5bd3f167d72670&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910009391&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100001512674&pkey=1270333&datatype=1&sid=2&ssid=20380570a11&d=7f54d8e8477694808552e9cf943bfebb6d6d81abb7551efa450b21d958780b8b0c81328a4a30f08e8e867bf5ac27649ae17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f7c69250ca5f0da175286947515c677f0ddffa9cc28cc7e798e5bd3f167d72670&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910009391&date=2003&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank) [文献传递](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/gofirst?dxid=100001512674&datatype=1&d=7f54d8e8477694808552e9cf943bfebb6d6d81abb7551efa9bd88274c6a0bf7b66b3b4756fe44d2066f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&magid=320910009391&apistrclassfy=0_18_17" \t "_blank)

窗体顶端

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[](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/s?mags=ea15bb11cfca2424852b8b93023dd12f)

* **[[期刊]](javascript:checkConTypes(0,1);)** **[海洋环境探测分析雷达远距离回波信号的谱处理](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f260fded6bb4edbcb5a6e3bf7f9271e0aaf1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae66610e075f5693daa3538cc4e49223245df6a20317cecc3bd5bc655fc57a64c0994de1147bc36a7f4?" \t "_blank)** /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/he.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/ca.png /private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/cscd.png [引证(1)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/detail_38502727e7500f260fded6bb4edbcb5a6e3bf7f9271e0aaf1921b0a3ea255101fc1cf1fbb4666ae66610e075f5693daa3538cc4e49223245df6a20317cecc3bd5bc655fc57a64c0994de1147bc36a7f4" \l "refdetail" \t "_blank" \o "引证)
* 作者：刘锦高，张春芽，王成发，应忍冬，殷杰羿（华东师范大学电子科学技术系）
* 出处：华东师范大学学报(自然科学版) 1999 第1期 P51-57  [1000-5641](tel:1000-5641)
* 关键词：SESARB；urg算法；奇异值分解；噪声补偿
* 摘要：利用海洋环境探测分析雷达提取海况参数的过程中，谱处理有着重要的意义。本文采用简洁的奇异值分解法进行定阶，并用一种新颖的噪声补偿措施来改进Ｂｕｒｇ算法。计算机仿真处理和实测数据处理均...
* 获得途径： [[/private/var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/10D781CE-9814-40DE-8CDA-D62F8076BF5D/tmp/WebArchiveCopyPasteTempFiles/pdf.png](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100000849774&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=20246263a51&d=7f54d8e8477694801cf8732cf19f1d4247d127740edad4cf450b21d958780b8b8b11750e7a124d6ac5fdd9772e76a559e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910010769&date=1999&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16,0_21_11)文章下载](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100000849774&pkey=0&datatype=1&sid=1&ssid=20246263a51&d=7f54d8e8477694801cf8732cf19f1d4247d127740edad4cf450b21d958780b8b8b11750e7a124d6ac5fdd9772e76a559e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=0&isjx=&magid=320910010769&date=1999&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16,0_21_11" \t "_blank) [维普](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100000849774&pkey=747965&datatype=1&sid=4&ssid=20246263a51&d=7f54d8e8477694801cf8732cf19f1d4247d127740edad4cf450b21d958780b8b8b11750e7a124d6ac5fdd9772e76a559e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11fc67df03e34dcb0575286947515c677f0ddffa9cc28cc7e798e5bd3f167d72670&sort=6&isjx=&magid=320910010769&date=1999&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16,0_21_11" \t "_blank) [CNKI(包库)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100000849774&pkey=747965&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20246263a51&d=7f54d8e8477694801cf8732cf19f1d4247d127740edad4cf450b21d958780b8b8b11750e7a124d6ac5fdd9772e76a559e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=5&isjx=&magid=320910010769&date=1999&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16,0_21_11" \t "_blank) [CNKI(镜像)](http://9.rm.cglhub.com/goread?aid=243&dxid=100000849774&pkey=747965&datatype=1&sid=24&ssid=20246263a51&d=7f54d8e8477694801cf8732cf19f1d4247d127740edad4cf450b21d958780b8b8b11750e7a124d6ac5fdd9772e76a559e17308bb4cfb11c2dad16d459f2fe11f2b5d1df7f60ae15766f2959cc8d1b6fe322f7747f0e9472d6d4e953261bb7236&sort=5&isjx=true&magid=320910010769&date=1999&title=&sqnum=&flid=0&apistrclassfy=0_18_16,0_21_11" \t "_blank)

第三部分arxiv英文论文

1. **[arXiv: 1808.03041](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.03041)[[pdf](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1808.03041),[其他](https://arxiv.org/format/1808.03041)] Cs。简历**

**大规模全局结构自运动的高效离群移除**

**作者:**[飞文](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Wen%2C+F),[余丹萍](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Zou%2C+D),[仁东](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Ying%2C+R),[小毛刘](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Liu%2C+P)

