دانشگاه تربیت مدرس

معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری

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مدیریت منابع علمی و کتابخانه

و

مرکز نشر آثار علمی

تهیه و تنظیم ۱۴۰۳

Scispace

ابزاری برای یافتن و فهم منابع پژوهشی از طریق هوش مصنوعی است.

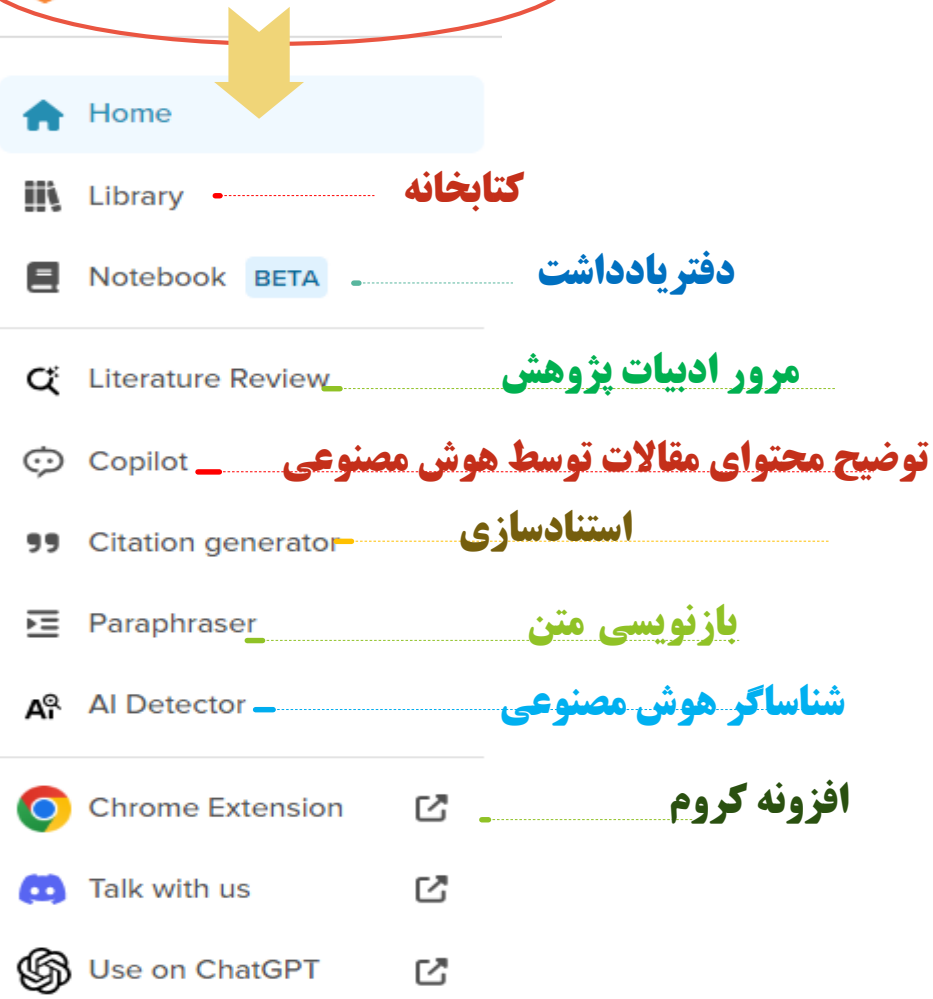
دستیار پژوهشی است که در نگارش

- **ادبیات پژوهش**
- **خلاصه‌نویسی**
- **رفرنس‌نویسی**
- **بازنویسی متن** و ...

کاربرد دارد.

با این ابزار، در مورد هر مقاله‌ای که می‌خوانید، توضیحات و پاسخ‌های ساده‌ای را از هوش مصنوعی دریافت و شبکه‌ای از مقالات مرتبط را یکجا کشف می‌کنید.

امکانات SCISPACE



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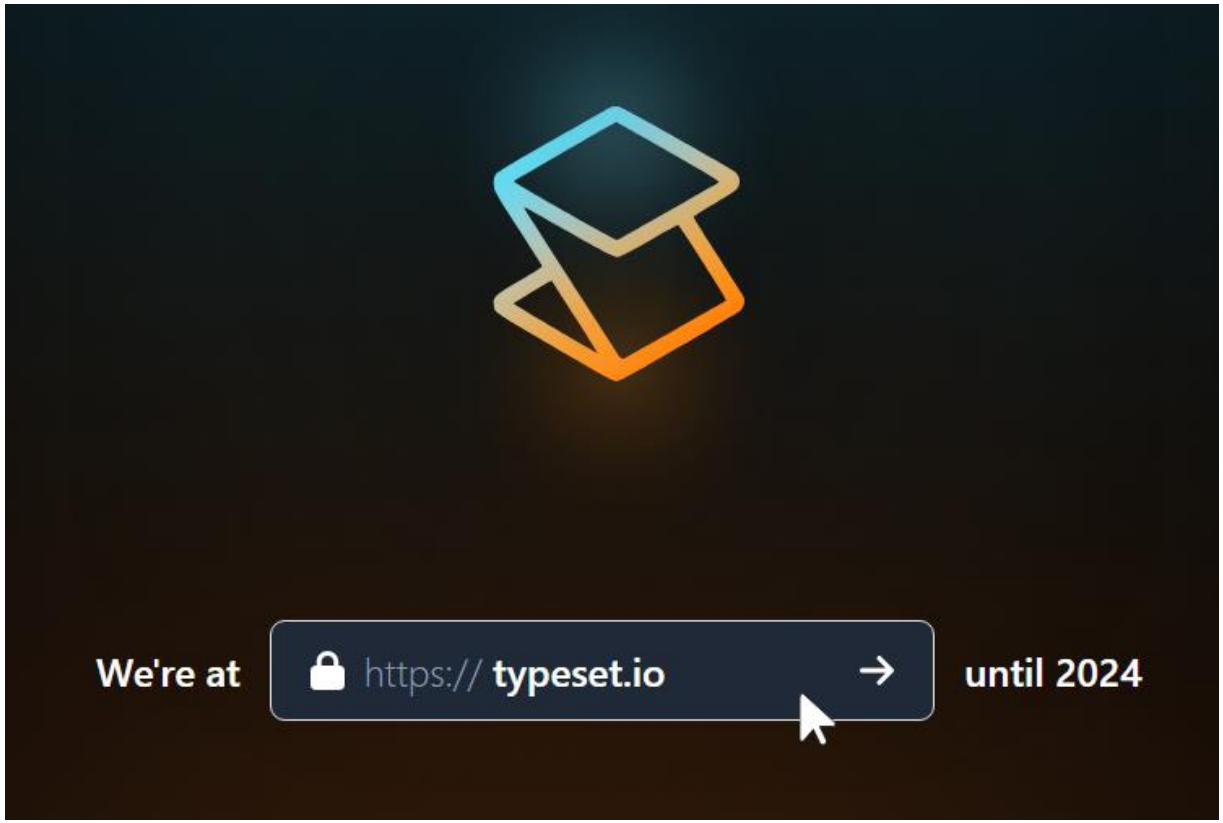

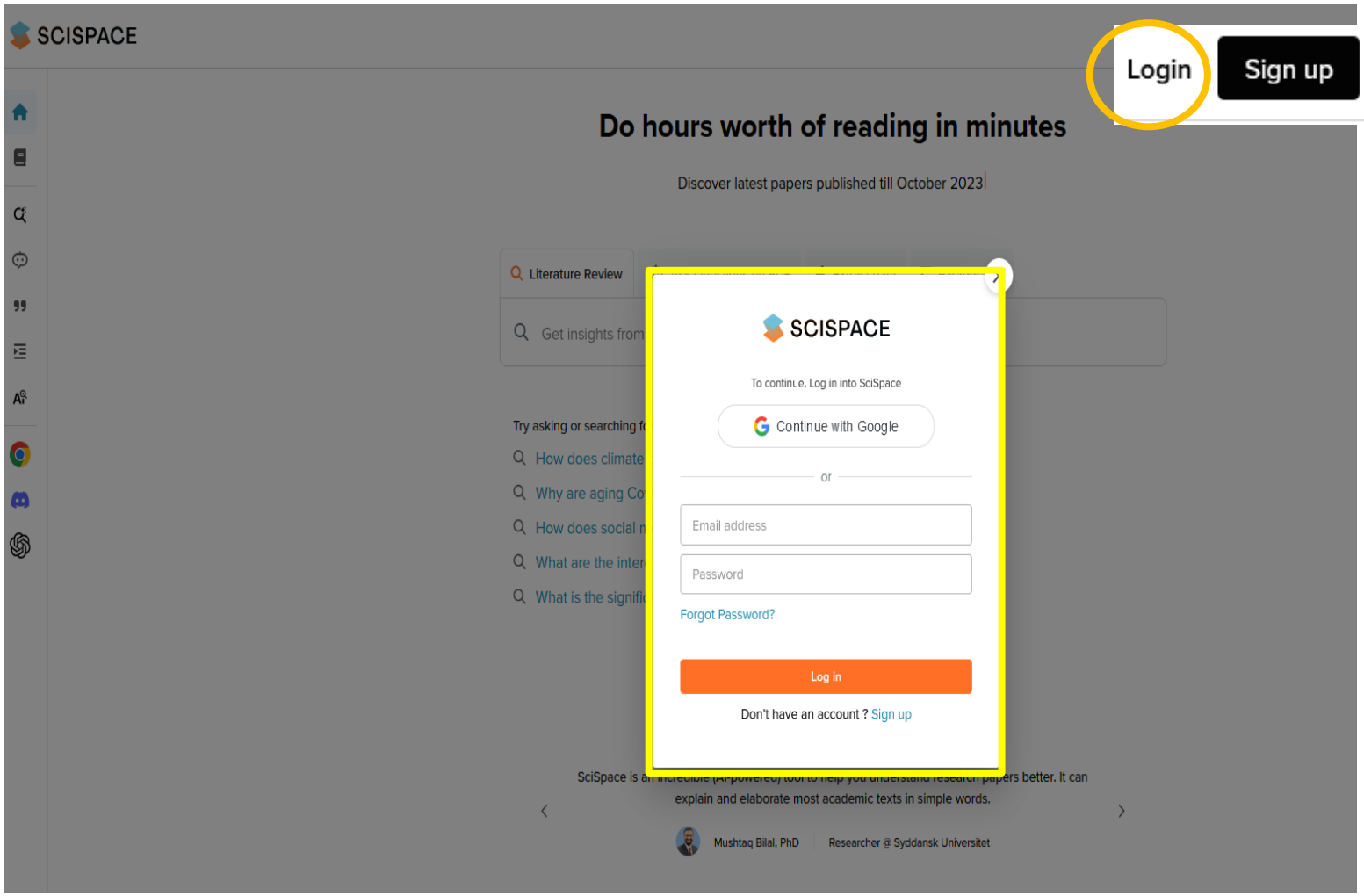
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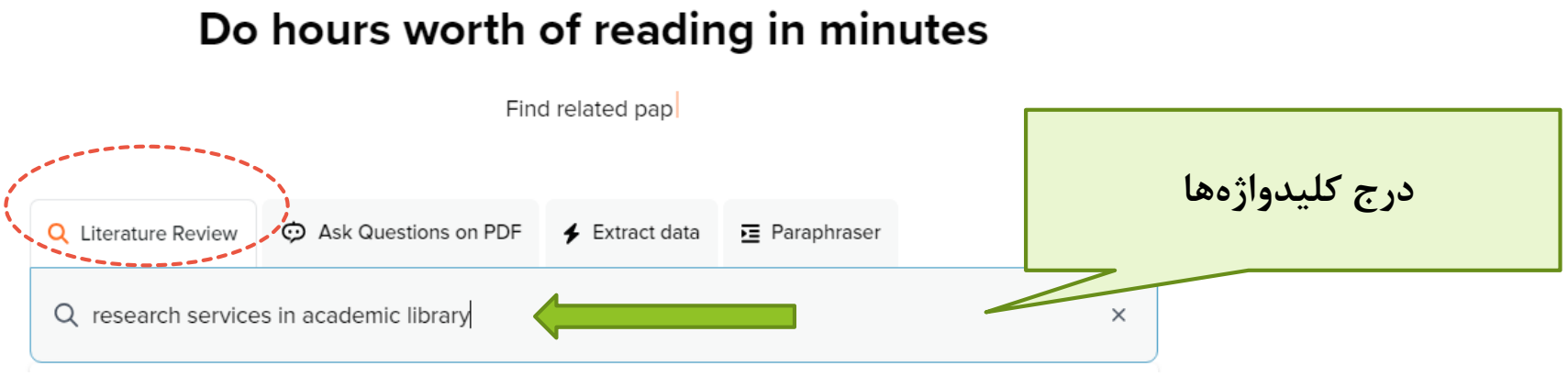
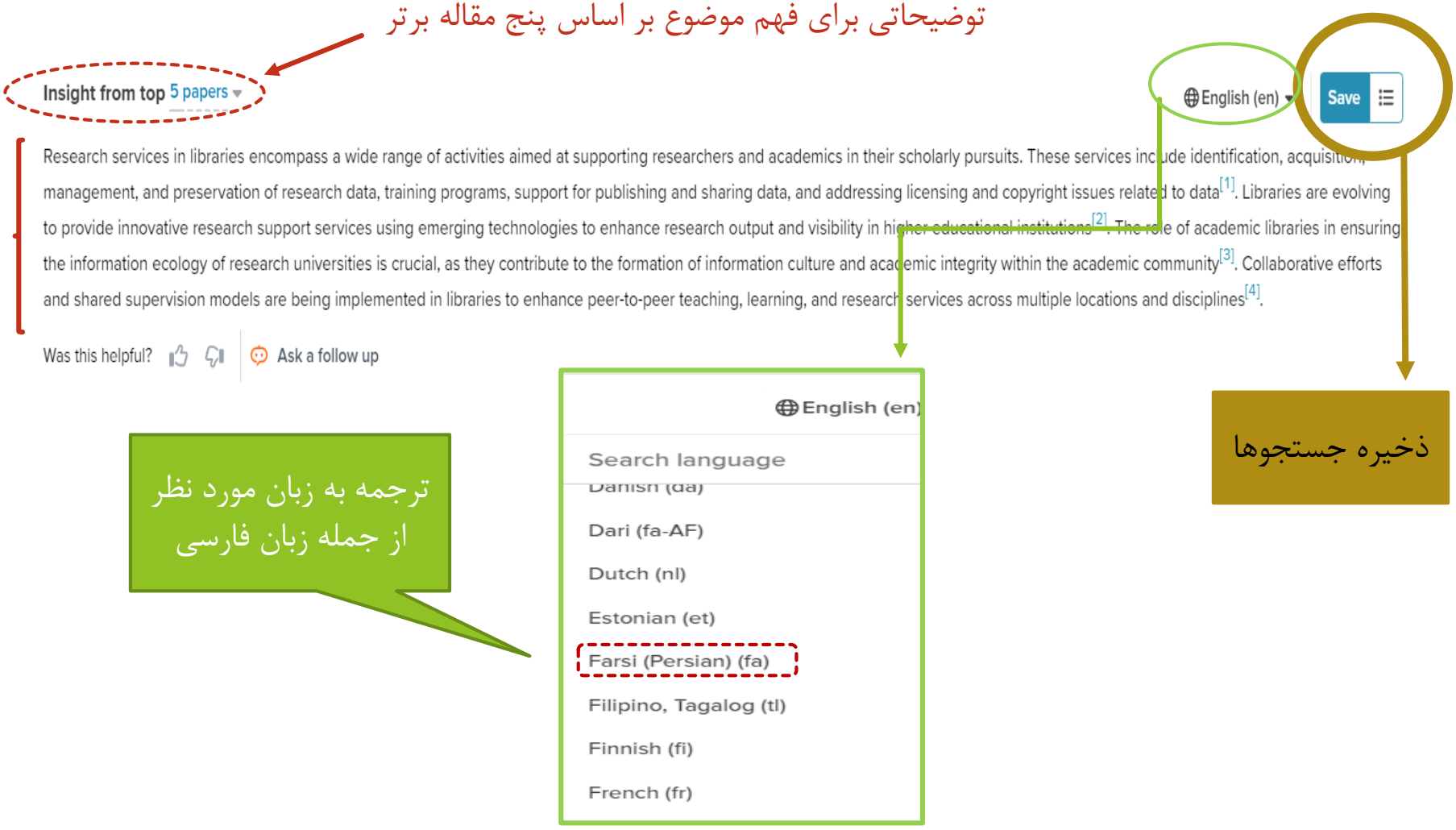
Mushtaq Bilal, PhD
Researcher @ Syddansk Universitet

