



新能源基础设施防灾与新型测试技术研究 的初步进展

-同济大学校庆学术汇报会

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Outline

- 新能源基础设施防灾
 - CO₂地质封存监测
 - 风电塔架结构安全
- 新型测试技术
 - 激光扫描(LiDAR)
 - 激光测振(LDV)

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CO₂ storage

- Introduction



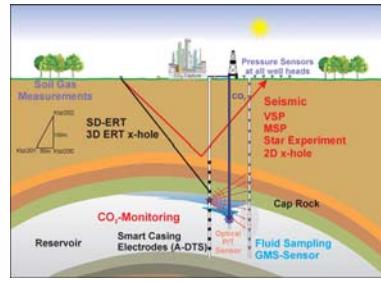
(Metz B et al. ed. IPCC special report, 2005)

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CO₂ storage

- Monitoring techniques



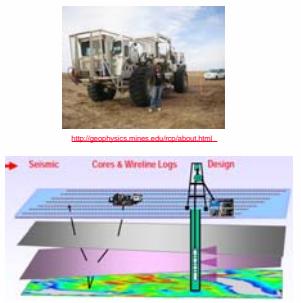
(Source: Würdemann et al. 2010)

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CO₂ storage

- Traditional seismicity



<http://geophysics.mines.edu/rsp/about.html>

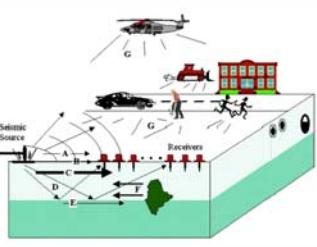
<http://doi.org/10.1002/etep.20250>

