



尚唯信息
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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

【一】 / 公司介绍

重庆尚唯信息技术有限公司隶属于原科技部西南信息中心，成立于 2002 年 6 月，是一家专业从事科研大数据研发和文本智能处理为核心的高新技术企业，致力于中英文大数据产品的开发、设计、营销与服务。公司拥有成熟的数字文献资源一体化解决方案，是我国专业的数字资源信息供应商。

公司拥有独具特色的系列特种文献数据库产品，包括：《尚唯产品样本数据库》、《尚唯科技报告资源服务系统》、《尚唯军用标准信息服务平台》、《全球智库发现系统》、《尚唯职业教育在线学习系统》、《工程技术数据库》、《航空航天及汽车工业技术资料系统》、《尚唯学位论文文献服务系统》、《国外标准集成发现系统》、《智能制造服务平台》等，并通过统一检索系统“尚唯特种知识服务平台”实现统一检索和服务。此外，随着客户需求的日益变化，公司积极布局转型业务网络，参与众多合作项目，形成覆盖数据采集与清洗、专题文献库建设、特色平台开发等多方面的业务体系，以强大的技术实力满足客户多样化需求。

目前，公司已拥有中国科学院文献情报中心、清华大学、浙江大学、中国科技大学、中山大学、国防科技大学、解放军信息工程大学、天津市科技情报研究所等数百家涵盖高等院校、情报研究所、科研机构、企事业单位和公共图书馆领域的用户，已经形成以产品与系统建设为核心的一大批忠实用户群，逐步建立起自己的品牌效应与业务优势。

经过多年发展，公司拥有 22 项知识产权证书，通过了“知识产权管理体系认证”和“ISO 质量管理体系认证”，是 3A 级信用企业，重庆市软件企业，2018 年参与了总投资规模达到 4000 万元的国家重点研发计划“专业内容知识服务众智平台与应用示范”项目的建设。

公司资质：



【二】 / 产品概述

访问地址: <http://bg.sunwayinfo.com.cn/>

《尚唯科技报告资源服务系统》主要收录国外科技报告, 为用户提供科技报告这一特种文献的一站式检索查询、原文传递以及信息挖掘服务。

科技报告是描述科研活动的过程、进展和结果, 并按照规定格式编写的科技文献, 能够完整且真实的反映科研机构或人员所从事科研活动的内容和经验, 是国家基础性、战略性科技资源, 也是国家科技实力的重要体现。

◆ **报告来源:** 美国四大报告 (航空航天局的 NASA 报告、能源部的 DE 报告、国防部的 AD 报告、商务部的 PB 报告), 以及美国国家科学院、日本宇宙航空研究开发机构、荷兰国家学术研究与合作信息系统、IBM 公司、兰德公司、加州大学伯克利分校、哥伦比亚大学、UNT 数字图书馆、美国国家农业图书馆、世界银行组织、国际货币基金组织等机构。

◆ **收录量:** 题录文摘收录量已超过 485 万个记录, 能够获取的报告全文数量已超过 370 万篇, 每年新增约 3-5 万份报告。

◆ **分类体系:** 提供主题分类, 将报告分为 32 个一级分类, 向下分为 347 个二级分类, 以及 707 个三级分类。

◆ **收录年限:** 1900 年至今。

◆ **数据更新:** 中心网站和镜像站季度更新。

◆ **全文格式:** PDF 文档。

◆ **标引字段:** 报告名称、报告号、作者、主题分类、研究机构、赞助机构、关键词、发布年份、文献类型、合同编号、语言、页数、摘要等。

◆ **检索方式:** 快速检索、高级检索、主题分类导航、研究机构导航、科研项目导航等。

【三】 / 核心优势

1

海量数据信息

该库是目前收录国外科技报告数量最多的数据库，集科技报告题录文摘、全文文献信息，以及科研项目信息于一体，其中题录已超过 485 万条，全文 370 万篇，科研项目 252 万余个，资源量大，数据更新快。

2

回溯年代长

该库收录年代久远，回溯了从 1900 年至今的科技报告。通过回溯极大丰富了资源内容，可以访问整个研究进程所有可用的文献，是探索科研活动进程和结果的重要途径，为科研带来更多可能性，让科研过程高效省时。

3

权威文献来源

该库收录了众多知名来源机构的报告，如美国四大报告、欧洲投资基金、国际货币基金组织、世界银行、兰德公司、加州大学伯克利分校等，是掌握科学技术前沿信息的有力资源。

4

题录信息完整

提供报告标题、作者、关键词、摘要、主题分类、报告号、合同编号、文献类型、发布日期、报告涵盖时间、研究机构、赞助机构、合作机构、基金编号、国别、语种等具体字段展示，题录信息完整而丰富。

5

深度关联，信息全面

该库对科研项目信息进行了分类整理，方便查询科研项目研究内容、资金投入等内容，掌握项目的整体研究情况；全方位展示研究机构信息，以及机构之间的关联性，并对机构报告进行分类展示，搜索过程更加便捷，搜索结果更加精准。

1、挖掘底层数据展示隐藏信息

通过对科技报告现有数据字段的梳理，对不同来源的数据字段进行合并处理，对不规范字段进行统一化处理，并补齐更多字段信息，如主题分类、合同编号、报告涵盖时间、赞助机构、基金编号等字段，更加详细的展示文献资源信息，帮助用户探索更多隐藏内容。

报告号:	Final Report: DOE-U.Utah-29160
作者:	Whitty, Kevin
关键词:	chemical looping, CO2 capture, CLOU
发布日期:	2021-12-31
研究机构:	University of Utah
赞助机构:	USDOE Office of Fossil Energy (FE)
合作机构:	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
主题分类:	煤及煤化工 生物质燃料 火力发电厂 材料科学 工程学 一般和杂项
报告涵盖时间:	-
国别:	-
语言:	英语
页数:	142
合同编号:	FE0029160
基金编号:	724297.40.49.04.01 80NSSC18K0493 1592616
文献类型:	报告
摘要:	This report summarizes results from the project, "Development of Enabling Technologies for Chemical Looping Combustion and Chemical Looping with Oxygen Uncoupling," which evaluated several aspects of dual fluidized bed chemical looping combustion and chemical looping with oxygen uncoupling (CLOU). The objective was to provide tools and enabling technologies to help advance fluidized bed chemical looping technology to pilot, demonstration and commercial

展示字段及其说明如下：

展示字段名	说明
标题	标明报告内容的简短语句
作者	报告撰写人员名称
报告号	标识科技报告的完整的格式化的一组代码
摘要	报告整体的构成与主要内容的简单摘抄
关键词	报告重点内容的概括与总结
发布日期	报告的发布日期
研究机构	参与报告研究、写作的机构
赞助机构	提供资金，用以支持报告、科研的机构
合作机构	合作参与报告研究、写作的机构
主题分类	根据四大报告（DOD、PB、DOE、NASA）的分类特点融合整理出的一套完整的报告分类方式
报告涵盖时间	该篇报告写作的背景时间
国别	报告的归属国籍
语言	报告撰写使用的主要国家语言
页数	报告的全文页数
合同编号	同其他单位签订的合同/合同书的编号
基金编号	支持该报告研究的基金项目编号
文献类型	该字段放通用字段最后，后面紧跟独特字段，逻辑上更有连贯性

