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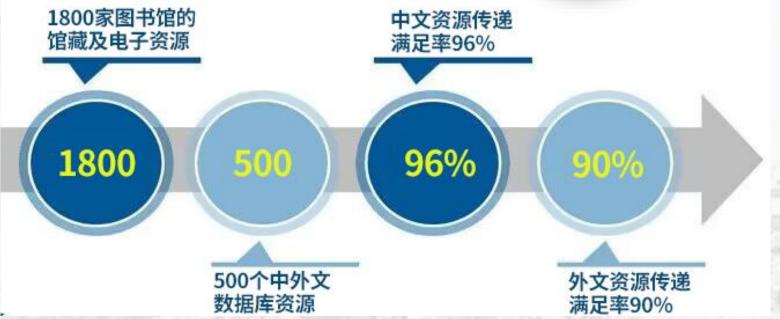
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污水高级氧化技术的研究现状及其新进展



赵霞 ISMOILOV Bakhrom 李亚斌 李响 张航 胡涛 兰州理丁大学石油化丁学院

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摘要:高级氧化技术(AOPs)在污水处理方面具有高效、快速、无二次污染等特点而受到研究者的广泛关注。本文介绍了高级氧化的技术理论,并对Fenton法、超声氧化法、O3法、超临界水氧化法、光催化氧化法、催化湿式氧化法和过硫酸盐氧化法的新进展进行了综述,并从工业化应用的角度探讨了污水高级氧化技术的发展趋势。

基金: 国家自然基金项目(21667017); 甘肃省自然科学基金(1506RJZA102); 国家大学生创新训练项目基金(201510731005);

关键词: 高级氧化; 羟基自由基; 硫酸根自由基; 氧化;

DOI: 10.16796/j.cnki.1000-3770.2018.04.002

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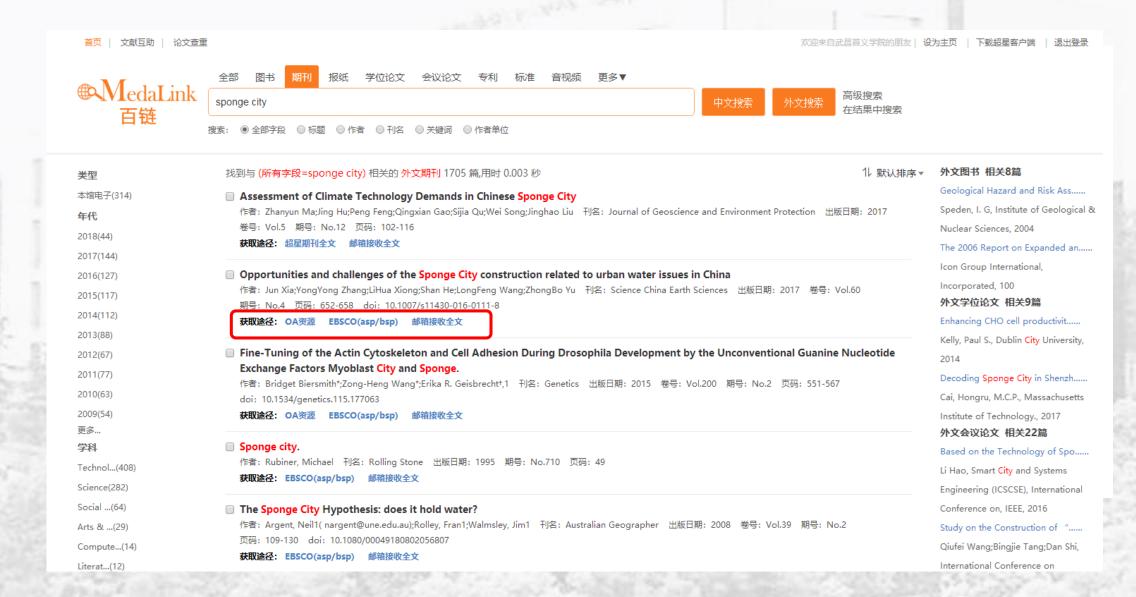


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Opportunities and challenges of the Sponge City construction related to urban water issues in China.

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Wang, LongFeng² Yu, ZhongBo⁴

Fonte: SCIENCE CHINA Earth Sciences. Apr2017, Vol. 60 Issue 4, p652-658. 7p.

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Termos do *WATERLOGGING (Soils) assunto: *MUNICIPAL water supply

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fornecidas pelo Integrated water system approach autor: Opportunities and challenges

Sponge City Waterlogging

Resumo: Waterlogging is one of the major water issues in most cities of China and directly restricts their urbanization processes. The construction of Sponge

City is an effective approach to solving the urban water issues, particularly for the waterlogging. In this study, both the urban issues emerged at the stage of rapid urbanization in China and the demands as well as problems of Sponge City construction related with the water issues were investigated,

