

尚唯科技报告资源 服务系统



重庆尚唯信息技术有限公司

CHONGQING SUNWAY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

◆ 科技报告基础知识

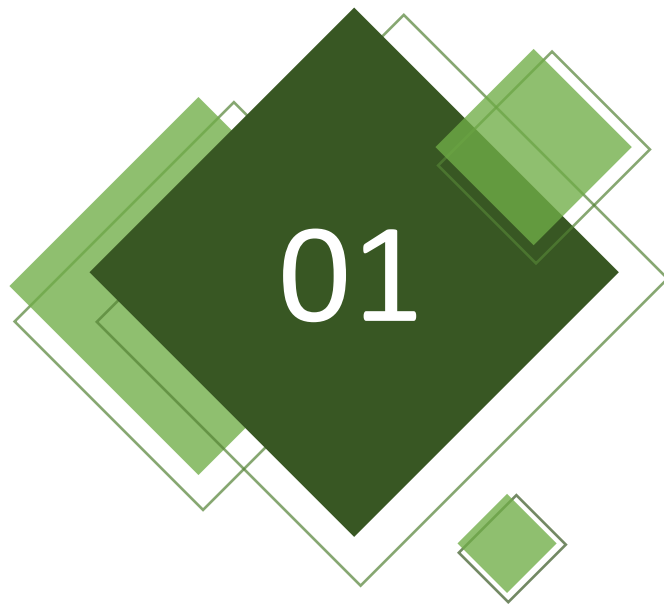
◆ 尚唯科技报告资源服务系统介绍

◆ 尚唯科技报告资源服务系统检索使用

◆ 科技报告资源样例



目录 CONTENTS



科技报告基础知识

科技报告的定义与特点

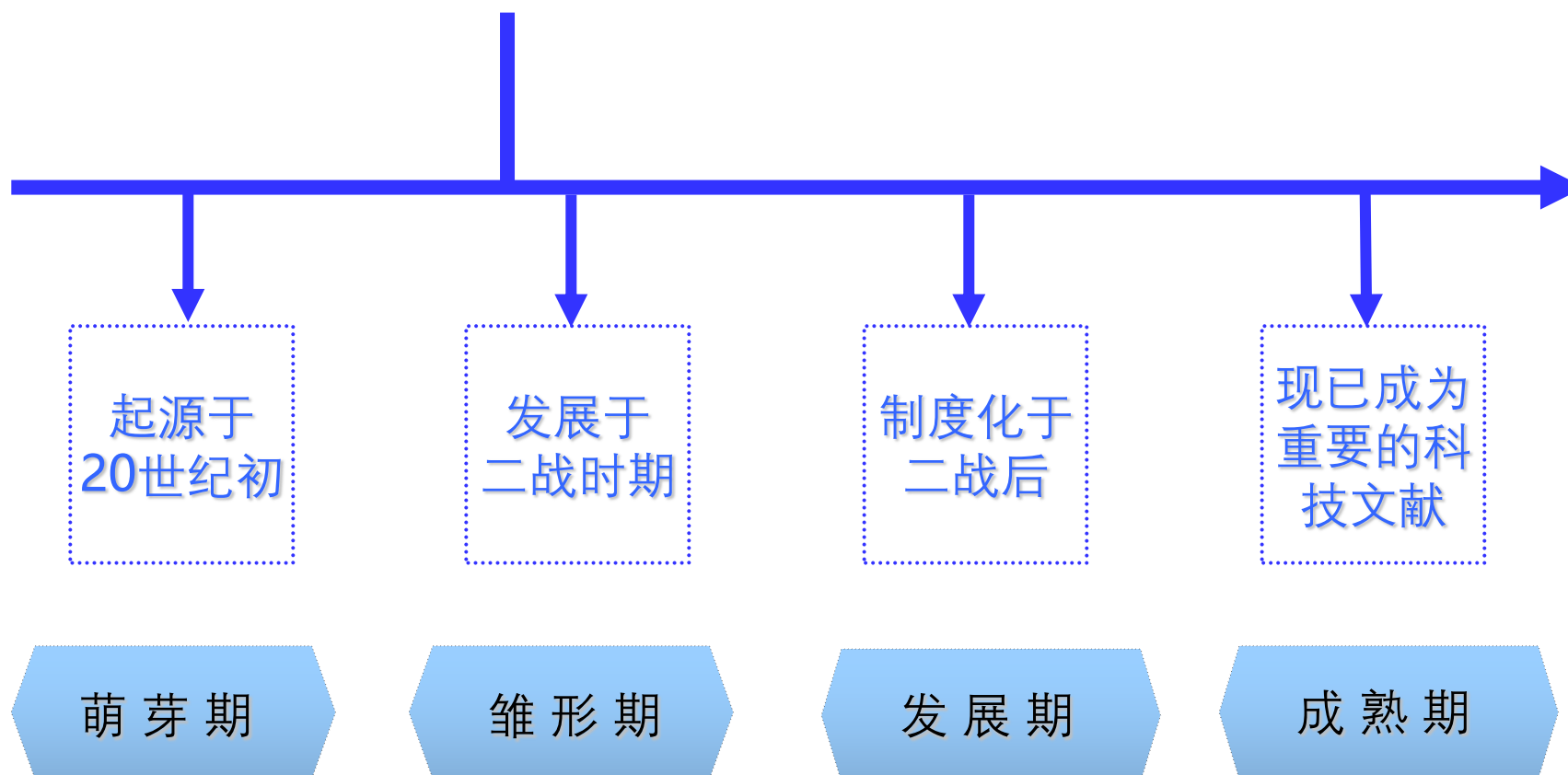
科技报告是指科技人员为了描述其从事的科研、设计、工程、试验和鉴定等活动的**过程、进展和结果**，按照**规定的标准格式**编写而成的特种文献。

- 一 强调可交流性，有严格的编写规范，但一般不经过同行专家评审和专业编辑人员审查；
- 二 内容详尽，专业性强，不受篇幅限制，附有图表、数据、研究方法等信息，涉及或覆盖科研的全过程；
- 三 出版周期不固定，时效性强；
- 四 具有严格的密级划分和使用范围限制。