2、提取文献类型帮助多维度筛选

由于科研项目周期较长，通常会产生种类繁多的报告类型，通过对其进行技术处理，整理出季度报告、中期报告、最终报告、合同户报告、备忘录、札记、简报等完整的报告类型。此外，还整理了科研项目同时产生的其他文献，有教育出版物、新闻稿、会议文献、期刊论文、学位论文、手册、皮书、标准、专利等多种类型。科技报告与其他文献都是科研项目的共同产物，体现了科研项目成果产出的丰富性。

数据库对每份报告提供类型展示，报告所属类别一目了然，并提供文献类型聚类，进一步方便用户查找所需资源。

报告类型		其他类型	
科技报告	季度报告	其他文献	出版物
	年度报告		会议文献
	中期报告		期刊论文
	最终报告		学位论文
	合同户报告		手册
	备忘录		数据集
	计划文件		标准
	札记		专利
	简报		皮书
	演示稿		新闻稿
	总结报告		图书
	管理报告		多媒体
	技术译文		其他

报告类型

+ 报告

+ 期刊论文

+ 学位论文

+ 会议文献

+ 手册

15433222112

[札记]

ARPA/NASA/NSF CO-OP 3D Project: An Experiment in Distributed Supercomputing and Satellite Networking.

报告号: PB97169361
作者: Boyd, W. S. Powers, J. G.
摘要: The CO-op 3D Project involved the use of the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite to link distant supercomputers running a couple of atmosphere-ocean prediction system. The project features work in four areas: modeling visualization, networking, and distributed computation. Atmospheric models Ocean models Scientific visualization Distributed processing Supercomputers Air-water interactions Predictions Forecasting Computer models Computer communication networks Parallel processing Data management Bandwidth Message processing Queueing theory

发布时间: 1997-01-01

[最终报告]

Glutathione Transferase in the Decontamination of OP Toxins and Chlorinated Hydrocarbons.

报告号: ADA325905
作者: Syvanen, M.
摘要: The enzyme glutathione transferase degrades organophosphate (OP) triester insecticides. Our research is targeted toward developing these enzymes for their use in nerve gas decontamination technology. To this end, progress has been made in several areas: (1) Genes and enzymes h... Organophosphates Chlorinated hydrocarbons Degradation Decontamination Bacteria Enzymes Deoxyribonucleic acids Mutations Escherichia coli Gases Genes Esters Insecticides Nerve agents Toxins and antitoxins

发布时间: 1997-01-01

[中期报告]

Effects of Fatigue and Social Environment on Performance: The Role of Feedback (Effecten van vermoeidheid en...

报告号: ADA321074
作者: vanOrden, C. Y. Gaillard, A. W. Langefeld, J. J.
摘要: This is the fourth 24 hours experiment on the effects of fatigue and social environment on performance. Subject of study is to what extent negative effects of fatigue can be compensated by the presence of another person during task performance. In this experiment is studied whether... Jobs Performance(Human) Feedback Social psychology Fatigue(Physiology) Monitoring Cognition Memory(Psychology) Reaction time Teams(Personnel) Compensation Dutch language Foreign languages Foreign technology Bit-task/Reaction time task

发布时间: 1996-01-01

4、构建全新主题分类体系

深度分析科技报告特征，构建贴合科技报告的主题分类体系，涵盖 32 个一级主题，向下分为 347 个二级分类，以及 707 个三级分类，基本囊括主要学科领域，一定程度上揭示了各主题之间的相互联系与相互交叉、相互渗透的关系，便于用户根据主题知识系统，按类检索、查找文献。全部一级主题如下：

材料科学	各国技术译文	化学	工程学
粒子加速器	仪器设备	通讯	电子和电工技术
环境科学	地球科学	航空与空气动力学	探测
物理学	制造技术	天文学和天体物理学	航天
交通运输	建筑技术	图书馆和信息科学	发明许可
农业和食品	商业与经济	计算机、控制与信息理论	一般和杂项
社会科学	军事	城市发展与规划	生物及医学
燃料	新能源	能源与动力工程	数学科学

5、展现科研项目成果全貌

一个完整的科研项目，根据规模和复杂程度，可形成几篇到几十篇、甚至几百上千篇科技报告。

提取科技报告的合同编号进行关联化处理，实现同一项目全部研究成果的关联聚合，揭示科研项目的技术研究过程、方法描述、研制试验结果分析、技术性文件、阶段总结和记录、结果或进展总结等科研成果记录，对掌握项目整体研究全貌有积极作用。

语言:	英语
页数:	86
合同编号:	89303320DEM000030
基金编号:	-
文献类型:	报告

合同编号:AC02-07CH11359

查找到 16276 条, 检索耗时 0.024 秒

+

-

必要

报告名称

请输入检索关键词

模糊

必要

报告号

请输入检索关键词

模糊

开始年份

结束年份

检索

☐ 最新引用格式

☐ 导出

☐ 有全文

☐ 有译文

☐ 有目录

排序: 时间 | 匹配 | 100 / 100

☐ [期刊论文]-The impact of spectroscopic incompleteness in direct calibration of redshift distributions for weak lensing surveys

报告号: arXiv:2003.10454 FERMILAB-PUB-20-106-AE DES-2019-0498 发布时间: 2020-06-27

作者: Hartley, W. G. Samani, S. Camero Rosell, A. Davis, T. M. Hoyle, B. Gruen, D. Asorey, J. Gschwend, J. Lidman, C. Kuehn, K. King, A. Rau, M. M. Wechsler, R. H. DeRose, J. Hinton, S. R.

摘要: ABSTRACT Obtaining accurate distributions of galaxy redshifts is a critical aspect of weak lensing cosmology experiments. One of the methods used to estimate and validate redshift distributions is to apply weights to a spectroscopic sample, so that their weighted photometry distribut...

关键词: cosmology; distance scale; galaxies; distances and redshifts; galaxies; statistics; large scale structure of Universe; gravitational lensing; weak

☐ [期刊论文]-Modeling magnetic fields with helical solutions to Laplace's equation

报告号: arXiv:1901.02498 Report-no: FERMILAB-PUB-19-006-TD FERMILAB-PUB-19-006-TD NUHEP-EXP/19-02 发布时间: 2020-06-27

作者: Pollack, Brian Pellico, Ryan Kampa, Cole Glass, Henry Schmitt, Michael

摘要: The series solution to Laplace's equation in a helical coordinate system is derived and refined using symmetry and chirality arguments. These functions and their more commonplace counterparts are used to model solenoidal magnetic fields via linear, multidimensional curve-fitting, ...