مرور ادبیات پژوهش
Literature review



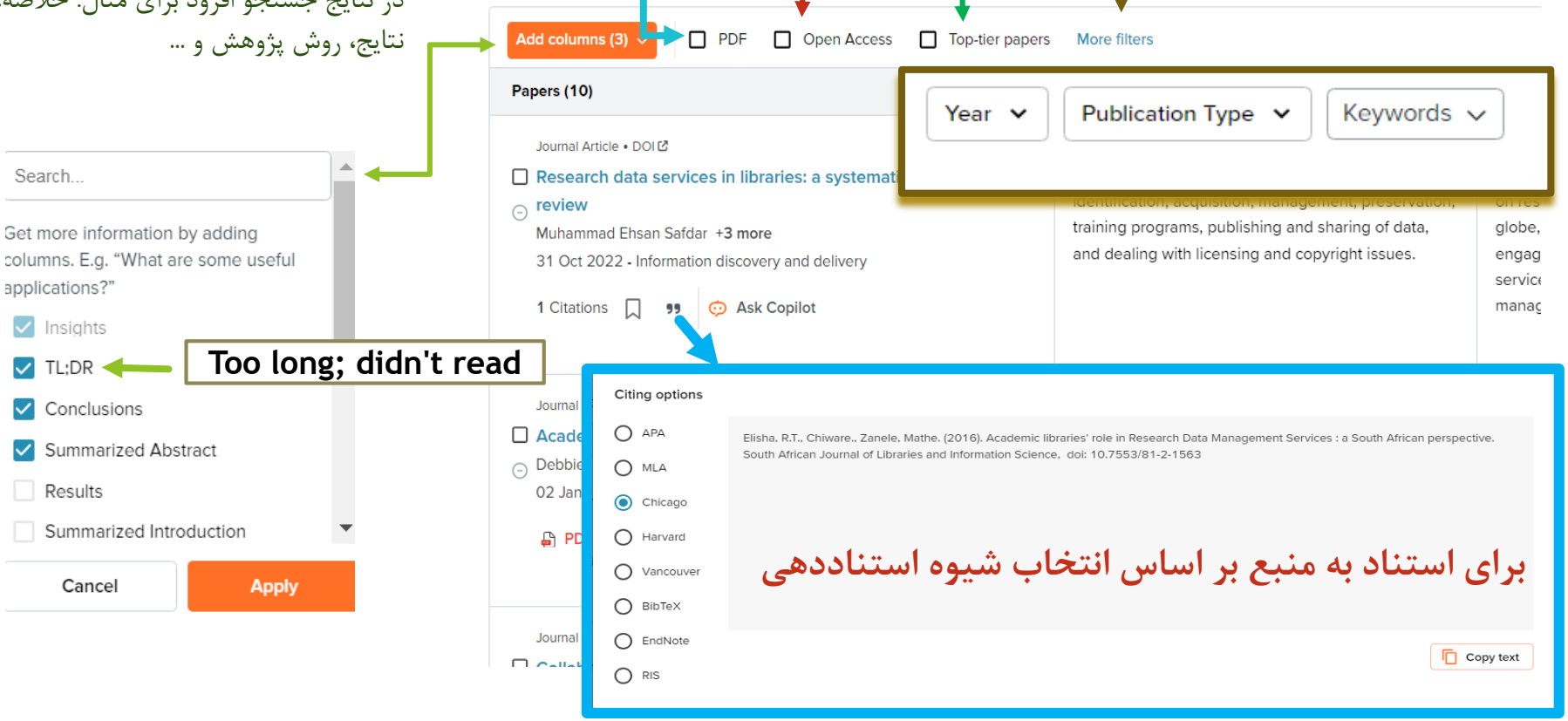
توضیحاتی برای فهم موضوع بر اساس پنج مقاله برتر



در صفحه نتایج جستجو، می‌توان بر اساس موارد زیر نتایج را فیلتر کرد:

۱- دارا بودن فایل پی دی اف
۲- دسترسی آزاد
۳- مقالات برتر
۴- فیلتر بیشتر (شامل سال، نوع نشریه، کلیدواژه ها)

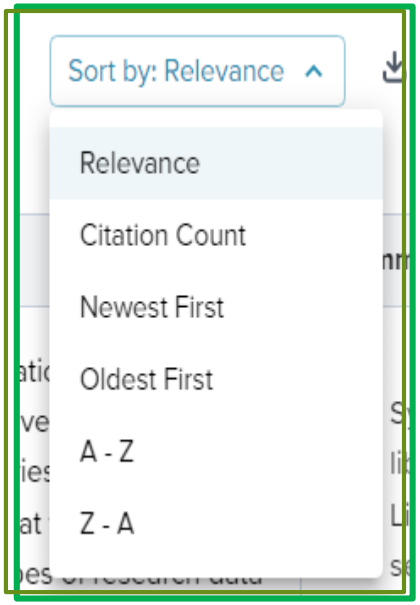
می‌توان به تعداد ستون‌های نمایش داده شده در نتایج جستجو افزود برای مثال: خلاصه، نتایج، روش پژوهش و ...

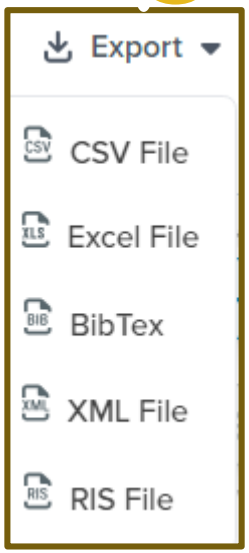


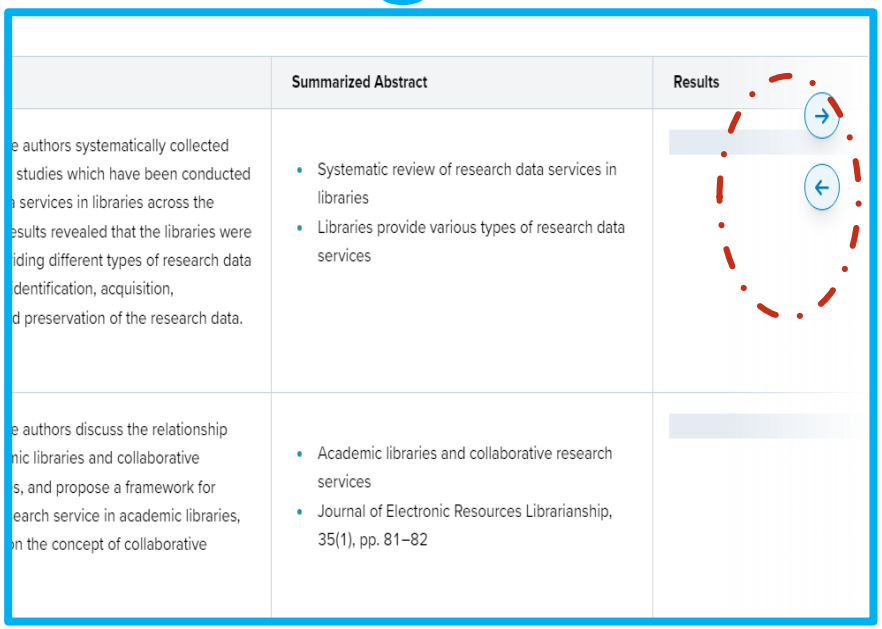
گردش در میان ستون‌ها

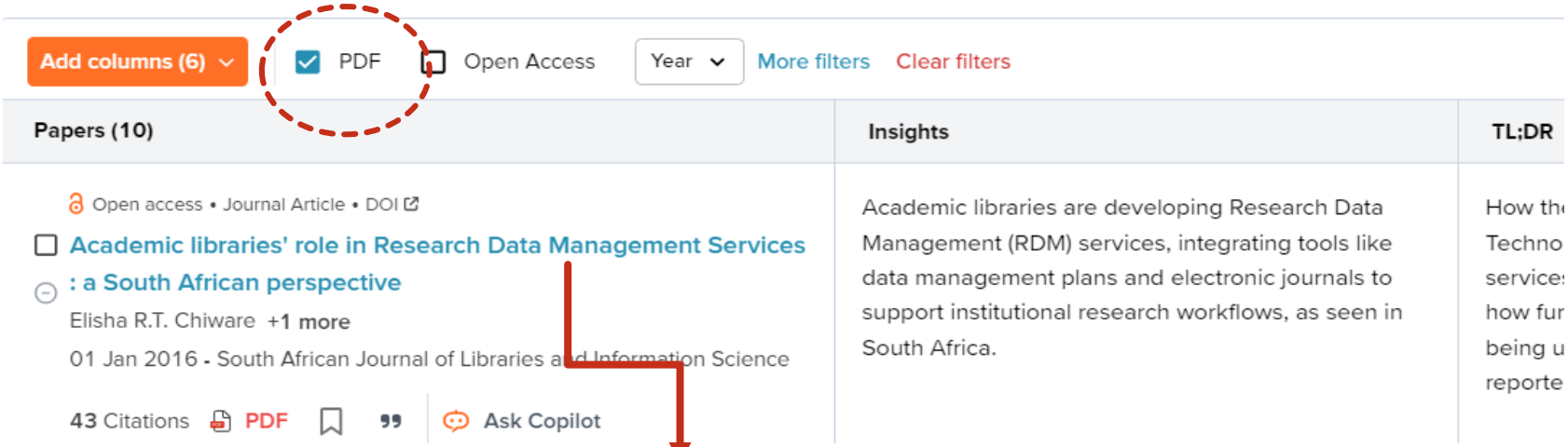
امکان گرفتن خروجی از نتایج جستجو

امکان مرتب کردن نتایج جستجو بر اساس میزان ربط، میزان استناد، جدیدترین و قدیمی‌ترین و ترتیب الفبایی صعودی و نزولی دارد.