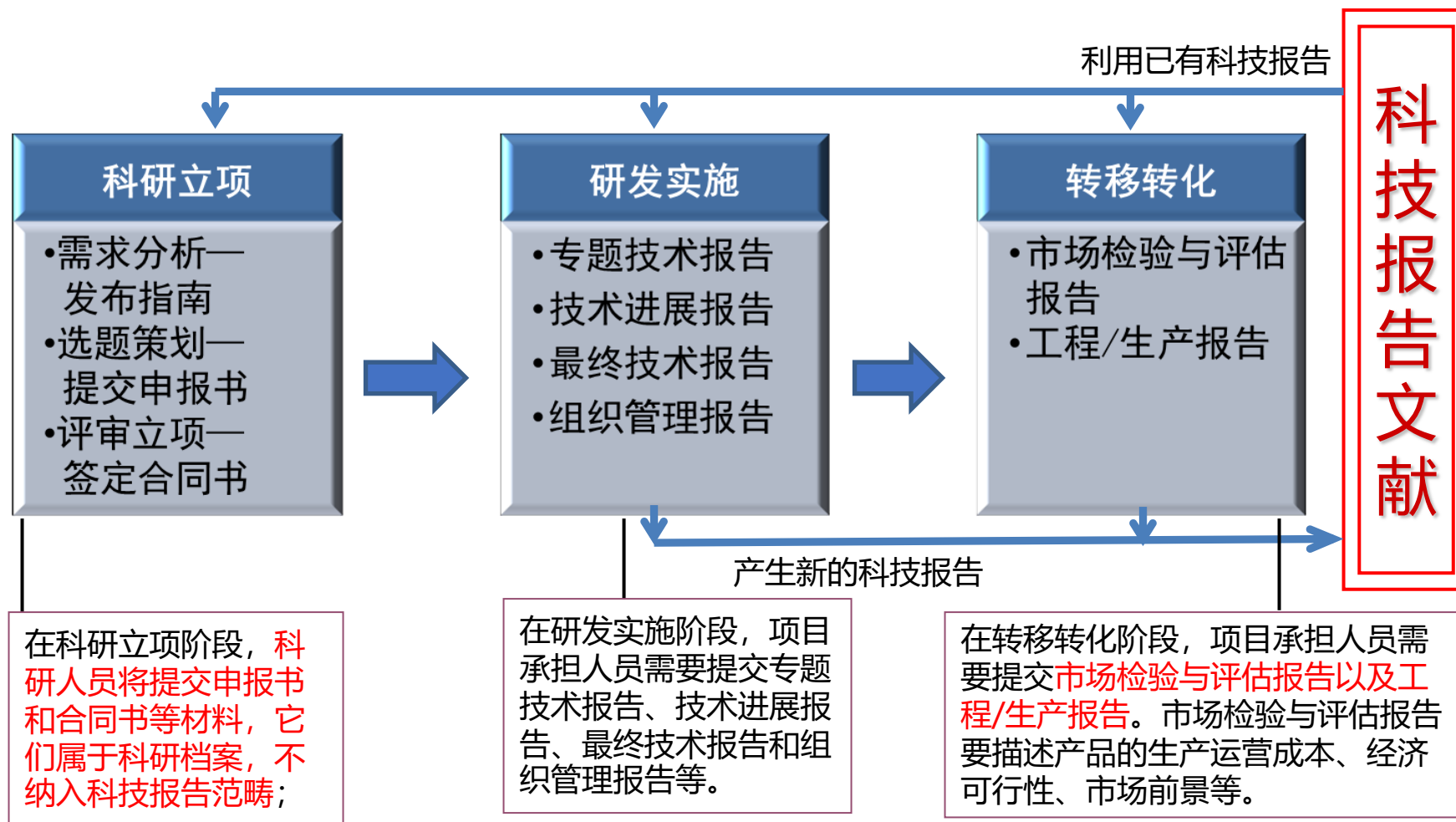
科研人员依据科技报告中的描述，能够重现研究过程或了解研究结果。



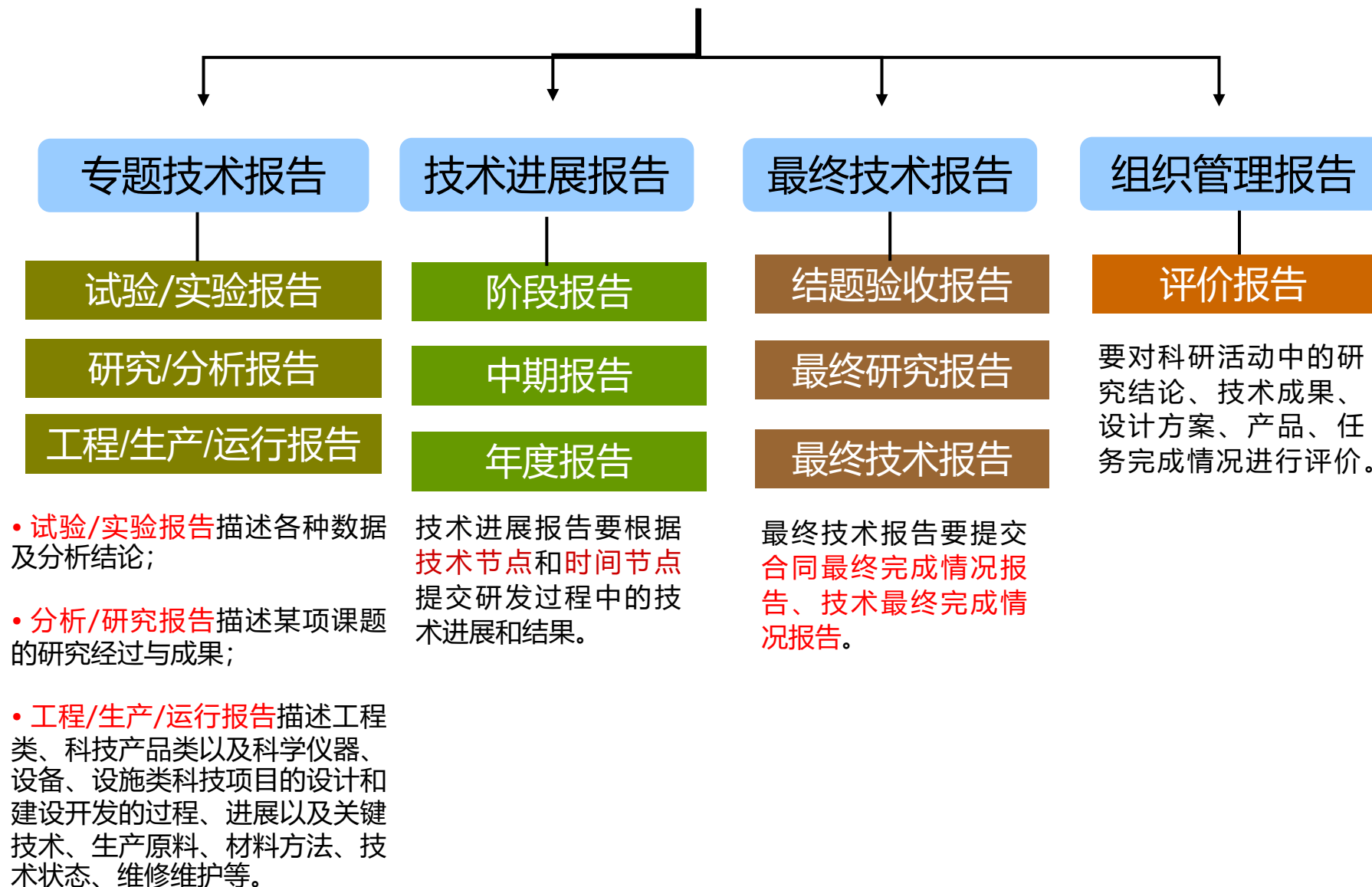
科技报告的起源及发展



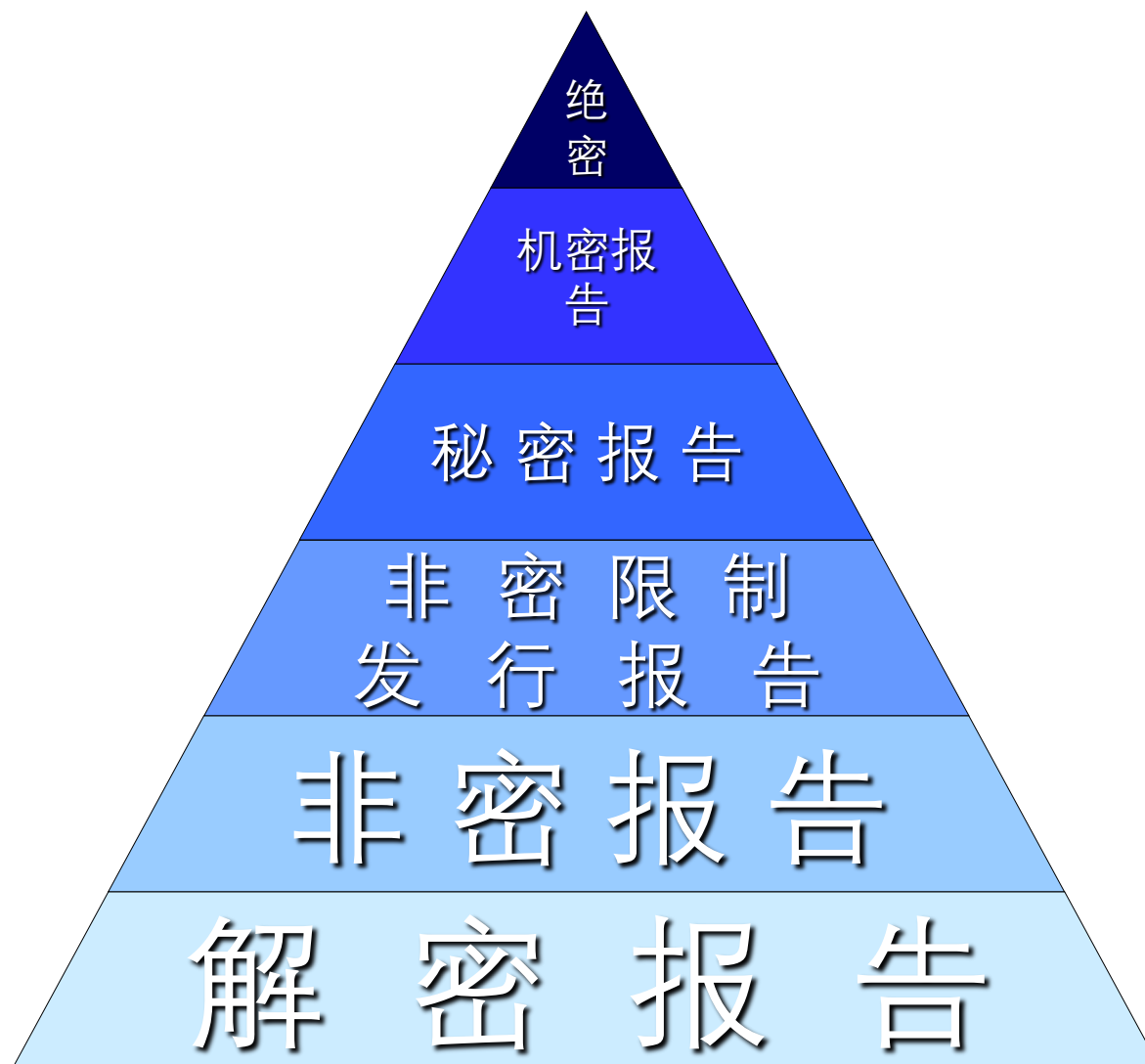
科技报告的形成过程



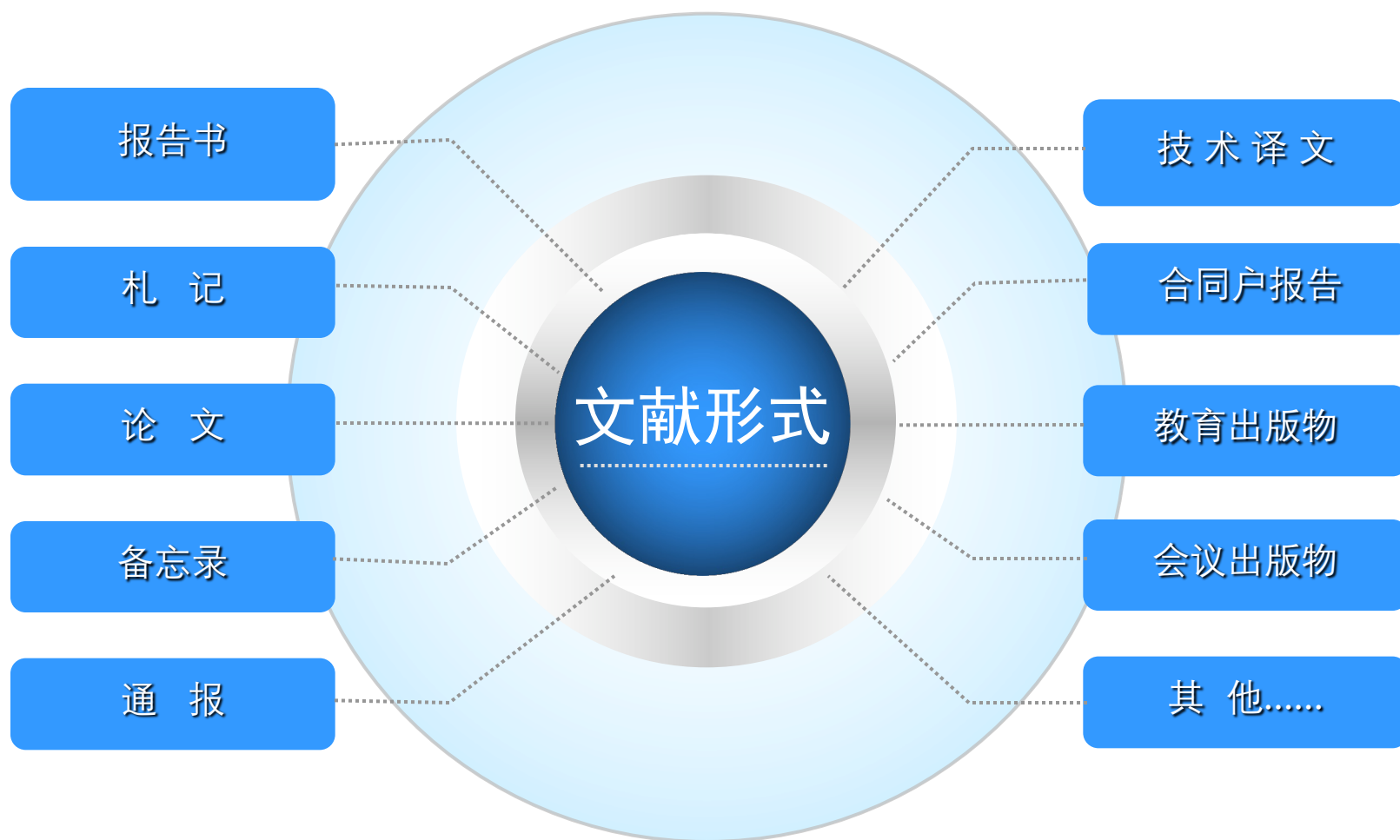
科技报告文献的类型



科技报告的密级



科技报告的文献形式



科技报告的文献特征

科技报告的文献特征

1

强调可交流性，有严格的编写规范，但一般不经过同行专家评审和专业编辑人员审查。

2

专业性强，内容详尽。附有图表、数据、研究方法等信息，内容覆盖整个科研过程，能如实、完整、及时地描述科研的基本原理、方法、技术、工艺和过程等，科研工作者依据科技报告中的描述能重复实验过程或重现科研结果。

3

出版周期不固定，一般为非正式出版物，可以在科研项目的实施过程中随时形成和提交。

4

有不同的密级划分和使用范围限制。科技报告明确标注有密级或授权使用范围，一般由政府部门或其授权的科技情报机构管理发行，使用非公开发行的科技报告需经严格的授权管理和审批程序。

科技报告与期刊论文的比较

	期刊论文	科技报告
产生过程	研究者通过承接项目或自主研发后，将研究或思考成果公开发表到期刊出版物上。	由政府资助，研究机构、高校或大型企业等承接项目，并根据项目研究过程或资助方要求不定期提交各类报告。