关键词: high energy physics; magnetic fields; numerical methods

6、全方位展示科研机构信息

通过消歧归一化处理，整理出 3000 余家研究机构，根据机构性质将其划分为企业、实验室、教育机构、研究中心、政府部门等类型，针对不同类型展示相应信息；提供细致到国别、坐标、网址、类型、成立时间等基本信息，以及机构关系、人事信息等相关内容的详细展示，全方位展示研究机构信息。

机构类型		
企业	实验室	政府部门
教育机构	研究中心	其他

Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University

德雷克塞尔大学自然科学学院

国别: US 机构类型: 其他 82 篇报告

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, formerly the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, is the oldest natural science research institution and museum in the Americas. It was founded in 1812, by many of the leading naturalists of the young American republic with an expressed mission of "the encouragement and cultivation of the sciences". For over two centuries of continuous operations, the Academy has sponsored expeditions, conducted original environmental and systematics research, and amassed natural history collections containing more than 17 million specimens. The Academy also has a long tradition of public exhibits a... [更多...](#)

相关信息 Relevant information

基本信息

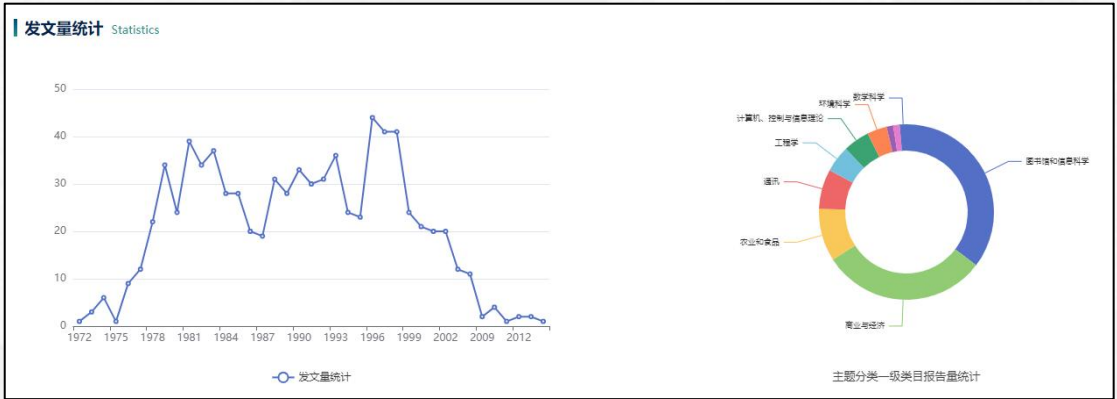
机构关系

人事信息

其他信息

外文名: Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University	名称: 德雷克塞尔大学自然科学学院	其他名称: Academy of Natural Sciences
国别: US	成立时间: 1812	机构类型: 其他
坐标: 39°57'25"N 75°10'17"W / 39.9570°N 75.1714°W	网址: www.ansp.org	

数据库提供各类统计图谱，展示机构发文量统计和报告主题分类统计，并对机构报告进行分类展示，各类数据一目了然，并提供各类数据的聚类检索，实现对机构的研究方向和擅长领域的全面深入挖掘。



◎ 科研立项，科技查新，科学研究

系统收录了国外完整的科技报告资源，以及科研项目信息，能够提供最新资源的查询，具有极高的时效性、客观性、权威性，帮助科研人员实现科技查新，进行科研选题立项，提高科研的起点；在研究遇到问题或瓶颈时，参考科技报告，能够找到解决问题的方向和方法，完成项目研究。

◎ 承接项目，促进创新，积累资产

科技报告是国家权威机构以资助科研项目而形成的产物，能完整积累国际前沿与尖端科学技术的研究成果。系统是目前收录国外科技报告最多的数据库，充分利用其中的文献资源，能帮助高校、研究院与实验室承接国家科技项目，助力技术升级与科技创新；同时，对科技报告的完整保存和充分开发利用，可以避免重复研究，积累技术资产，提高科研效率，提升投入产出效益。

◎ 热点追踪，引用借鉴，参考利用

科技报告涉及到商业经济、航空航天、物理化学、国防军事、工程制造、仪器设备、生物医学等基础科学，以及神经网络、核聚变、量子计算、碳中和、光刻机、电子对抗、暗物质、智能机器人、石墨烯等热点领域和高精尖技术，代表国家科技发展的战略思路 and 方向；同时，科技报告形成很早，可回溯性强，对研究科技相关领域的发展历程、发展近况以及未来的研究动向都是重要的参考资料。

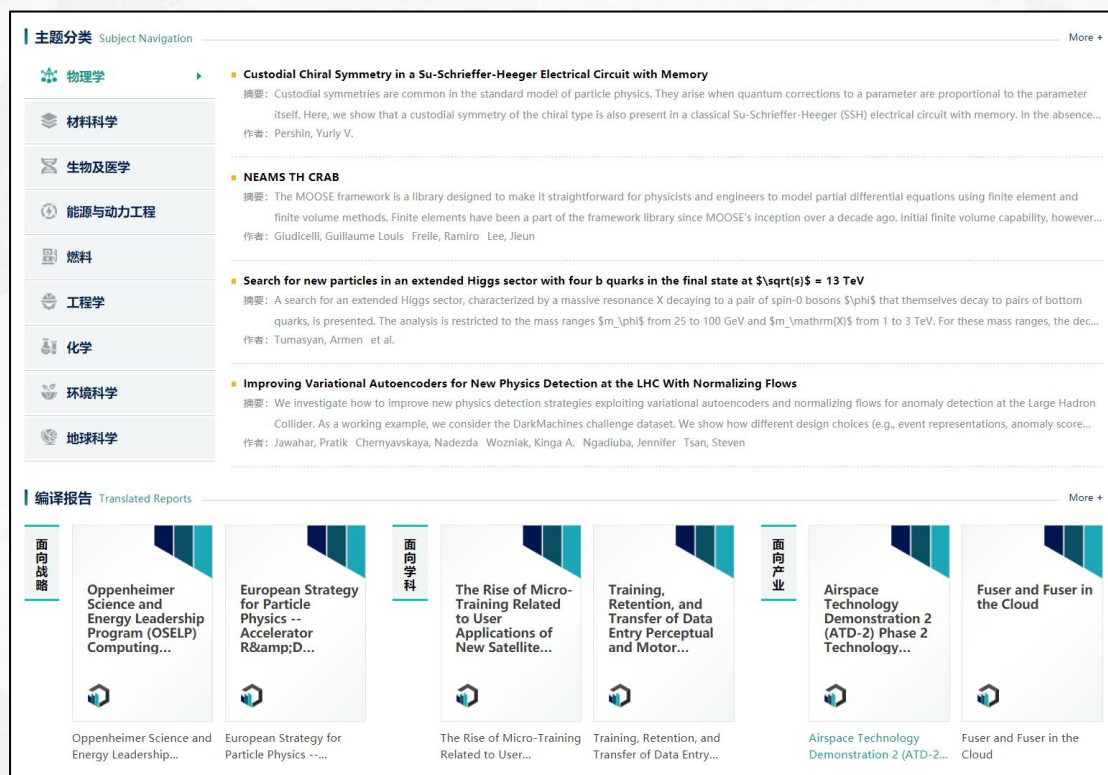
◎ 结题验收，信息公开，知识共享

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，对科技报告的公开或涉限交流，有利于增加科研工作的透明度，杜绝虚假行为，也为社会公众和科技界提供了对科技计划项目成果了解、利用的渠道，提高全社会科技资源的利用效率。