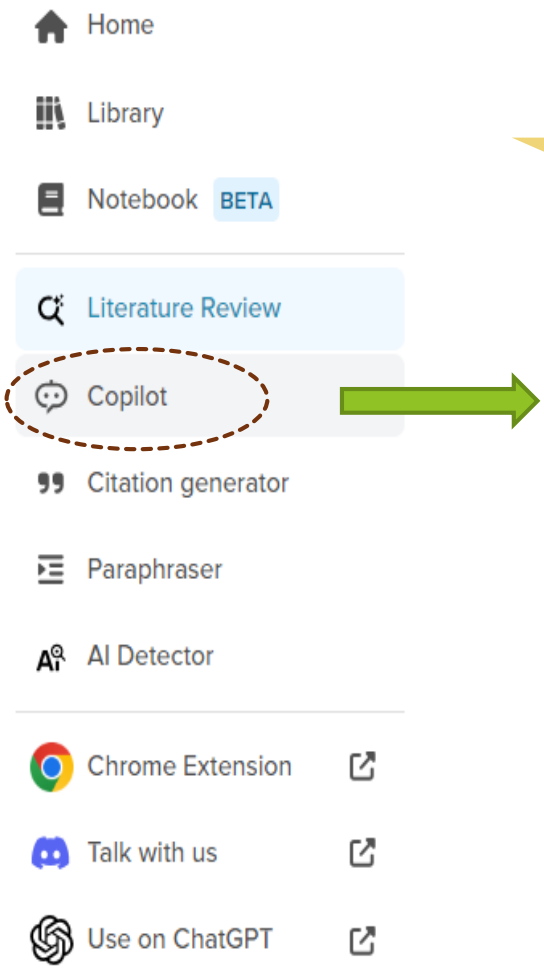
مقالات مرتبط

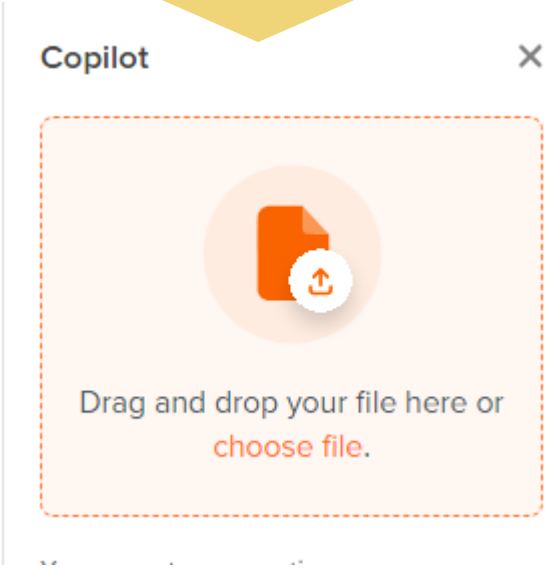
موضوعات مرتبط

دانلود متن کامل در صورت دسترسی

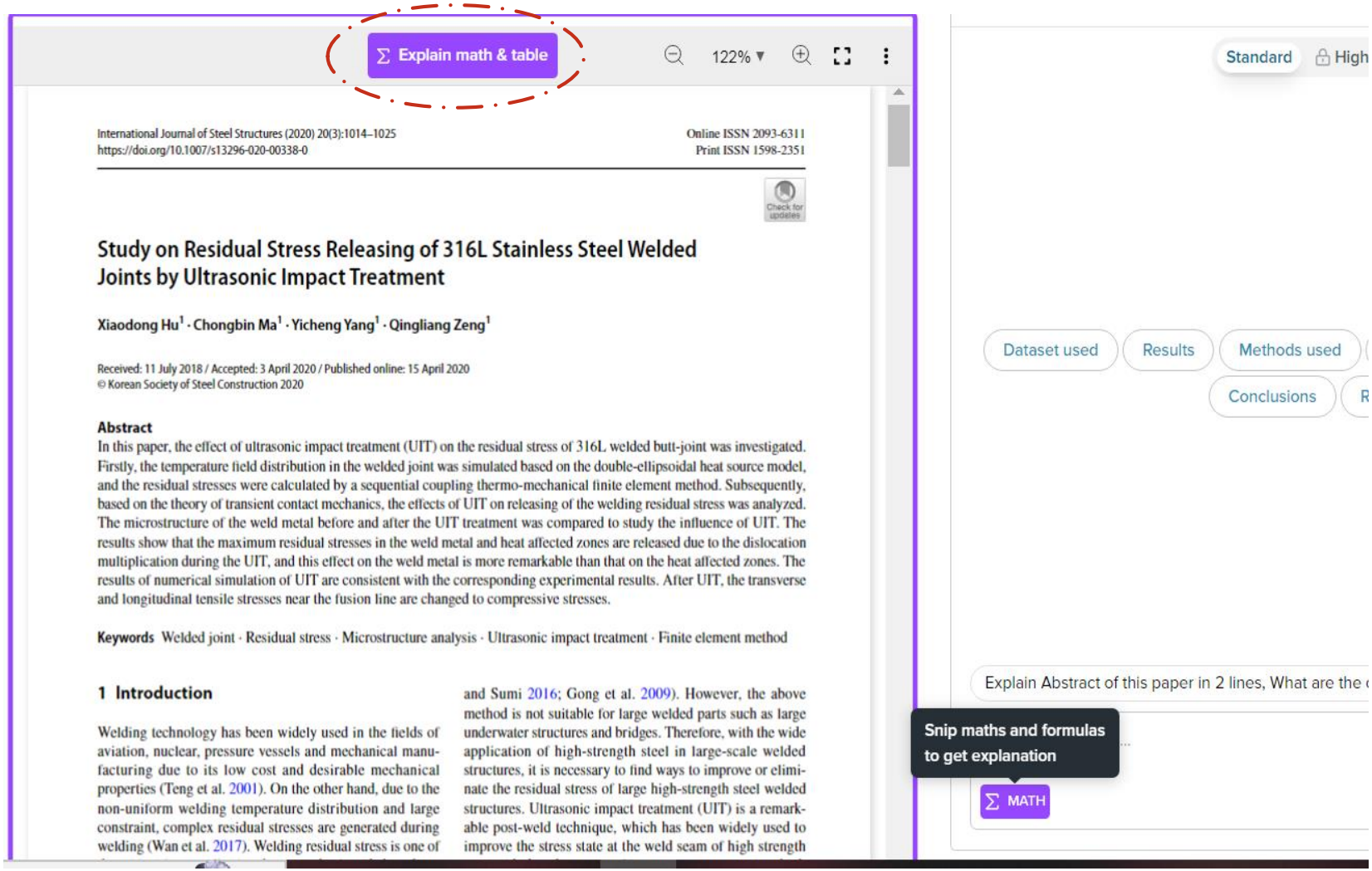
توضیح محتوای مقالات
توسط هوش مصنوعی

Copilot





Copilot امکانی است که می‌توان از طریق آن، با بارگذاری فایل مقالـه و انتخاب هر قسمت از متن آن، توضـیح یا خلاصه‌ای راجع به آن توسط هـوش مصنوعی دریافت نمود.


Σ Explain math & table
122%
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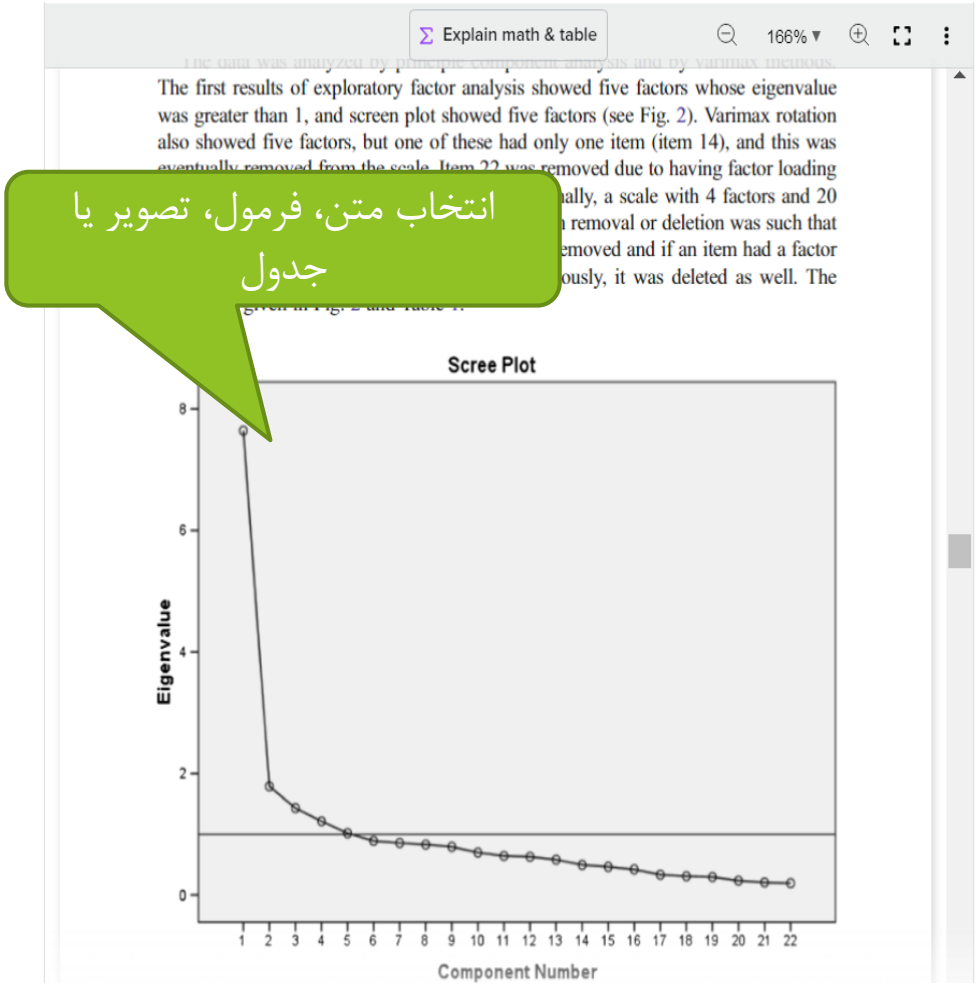
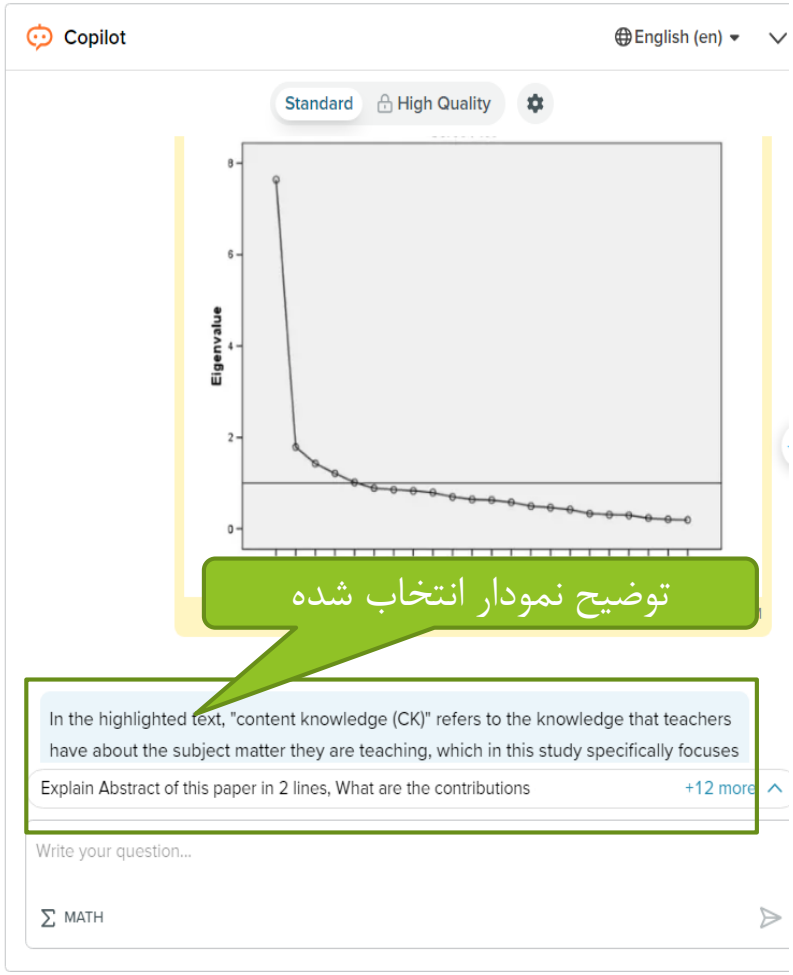
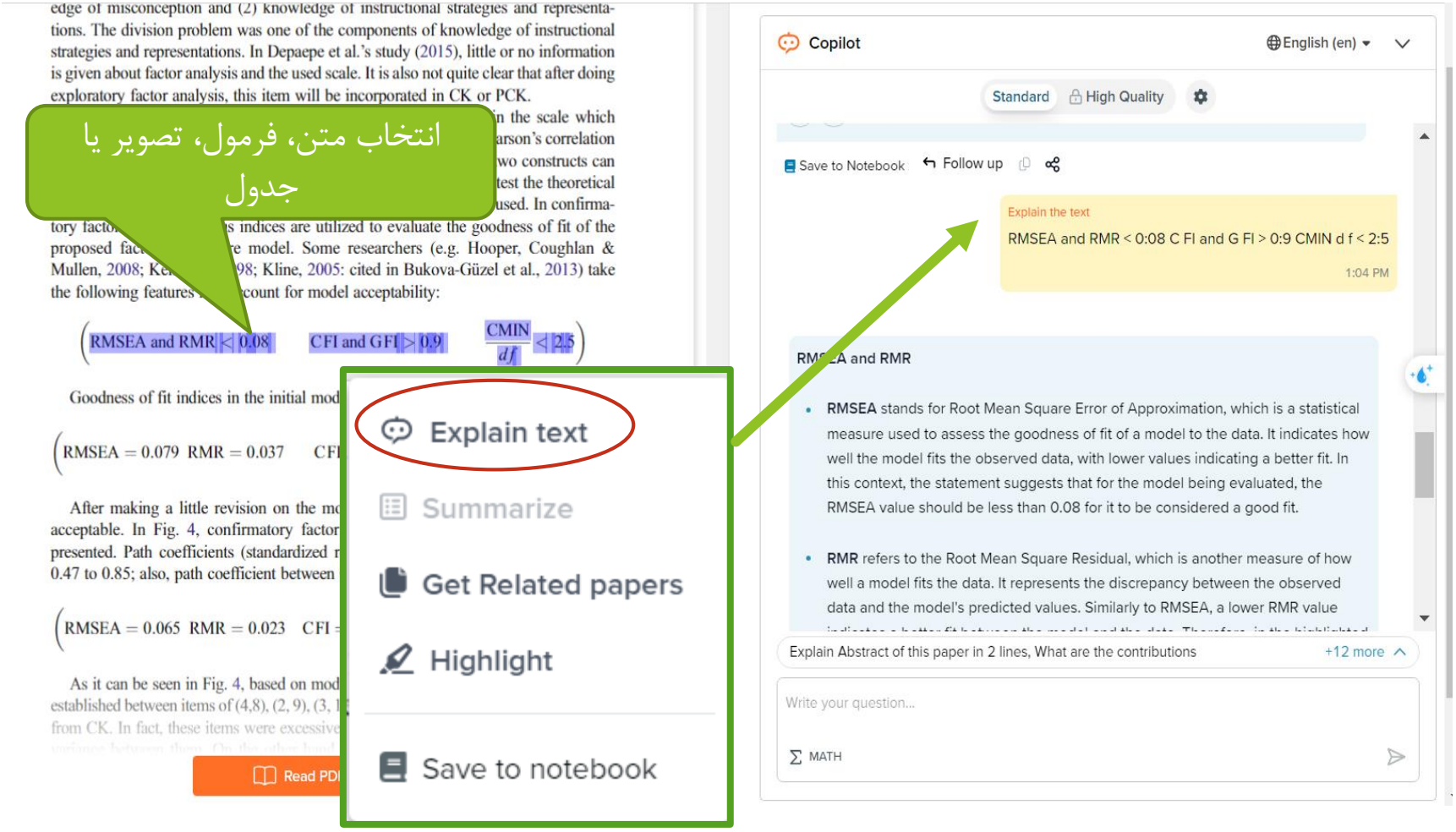
High
International Journal of Steel Structures (2020) 20(3):1014–1025
https://doi.org/10.1007/s13296-020-00338-0
Online ISSN 2093-6311
Print ISSN 1598-2351
Study on Residual Stress Releasing of 316L Stainless Steel Welded Joints by Ultrasonic Impact Treatment
Xiaodong Hu[1] · Chongbin Ma[1] · Yicheng Yang[1] · Qingliang Zeng[1]
Received: 11 July 2018 / Accepted: 3 April 2020 / Published online: 15 April 2020
© Korean Society of Steel Construction 2020
Abstract
In this paper, the effect of ultrasonic impact treatment (UIT) on the residual stress of 316L welded butt-joint was investigated. Firstly, the temperature field distribution in the welded joint was simulated based on the double-ellipsoidal heat source model, and the residual stresses were calculated by a sequential coupling thermo-mechanical finite element method. Subsequently, based on the theory of transient contact mechanics, the effects of UIT on releasing of the welding residual stress was analyzed. The microstructure of the weld metal before and after the UIT treatment was compared to study the influence of UIT. The results show that the maximum residual stresses in the weld metal and heat affected zones are released due to the dislocation multiplication during the UIT, and this effect on the weld metal is more remarkable than that on the heat affected zones. The results of numerical simulation of UIT are consistent with the corresponding experimental results. After UIT, the transverse and longitudinal tensile stresses near the fusion line are changed to compressive stresses.
Keywords Welded joint · Residual stress · Microstructure analysis · Ultrasonic impact treatment · Finite element method
1 Introduction
Welding technology has been widely used in the fields of aviation, nuclear, pressure vessels and mechanical manufacturing due to its low cost and desirable mechanical properties (Teng et al. 2001). On the other hand, due to the non-uniform welding temperature distribution and large constraint, complex residual stresses are generated during welding (Wan et al. 2017). Welding residual stress is one of
and Sumi 2016; Gong et al. 2009). However, the above method is not suitable for large welded parts such as large underwater structures and bridges. Therefore, with the wide application of high-strength steel in large-scale welded structures, it is necessary to find ways to improve or eliminate the residual stress of large high-strength steel welded structures. Ultrasonic impact treatment (UIT) is a remarkable post-weld technique, which has been widely used to improve the stress state at the weld seam of high strength
Dataset used
Results
Methods used
Conclusions
Explain Abstract of this paper in 2 lines, What are the
Snip maths and formulas to get explanation
Σ MATH