科技含量	篇幅较短，概括论述，内容精炼。一些期刊论文往往就是研究者承接的项目结题后的综述报告。	以长篇居多，包含丰富的数据、事实、现象等素材，通过跟踪一个项目的多个报告，能完整揭示一个项目的研发过程。
时效性	项目完成后，根据项目保密要求，研究人员梳理相关文档整理后公开发表，周期较长。	根据项目研究进度或资助方要求提供进度报告，按保密要求确定是否公开。非密报告的获取比较及时。
文献内容	涉及各类思想、方法、讨论、结论等。通过期刊论文，能够知道一个项目已经完成了。	完整记录一个项目的研究过程，包含研究人员的心得等，通过跟踪科技报告，能够知道一个项目是如何完成的。

科技报告的作用

科技报告持续积累所形成的国家基础性战略资源，既为科技管理部门提供决策信息支撑，又为科研人员提供创新信息保障，还能保证社会公众对政府科技投入产出的知情权。



在项目中期检查、结题验收阶段形成的科技报告可用于**对项目实施进展、过程、成果和真实性进行实时检验**，有利于增加科研工作的透明度，利于杜绝虚假行为。同时，利用科技报告进行立项查重，可以有效的、深层次的**避免不同科研管理体系中的重复立项**，减少财政资金浪费。



科研报告对科研具有巨大的参考价值，是一种重要的参考文献。对科技报告完整保存和充分开发利用，**可以避免重复研究，提高后续研究的技术起点，提升科研效率和科研投入效益。**



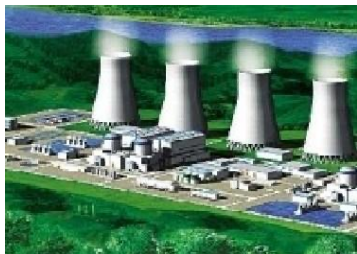
科技报告将**成为国家财政科技投入所产出成果的新的展示方式**，为社会公众提供了解、利用科技计划项目和成果的新渠道，也有利于全社会对政府科技投入成果的了解和共享。