【六】 / 界面功能

1、首页

登录数据库后，首页可进行快速检索操作，并实现对主题分类、研究机构、科研项目、知识图谱和高级检索板块的切换，还包括主题分类、编译报告、科技热词和研究机构等信息展示区。



科技热词 Hot Words

More +

神经网络

核聚变

月壤

放射性物质

空间站

阿雷西博

能源存储

Co-Design of Free-Space Metasurface Optical Neuromorphic Classifiers for High...

Tutorial: Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence in Batteries

Hybrid electric buses fuel consumption prediction based on real-world driving data

ResNet and CycleGAN for pulse shape discrimination of He-4 detector pulses: Recovering...

Differentiable programming for online training of a neural artificial viscosity function within ...

Can Artificial Intelligence Help Improve Air Force Talent Management.

科研项目 Research Projects

More +

UBC

University of British Columbia

不列颠哥伦比亚大学

42618

Saving young lives: Triage and managemen...

The UBC Southern Observatory

Optical Source and Detectors for...

Urgent Replacement of Inert Atmosphere...

UT

University of Toronto

多伦多大学

50934

Characterizing the inflammatory and cardia...

University of Toronto COVID-19 Biobank

A Massive Transformation of the Dragonfly...

AcDC: Accelerator for Donnelly Collaboration

NIH

national institutes of health

美国国立卫生研究院

38730

IDENTIFYING BIOMARKERS AND NOVEL...

HIPPOCAMPAL, THALAMIC, AND...

SYNAPTIC AND LOCAL NETWORK...

ROLE OF GLUCAGON-LIKE PEPTIDE-1 IN...

UA

University of Alberta

阿尔伯塔大学

33383

Avian behaviour, ecology and energetics

Development and Magnetometric...

Infrastructure for the Development of Rapid...

SARS-CoV-2 Polymerase Inhibitors for the...

研究机构 Research Institutions

More +

Los Alamos National Laboratory

US

实验室

Los Alamos National Laboratory (often shortened as Los Alamos and LANL) is a United States Department of Energy national laborat...

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

US

实验室

Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) is a U.S. multiprogram science and technology national laboratory sponsored by the U.S. Dep...

Glenn Research Center

US

研究中心

NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field is a NASA center within the cities of Brook Park and Cleveland between Cleveland ...

Boeing

US

企业

The Boeing Company (/ˈboʊɪŋ/) is an American multinational corporation that designs, manufactures, and sells airplanes, rotorcraft, r...

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

US

实验室

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) is a federal research facility in Livermore, California, United States, founded by the U...

Sandia National Laboratories

US

实验室

The Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) is one of three National Nuclear Security Administration research and development laborator...

2、快速检索

快速检索提供报告名称、报告号、作者、发布年份、赞助机构、关键词、研究机构和科研项目等检索字段，选择检索字段后输入检索词即可。

报告名称

请输入检索关键词

开始检索

报告名称

报告号

作者

发布年份

赞助机构

关键词

研究机构

DOE Report

发布日期: 2019-10-09

能源存储

电子对抗

内燃机

虚拟现实

月球

核聚变

无人驾驶

暗物质

知识图谱

报告检索结果列表页提供年度结果统计表，展示报告出版的年份和数量信息，同时提供来源机构、分类信息、主题词、年份和文档类型的分组聚类，可以进行条件的筛选，使检索结果更加精确。

- 11 -

当前位置: 首页 - 科技报告列表

年度结果

来源机构

- ☐ PB 9
- ☐ DOE 5
- ☐ DOD 1

分类信息

- + 环境科学 3
- + 化学 1
- + 交通运输 1
- + 图书馆和信息科学 1

主题词 更多

报告名称: opp 找到 15 条, 检索耗时 0.59 秒

必要 报告名称 请输入检索关键词 模糊

必要 报告号 请输入检索关键词 模糊

开始年份 结束年份 检索

☐ 重新引用格式 导出 ☐ 有全文 ☐ 有译文 ☐ 有目录 排序: 时间 | 匹配 | 1/2

☐ [期刊论文]-β-Functionalized push-pull **opp**-dibenzoporphyrins as sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells: the role of the...

报告号: - 发布时间: 2019-04-24

作者: Hu, Yi Webre, Whitney A. Moss, Austen Hancock, Sarah N. Schaffner, Jacob

摘要: Push-pull opp-dibenzoporphyrins with a phenylethynyl bridge were newly synthesized as sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells, giving power conversion efficiencies up to 6.7%, close to that of the N719 dye under similar conditions.

☐ [期刊论文]-β-Functionalized push-pull **opp**-dibenzoporphyrins as sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells: the role of the...

报告号: - 发布时间: 2019-01-01

作者: Hu, Yi Webre, Whitney A. Moss, Austen Hancock, Sarah N. Schaffner, Jacob

摘要: Push-pull opp-dibenzoporphyrins with a phenylethynyl bridge were newly synthesized as sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells, giving power conversion efficiencies up to 6.7%, close to that of the N719 dye under similar conditions.

关键词: Chemistry Energy & Fuels Materials Science

☐ [期刊论文]-β-Functionalized Push-Pull **opp**-Dibenzoporphyrins as Sensitizers for Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells

报告号: - 发布时间: 2017-09-26

作者: Hu, Yi Yellappa, Shivaraj Thomas, Michael B. Jinadasa, R. G. Waruna Matus, Alex Shulman, Max D'Souza, Francis Wang, Hong

摘要: Not provided.

关键词: Chemistry

3、知识图谱检索

知识图谱页面默认展示名称含 NASA 的知识图谱节点。提供报告关联图谱信息展示，以报告题目为中心，连接到作者和机构信息；通过信息卡，展示图谱节点相关信息；同时可对图谱进行“全屏/筛选/统计”等操作。

系统首页 | 主题分类 | 研究机构 | 科研项目 | **知识图谱** | 高级检索

机构类型: 实验室 研究中心 教育机构 政府部门 企业 其他

报告类型: 最终报告 进展报告 专题报告 年度报告 立项报告 中期报告

尚唯科技报告资源服务系统

科技报告 请输入检索关键词...