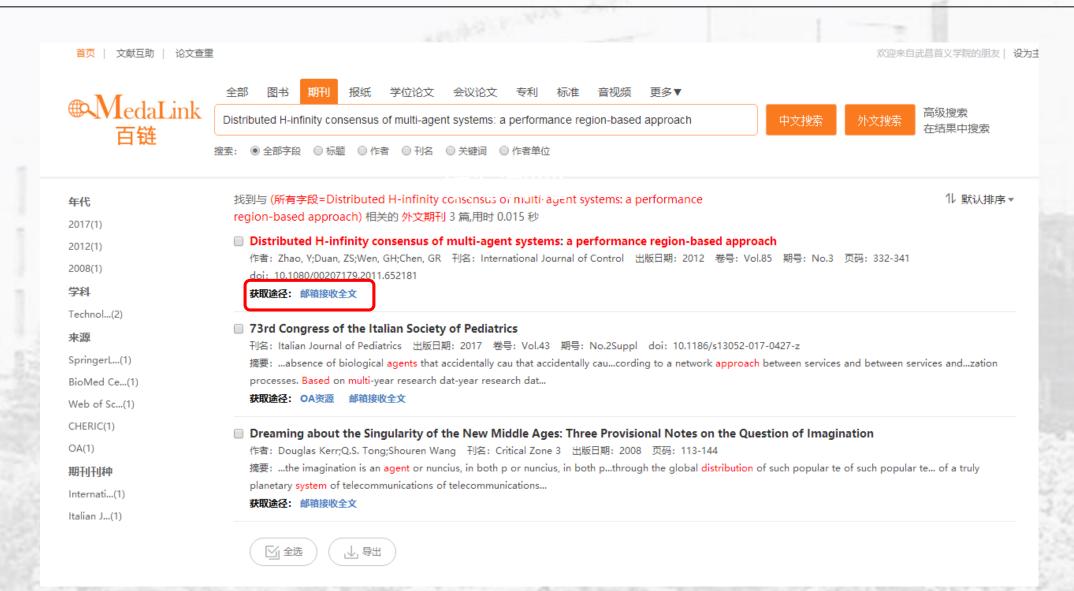


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International Journal of Control Vol. 85, No. 3, March 2012, 332–341





Distributed H_{∞} consensus of multi-agent systems: a performance region-based approach

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This article addresses the distributed H_{∞} consensus problem of multi-agent systems with general linear node dynamics using relative output measurements. The notion of H_{∞} consensus performance region is first introduced and then analysed as a basis for the protocol design. A new kind of distributed observer-type H_{∞} protocols is further proposed. Theoretical analysis indicates that the distributed H_{∞} consensus problem can be solved if and only if the coupling strength of the protocol belongs to the H_{∞} performance region of the closed-loop network. Finally, some numerical simulations are provided to illustrate the effectiveness of the theoretical results.

Keywords: multi-agent system; consensus; observer-type protocol; H_{∞} consensus performance region

1. Introduction

In the past few years, cooperative control of multi-agent dynamical systems has received considerable attention from various scientific communities, due to its broad range of applications in fields, such as sensor networks, robotic teams, satellite formation flying and unmanned air vehicle. One important and fundamental issue arising from cooperative control of multi-agent systems is to design distributed protocols based only on the relative local information to guarantee the asymptotical state agreement of the whole group of dynamic agents, known as the consensus problem.

Motivated by the pioneering works of Vicsek. Czirk, Ben-Jacob, Cohen, and Shochet (1995) and Jadbabaie, Lin, and Morse (2003), a general framework of the consensus problem for first-order multi-agent systems was established by Olfati-Saber and Murray (2004). The consensus conditions derived by Olfati-Saber and Murray (2004) were further relaxed by Ren and Beard (2005). It was shown that consensus in first-order multi-agent systems can be reached if and only if the time-varying network topology contains a directed spanning tree frequently enough as the evolving network. In Ren, Beard, and Atkins (2007), the information consensus problems in multi-vehicle cooperative control systems under both time-invariant and time-varying communication topologies were studied and summarised. In Lin, Jia, and Li (2008), the consensus problem of multi-agent systems with a directed topology and external disturbances was studied by using tools from the H_{∞} control theory. Noticeably, the aforementioned results were valid only for multi-agent systems with integrator-type dynamics. Most real multi-agent systems have very complex physical dynamics, however. Motivated by this observation, the consensus or synchronisation problem of coupled nonlinear systems was investigated in Liu, Duan, Chen, and Huang (2009), Yu, Chen, and Cao (2010) and Zhao, David, and Liu (2011). Also, the consensus problem of second-order multi-agent systems has attracted increasing attention. For example, in Ren (2008), several novel consensus algorithms for second-order multi-agent systems was introduced and analysed. In Hong, Chen, and Bushnell (2008), a distributed observer was designed to solve the tracking problem of second-order multi-agent systems with an active leader. In Wen, Duan, Yu, and Chen (2012) consensus with intermittent measurements was investigated without assuming that the agents communicate with their neighbours at all times. In Lin and Jia (2010), consensus problems for a class of second-order multiagent systems with parameter uncertainties and external disturbances were considered. Moreover, consensus of multi-agent systems with general linear high-order dynamics has been investigated. In Tuna (2008), synchronisation of coupled discrete-time linear multiagent systems was studied. Some sufficient conditions were provided to guarantee the existence of linear



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