Σ Explain math & table
166%
The first results of exploratory factor analysis showed five factors whose eigenvalue was greater than 1, and screen plot showed five factors (see Fig. 2). Varimax rotation also showed five factors, but one of these had only one item (item 14), and this was
removed due to having factor loading
ally, a scale with 4 factors and 20
removal or deletion was such that
moved and if an item had a factor
ously, it was deleted as well. The
Scree Plot
Eigenvalue
Component Number
انتخاب متن، فرمول، تصویر یا جدول


Copilot
English (en)
Standard
High Quality
Eigenvalue
توضیح نمودار انتخاب شده
In the highlighted text, "content knowledge (CK)" refers to the knowledge that teachers have about the subject matter they are teaching, which in this study specifically focuses
Explain Abstract of this paper in 2 lines, What are the contributions
+12 more
Write your question...
MATH


انتخاب متن، فرمول، تصویر یا جدول
edge of misconception and (2) knowledge of instructional strategies and representations. The division problem was one of the components of knowledge of instructional strategies and representations. In Depaepe et al.'s study (2015), little or no information is given about factor analysis and the used scale. It is also not quite clear that after doing exploratory factor analysis, this item will be incorporated in CK or PCK.
RMSEA and RMR ≤ 0.08
CFI and GFI ≥ 0.9
CMIN/df ≤ 2.5
Goodness of fit indices in the initial mod
RMSEA = 0.079 RMR = 0.037
After making a little revision on the mo
acceptable. In Fig. 4, confirmatory factor
presented. Path coefficients (standardized r
0.47 to 0.85; also, path coefficient between
RMSEA = 0.065 RMR = 0.023
As it can be seen in Fig. 4, based on mod
established between items of (4,8), (2, 9), (3,
from CK. In fact, these items were excessive
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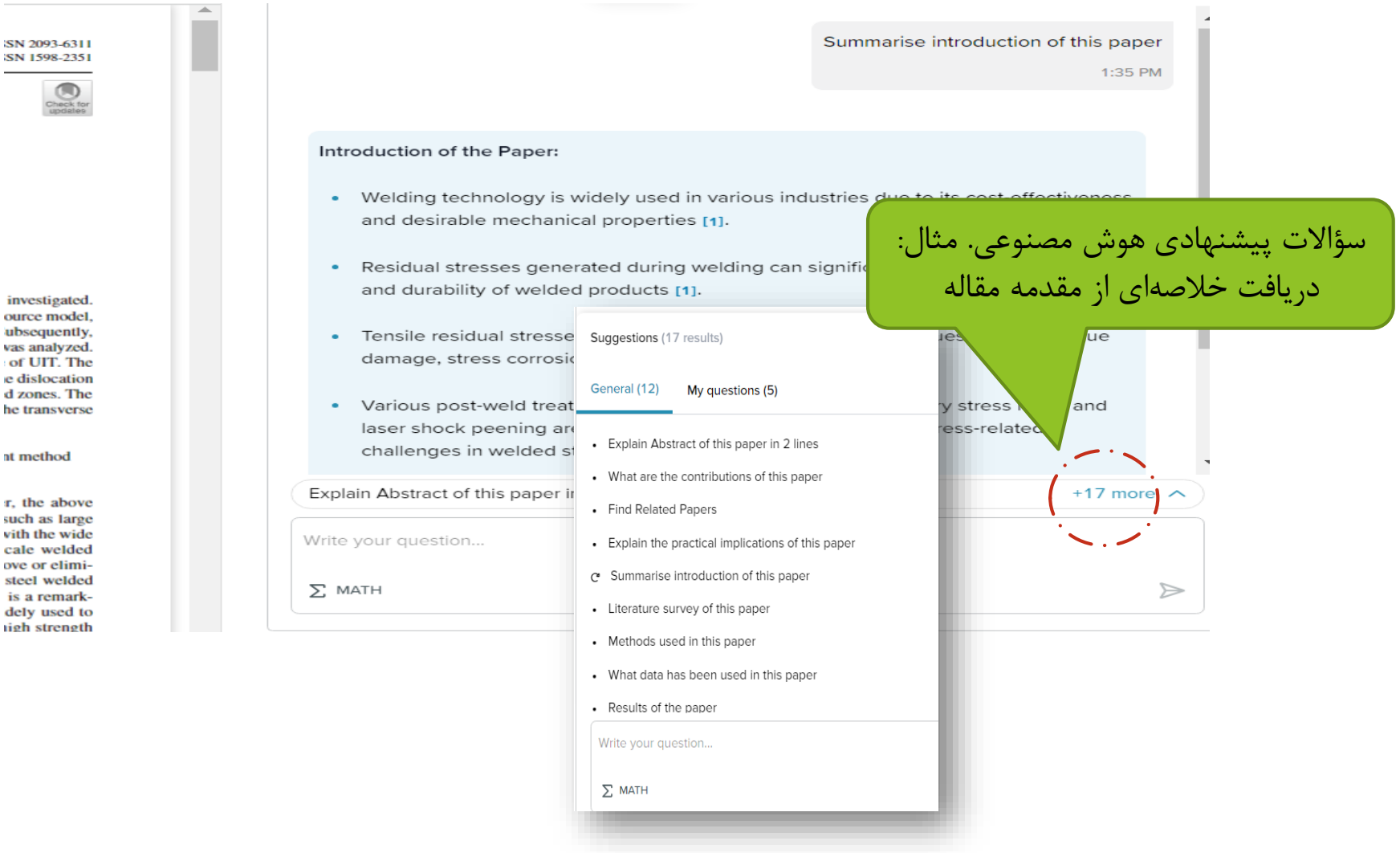
Copilot
English (en)
Standard
High Quality
Save to Notebook
Follow up
Explain the text
RMSEA and RMR < 0:08 C FI and G FI > 0:9 CMIN d f < 2:5
1:04 PM
RMSEA and RMR
RMSEA stands for Root Mean Square Error of Approximation, which is a statistical measure used to assess the goodness of fit of a model to the data. It indicates how well the model fits the observed data, with lower values indicating a better fit. In this context, the statement suggests that for the model being evaluated, the RMSEA value should be less than 0.08 for it to be considered a good fit.
RMR refers to the Root Mean Square Residual, which is another measure of how well a model fits the data. It represents the discrepancy between the observed data and the model's predicted values. Similarly to RMSEA, a lower RMR value
Explain Abstract of this paper in 2 lines, What are the contributions
+12 more
Write your question...
MATH


ISN 2093-6311
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Summarise introduction of this paper
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Introduction of the Paper:
Welding technology is widely used in various industries
and desirable mechanical properties [1].
Residual stresses generated during welding can signifi
and durability of welded products [1].
Tensile residual stresse
damage, stress corrosi
Various post-weld treat
laser shock peening ar
challenges in welded s
Explain Abstract of this paper i
+17 more
Write your question...
MATH
Suggestions (17 results)
General (12)
My questions (5)
Explain Abstract of this paper in 2 lines
What are the contributions of this paper
Find Related Papers
Explain the practical implications of this paper
Summarise introduction of this paper
Literature survey of this paper
Methods used in this paper
What data has been used in this paper
Results of the paper
Write your question...
MATH
سؤالات پیشنهادی هوش مصنوعی. مثال:
دریافت خلاصه‌ای از مقدمه مقاله

۱۲ سوال پیشنهادی که تقریبا برای تمام مقالات بارگذاری شده قابل انتخاب است، به شرح زیر می‌باشد:

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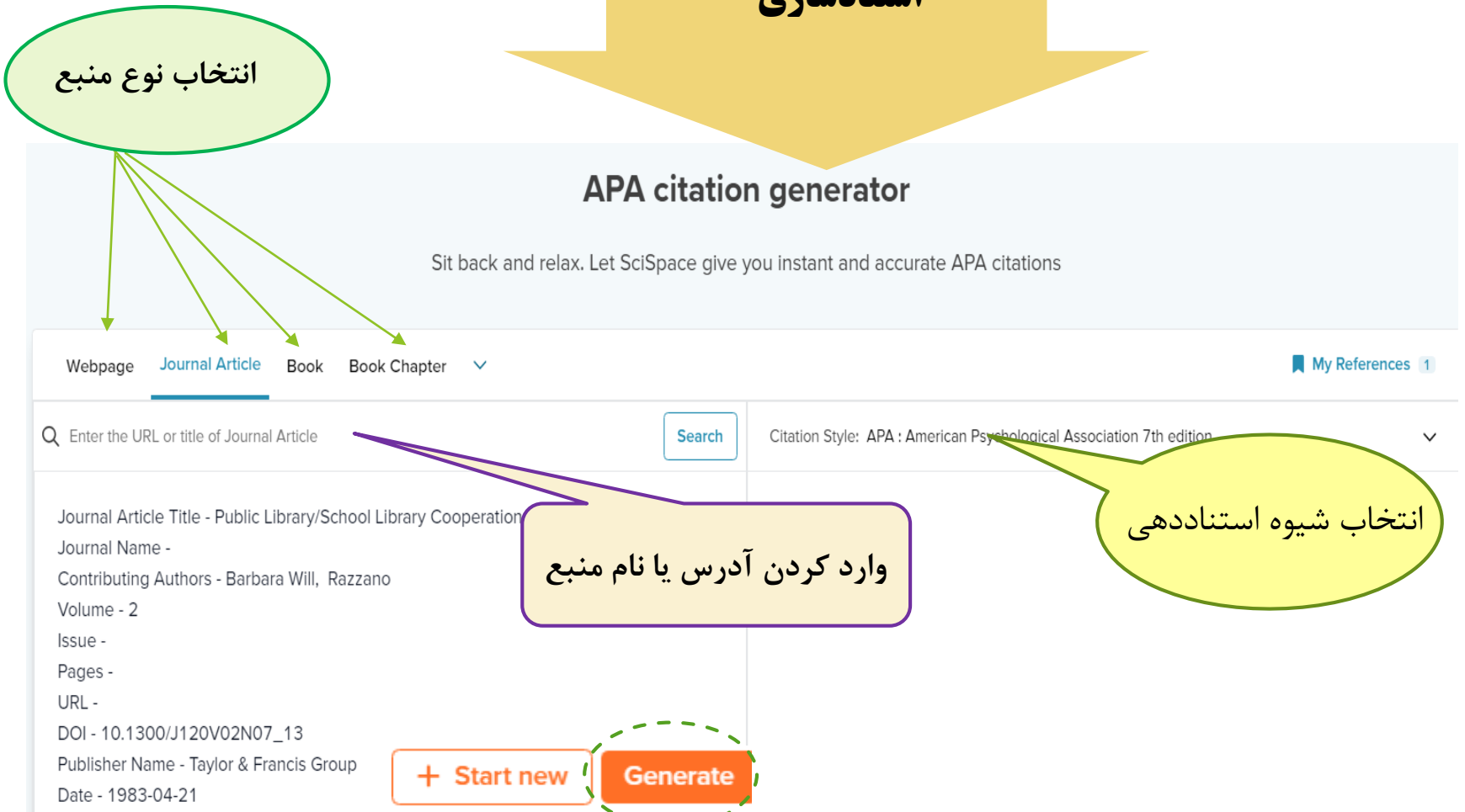
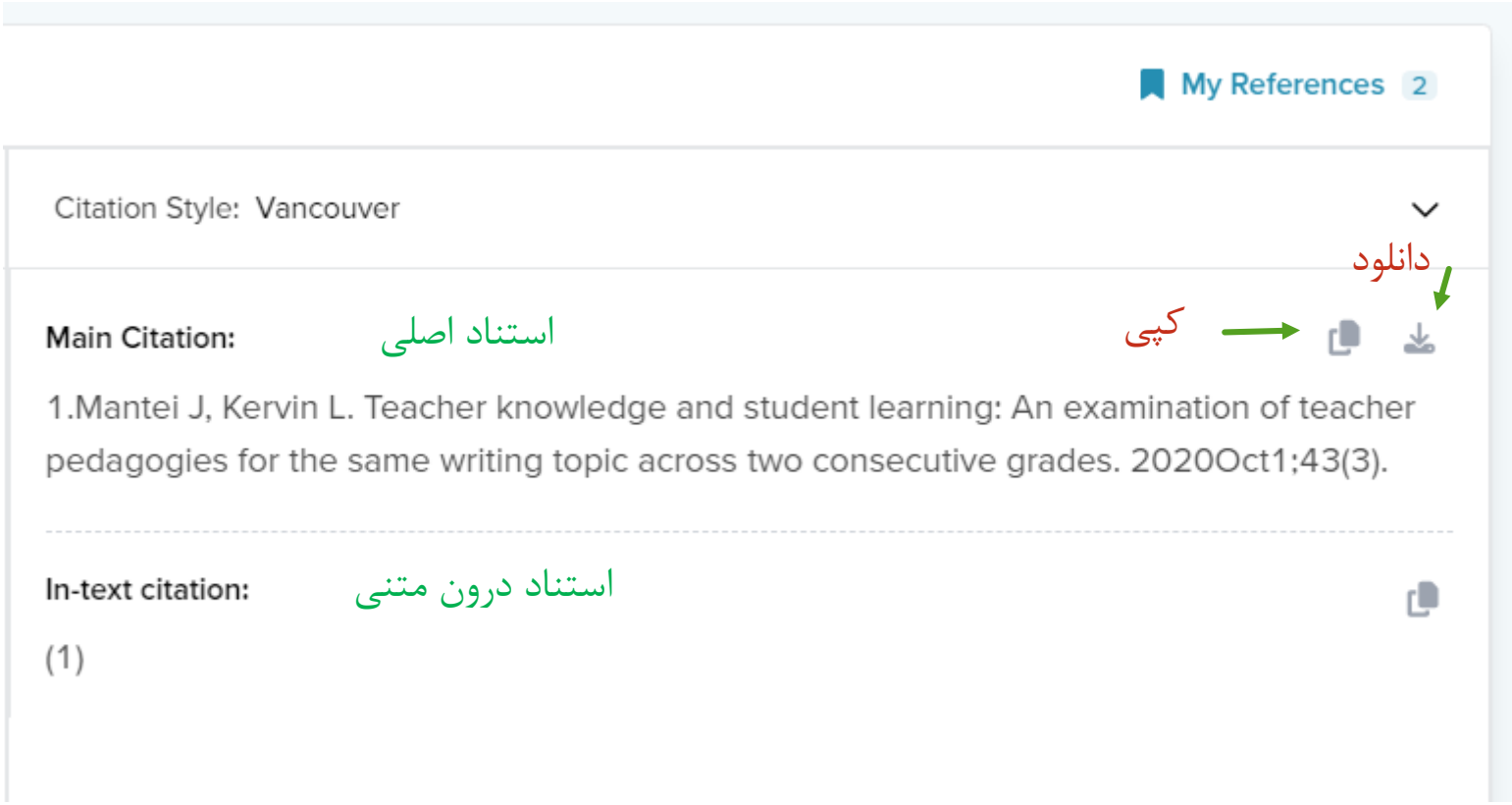
- What are the contributions of this paper
- Find Related Papers
- Explain the practical implications of this paper
- Summarise introduction of this paper
- Literature survey of this paper
- Methods used in this paper
- What data has been used in this paper
- Results of the paper
- Conclusions from the paper
- Limitations of this paper
- Future works suggested in this paper

Citation generator
استنادسازی

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1.Mantei J, Kervin L. Teacher knowledge and student learning: An examination of teacher pedagogies for the same writing topic across two consecutive grades. 2020Oct1;43(3).
In-text citation:
استناد درون متنی
(1)

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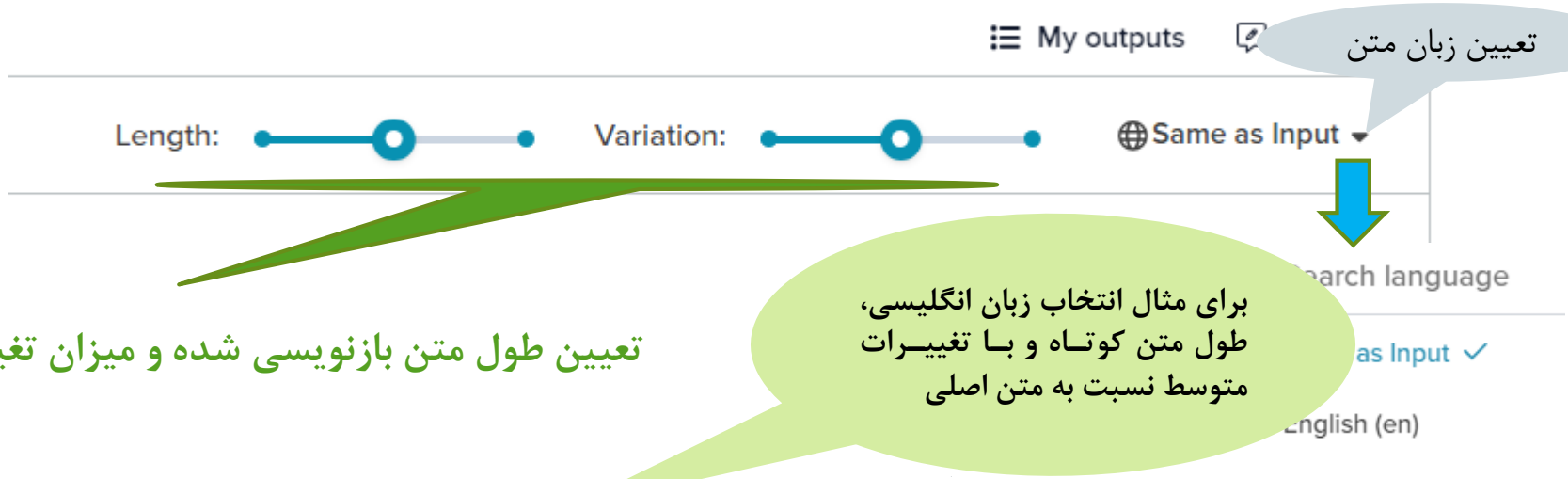
in the present research, a local ordinary Portland cement type II conforming the requ
of ASTM C150 [27] was used. The cement replacement admixtures were silica fume
nanosilica. Pyrogenic nanosilica in dry powder form with particle size ranging from 11
nm was used. The chemical properties of cement, silica fume, and nanosilica are listed in
Table 1. For a better illustration of silica fume, SEM images and for nanosilica, field emi
scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) with magnification 10 times greater than that SEM
was applied (Fig. 1a and b). In order to accurately comparing the diameter of nano-SiO2 and
silica fume, transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were used (Fig. 1c and d). To
obtain sand with different percentages of silica, two types of siliceous and limestone type
sand were used. The chemical composition and physical properties of both types of sands
was shown in Table 2. To have an accurate comparison among different sand types in a
mortar, both types of sands should have the same grading. Therefore, each type of sands was
separated according to sieve number in ASTM C33 [28] and combined to prepare same
grading curve. The particle size distribution of materials used in this study is shown in Fig. 2. A
polycarboxylic-ether type superplasticizer (SP) according to ASTM C494 type F [29] with a

223/500 words

Paraphrase

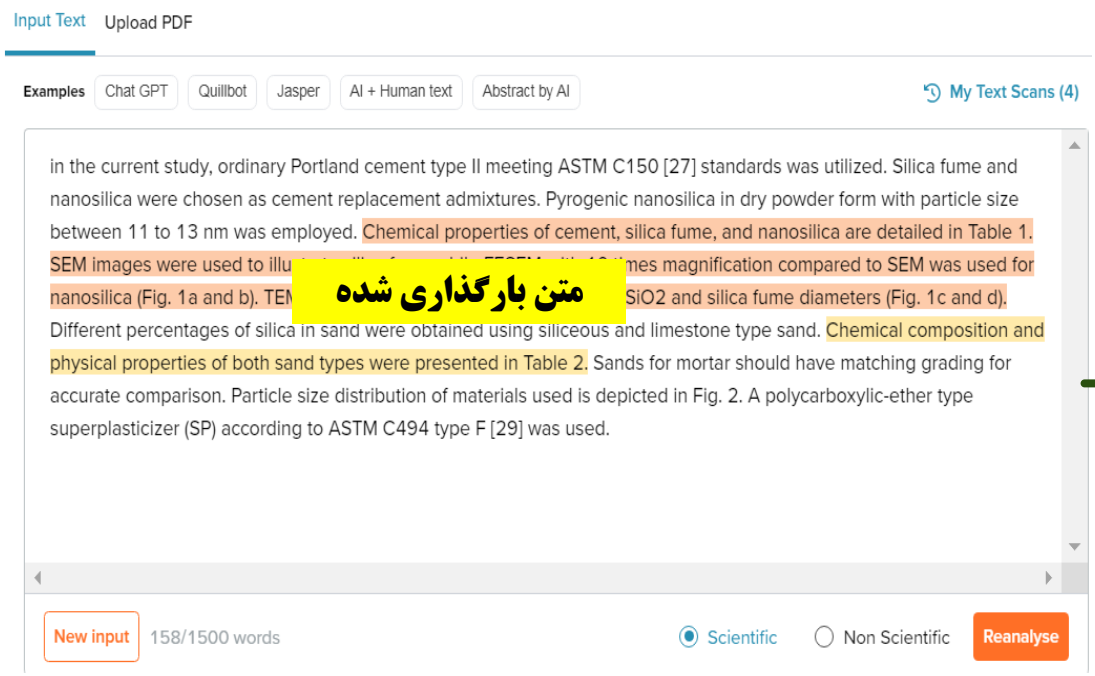
درج متن موردنظر جهت بازنویسی
توسط هوش مصنوعی

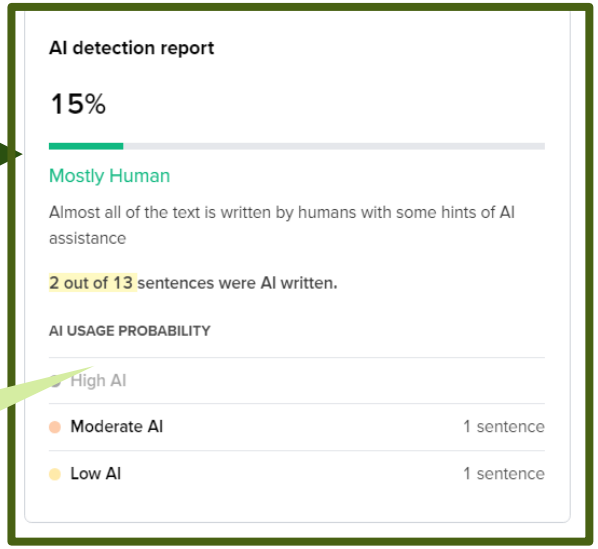

My outputs
تعیین زبان متن
Length:
Variation:
Same as Input
تعیین طول متن بازنویسی شده و میزان تغییرات
برای مثال انتخاب زبان انگلیسی،
طول متن کوتاه و با تغییرات
متوسط نسبت به متن اصلی
Academic
Fluent
Formal
Creative
More
Length:
Variation:
English (en)
متن اصلی
متن بازنویسی شده
Rephrase
160 words
AI detection
New input
ورود متن جدید
English (en)
Chinese (zh)
Japanese (ja)
Afrikaans (af)
Albanian (sq)
Amharic (am)

شناساگر هوش مصنوعی
AI Detecter

با این ابزار میزان به کارگیری هوش مصنوعی در نگارش متن بارگذاری شده، مشخص می‌شود.