科技报告是**建立机构知识库的重要基础**，通过科技报告的撰写和在机构的保存，积累机构技术资产，防止因人员流动造成的技术资产流失。



科技报告的作用



承接国家科技项目

科技报告文献是国家权威机构资助的科研项目的完整揭示与积累，利用科技报告文献能帮助高校或企业的研究院或实验室承接国家科技项目，并帮助完成项目研究。



科研立项，科学研究

通过科技报告，能帮助科研人员进行科研选题立项，提高科研的起点；在研究遇到问题，瓶颈时，参考科技报告，能够找到解决问题的方向和方法。



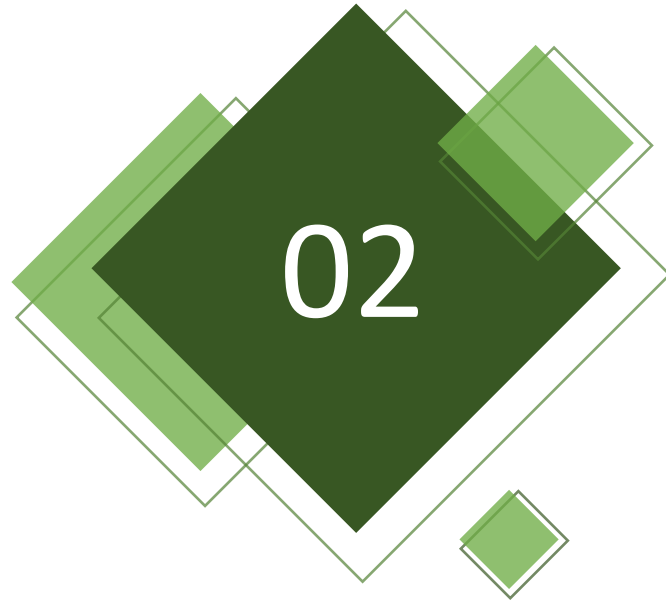
科技查新，成果鉴定

有价值的期刊文献往往是科技人员主导或参与一个科技项目后将项目的相关文档整理发表的公开文献，但一部分的科技项目密级要求高，通过期刊文献无法查新，通过科技报告的文摘文献却能查新。



促进企业自主创新

科技报告是国际前沿与尖端科学技术的研究成果文献，对大型国有企业的技术升级，产品升级具有重要的参考价值，如纳米材料，新能源等。



尚唯科技报告资源服务系统介绍



主要收录的科技报告

目前世界每年产生科技报告上百万件，其中美国的科技报告占绝大多数，分别为：

美国能源部的DE报告

美国国防部收集整理和出版的AD报告

美国国家航空和航天局出版的NASA报告

美国商务部出版局出版的PB报告



收录的其他报告

➤ 相关机构、组织科技报告

日本的原子能研究所报告、美国国家科学院、NT数字图书馆、美国国家农业图书馆、国际货币基金组织、世界银行组织报告.....

➤ 学校科技报告

加州大学伯克利分校、哥伦比亚大学.....

➤ 企业科技报告

IBM公司、兰德公司.....



数量及分类体系

◆ 收录量:

题录文摘收录量已超过424万个记录，能够获取的报告全文数量已超过359万篇，每年新增约3-5万份报告。

◆ 分类体系:

参考《中图法》（即中国图书馆图书分类法）学科分类，结合科技报告分类特征进行的三层学科分类，有9个一层分类，向下分为78个二层分类，包含624个三层分类。



平台基本指标

◆ 收录年限：

1900年至今。

◆ 数据更新：

中心网站，镜像站季度更新一次。

◆ 文档格式：

PDF文档。

◆ 数据容量：

题录检索系统约占 20个 G，全文约占6T。

◆ 检索方式：

快速检索、高级检索、学科分类导航、研究机构导航、关键词导航、二次检索等。

平台学科数据情况

分类信息		数据情况	
分类号	分类名称	题录	全文
a1	数理和化学	551539	392611
a2	天文和地球科学	196404	168929
a3	生物和医药卫生	158793	129739
a4	农业	52005	50301
a5	工业技术	1707720	1451928
a6	航空航天	715453	691846
a7	环境	93213	50565
a8	军事	143459	122261
a9	经济和社科	410142	374777



03

尚唯科技报告资源服务系统检索使用

科技报告数据库首页

四大报告
推荐

学科分类
推荐

编译报告

研究机构

栏目导航

快速检索

来源机构

科技热词

科研项目

尚唯科技报告资源服务系统
Sunway Science & Technology Report Service System

首页 | 学科分类 | 研究报告 | 科研项目 | 高级检索

搜索名称: 请输入检索关键词...

The Rise of Micro-Training Related to User Applications of New Satellite Products

A growing trend in the e-learning community is related to "micro-training" or micro-lessons. This training concept has been a part of the formal used by NASA's Short-term Prediction, Research, and Transition (STRAT) Program for many years in order to meet the training needs of operational users for...

作者: Brandt, Emily B; Farli, Kevin L; Jones, Julia
发布日期: 2019-09-30
资助号: American Meteorological Society (AMS)-H20/Marshall Space Flight Center/University of Alabama

来源机构 Source Institutions

- NASA Image Exchange
- National Aeronautics and Space...
- US Department of Energy
- US Department of Defense
- Publisher Bureau of the United States...
- Unit Digital Library
- Rand Corporation
- International Food Policy Research Institute

学科分类 Subject Navigation

工业技术 | 经济和社会 | 健康和化学 | 航空航天 | 环境 | 军事 | 生物和医药卫生 | 天文和地球科学 | 农业

编译报告 Translated Reports

NASA Strategic Power Pursuits for Space and Aero Propulsion Applications
Assessment of the Army Research Laboratory, 2013-2014
The Rise of Micro-Training Related to User Applications of New Satellite...
Training, Retention, and Transfer of Data Entry Perceptual and Motor...
Airspace Technology Demonstration 2 (ATD-2) Phase 2 Technology...
Fuser and Fuser in the Cloud

科技热词 Hot Words

Current Test Capabilities of NASA Langley's Arc-Heated Scramjet Test Facility
CFD Simulation of an Inward-Turning Supersonic Inlet Unstart at Flight Mach Number 1.7
The Ablative TPS Tapestry for Human and Robotic Exploration: From Apollo to Future...
Simulation and Modeling of Hypersonic Turbulent Boundary Layers Subject to Favorable...
Fluid-Thermal-Structural Interactions in Ramp-Induced Shock-Wave Boundary-Layer...
Effect of Mass Transfer on Airheating in Hypersonic Chemically Reacting Boundary Layers

科研项目 Research Projects

University of British Columbia
42618
Nottingham Trent University
42618
University of Toronto
52934
national institutes of health
38730
University of Alberta
33383

研究机构 Research Institutions

Los Alamos National Laboratory
机构名: Los Alamos National Laboratory
地址: 美国
类型: 实验室
地址: P.O. Box 1663 Los Alamos, NM 87545
简介: As a Federally Funded Research and Development Center, we align our strategic plan with priorities set by the Department of Energy's HEDP...

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
机构名: Oak Ridge National Laboratory
地址: 美国
类型: 实验室
地址: Oak Ridge, TN 37831
简介: Oak Ridge National Laboratory delivers scientific discoveries and technical breakthroughs needed to realize solutions in energy and national...



U.S. Government Accountability Office
机构名: U.S. Government Accountability Office
地址: 美国
类型: 政府机构
地址: 441 G St., NW Washington, DC 20548
简介: This year, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) celebrates 100 years of making the government work better for you, GAO's, often...

Ames Research Center
机构名: Ames Research Center
地址: 美国
类型: 研究中心
地址: Mountain View, California, US
简介: NASA's Ames Research Center, one of ten NASA field centers, is located in the heart of California's Silicon Valley. Since 1939, Ames has led...

Science Systems and Applications, Inc.
机构名: Science Systems and Applications, Inc.
地址: 美国
类型: 私营公司
地址: 10210 Greenbelt Road, Suite 600 Lanham, Maryland 20706
简介: Science Systems and Applications, Inc. (SSAI) is a customer-oriented and employee-focused science and technology company headquartered...

Livermore Livermore National Laboratory
机构名: Livermore Livermore National Laboratory
地址: 美国
类型: 实验室
地址: 7000 East Avenue • Livermore, CA 94550
简介: Livermore's "stabilizing responsibility is ensuring the safety, security and solvability of the nation's nuclear deterrent. Yet LNL's mission is to...

用户登录

数据统计  进度查询 | **登录** 



The image shows the user login interface of the Sunway Science & Technology Report Service System. The background is a dark blue gradient with a network-like pattern. On the left, there is a logo consisting of a stylized white cube and the text '尚唯科技报告资源服务系统' and 'Sunway Science & Technology Report Service System'. On the right, there is a white login form titled '用户登录' with a gear icon. The form contains three input fields: '用户名' (Username), '密码' (Password), and '验证码' (Captcha). Each field is highlighted with a red box and a red line pointing to it. Below the input fields, there is a checkbox labeled '下次自动登录' (Remember me) and a blue button labeled '立即登录' (Login Now).

用户登录

用户名

密码

验证码

☒ 下次自动登录

立即登录

注：只有通过成功登录才能使用尚唯科技报告数据库里的所有功能，如浏览机构信息、检索关键词、下载文献资料等。



快速检索

检索条件选择

报告名称

报告名称

报告号

作者

发布年份

赞助机构

关键词

研究机构

请输入检索关键词...