2019-12-14 2022-12-14 Q 开始检索 主题分类

科技报告 作者 机构 第二栏 查看完整图表

Role of NASA's SeaBASS Repository for the Legacy of the EXPORTS Field Biogeochemical Measurements

原始机构: American Geophysical Union

作者: Proctor, Christopher W., Craig, Susanne L., Soto Ramos, Inia M., Celinic, Ivona

报告号: GSFC-E-DAA-TN78611

主题分类: 海洋学

关键词: -

发布日期: 20200303

语言: 英语

国家: US

摘要: Role of NASA's SeaBASS repository for the legacy of the EXPORTS field biogeochemical measurements.

知识图谱: 以报告题目为中心，连接到作者和机构信息。图谱节点包括: Jungho Kim, Francis Charamonte, Palchen Wang, Jang Choo, Jongsang Jigme, Southern Bhutan, Nessel, James, Gibson, Marc, Paul, SCAN Space, Boustanti, Jonathan, Testing of, Trista Brophy, NASA Advanced, Tutorial: Dynamic, Ella Griffith, NASA Spacelab, Gary Clemen, Robert Repley, Proctor, Christopher, Craig, Susanne, Role of, NASA's Search, Robotic Assembly, Predicting Gate, Isaac Roberson, Andrew Churchill, Jankovsky, Amy, Strategic Disconfliction, Mercer, Joey, Strategic Communications, Punam, Manish, Kataran, Cammy Abbas, Langley Research, Hannah Whitehead, Celinic, Ivona, Jankovsky, Amy, Strategic Disconfliction, Mercer, Joey, Strategic Communications, Punam, Manish, Kataran, Cammy Abbas, Langley Research, Fernando Pinto, Anthony Freese, NASA Exploration, NASA's Search, Robotic Assembly, Predicting Gate, Isaac Roberson, Andrew Churchill, Jankovsky, Amy, Strategic Disconfliction, Mercer, Joey, Strategic Communications, Punam, Manish, Kataran, Cammy Abbas, Langley Research.

检索节点: 科技报告

节点总数: 557个

展示数量: 60个

时间范围: 2019/12/14-2022/12/14

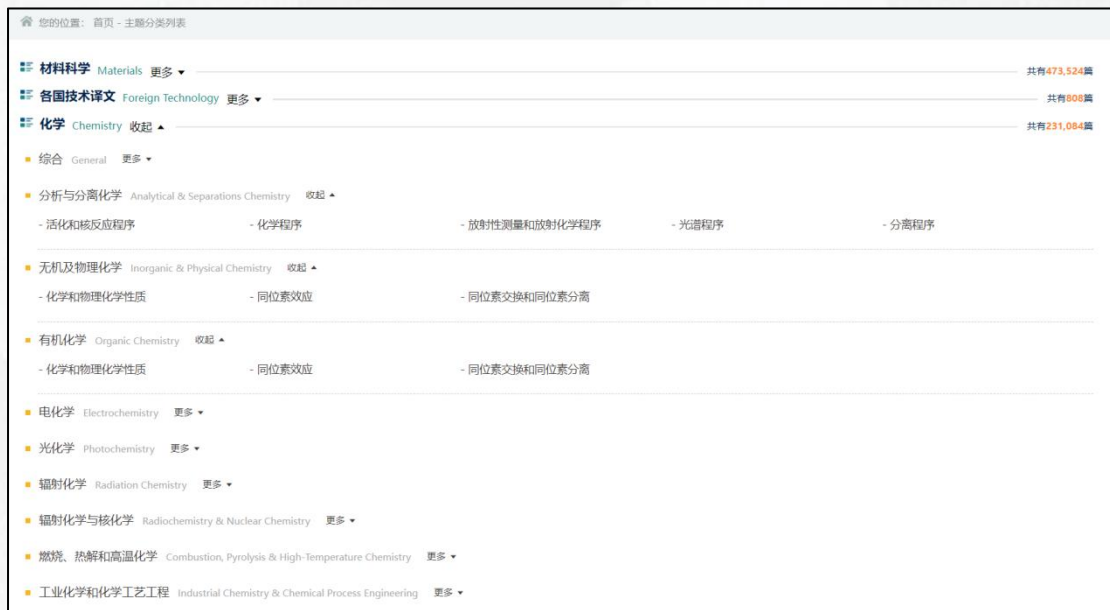
实体命中:

相关主题词命中:

收起

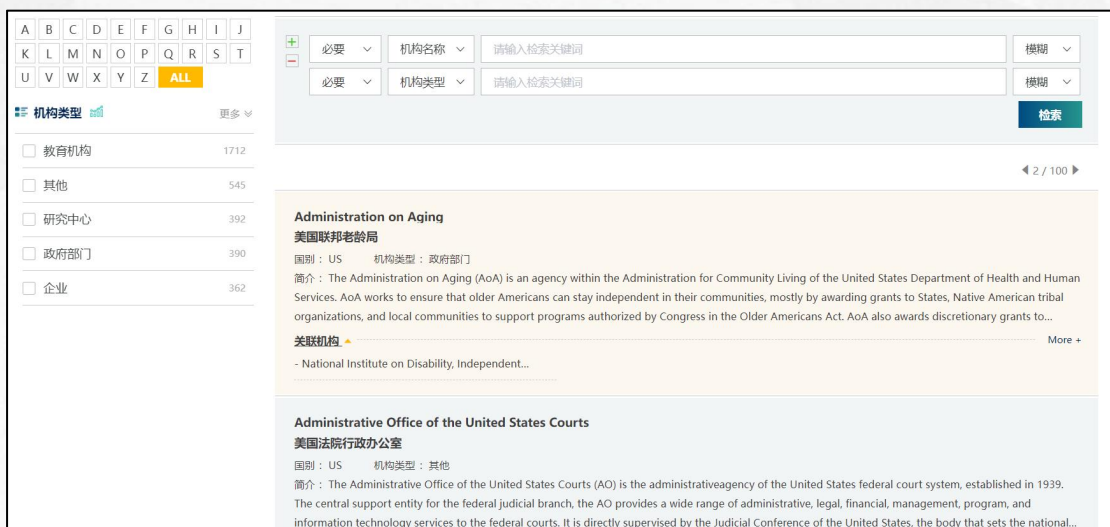
4、主题分类

主题分类列表页可逐级往下进行检索，查看所需类别的科技报告。



5、研究机构

研究机构列表页提供根据机构字顺进行检索，也可对机构类型进行筛选，精确搜索结果。



详情页面提供机构的简介、相关信息（包括基本信息、机构关系、人事信息和其他信息）、发文量统计图表、关联机构分类展示，以及机构报告分类展示。

Langley Research Center

兰利研究中心

国别: US

机构类型: 研究中心

225 篇报告

The Langley Research Center (LaRC or NASA Langley), located in Hampton, Virginia, United States, is the oldest of NASA's field centers. It directly borders Langley Air Force Base and the Back River on the Chesapeake Bay. LaRC has focused primarily on aeronautical research, but has also tested space hardware at the facility, such as the Apollo Lunar Module. In addition, a number of the earliest high-profile space missions were planned and designed on-site, and Langley was considered a potential site for NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center prior to the eventual selection of Houston, Texas. Established in 1917 by the National Advisory Committee for Ae... [更多...](#)

相关信息

Relevant information

基本信息

机构关系

人事信息

其他信息

外文名: Langley Research Center

名称: 兰利研究中心

国别: US

成立时间: 1917

机构类型: 研究中心

辖区: US Federal Government

总部: Hampton, Virginia, United States

网址: www.nasa.gov/langley

发文量统计

Statistics

关联机构

Related Institutions

研究中心

实验室

Ames Research Center

阿姆斯研究中心

The Ames Research Center (ARC), also known as NASA Ames, is a major NASA research center at Moffett Federal Airfield in California's Silicon Valley. It was founded in 1939 as the second Nationa...