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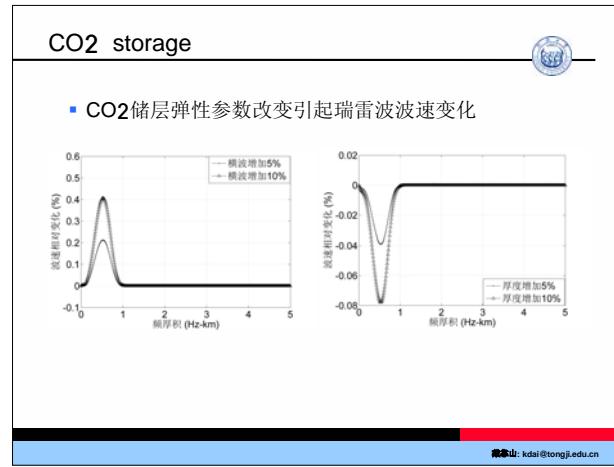
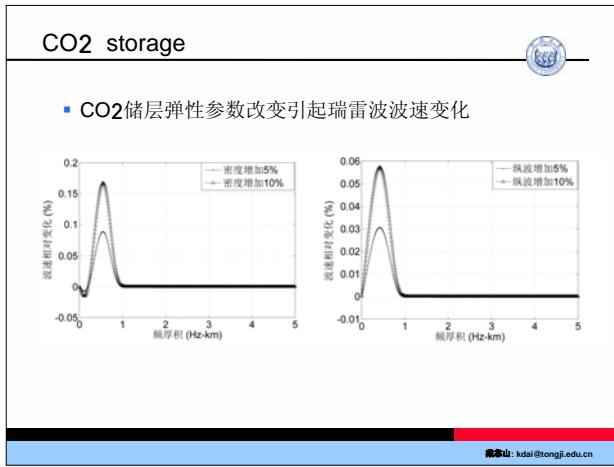
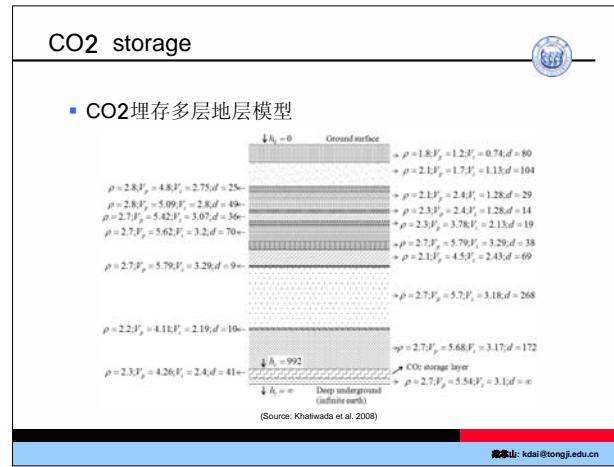
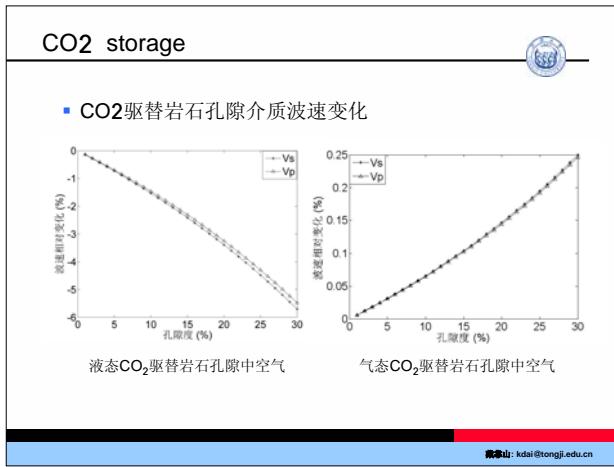
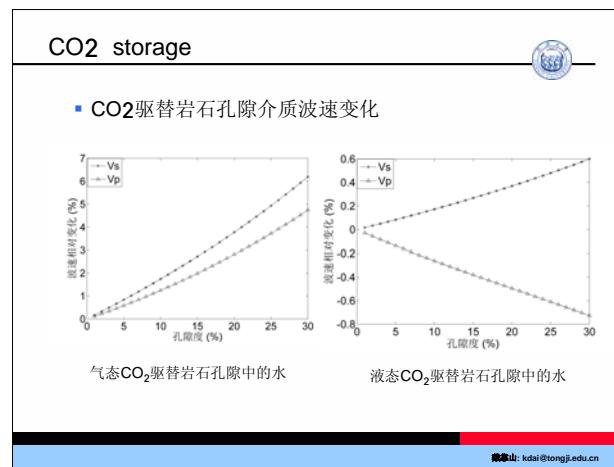
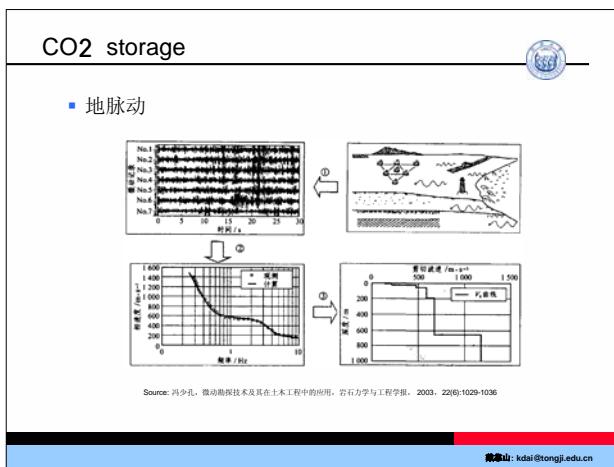
CO₂ storage

- Passive seismicity



Source: Kansas Geological Survey

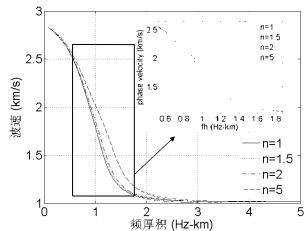
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CO₂ storage



- CO₂储层层厚比改变引起瑞雷波波速变化



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CO₂ storage



- 在岩石孔隙率变化30%范围内, CO₂注入引起的波速变化大概在10%以内;
- 面波波速对CO₂储层横波速度变化相对敏感, 而对CO₂储层密度、层厚和纵波速度变化不敏感;
- CO₂埋深浅且储层厚时, 储层物理参数改变对面波波频散特性影响大; CO₂埋置较深但储层较薄时, 储层物理参数改变则对面波波速影响小;
- 数值模拟研究初步表明, 当CO₂埋藏深度较深且储层厚度较薄时, 常规地脉动分析方法对CO₂地质存儲进行监测难度较大。