检索词输入框

开始检索

Current Test Capabilities of NASA Langley's Arc-Heated Scramjet Test Facility

Arc-Heated Scramjet Test Facility at NASA Langley Research Center has demonstrated itself repeatedly as a key contributor to fundamental hypersonic research and scramjet engine technology development in the Mach 4.7 to 8 range. Since its inception in the 1970's, the facility has hosted numerous ...

来源机构 Source Institutions

- NASA image exchange
- National Aeronautics and Space...
- US Department of energy
- US Department of Defense
- Publication Bureau of the United States...

检索结果

来源机构

更多

☐ NIX 62
 ☐ NASA 58
 ☐ DOE 39
 ☐ PB 30
 ☐ DOD 15

分类信息

更多

+ 工业技术 72

+ 航空航天 45

+ 经济和社科 18

+ 数理和化学 7

+ 生物和医药卫生 5

主题词

更多

☐ automobiles 19
 ☐ mathematical models 9
 ☐ passenger vehicles 9

报告名称:car

检索条件显示

报告名称

请输入检索关键词...

必要

报告号

请输入检索关键词...

开始年份

结束年份

重新检索/在结果中检索

模糊

模糊

检索

查新引用格式

导出

有全文

有译文

全文、译文筛选

检索结果与耗时

查找到 207 条, 检索耗时 0.03 秒

结果排序

排序: 时间 | 匹配 | 1 / 21

☐ ECP ST Capability Assesment Report (CAR) for VTK-m (FY20).

报告号: SAND2020-8674R

作者: Moreland, Kenneth D.

摘要: Abstract not provided.

发布时间: 2020-08-01

☐ Iso-damping fractional-order control for robust automated car-following

报告号: 暂无

作者: Flores, Carlos Muñoz, Jorge Monje, Concepción A. Milanés, Vicente Lu, Xiao-Yun

摘要: This work deals with the control design and development of an automated car-following strategy that further increases robustness to vehicle dynamics uncertainties. The control algorithm is applied on a hierarchical architecture where high and low level control layers are designed for ga...

关键词: ADVANCED PROPULSION SYSTEMS fractional-order control adaptive cruise control iso-damping stability intelligent transportation systems

发布时间: 2020-06-17

☐ ECP ST Capability Assesment Report (CAR) for VTK-m (FY19).

报告号: SAND2019-13411R

作者: Moreland, Kenneth D.

摘要: Abstract not provided.

发布时间: 2019-10-01

检索结果分组显示

报告文献列表信息

报告详情页面

Cooperation in Green Car Technology R&D - Final CRADA report

[参考译文](#) [编译报告](#) [全文下载](#) [全文预览](#) [导出题录](#)

参考译文、题录导出、
编译报告预览及下载、
全文预览与下载

报告号:	ANL/ES-C1000301
作者:	Seong, Hee Je
发布日期:	2016-11-16
研究机构:	Argonne National Laboratory
赞助机构:	USDOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), Vehicle Technologies Office (EE-3V) Korea Automotive Technology Institute (KATECH)
关键词:	ENGINEERING GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
学科分类:	能量储存 工程
所属国家:	-
语言:	-
页数:	8
摘要:	This report lists the major accomplishments, benefits to industry, and proceedings for the Cooperation in Green Car Technology R&D project at ANL.

报告详细信息，如：报告号、作者、关键词等

报告摘要

相关文献 Related literature

- Review of ORNL Electromagnetic Separations Program, 1968 - 1969
- Technical Division quarterly progress report, October 1--December 31, 1976
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABORATORY ANNUAL CONTROLLED THERMONUCLEAR REACTOR...
- SAVANNAH RIVER LABORATORY \$sup 60\$Co POWER AND HEAT SOURCES. Quarterly Progre...

相关文献

报告预览

Cooperation in Green Car Technology R&D - Final CRADA report

[参考译文](#) [编译报告](#) [全文下载](#) [全文预览](#) [导出题录](#)

Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

Anl/es-c1000301

编译报告预览

绿色汽车技术研发合作

最后CRADA报告

能源系统司

Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

ANL/ES-C1000301

全文预览

Cooperation in Green Car Technology R&D

Final CRADA Report

Energy Systems Division

相关文献 Related literature


- Review of ORNL Electromagnetic Separations Program, 1968 - 1969
- Technical Division quarterly progress report, October 1--December 31, 1976
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABORATORY ANNUAL CONTROLLED THERMONUCLEAR REACTOR...
- SAVANNAH RIVER LABORATORY \$sup 60\$Co POWER AND HEAT SOURCES. Quarterly Progre...

全文传递

Investigating mycobacterial topoisomerase I mechanism from the analysis of metal and DNA substrate interactions at the active site

导出题录

全文传递

 全文传递

文章标题

Investigating mycobacterial topoisomerase I mechanism from the analysis of metal and DNA sub...

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* 邮箱地址

请填写真实邮箱，以便后期查询进度

* 验证码

4*3≈?

留言

提交

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兰德的长处是进行战略研究。它开展过不少预测性、长远性研究，提出的不少想法和预测是当事人根本就没有想到的，而后经过很长时间才被证实了的。兰德正是通过这些准确的预测，在全世界咨询业中建立了自己的信誉，这也正是“兰德公司”的传奇色彩经历。

成立初期，由于当时名气不大，兰德公司的研究成果并没有受到重视。但有一件事情令兰德公司声誉鹊起。朝鲜战争前夕，兰德公司组织大批专家对朝鲜战争进行评估，并对“中国是否出兵朝鲜”进行预测，得出的结论只有一句话：“中国将出兵朝鲜”。当时，兰德公司欲以500万美元将研究报告转让给五角大楼，但美国军界高层对兰德的报告不屑一顾。在他们看来，当时的新中国无论人力财力都不具备出兵的可能性。然而，战争的发展和结局却被兰德准确言中。这一事件让美国政界、军界乃至全世界都对兰德公司刮目相看。

二战结束后，美苏称雄世界。美国一直想了解苏联的卫星发展状况。1957年，兰德公司在预测报告中详细地推断出苏联发射第一颗人造卫星的时间，结果与实际发射时间仅差两周，这令五角大楼震惊不已。兰德公司也从此真正确立了自己在美国的地位。

此后，兰德公司又对中美建交、古巴导弹危机、美国经济大萧条和德国统一等重大事件进行了成功预测，这些预测使兰德公司的名声如日中天，成为美国政界、军界的首席智囊机构。



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国别: 美国 机构类型: 其他 地址: 1776 Main Street Santa Monica, California 90401-3208

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Armed and Dangerous? UAVs and U.S. Security

作者: Davis, Lynn E McNerney, Michael J Chow, James Hamilton, Thomas Harting, Sarah Byman, Daniel

摘要: Understanding the characteristics and capabilities of armed UAVs will be critical to making future policy choices. The complexity and expense of long-range armed UAVs are quite different from short-range systems, which make them difficult to develop and even to operate. How UAVs will be employed also is important: UAVs that are expendable, like cruise missiles, are easier to use than those intended to be use...

Health and Economic Outcomes Among the Alumni of the Wounded Warrior Project 2013

作者: Cerully, Jennifer L Oguz, Mustafa Krull, Heather Giglio, Kate

摘要: The nonprofit Wounded Warrior Project WWP offers support for and raises public awareness of service members who have experienced physical or mental health conditions associated with their service on or after September 11, 2001. Since 2002, the organization has strived toward supporting Wounded Warriors through three strategic objectives: 1. Ensure that Wounded Warriors are well adjusted in mind and spir...

A Randomized Effectiveness Trial of a Systems-Level Approach to Stepped Care for War-Related PTSD

作者: Jaycox, Lisa H

摘要: Over the course of the last year, the study team received IRB approval and began recruiting participants from the remaining study site, Ft. Bragg, and continued recruitment at the other five study sites Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Ft. Bliss, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Carson, and Ft. Stewart. As of August 31, 2013, 1,320 total referrals across the six sites had been received; 666 participants had been enrolled and randomized into the...