Marshall Space Flight Center

马歇尔太空飞行中心

The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), located in Huntsville, Alabama, is the U.S. government's civilian rocketry and spacecraft propulsion research center. As the largest NASA...

Stennis Space Center

斯坦尼斯空间中心

The John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC) is a NASA rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi (United States), on the banks of the Pearl River at the Mississippi-Louisiana border. As ...

Armstrong Flight Research Center

阿姆斯特朗飞行研究中心

The NASA Neil A. Armstrong Flight Research Center (AFRC) is an aeronautical research center operated by NASA. Its primary campus is located inside Edwards Air Force Base in California and is...

Glenn Research Center

格伦研究中心

NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field is a NASA center within the cities of Brook Park and Cleveland between Cleveland Hopkins International Airport and the Rocky River Reservation of...

机构报告

Institution Report

最新报告

环境科学

工程学

材料科学

物理学

Characterizing the Turbulent Structure of the Convective Boundary Layer Using ARM/ASR Observations and LES Model Output

作者: Turner, David Heus, Thijs Ferrare, Richard

摘要: This project will ultimately combine observations from Raman lidar, Doppler lidar, AERI, eddy correlation measurements, and airborne and ground-based high spectral resolution lidar systems with many large eddy simulations (LES) of realistic boundary layer cases to study: The diurnal evolution of the boundary layer thermodynamic structure The turbulent structure of the CBL and the entrainment zone The ability ...

6、科研项目

科研项目列表页提供项目经费、资助来源、开始年份的分组聚类，根据条件进行筛选，精确搜索结果，详情页面提供该科研项目的详细信息。

项目经费

24945

小于100万

24945

大于100万小于500万

25091

大于500万小于1000万

2029

大于1000万

4822

资助来源

更多

jp-jsp

31180

us-nsf

6312

uk-epsrc

4350

uk-innovateuk

4122

au-arc

2249

开始年份

5

2022

5

必要

项目名称

请输入检索关键词

模糊

必要

项目编号

请输入检索关键词

模糊

2020

—

2022

Excel格式

导出

排序: 时间 ↓ | 匹配: 1 / 100

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

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7、高级检索

高级检索页面可实现对检索类型、关键词、年份等的筛选限制，缩小检索范围，使检索结果更加精准。

检索类型:

☒ 科技报告 ☐ 研究机构 ☐ 科研项目

检索关键词:

报告名称

模糊

必要

报告号

模糊

年份选择:

检索

重置

检索说明:

高级检索支持使用运算符*、+、-、"、"、()进行同一检索项内多个检索词的组合运算，检索框内输入的内容不得超过120个字符。

输入运算符*(与)、+(或)、-(非)时，前后要空一个字节，优先级需用英文半角括号确定。

若检索词本身含空格或*、+、-、()、/、%、=等特殊符号，进行多词组合运算时，为避免歧义，须将检索词用英文半角单引号或英文半角双引号引起来。

例如：

(1) 篇名检索项后输入：神经网络 * 自然语言，可以检索到篇名包含“神经网络”及“自然语言”的文献。

(2) 主题检索项后输入：(脱道 + 自由脱) * 裂纹，可以检索到主题为“脱道”或“自由脱”，且有关“裂纹”的文献。

(3) 如果需检索篇名包含“DIGITAL LIBRARY”和“INFORMATION SERVICE”的文献，在篇名检索项后输入：'DIGITAL LIBRARY' * 'INFORMATION SERVICE'。

(4) 如果需检索篇名包含“2+3”和“人才培养”的文献，在篇名检索项后输入：'2+3' * 人才培养。

8、目录预览、报告下载

在报告详情页面，可以对报告的目录进行预览，查看报告的完整目录。

您的位置： 首页 - 科技报告列表 - 科技报告详情

Dynamic Behavior of Natural Seep Vents: Analysis of Field and Laboratory Observations and Modeling (Final Scientific/Technical Report)

导出题录

目录预览

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2.2 Mass transfer coefficients in absense of hydrate

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在报告详情页面，对新增的字段进行了展示，如合作机构、报告涵盖时间、合同编号、基金编号、文献类型等多个字段；

提供当前页面参考译文的查看，以及全文预览、全文下载、导出题录等功能；如没有本地全文，还可以进行原文索取。

Permanent Closure of the TAN-680 Diesel Underground Storage Tank 98TAN00650 (DEQ Facility ID# 6-120618)	
全文下载 全文预览 导出题录 目录预览	
报告号:	INL/EXT-20-60847-Rev000
作者:	Nisson, Kerry L
关键词:	TAN-650 Permanent Closure
发布日期:	2020-12-14
研究机构:	Idaho National Laboratory
资助机构:	Office of Nuclear Energy
合作机构:	-
主题分类:	石油
报告涵盖时间:	-
国别:	-
语言:	英语
页数:	189
合同编号:	DE-AC07-05ID14517
基金编号:	-
文献类型:	报告
摘要:	This closure package documents the site assessment and petitions for permanent closure of the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Test Area North (TAN) diesel underground storage tank 98TAN00650 (DEQ Facility ID# 6-120618), in accordance with the regulatory requirements established in 40 CFR 280.71, "Permanent Closure and Changes-In-Service" .