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Wind turbine tower



- Introduction



Source: 李俊峰等2011

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Wind turbine tower



- 传统塔架运输和安装



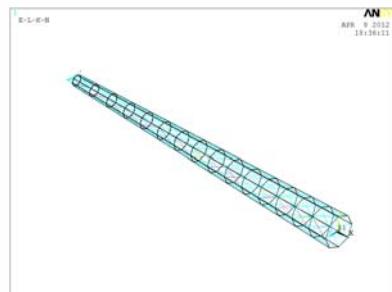
Source: 李俊峰等2011

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Wind turbine tower



- Structural analysis-FE model



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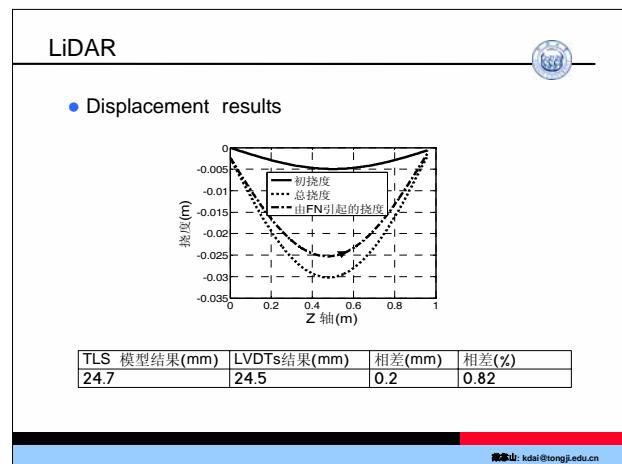
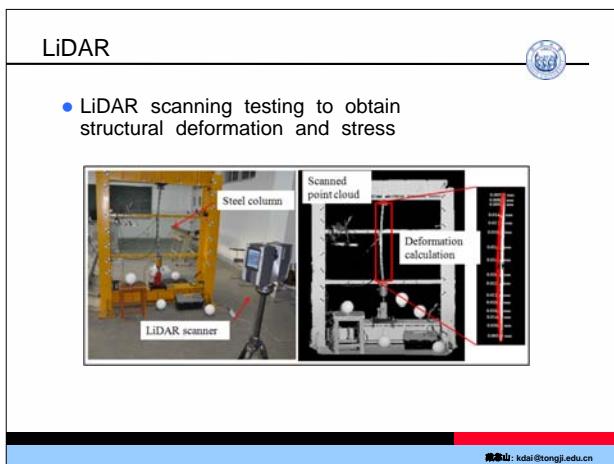
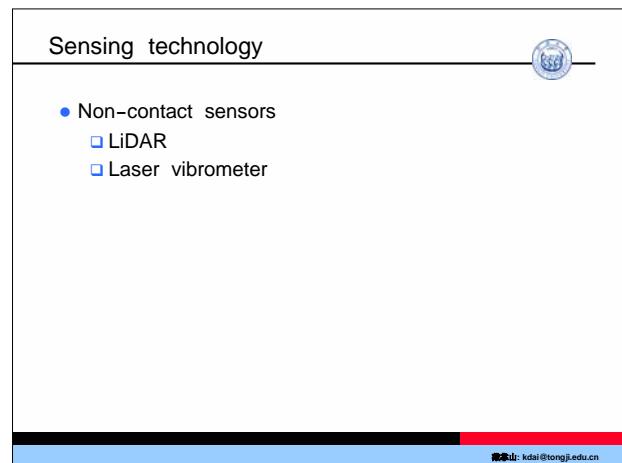
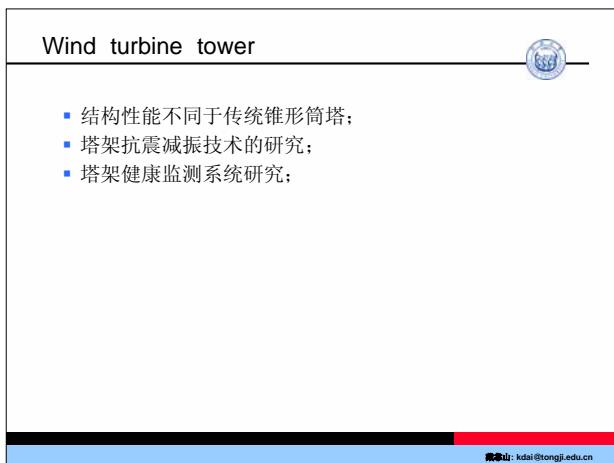
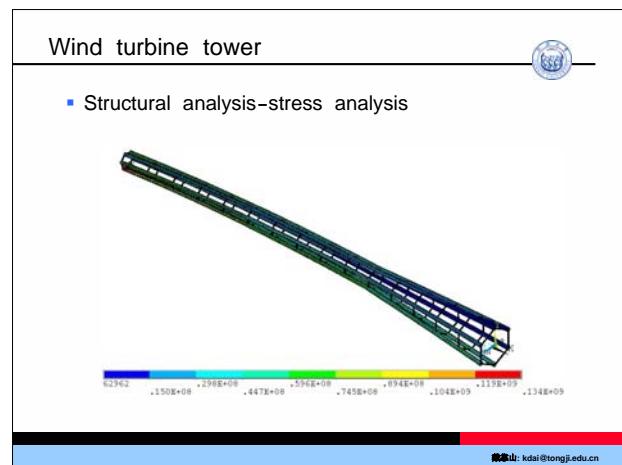
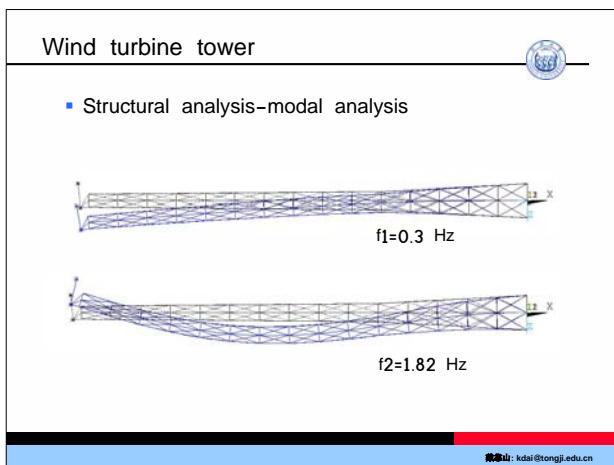
Wind turbine tower