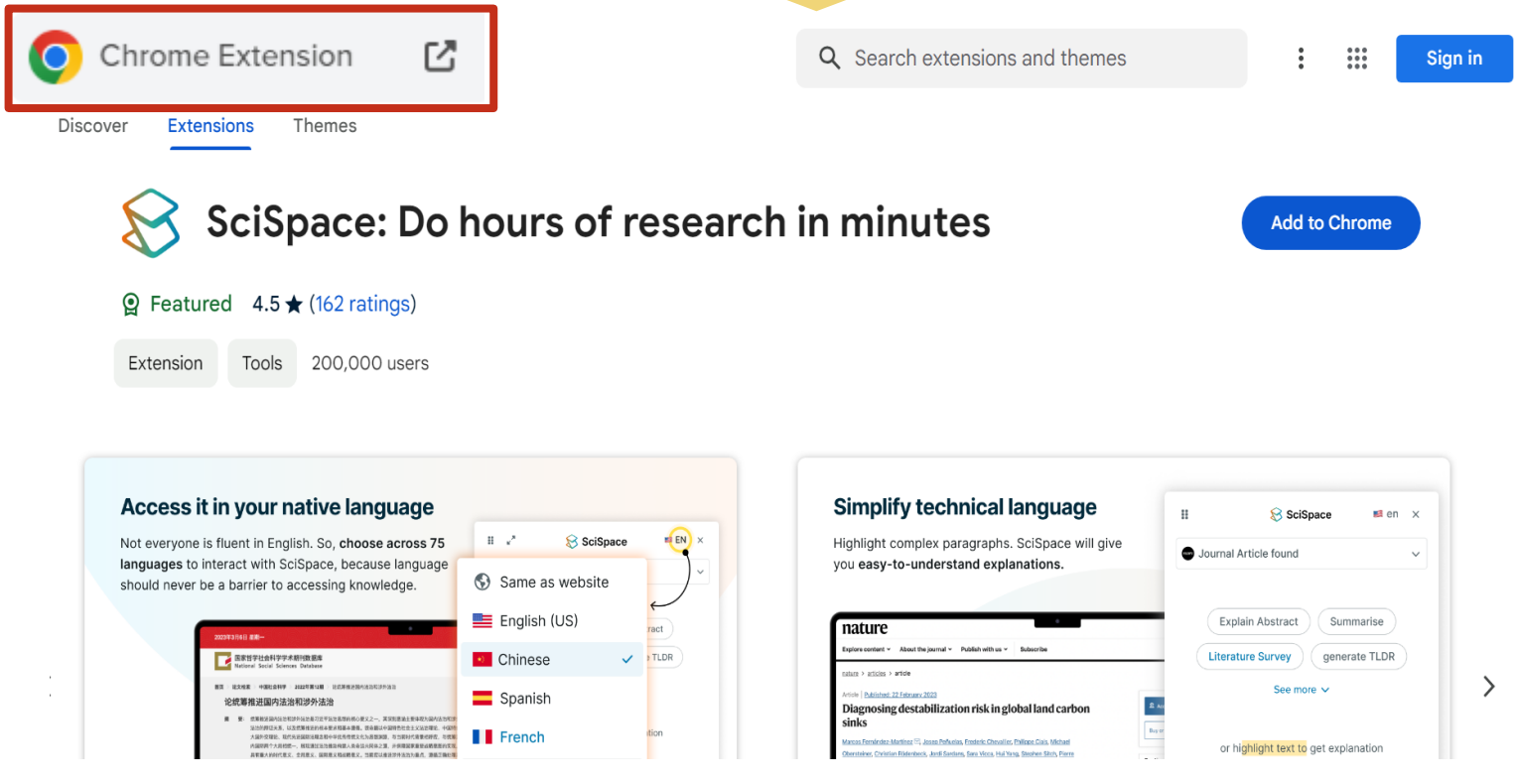
مثال



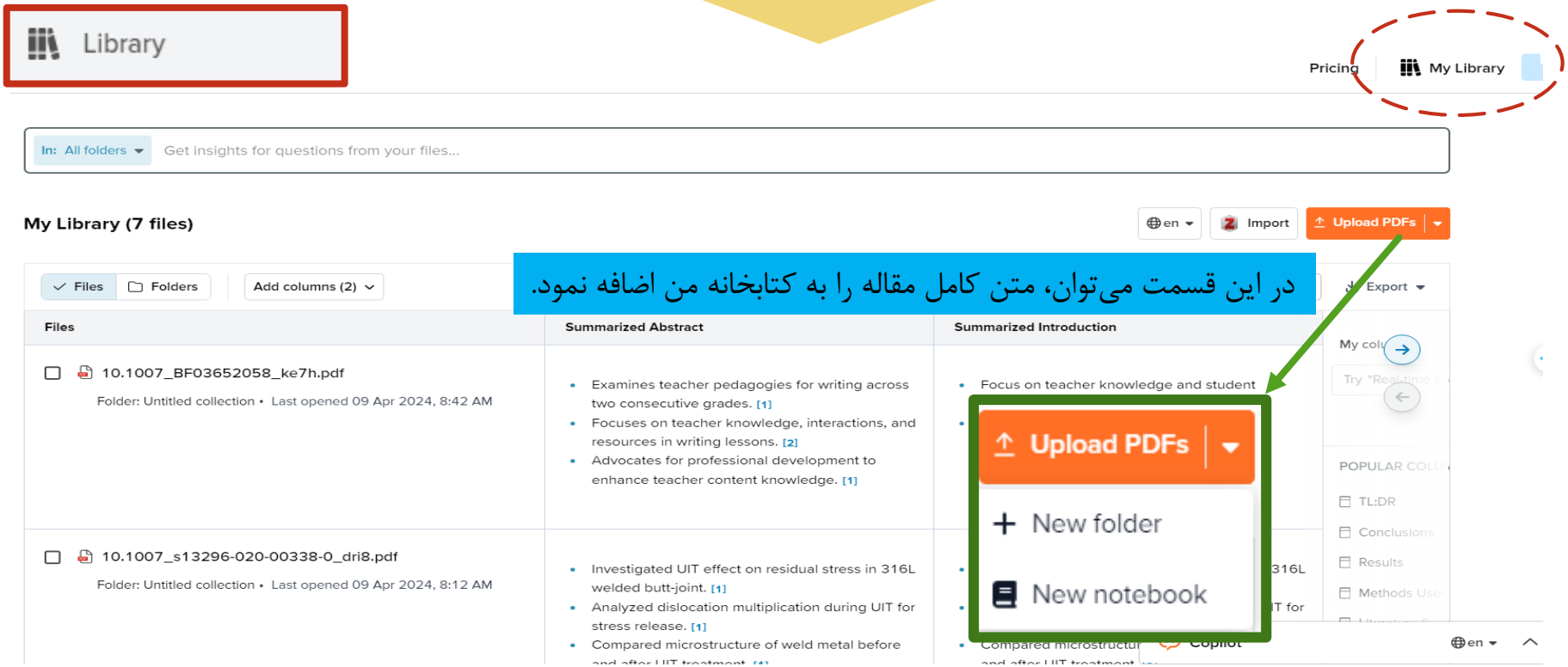


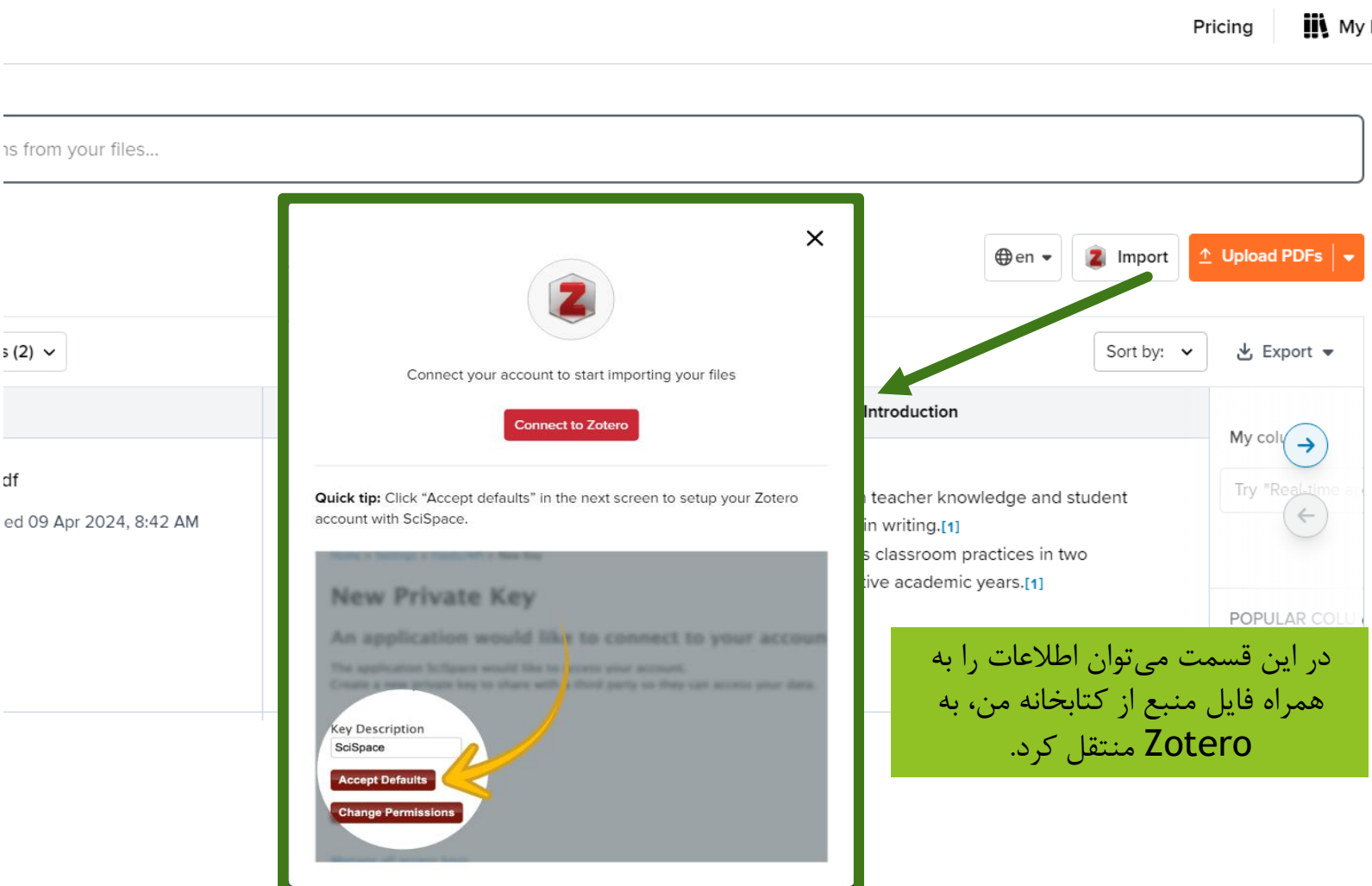
۱۵ درصد متن (۲ جمله از ۱۳ جمله)
توسط هوش مصنوعی نوشته شده است

افزونه کروم
Chrome Extention

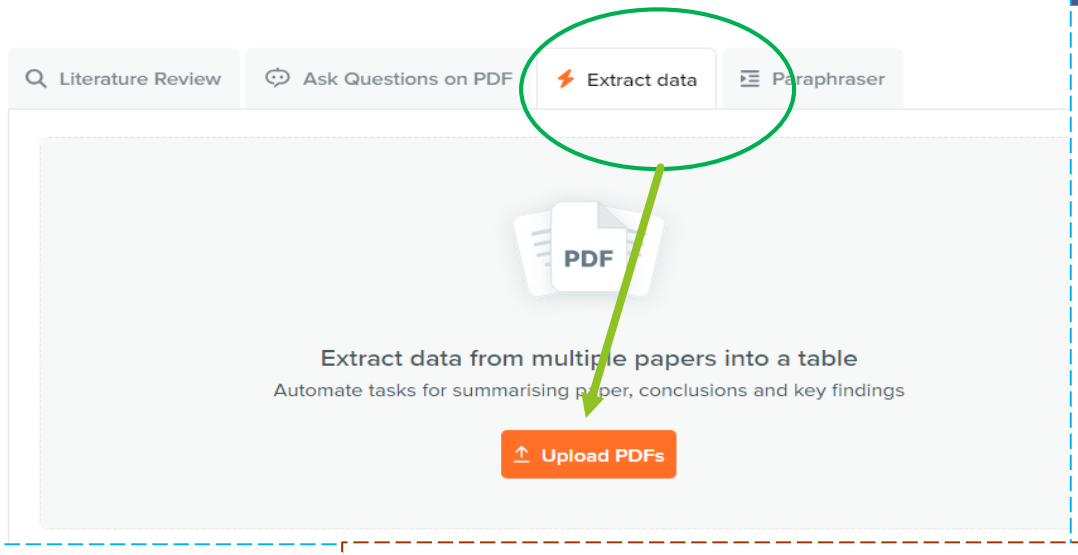


کتابخانه من
My library



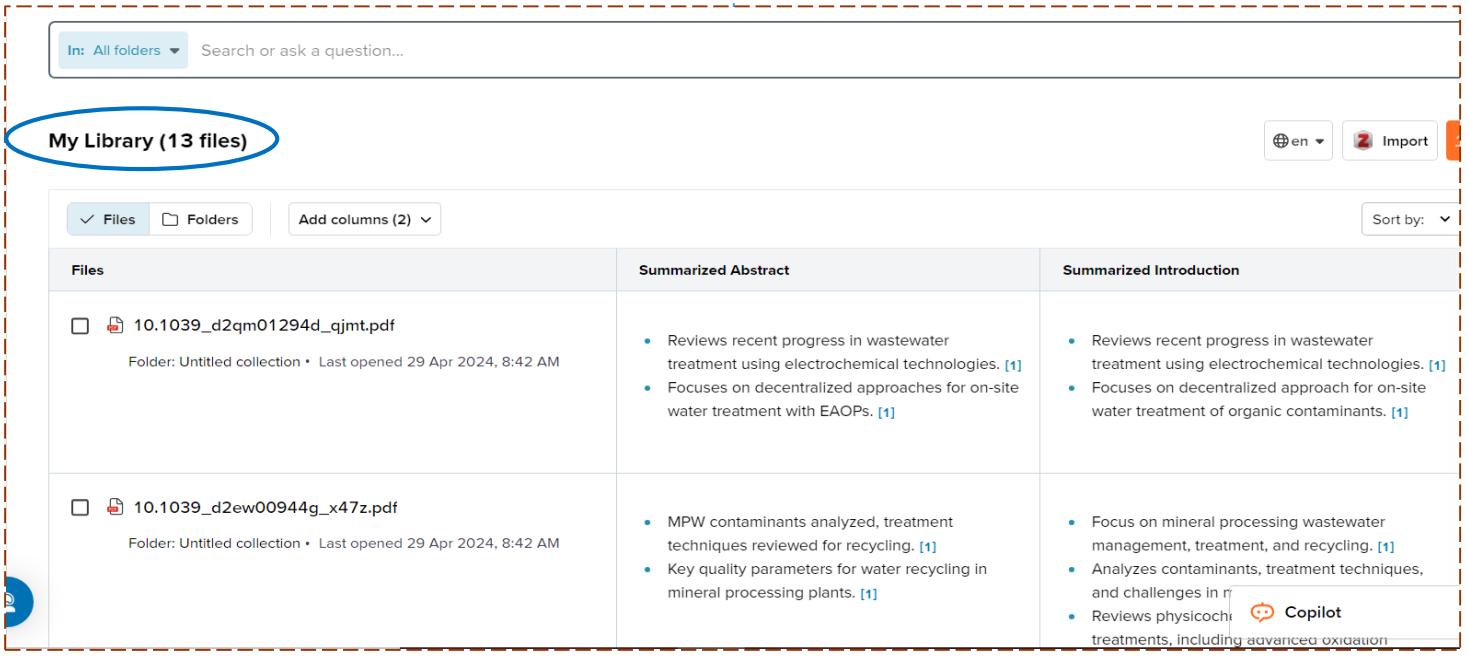


در این قسمت می‌توان اطلاعات را به همراه فایل منبع از کتابخانه من، به Zotero منتقل کرد.