1、订购模式

> 镜像站使用模式	> 网络使用模式	> 数据定制服务
将数据库和检索系统安装在用户本地服务器上，在单位局域网范围内，不限次数使用。	用户通过绑定 IP 地址登录服务系统，获得相关使用权限与服务。	根据用户的不同需求，定制个性化整体方案，提供特色专业服务，辅助用户建立系统进行使用。

2、售后服务




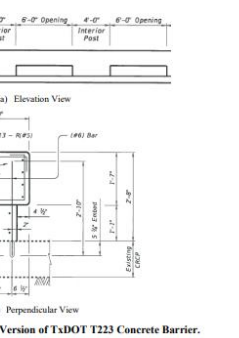
■ 服务内容

 <p>售后服务</p> <p>免费进行首次安装，免费提供维护技术培训。</p>	 <p>培训服务</p> <p>根据需要提供专人的产品培训服务。</p>	 <p>数据更新</p> <p>安排专人定期上门进行数据更新服务。</p>	 <p>网络服务器</p> <p>架设高速稳定服务器保证网络模式使用。</p>
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■ 服务方式

<p>热线服务</p> <p>通过技术服务热线、投诉热线、销售热线、传真等方式提供服务。</p>	<p>网络服务</p> <p>通过网络工具向用户提供服务，包括：Email信箱即时通信提供咨询服务。</p>	<p>远程服务</p> <p>通过远程访问软件，借助远程终端工具，排除镜像站点的运转故障。</p>	<p>上门服务</p> <p>通过上门培训、回访、安装、调试、维护等形式提供服务。</p>
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“土木工程” 报告样例展示

<p>TTI: 0-6976</p>  <p>DEVELOPMENT AND MASH TL-4 EVALUATION OF TXDOT LARGE-SCUPPER MEDIAN BARRIER FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS</p>  <p>Crash testing performed at: TTI Proving Ground 1254 Avenue A, Building 7091 Bryan, TX 77807</p> <p>Test Report 0-6976-R1 Cooperative Research Program TEXAS A&M TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration and the Texas Department of Transportation http://tti.tamu.edu/documents/0-6976-R1.pdf</p>	<p>ons of portable, solid concrete barriers used as permanent broken by the floodwaters. These situations require barriers could be reopened and a level of safety restored for les of flooding scenarios where portable concrete median aplications.</p>  <p>(a) Portable concrete median barrier on the Eastex Freeway was broken and thrust aside after Hurricane Harvey in Humble, Texas (left and above) (4).</p> <p>enarios Where Portable Concrete Median Barriers Are as Permanent Applications.</p> <p>important safety feature that provide an increased level of barriers cannot be removed. Consequently, a need exists is designed to accommodate the passage of floodwater plemented in flood-prone areas, such a barrier would se risk to motorists and others in the area, and reduce the rounding area.</p> <p>ending occurred, the existing concrete median barrier was an barrier version of the existing TxDOT T223 bridge rail the barrier's openings (6). The median version of the</p> <p>8 2021-06-14</p>	<p>crete barrier that consists of a 19-inch × 24-inch concrete crete posts. The 4-ft-long interior concrete posts enings. The concrete barrier is 32 inches tall. Figure 2.3 3 concrete barrier.</p>  <p>(a) Elevation View</p> <p>(b) Perpendicular View</p> <p>an Version of TxDOT T223 Concrete Barrier.</p> <p>CRITERIA</p> <p>safety hardware testing and evaluation criteria, first were intended to be the latest in a series of documents to on of roadside safety features (1, 7). MASH standards test and evaluation procedures to reflect changes in the roadside safety knowledge and technology. MASH ay Research Program (NCHRP) Report 350, a Performance Evaluation of Highway Features (8), designed to fit a TL-4 standard, and as such, MASH</p> <p>(2420-lb) passenger car impacting the CIP along the al impact speed and angle of 62 mi/h and 25 degrees, and, 50th-percentile male anthropomorphic test dummy</p> <p>9 2021-06-14</p>
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“材料科学” 报告样例展示