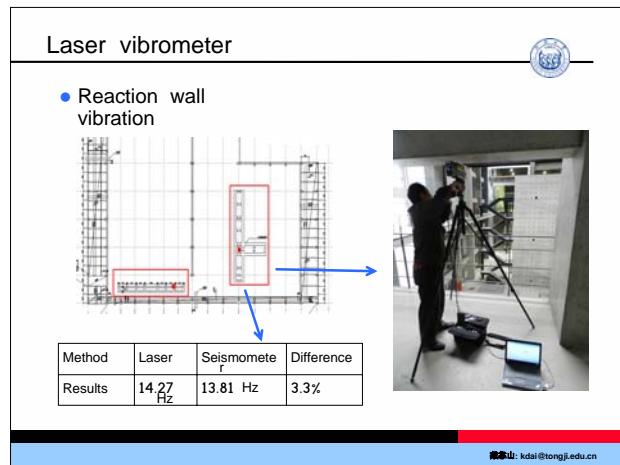
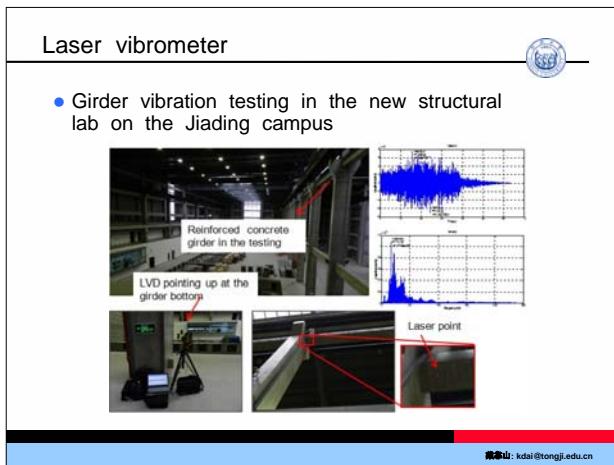
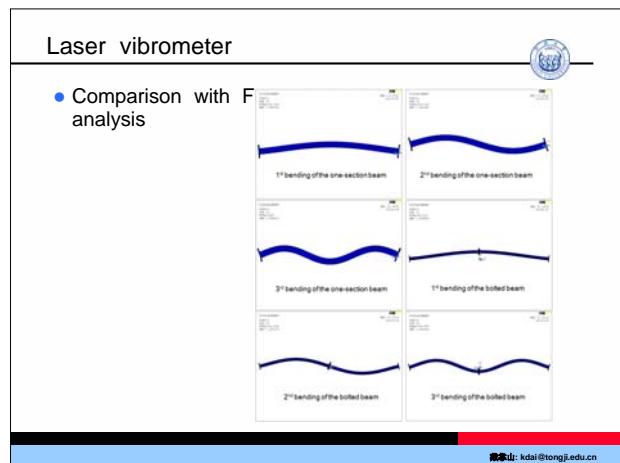
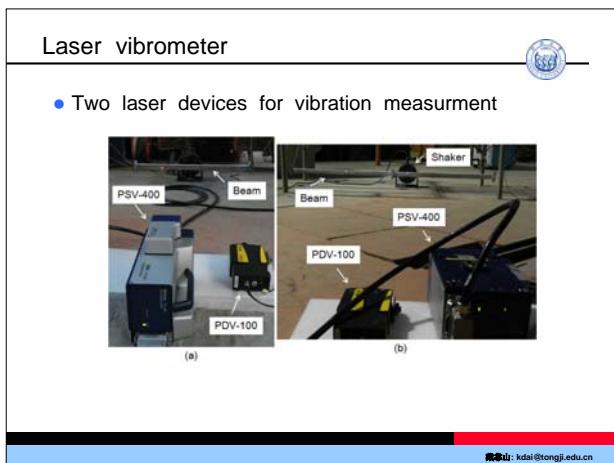
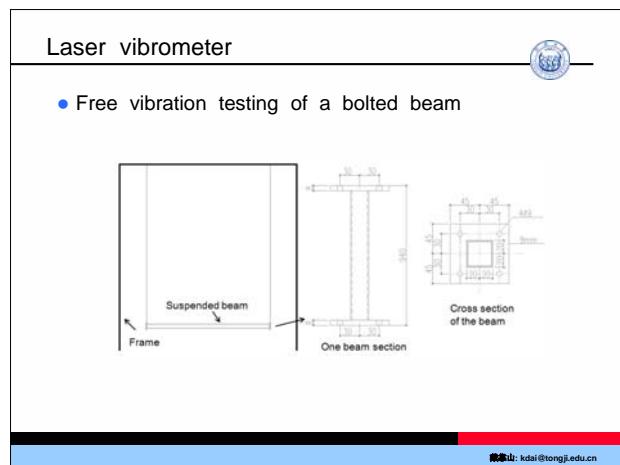
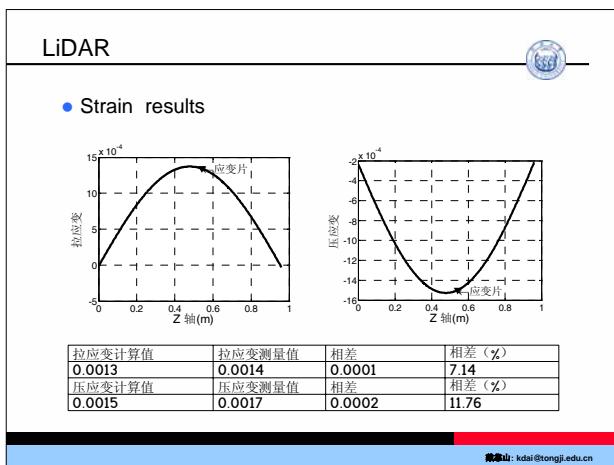