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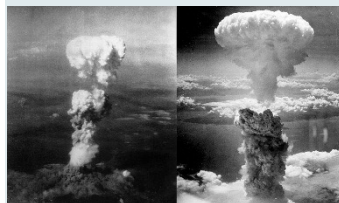
曼哈顿计划(工程)简介



曼哈顿计划(Manhattan Project)是第二次世界大战期间, 由美国领头, 有英国、加拿大参与的“一项研究核武器的计划”。到1941年12月6日, 美国正式制定了代号为“曼哈顿”的绝密计划。罗斯福总统赋予这一计划以“高于一切行动的特别优先权”, 该项目造出了人类历史上第一颗原子弹。



曼哈顿计划规模大得惊人, 这项复杂的工程成了美国科学的熔炉, 在曼哈顿工程管理区内, 汇集了以奥本海默为首的一大批来自世界各国的科学家。科学家人数之多简直难以想象, 在某些部门, 带博士头衔的人甚至比一般工作人员还要多, 而且其中不乏诺贝尔奖得主。曼哈顿工程在顶峰时期曾经起用了53.9万人, 总耗资高达25亿美元。这是在此之前任何一次武器实验所无法比拟的。



经过全体人员的艰苦努力, 原子弹的许多技术与工程问题得到解决。1945年7月15日凌晨5点30分, 世界上第一颗原子弹“胖子”试验成功。8月6日和9日, 美国分别在日本的广岛和长崎投下了原子弹。随着苏联军队出兵我国东北, 日本天皇于14日宣布无条件投降, 第二次世界大战结束了。



1946年7月, 在原子弹研制成功一周年之际, 美国通过了《1946年原子能法令》。它标志着美国战时核计划的结束和新的过渡时期的开始, 也成为和平时斯整个美国原子能发展的指导纲领。

曼哈顿计划不仅造出了原子弹, 也留下了许多实验室。其中最著名的纽约长岛的布鲁克海文国家实验室(BNL)的丁肇中教授, 在1974年利用实验室的加速器AGS发现J粒子, 并因此获得诺贝尔物理学奖。



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检索词：Manhattan Project（曼哈顿计划）

- ☐
- Listen: Secret city babies birth certificates from the
- Manhattan Project**
- era listed a number, not a place

报告号：LA-UR-21-21069

发布时间：2021-02-05

作者：Steeves, Brye Ann

摘要：In the Lab's beginning, Los Alamos was so secret that in some cases it didn't even exist. Driver's licenses, death certificates, incoming mail – and about 300 birth certificates of the babies who were born here during the Manhattan Project era.

检索结果

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- Preserving
- Manhattan Project**
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报告号：LA-UR-20-28864

发布时间：2020-10-30

作者：Creel, Jonathan David

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- Watch former Lab Director and
- Manhattan Project**
- Veteran Harold Agnew's 1985 speech

报告号：LA-UR-20-25716

发布时间：2020-07-30

作者：Steeves, Brye Ann

摘要：From the first nuclear reactor to the weapon development to the bomb delivery in war, Harold Agnew was there. The only two atomic bombs to ever be used in combat – Little Boy, a uranium gun-type weapon, and Fat Man, a plutonium implosion weapon – were released above Japan 75...



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Adjutant General's Office

副官办公室 (陆军), 华盛顿特区

国别: 美国

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Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development

塞纳河畔纽伊航空航天研究与发展咨询小组 (法国)

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Aero Propulsion and Power Laboratory

空军航空推进实验室怀特-帕特森空军基地

国别: 美国

机构类型: 实验室

地址: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

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Aeronautical & Maritime Research Laboratory 墨尔本（澳大利亚）航空和海事研究实验室

国别：美国 机构类型：实验室 68 篇报告

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■ The Inadequacy of Safe-Life Prediction: Aero-Engine Fan and Compressor Disk Cracking

作者：Wicks, B. J Antoniou, R. A Slater, S. L Hou, J

摘要：The use of a safe-life methodology to ascribe a replacement interval to gas turbine engine components has been used extensively by the aerospace industry. However, limitations in the methodology, resulting in significant under-utilization of component lives, and an inability to account for rogue flaws and other non-representative factors. This paper will present three examples where the safe-life approach...

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■ Bond Durability of Grit-Blast and Silane Treated Metallic Adherends Bonded With Room Temperature Curing Adhesives

作者：Rider, Andrew

摘要：The "Australian Silane Treatment" has been successfully used for bonded repairs carried out at RAAF Airbases for a number of years. This surface treatment has provided a reliable and non-toxic alternative to

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Cross-layer Design for Ultra-reliable Low-latency Communications

项目负责人: Dr Changyang She

主持机构: The University of Sydney

资助经费: 437719.00 (单位: USD)

起止时间: 2022-06-30/2025-06-29

Understanding long-term human-environmental interactions in South Asia

项目负责人: Dr Patrick Faulkner

主持机构: The University of Sydney

资助经费: 967186.00 (单位: USD)

起止时间: 2022-02-01/2026-01-31

Using toxins to manipulate the gating of voltage-gated sodium channels

项目负责人: Dr Jennifer Deuis

主持机构: The University of Queensland

科研项目详情页

QCIS-FF: Quantum Computing & Information Science Faculty Fellow at Tufts University

导出题录

导出科研项目题录

项目负责人:	Peter Love	项目负责人
主持机构:	Division of Computing and Communication Foundations	项目主持机构
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其他编号:	2013062	
资助来源:	US-NSF	
开始日期:	2021-09-01	
结束日期:	2024-08-31	
资助经费:	249999.00 (单位: USD)	
管理机构:	-	科研项目摘要信息
项目类型:	Continuing Grant	
项目国别:	美国	
项目摘要:	Current quantum computers cannot outperform conventional supercomputers on real-world problems. Future quantum computers will be able to solve problems important to materials science and chemistry, to code-breaking and to machine learning. Which features of a problem make it a good target for a quantum computer, and what resources quantum computers use to solve problems faster, are difficult and poorly understood questions. This project will make possible the hire of a theoretical computer scientist working in quantum information at Tufts University. This hire will contribute to research in quantum information science and	

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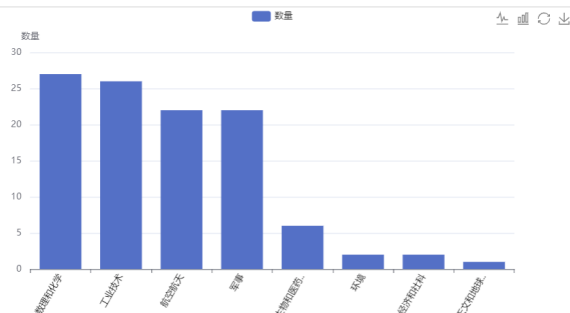
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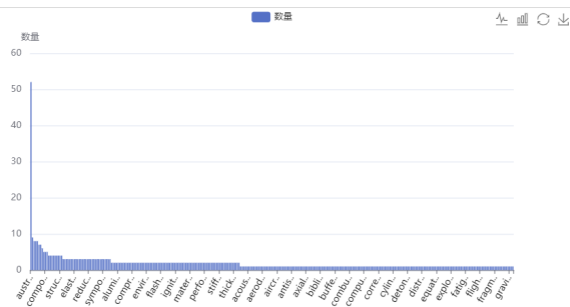
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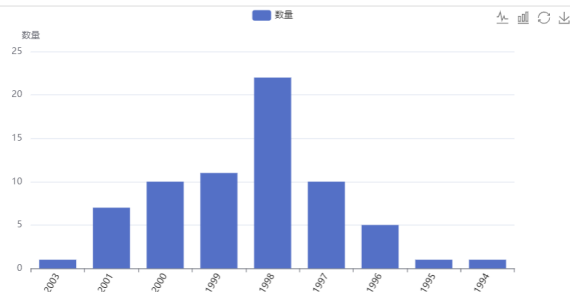
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“数理与化学” 样例展示

1.0 INTRODUCTION

When using radar to transit a dark rugged area, the pilot needs to recognize dangerous obstacles ahead from radar images [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Since the radar image is displayed as range versus azimuth, the obstacles cannot be easily seen, nor can their heights be easily determined. It is important to detect potential obstacles such as tall buildings so that the aircraft can avoid collision. For example, in the picture on the left of Figure 1, the pilot needs to fly over or around the towering smokestack in the foreground. Its corresponding radar image, on the right of Figure 1 – in B-scope, does not clearly show the smokestack or even approximate its height.