Extract data

از طریق این گزینه، می‌توان چندین فایل را بارگـذاری نمود. در این صورت داده‌های مختلـف ایـن فایل‌هـا از طریق هـوش مصـنوعی در یـک جـدول قـرار خواهـد گرفت.



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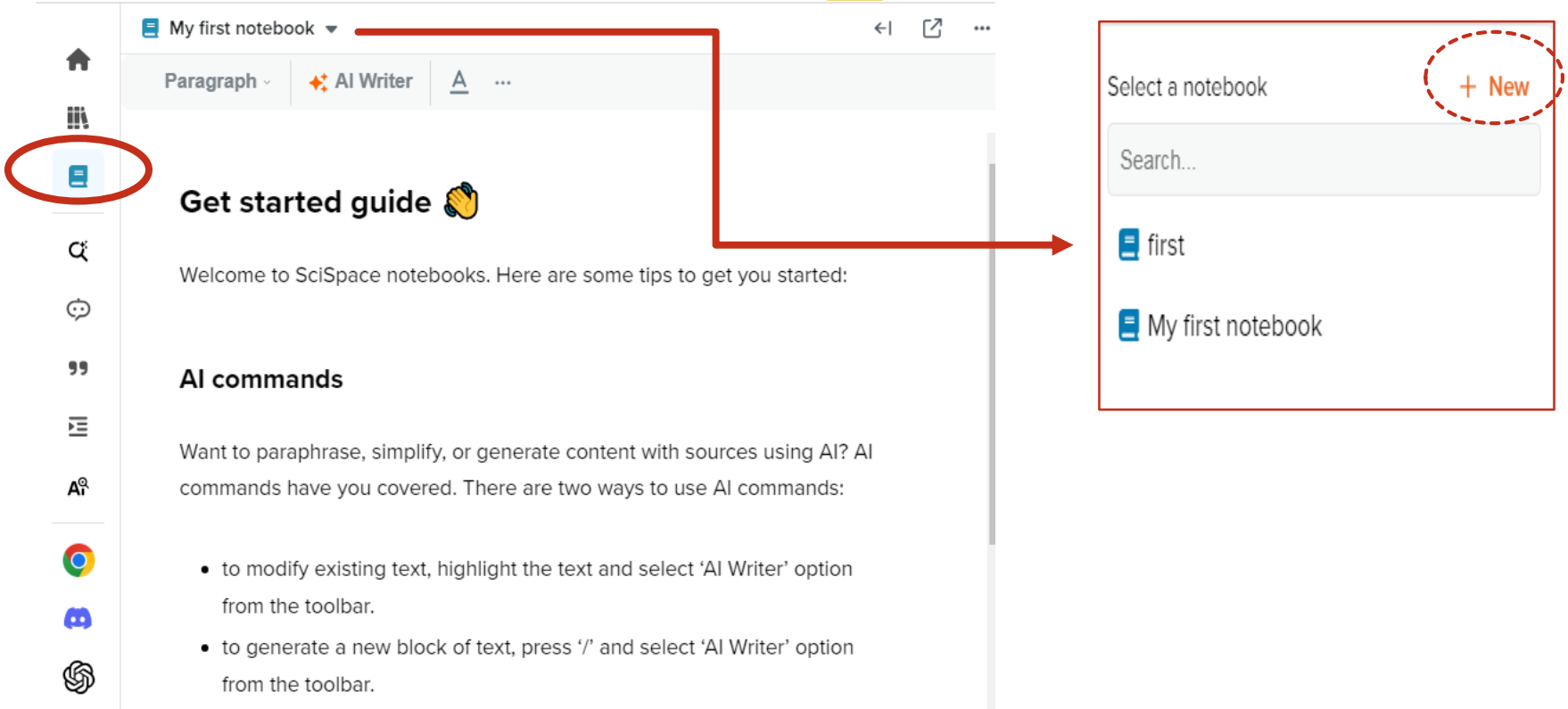

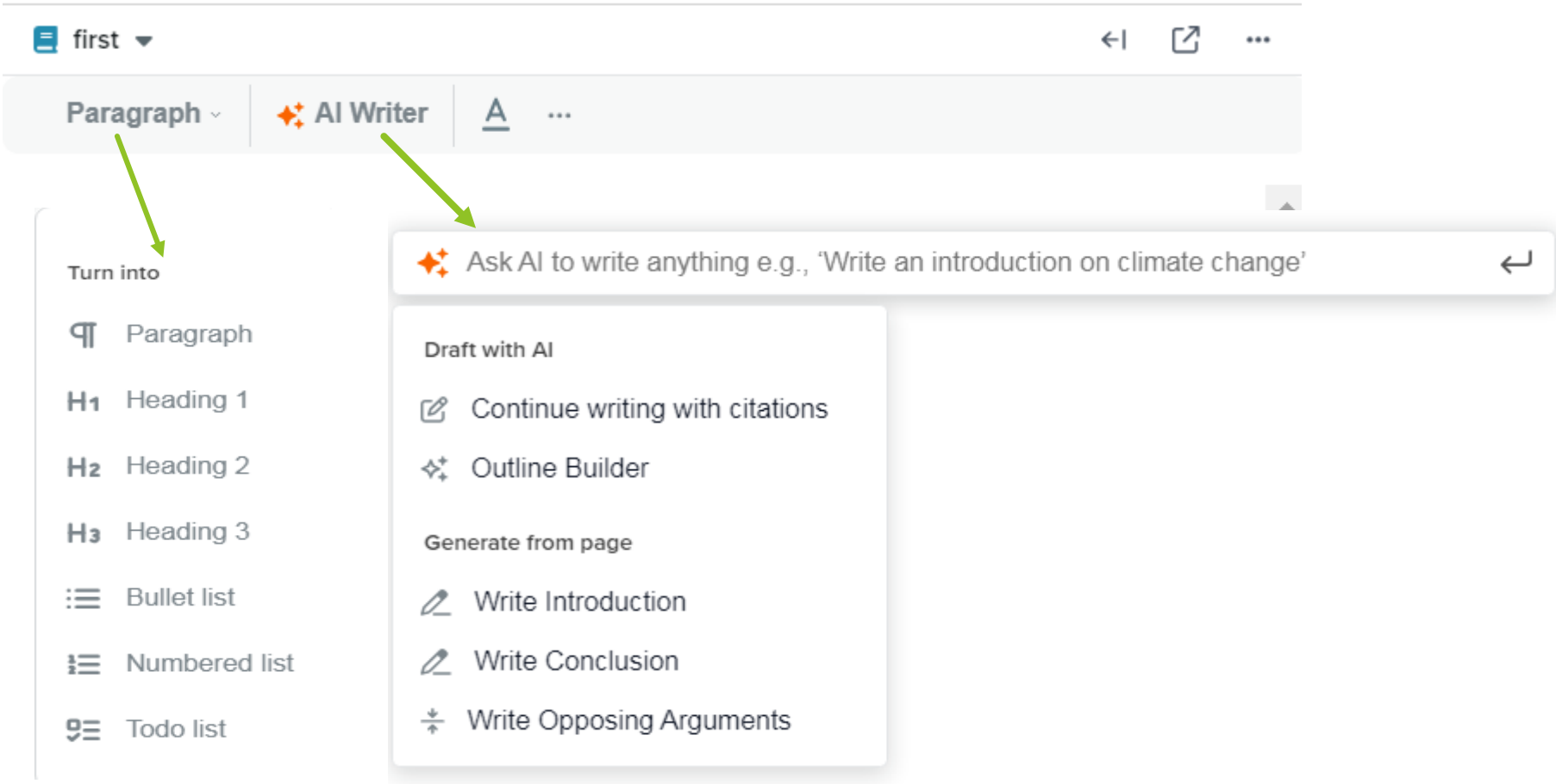
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Turn into
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Heading 1
Heading 2
Heading 3
Bullet list
Numbered list
Todo list
Ask AI to write anything e.g., 'Write an introduction on climate change'
Draft with AI
Continue writing with citations
Outline Builder
Generate from page
Write Introduction
Write Conclusion
Write Opposing Arguments

جدید

افزایش استناد

Citation booster

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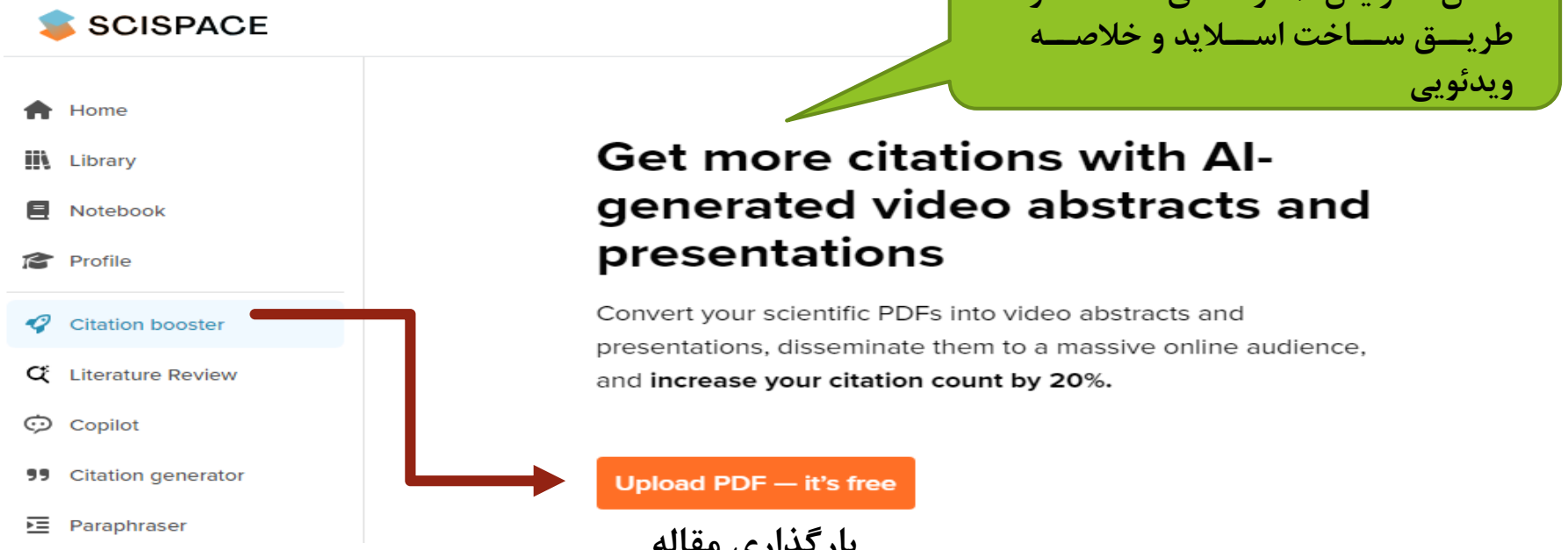