<p>npj Computational Materials</p> <p>ARTICLE OPEN</p> <p>Importance of charge self-consistency in first-principles description of strongly correlated systems</p> <p>Swagata Acharya^{1,2}, Dimitar Pashov³, Alexander N. Rudenko³, Mahe Römer⁴, Mark van Schilfsgaarde^{2,3} and Mikhail I. Katsnelson³</p> <p>First-principles approaches have been successful in solving many-body Hamiltonians for real materials to an extent where correlations are weak or moderate. As the electronic correlations become stronger often embedding methods based on first-principles approaches are used to better treat the correlations by solving a suitably chosen many-body Hamiltonian with a higher level theory. The success of such embedding theories, often referred to as second principles, is commonly measured by the quality of self-energy Σ, which is either a function of energy or momentum or both. However, Σ should, in principle, also modify the electronic eigenfunctions and thus change the real space charge distribution. While such practices are not prevalent, some works that use embedding techniques do take into account these effects. In such cases, choice of partitioning of the parameters defining the correlated Hamiltonian, of double-counting corrections, and the adequacy of low-level Hamiltonian hosting the correlated subspace hinder a systematic and unambiguous understanding of such effects. Further, for a large variety of correlated systems, strong correlations are largely confined to the charge sector. Then an adequate nonlocal low-order theory is important, and the high-order local correlations embedding contributes become redundant. Here we study the impact of charge self-consistency within two example cases, TiSe₂ and CrBr₂, and show how real space charge redistribution due to correlation effects taken into account within a first-principles Green's function based many-body perturbative approach is key in driving qualitative changes to the real electronic structure of these materials.</p> <p>npj Computational Materials (2021)7:208; https://doi.org/10.1038/s41524-021-00676-5</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Density functional theory^{1,2} has been the workhorse for materials-specific electronic structure calculations for the last half of the century. Despite enormous success in many respects, it has however some intrinsic limitations. First of all, although the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem³ guarantees the existence of some density functional providing an exact ground state energy at a given charge density distribution ρ, its exact form is unknown. In practice, this functional is considered as being local or almost local (generalized gradient corrections), which is generally speaking an uncontrollable approximation (for detailed discussions see the review⁴). Next, and even more importantly, the Kohn-Sham quasiparticles⁵ are, generally speaking, just auxiliary quantities to calculate the total energy and their direct comparison with experimental spectroscopic information is hardly justifiable. Although this is regularly done with partial excellent agreement, there are numerous counterexamples starting from the famous “gap problem” in semiconductors⁶.</p> <p>An alternative approach is based on the concept of functionals of the Green's function, Luttinger-Ward⁷ and Baym-Kadanoff⁸ theorems respectively prove the existence of such functionals in- and out-of-equilibrium. Conceptually, this way is more attractive since the knowledge of an exact single- and two-particle Green's functions guarantees an accurate description of spectroscopic properties of solids⁹. On the other hand, again, an exact form of this functional is practically unknown and we have just to formal definition in terms of infinite sums of skeleton free-diagram¹⁰. If we are interested in a description of subtle phenomena such as, e.g., the Kondo effect¹¹ or nonquasiparticle states in half-metallic ferromagnets¹², the necessary sequence of diagrams seems to be too complicated to be practically taken into account for a complete first-principle realization.</p> <p>Therefore, alternative embedding approaches were introduced which combine first-principles calculations with model treatments to describe the strong correlations, within some low-energy subspace. This way, weakly correlated states at high energies, are described within a low-level theory, while the strongly correlated sub-space is treated in higher-level approaches. This is popularly done by mapping the low-energy space to multi-band generalized Hubbard models, which are afterwards often solved, e.g., using dynamical mean-field theory (DMFT)¹³, a program suggested and called LDA^{14,15} in ref. 11 and which we refer to in the following as “second principles”. In many cases, this leads to a dramatic improvement of description of strong correlation effects in real materials with itinerant-electron magnets¹⁶ and heavy-fermion compounds¹⁷ being two major successful examples (for detailed reviews see refs. 14,15). Of course, DMFT¹³ is a local approximation that takes only the energy dependence of electronic self energy into account and completely neglects its momentum dependence. However, the latter can be taken into account via various beyond-DMFT diagrammatic approaches¹⁸, rendering it a technical problem rather than a fundamental one. Also the way how one can map the first-principles electronic structure onto efficient Hamiltonians can be, in principle, improved. The contemporary way is based on the so-called constrained RPA (cRPA) approach^{19,20} but there are no principle obstacles to improve it further if necessary.</p> <p>A key impediment to second-principles approaches is, however, that multiple energy scales are operative: the high-energy scales</p>	<p>in zone. a Bulk TiSe₂ and b Ti-CrBr₂. \mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, and \mathbf{b}_3 denote reciprocal</p>  <p>situations (typically when spin fluctuations are strong), can be well captured within a many-body perturbative framework that is completely free of ambiguities that plague most commonly practiced second-principles approaches, and moreover, the additional high-order correlations are redundant. The physical question of fundamental importance, in such cases, is the following: can a real-space charge redistribution due to correlation effects be qualitatively important leading not just to a moderate renormalization of the model parameters but also to a reconstruction of the electronic structure beyond any purely model consideration? In this work we give a positive answer on this question providing two examples, namely, TiSe₂ and CrBr₂.</p> <p>We show in the following how different levels of theory significantly modify the effective one-body potential through changes in the electron density. To this end, we employ three different levels of theory: the local-density approximation (LDA), QSGW theory^{21–23}, which, in contrast to conventional GW²⁴, modifies the charge density and is determined by a variational principle²⁵, and finally an extension of QSGW, where the polarizability needed to construct W is computed including vertex corrections (ladder diagrams) by solving a Bethe-Salpeter equation (BSE) for the two-particle Hamiltonian²⁶. We denote the latter QSGW with the substitution $W \rightarrow \tilde{W}$ signifying that a BSE was solved to compute \tilde{W}. In each cycle, the RPA polarizability is made anew, which determines the RPA W. In each cycle the four-point polarizability is recomputed from the (newly updated) static part of W to update \tilde{W}. These first-principles approaches allow us to carefully analyze the impact of the full charge self-consistency taking correlation effects with increasing diagrammatic precision into account.</p> <p>In terms of diagram classes taken into account QSGW and OS-GW represent the forefront of currently available first-principle approaches. As we show, it is essential that the first-principles starting point is of sufficiently high fidelity to capture physics the second-principles scheme cannot reach. First-principles schemes are too cumbersome to handle more than a limited class of diagrams, and it may still be true in general that second-principles along the way still is needed to capture physics outside the reach of the first-principles scheme. Kondo effect, non-quasi-particle states in weakly doped Mott insulators, Hund's metals, and half-metallic ferromagnets are archetypal examples. For TiSe₂ and CrBr₂, however, QSGW/OSGW adequately describes most physical observables, both for its ground- and excited states^{27,28} obviating the need for higher-order spin-fluctuation diagrams, usually accomplished by second-principles schemes. QSGW and OSGW don't include spin fluctuation diagrams beyond Fock exchange, but these extra diagrams are unimportant for TiSe₂, being non-magnetic and not para-magnetic, and CrBr₂, an itinerant ferromagnet with a large local moment. The rest of the paper discusses the crucial role of charge self-consistency in such materials, which form an enormous proportion of the condensed matter systems.</p>	<p>S. Acharya et al.</p> <p>underestimate the gap in semiconductors, albeit less so than the LDA²⁹. These effects can only be found through self-consistency. QSGW is ideally suited for this case, as its excitation spectra are generally superior to fully self-consistent GW^{30–32}. We find that the \tilde{W} is indeed semirelativistic, as is the case with DFT, but for different reasons. We first revisit the GW calculation of the undistorted $\tilde{P}(\mathbf{c})$ structure, but with some modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we did not include a Z factor. There are various justifications for this, most notably as an approximate way to incorporate self-consistency in G with fixed W; see Appendix in ref. 33. • Omission of Z tends to widen bandgaps. • the full matrix $G^{(0)}W^{(0)}$ is used, in the QSGW sense³⁴. $\tilde{W} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \left[\text{Re}[\tilde{\epsilon}(\mathbf{q})] + \text{Re}[\tilde{\chi}(\mathbf{q})] \right] \mathbf{q}\rangle \langle \mathbf{q} \quad (1)$ <p>Panel (a) of Fig. 2 shows LDA and $G^{(0)}W^{(0)}$ bands similar to the $G^{(0)}W^{(0)}$ calculation of ref. 35. Focusing on the LDA bands, the highest occupied state at Γ turns red very close to Γ, indicating the penetration of the Tri-derived conduction band into the valence band (indicating a “negative” direct gap). This is an artifact of the LDA's well known tendency to underestimate splittings between occupied and unoccupied states, and $G^{(0)}W^{(0)}$ increases this separation (blue dashed line) as it typically does. The (indirect) $G^{(0)}W^{(0)}$ gap of 300 meV is slightly larger than ref. 35, in line with the unit Z factor used in the present calculation.</p> <p>Figure 2b shows that self-consistency is crucially important in TiSe₂. The off-diagonal elements of \tilde{W} modify the density ρ and thus $V(\mathbf{r})$. A simple way to estimate ΔV is to make an ansatz that the LDA adequately yields $\tilde{W} \approx -\tilde{W}/\epsilon_0$. For a modified \tilde{W} the potential becomes $V(\mathbf{r}) = V^{\text{LDA}} - \tilde{W}/\epsilon_0$. \tilde{W} can be determined self-consistently in the usual manner by adding a fixed external potential $\tilde{W} = \tilde{W}^{\text{LDA}} + \tilde{W}$ to the LDA Hamiltonian and allowing it to go self-consistent. Remarkably, the gap becomes negative again, as shown by the blue dashed lines in Fig. 2b, but the dispersion is very different from the LDA. In particular the inverted gap character at Γ disappears, which is topologically essential for a gap to form at Γ. The quality of the ansatz can be checked by carrying out a complete QSGW calculation. This is shown as solid lines in Fig. 2b, and it demonstrates the ansatz is reasonable. As we will show elsewhere, the experimentally observed low-temperature gap forms as a consequence of the charge density-wave instability.</p> <p>Electronic structure of CrBr₂</p> <p>Monolayer (1L) of CrBr₂ is a two-dimensional ferromagnetic (FM) insulator where the magnetic moments of monolayer CrBr₂ align normal to the plane (see Fig. 1 for the crystal structure). The spontaneous magnetization persists in monolayer CrBr₂ with a</p>  <p>are LDA results, with red and green depicting a projection onto Ti and ad in the GWF approximation based on the LDA, as described in the text. as in panel (a), with an extra potential ΔV^{ext} deriving from a p shift QSGW results, with the same color scheme as in panel (a).</p>
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