- Structural analysis-displacement



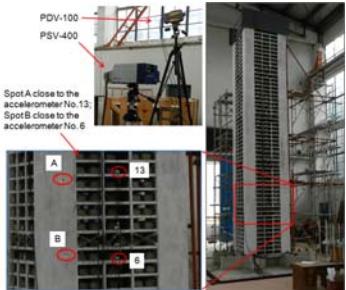
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Laser virometer

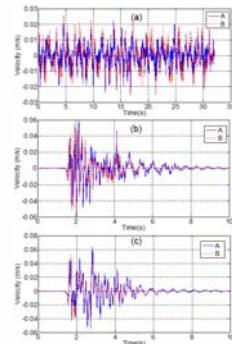
- LDV application in a shaking table test



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Laser vibrometer

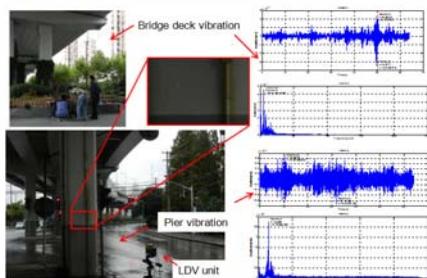
- Structural vibrations of the high-rise building model under different shaking table excitations



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Laser vibrometer

- Field measurement of a viaduct bridge vibration under traffic loads



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Sensing technology

- 非接触;
- 全局性测量;
- 可重复使用;
- 监测、检测的有效手段。

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Thank you!

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