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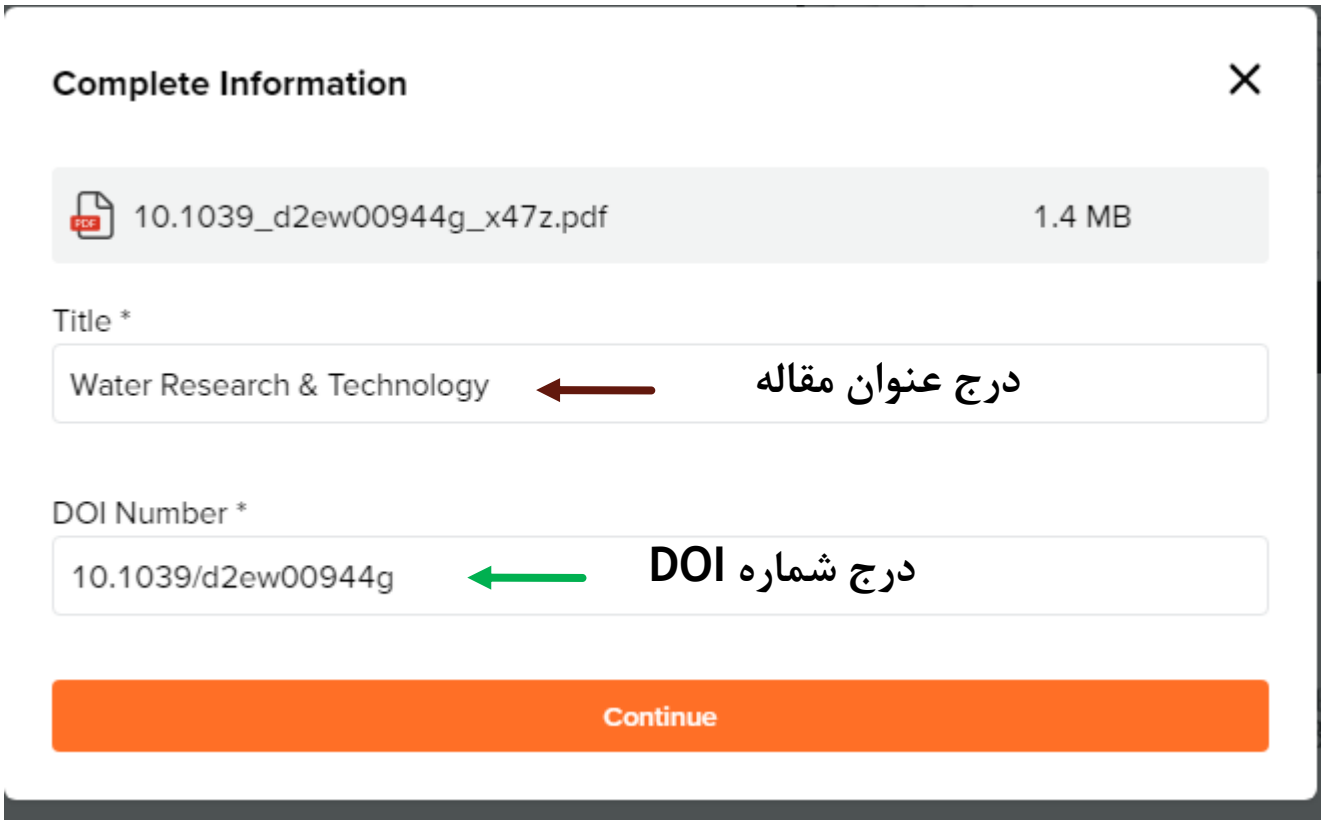
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Abstract

Mineral processing wastewater (MPW), known as one of the main industrial sources of pollution, contains various organic and inorganic substances, such as flotation reagents, metal ions and suspended mineral particles.Thus, it is essential to treat wastewater properly to achieve standard discharge or recycling.In this study, the main sources of MPW contaminants and restrictive factors related to recycling are analyzed.Current techniques for the treatment and recycling of MPW are reviewed.Physicochemical treatments, such as natural sedimentation, neutralization, and coagulation-flocculation, read more

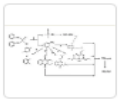
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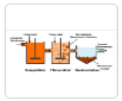
Fig. 6 The ...

Fig. 10 Reu...

Fig. 8 The ...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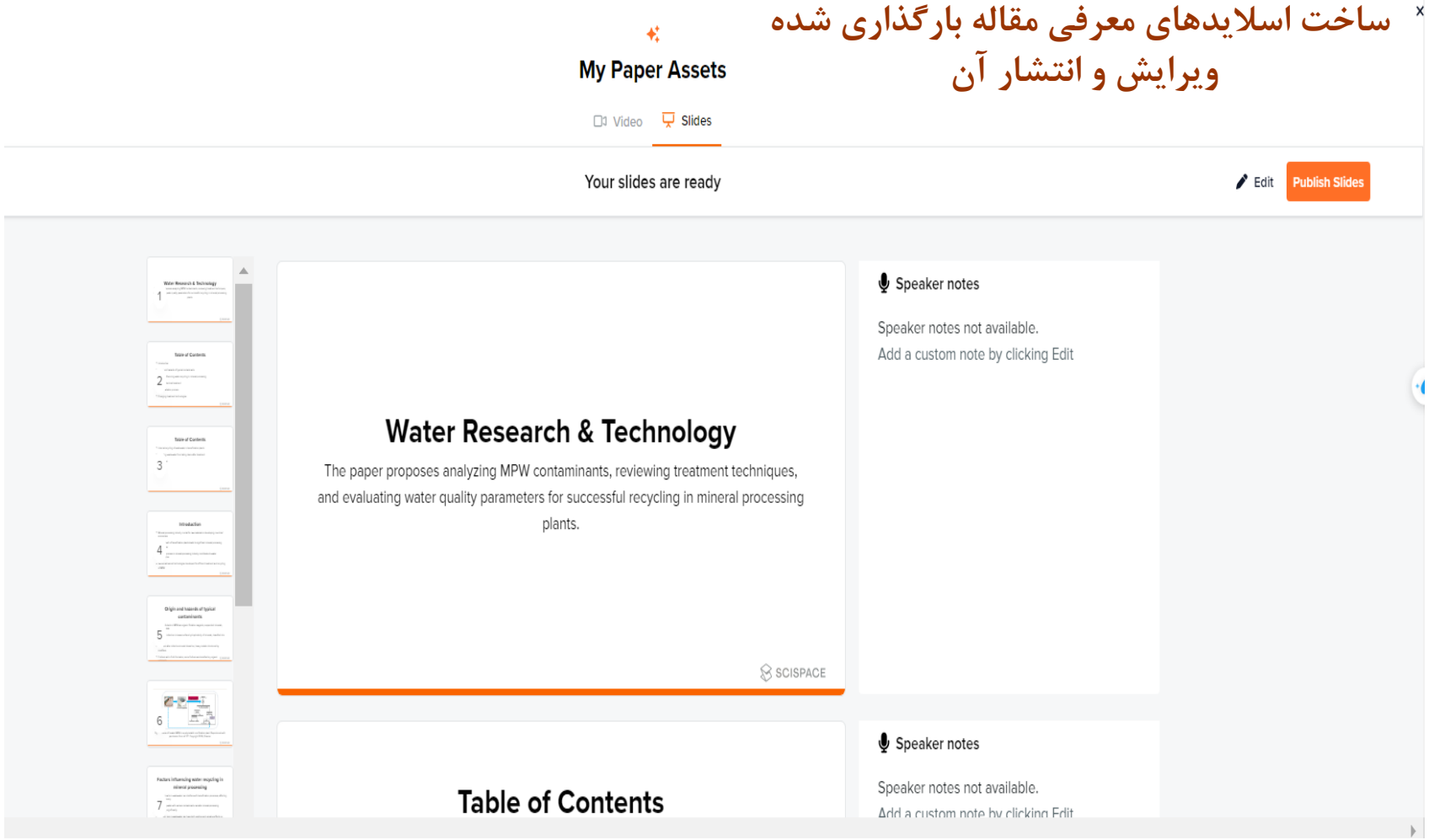

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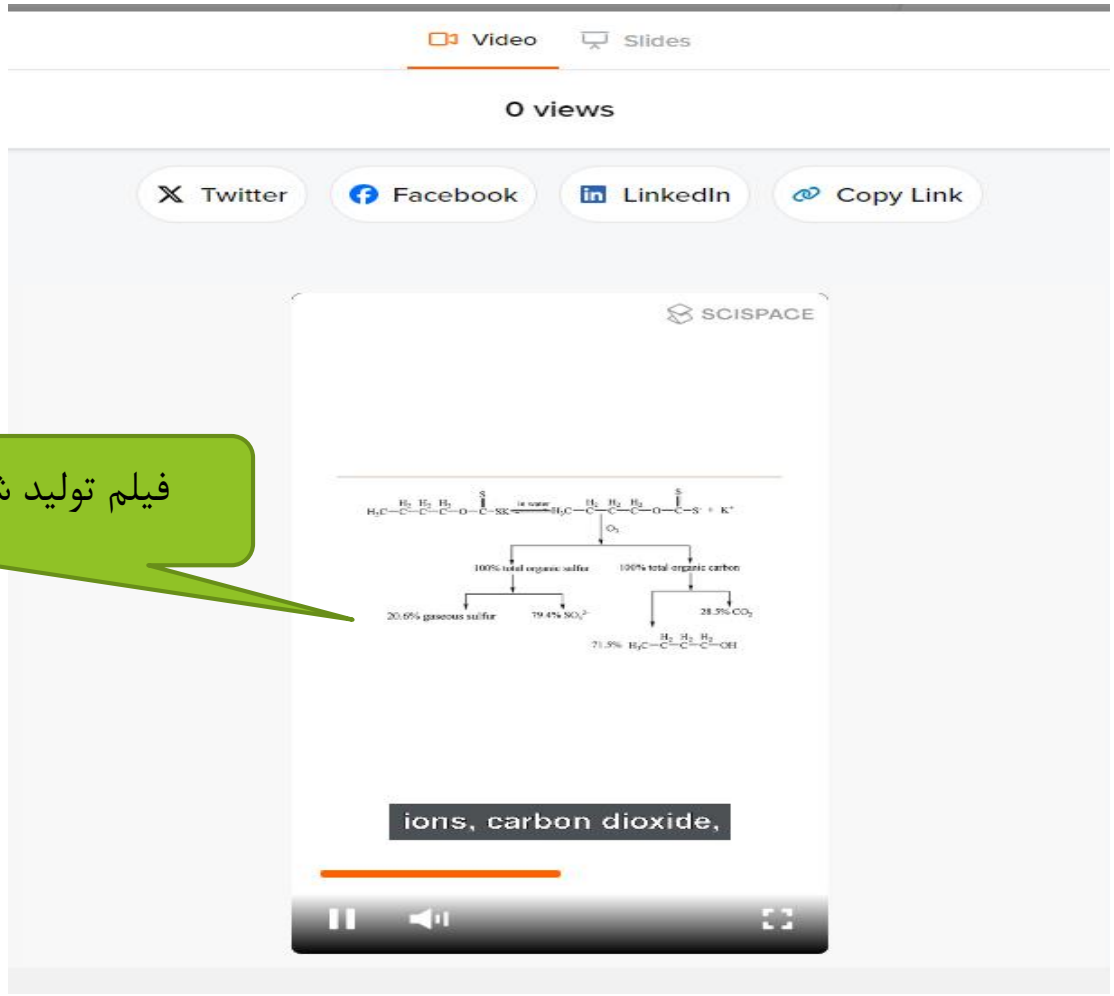

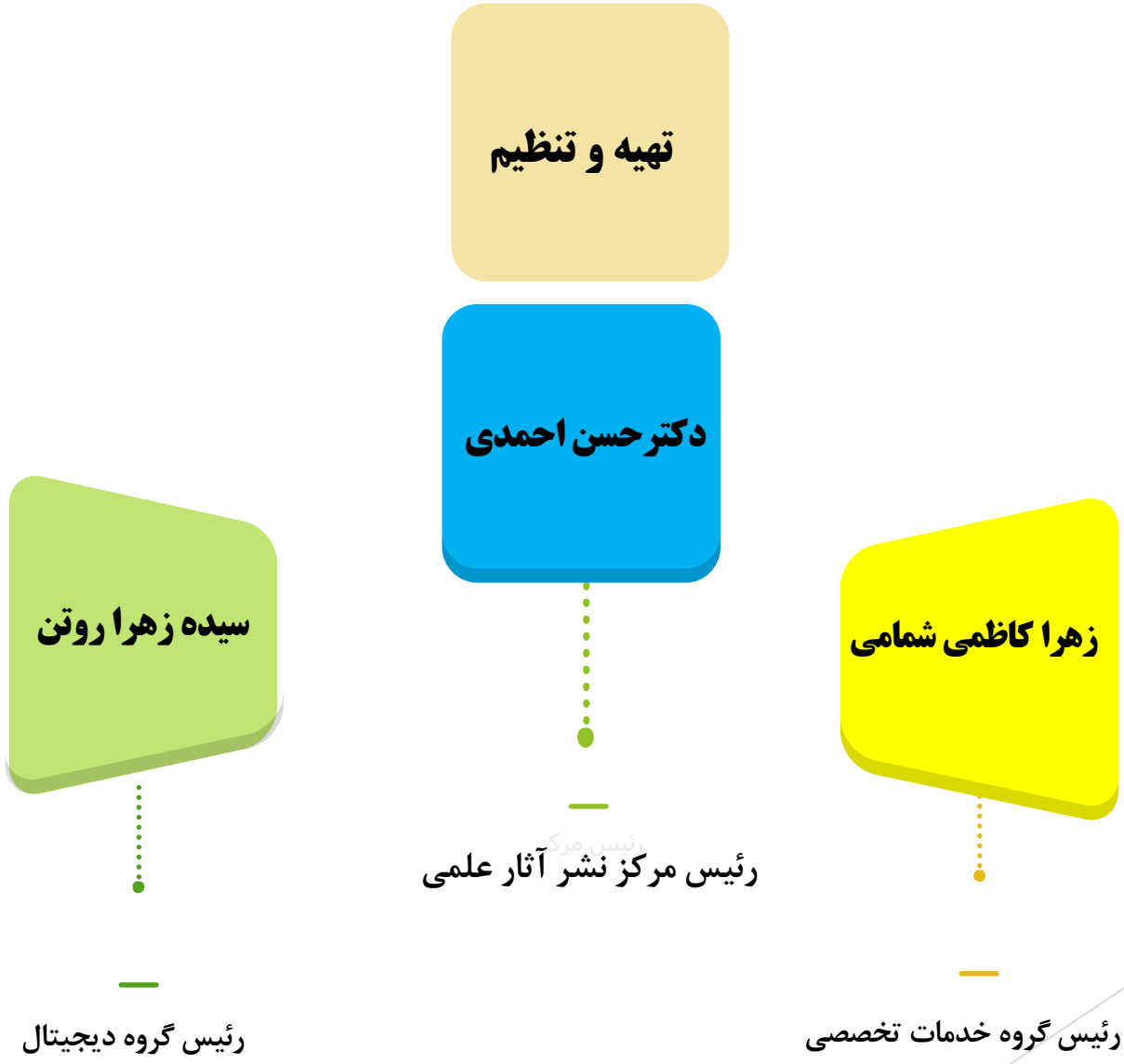
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