Figure 1: Left: Tall buildings, natural objects, and long-thin smokestack; Right: Radar image

The radar returns can be displayed as the range to targets on an oscilloscope – a display often referred to as the range scope or A-scope. In order to provide an improved spatial sense of the scene, a B-scope displays the range along the vertical axis and its corresponding radar azimuth (angle) on the horizontal axis in a 2-D display. It is a range vs. angle display of the scene. However, as the above example shows, it does not convey an object's height. An alternative – the C-scope – displays elevation (angle) information on the vertical axis. This angle vs. angle display presents a perspective view of the scene as in ordinary optical imagery, e.g., a human eye, camera, etc. Since all objects need to be perspectively projected in C-scope, the object height information need to be first determined from the radar returns. Tall objects can reflect the radiating energy back and cause a black shadow (receiving no illumination) behind its structure. The length of the shadow represents the object's height above the flat terrain. Such information has in the past been used to infer the object heights [6, 7, 8]. Thus, the overall objective of this project is to

- 1) Convert a B-scope image to a C-scope image so that human operators can easily understand the image content.

In

Figure 5, the shadow in the image can be easily detected via the edge histogram when the noise scale is lower than 0.5. Noisy image is first computed by subtracting the original B-scope from its de-noised image. The noise scale is the RMS value of the noisy image. However, when the noise scale equals 0.9, the shadow from the image could not be reliably extracted and the edges histogram analysis is not helpful. In such a case, we then conduct multi-scale wavelet analysis to extract the shadow information. The approach is demonstrated next.

Noise scale	Noisy image	Extracted edges	Histogram of edges
0			

“雷达阴影的高度重建方案”










0.1			
0.5			
0.9			

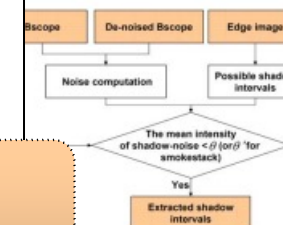
Figure 5: Signal recognition through edge histogram analysis

re included to extract shadow intervals:

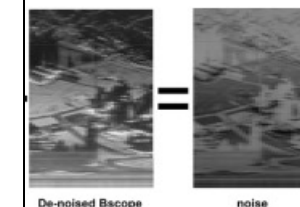
ing the de-noised B-scope from the original B-scope

vals between two edges on the edge image, and

n noise thresholds θ and θ' .



based shadow extraction approach



by subtracting de-noised B-scope from raw B-scope

d possible shadow interval, we can extract the true olds θ and θ' .

be selected in the following way:

5,

ntil the reconstructed height looks more realistic,

学科分类样例展示

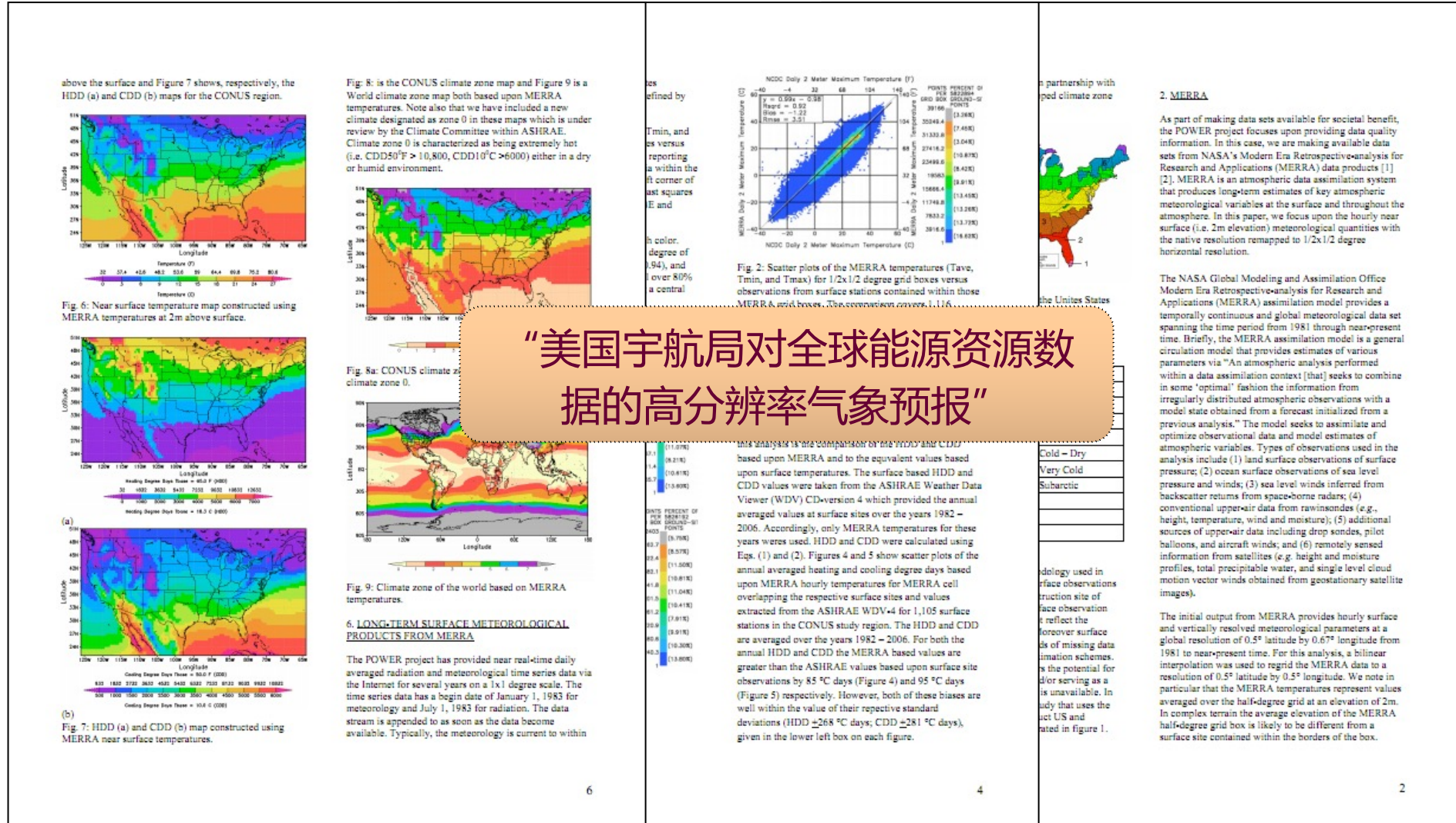
“生物和医药卫生” 样例展示

<div data-bbox="568 434 708 579"> </div> <div data-bbox="917 449 1230 478"> <p>AFRL-RX-TY-TR-2012-0023</p> </div> <div data-bbox="726 506 1166 558"> <p>SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL NANOMATERIALS</p> </div> <div data-bbox="563 614 1189 701"> <p>Heather R. Luckarift, D. Matthew Eby, Karen E. Farrington, Randi N. Tatum Universal Technology Corporation 1270 North Fairfield Road Dayton, OH 45432</p> </div> <div data-bbox="563 739 896 848"> <p>Glenn R. Johnson Airbase Technologies Division Air Force Research Laboratory 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 2 Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32403-5323</p> </div> <div data-bbox="563 886 840 911"> <p>Contract No. FA4819-07-D-0001</p> </div> <div data-bbox="563 951 687 975"> <p>January 2013</p> </div> <div data-bbox="654 1153 1138 1192" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>DISTRIBUTION A: Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. 88ABW-2013-1007, 1 March 2013.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="629 1266 1166 1315"> <p>AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURING DIRECTORATE</p> </div> <div data-bbox="563 1332 1223 1352"> <p>■ Air Force Materiel Command ■ United States Air Force ■ Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32403-5323</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1294 464 1727 805"> <p>Silicification</p> <p>alytic condensation of silica sol-gels, lysozyme was identified as a mplates the precipitation of silica nanoparticles and produces a ns the native antimicrobial properties of lysozyme.^{21, 26, 27} Despite rix, the immobilized lysozyme retains its native hydrolase activity; le oligosaccharide substrates and lyse the cell wall of the bacterial <i>leus</i>.²⁸ The discovery that that the lysozyme immobilized within the ffective bacteriolytic activity was unexpected because to exhibit ust directly interact with the bacterium. The structural properties of therefore investigated using a combination of SEM, TEM and ealed that the composite has a hierarchical structure composed of proximately 450 nm in diameter, which are in turn composed of ctures of approximately 8–10 nm in diameter. Using SANS with sible to separate the scattering signatures of the lysozyme and silica rmore, it was determined that the lysozyme molecules are spatially d form clusters with colloidal silica particles. The size of the clusters well with the structural architecture observed by TEM (Figure 1).</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1294 819 1727 1011"> </div> <div data-bbox="1294 1011 1727 1118"> <p>entation of the Hierarchical Structure for the Silica-lysozyme hematic Drawing of Fundamental Silica-lysozyme Cluster as Gray Spheres while Lysozyme Molecules are Presented in Based on SEM, TEM and SANS Analysis; (B) Aggregates of Black square in B Corresponds to Panel A; (C) Quasi-spherical ative Structures [Black Square in C Corresponds to Panel B]</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1294 1153 1727 1260"> <p>e must be able to diffuse from the composite material because it bacterium to disrupt the cell wall structure. Although our structural organized sol-gel synthesis that generates a functional material, it he dynamic properties of the entrapped protein that result in its nformation is critical for understanding the biomimetalization g the reaction for biomolecule immobilization in practical</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1816 464 2175 772"> </div> <div data-bbox="1816 772 2237 808"> <p>Silver Nanoparticles Formed in Lysozyme-catalyzed Process; (B) TEM Image of Silver Nanoparticles</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1816 843 2237 1003"> <p>Composites to Surgical Surfaces</p> <p>Lysozyme acted as the primary reducing agent and er (Figure 4). The enzyme also acted as an effective opored in a concentrated form in methanol or water for lical or chemical properties. Furthermore, the colloid ous enzyme and silver coatings on surgical steel.²⁰ s were deposited on surgical stainless steel blades and needles ition technique. Electrodeposited films firmly adhered to sive washing and retained the hydrolytic properties of lysozyme.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1816 1018 2237 1236"> <p>coatings was tested by using blades and needles in an <i>in vitro</i> lytic ormal application of the instruments. Coated blades and needles nd punctures, respectively, into agarose infused with bacterial eared zones at the contact sites, demonstrating that antimicrobial media, as well as retained on the surface of the blades and needles. icrobial activity against a range of bacterial species. In particular, tent bactericidal activity, reducing cell viability by at least 3 log <i>umoniae</i>, <i>B. anthracis</i> Sterne, and <i>B. subtilis</i> and within 3 h for <i>S. tyi</i>. The results confirmed that complex antimicrobial coatings can is for silver nanoparticle synthesis and electrodeposition, e coatings are a self-cleaning surface, but that they can also into a subject during use (Figure 5).</p> </div>
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“抗菌纳米材料的合成与表征”