抽象: 该工作解决了大规模全局结构自运动中的异常值移除问题。在这种应用中, 全局异常值的去除对于缓解因特征点匹配步骤中的不匹配而导致的劣化非常有用。与现有的离群点去除方法不同, 我们利用多视图几何问题中的结构, 提出了一种减小尺寸的公式, 并在此基础上开发了两种方法。第一种方法认为凸松弛ℓ1最小化, 并通过一个线性规划 (LP) 解决, 而第二个近似地解决了理想ℓ0通过迭代再加权方法最小化。尺寸缩减导致新算法的显著加速。此外, 迭代再加权方法可以显著降低移除真正常值的可能性。现实的多视图重建实验表明, 与最先进的算法相比, 新算法的效率更高, 同时可以给出改进的解决方案。用于重现结果的 Matlab 代码在 textit {https://FWen/OUTLR. git} 中可用。更少

提交17 2018年8月;v1提交 9 2018年8月;最初宣布2018年8月。

评论:6 页

1. **[arXiv: 1506.05374](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.05374)    cs.IT**

**有效ℓ问基于接近算子的压缩传感最小化算法**

**作者:**[飞文](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Wen%2C+F),[袁杨](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Yang%2C+Y),[小毛刘](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Liu%2C+P),[仁东](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Ying%2C+R),[毅刘](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Liu%2C+Y)

抽象: 本文认为解决无约束ℓ问规范0≤问<1) 正则化最小二乘法 (ℓ问LS) 在压缩传感中恢复稀疏信号的问题。我们提出了两个高效的一阶算法, 通过结合非凸的接近算子ℓ问-范数函数分别用于快速迭代收缩/阈值 (太极拳) 和乘法器 (东盟国防部长扩大会议) 框架的替代方向方法。此外, 在解决非凸ℓ问-LS 问题, 在新算法中采用顺序最小化策略, 以获得更好的全局收敛性能。与大多数现有ℓ问最小化算法, 新算法解决了ℓ问-最小化问题而不平滑 (逼近)ℓ问规范.同时, 新算法在图像处理中经常遇到大规模的问题。研究表明, 所提出的算法是求解非凸的最快方法。ℓ问-最小化问题, 同时提供了在恢复稀疏信号和可压缩图像的性能与一些先进的算法相比。更少

提交14 2016年3月;v1提交 17 2015年6月;最初宣布2015年6月。

评论:本文由于收敛性分析中的一个重要误差而被作者撤回。

1. **[arXiv: 1407.3064](https://arxiv.org/abs/1407.3064)[[pdf](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1407.3064),[其他](https://arxiv.org/format/1407.3064)] cs.IT**

doi[10.1109/LSP 2014.2349904](https://doi.org/10.1109/LSP.2014.2349904)

**网格上的分布式压缩传感**

**作者:**[贞芪路](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Lu%2C+Z),[仁东](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Ying%2C+R), [Sumxin 江](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Jiang%2C+S),[小毛刘](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Liu%2C+P),[文县宇](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Yu%2C+W)

抽象: 这封信研究了一个频率稀疏信号集合的联合恢复, 该集合共享一个共同的频率稀疏分量, 从收集其压缩测量。与压缩传感中的传统艺术不同, 频率遵循非网格公式, 并不断被重视[0,1].作为原子范数的扩展, 提出了一种用于处理信号精确恢复的串联原子范数最小化方法, 它被重新设计为一个计算半定程序。所提出的方法的最优性是使用双重证书来表征的。通过数值实验, 说明了所提方法的有效性及其在单独恢复中的优越性。更少

提交13 2014年8月;v1提交 11 2014年7月;最初宣布2014年7月。

评论:5 页, 2 数字

1. **[arXiv: 1311.6916](https://arxiv.org/abs/1311.6916)[[pdf](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1311.6916),[其他](https://arxiv.org/format/1311.6916)] cs.IT**

**采用模型选择的谱压缩传感技术**

**作者:**[贞芪路](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Lu%2C+Z),[仁东](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Ying%2C+R), [Sumxin 江](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Jiang%2C+S),[增辉张](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Zhang%2C+Z),[小毛刘](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Liu%2C+P),[文县峪](https://arxiv.org/search/?searchtype=author&query=Yu%2C+W)

抽象: 从压缩测量中恢复频率稀疏信号的现有方法的性能受所需稀疏字典的一致性和频率参数空间的离散化的限制。本文采用基于谱压缩传感模型选择的参数联合恢复估计方法。数值实验表明, 我们的方法在保真度、耐受噪声和计算效率方面优于大多数最先进的频谱 CS 恢复方法。更少

提交11 2014年7月;v1提交 27 2013年11月;最初宣布2013年11月。

评论:5 页, 2 数字, 1 表, 发表于 ICASSP 2014