学科分类样例展示

“天文和地球科学” 样例展示





学科分类样例展示

“航空航天” 样例展示

an extracted weight of between 31,000 and 32,000 lbs. For the PCDTV the platform (with its cradle) is called the Mid-air Delivery System(MDS). For the PTV this is referred to as the Carriage Platform Sled System (CPSS). Both test vehicles utilize the LVAD test technique to extract the mated vehicle from the delivery aircraft (C-130 or C-17). Both techniques implement a delayed load transfer to create an under-rotation that will result in an upswing of the mated system at the time the test vehicle is released from the platform. The textile restraint is pyrotechnically severed, initiated by a command from the mated vehicle sequencer. Both test vehicles transition to a programmer parachute with a multipoint attach harness, which is static line deployed by the platform (MDS or CPSS, depending on the test vehicle) as they separate. Figures 2 and 3 show the conceptual test sequence for the PCDTV and the PTV (respectively).

Background (From One Test Vehicle to Two)

ned test of the Gen-1 design². Following this test, the project would be updating the Preliminary Design Review (PDR) in August of 2010. The design coming out of Development Unit (EDU). As the CPAS Project advanced to the subsequent test, the requirement for two distinctly different airdrop test vehicles was identified. Built around a common full scale forward bay that replicates the Orion spacecraft, ability to implement the rigging and the retention system, and assess full scale the CPAS design.

Orion Boiler Plate Airdrop Test System

Ricardo A. Machin¹, Carol T. Evans²
Aeronautics and Space Administration, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX 77058

29th of February 2012 the Orion Capsule Parachute Assembly System (CPAS) opted to perform an airdrop test of a boilerplate test article for the second time. The first (Cluster Development Test 2, July 2008) to deliver a similar boilerplate from the Low Velocity Air Drop (LVAD) technique resulted in the programmer failing to properly inflate, the test article failing to achieve the desired test initiation and the test article a total loss. This paper will pick up where the CDT-2 failure left off¹, describing the test technique that was adopted, and outline the modeling performed to gain confidence that the second attempt would be successful. The boilerplate test (Cluster Development Test 3-3) was indeed a complete success and has been repeated several times, allowing the CPAS project to proceed with the full testing required to integrate the hardware to the first Entry Vehicle into the Critical Design Review with minimum risk and a

Extract PCDTV & MDS Platform combination from C-130 or C-17

PCDTV/MDS Separation

PTV Programmer parachutes are deployed

Two EDU Drogue Parachutes are mortar deployed. There are three reefing stages (only two are shown), including full open

Three EDU Pilot Parachutes are mortar deployed

MDS recovered by two CPAS Gen II Mains

“猎户座飞船的锅炉板空投测试系统”

Figure 1. The PCDTV and the PTV Test Articles

Drop Test Vehicle (PCDTV) is a missile shaped test article used to achieve higher altitudes than the Orion. It does not however subject the parachutes to the proper wake during testing. The PTV is the extraction envelope for the United States Air Force C-130. The Parachute test article with full scale heat shield, but truncated in height in order to fit into the United States Air Force C-130. The PTV is too large (height and width) to fit into the United States Air Force C-130, and will not have an active control system (required for controlled subsonic flight). The PTV does not have an active control system (required for controlled subsonic flight). The nominal entry deploy conditions using standard LVAD extraction altitudes are most relevant to the Forward Bay Cover jettison and drogue phases of the test. It does however provide the proper vehicle wake, allowing for the parachute wake, as well as the models that predict the coupled dynamics of the drogues and the vehicle.

Other design and architecture features the two test articles share. Both are attached to the extraction envelope and a textile restraint, referred to as the mated system. Each mated system has

Vehicle Immediately Following Extraction During CDT-3-3

Engineer, Applied Aerospace and CFD Branch, Mail Stop EG3, AIAA Member.
Lead, Test and Fabrication Branch, Mail Stop EA36.
1
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics

学科分类样例展示

“军事” 样例展示

Army Science Board
Fiscal Year 2012 Study

Final Report
February 2013

The Strategic Direction For Army Science and Technology

Department of the Army
Army Science Board Directorate
Washington, D.C. 20310-0101

Distribution Statement A:
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Focus Army S&T on Core Technologies and Best-In-Class Performers

lining budgets:
rts must be best-in-class and focused on Army-unique core competencies.
y-essential technologies, best-in-class performers are sponsored by the Army.
mal work by well-funded best-in-class performers should be leveraged.

“陆军科技的战略方向”

ny technical areas have components in all three categories.

ASB S&T Analysis: Proposed Execution for RDECs – Examples

Must Do In-House	Should Sponsor	Should Monitor/Leverage
Validation of critical components (structural, flight protection, IR suppressors, ASE equipment) and flight testing.	Rotorcraft drive (gears, technology, multi-speed) and active rotor technologies.	Alternative fuel, batteries, and energy storage technology.
Development of covert, high-bandwidth, Elint/counter-Elint/navigation radar and communication/data links.	Advanced electronic and optoelectronic materials and device fabrication.	Information sciences research relevant to Army missile system needs.
Aviation systems technologies, including aerodynamics (propellants and explosives), airheads (HE, SC, EFP), and fuzing.	Novel advanced high-performance materials for warheads and gun systems.	Hypervelocity impact research and technology developments.
Model development and validation for characterization/heating of imaging sensors (DRI, countermeasures, etc.).	Power systems R&D: electrochemical, power electronics, renewable energy devices.	Image and signal processing technology.
Basined concepts in chemical and biological sensing and signaling, novel threat agent effects and characterization.	Chemical and biochemical computational methods based on processes in nature.	R&D in the areas of nanotechnology, microfluidics, aerodisks, and metamaterials.
Novel fiber and textiles, including smart, spinning, or other multifunctional types, for trans environments.	Power technology for the individual soldier and small units.	Nanomaterials, fiber-reinforced composites, flexible displays.
Novel vehicle system design tools, analysis R&D; concept development, component integration, testing.	Unmanned ground systems technology, robotics technology.	Fuel economy technology (e.g., hybrid drive), water purification.

★ reflects change from current state

Prototyping Addresses Challenges

between S&T and acquisition
cal and systems integration risk for programs
is and matures manufacturing processes
for cost estimates
dates system requirements
advanced concepts
exercises design and development teams
systems engineering teams and skills
neration of scientists and engineers

Reform Act of 2009 requires competitive prototyping
ie B. Requirements may be waived if unaffordable.

Prototyping Varies Across Time Horizon

谢谢

