

关于风沙流与风成地貌

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2007.11.09

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• 研究背景与现状

- 风场与风沙流
- 沙丘场的形成与发展

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全国第二次水土流失调查显示



全国水土流失总面积356万km²,水蚀165万km²,风蚀191万km²

风蚀面积 > 水蚀面积

80年代末至90年代末10年间

水蚀面积减少了14万平方公里 风蚀面积增加3万平方公里,且侵蚀强度升高

风蚀----风力对地表物质的分散, 搬运和磨蚀 风沙运动

沙山



背景



沙波纹

自组织,

是典型的复杂系统(非线性,自组织...) 是多物理场耦合作用的 是多尺度的(10⁻⁴m~10⁻²m~10¹⁻⁴m) 是具有随机性的..... 是一个科学前沿的共性和热点问题





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现状

实验方面

- 近地表的实时同步测量不够(大气,单点,单一量)
- 定性描述为主(风成地貌,风沙电,…)
- 定量描述不准确(风场, 输沙率,…)





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- 难以准确确定沙粒起跳速度和分布 碰撞实验: 是在无风场下进行且多是针对单一粒径进行; 照相判读:沙粒密度太高,主要是对近地表层5mm高度内;
 - "在风沙运动研究中已有的风沙运动的定量化理 论模型还远未达到对输沙率进行可靠预测的程度: 同时,还缺乏能够用于规范数学模型的有关风场 和输沙率特征的可靠的实时测量" —— Journal of Geophysical research 主编 R.S. Anderson 1991, Acta Mechanica







 防固结构的 主要尺寸基本 来自长时间的 经验摸索
 Page 有效性????11.09









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PROVIDENCE REPORT FOR ALL ADDRESS (SHARE)

Experimental measurement of wind-anot flux and anot transport for naturally mixed anota

Vanite Des, "Ning Gen, and Xian Hag Geng Department of Markanian Gelige of Personal Antonia and Talanting Landon Landon. Come 19900 Reacher Reacher Action of Class Charles of Physics (Science of Action 1990)

This set is generative equation of the study program to completely through least of the the the lattice study is a study of the study

100 Million Physics Base (2006)

FaCK mentur/str 207084g, 5170 %, 0000 + 4,0046 - 6

1. INTRODUCTION

In the part shelf and a concerning beautiful process of and down development has impailed in onto the mouthle word to person does and here speaking and to putter soll form what reader. Since Republic [11] pistorauli the usanach, it has been been that there are there easily, each one of motion of wind-bisson and particles, i.e., map, solution, quarties, during a ind to miss and/or due to an are, eg., [2.4]. Barge fa das seven is which the sequences m is developed, the actuality meeting of anota small, plays the key ask: is the windownian person, sing with many reasons ([0.5]). In this may of common, even investa losse house because an analysis of the field of the sector and the loss of the basis have a off pleasies of the basis blows and as he holds give distribution of which refer by, measuring and amport momentum, and many, on high [123-13]. in a lagarter quality is then a his - bil-socia modum inter, the statement is and transport is completed to remain the requirely of which assists and the process of denot speciality in general, they are mainly as intel to bok every and substrine merics. Some experiments does that adtation rearranges generation appendients); 20% of the mean-time and transpose [11]. Many operations, based other an an analysical reads limit.

Many operations, based others as no molecular density of the server strategyptions as one are negatively flaws, base how goes pread to provide momentum and management for difference strates ([1,2,2),1,4) and, the mean of a forwards [1,2] are completed to forwards [1,1] and then mean of a forwards [1,2] are completed to

"Grampening actes \$470 (10) 100000378. East at

by effectate and size a blog word (new [5,00,13]). Should us us markets of containing of and memoryans, Eugenbel [1] per-pend a farmer's of measure in and transport in thick the and tonorse any is population for the ads of the fultion where a, is a whittanch based on momentum balance In pointing, structure inclusion incompact should be seen at the point of the threshold $w_{\rm eff}$ of the friction relaxity plan in to my, done is no and encounter when w_{ij} is investigating w_{ij} , as the definition of w_{ij} , indicates. Hence, a Republic function rade [4] gives a noncose periodes. In the quarty even w In make as severance this demonstrating of Report & form is, and a stalla conception on [1], O are [2] and Karaman [14] similarit area sectod formulas to reflere that shown the and homenat is saw that is, is speak to be ____ Zing [[15]] going a feature for more the south Langest using the concentration of achieves and then have gauging 3. In a found that this formula gives a smaller prodisting they do uppermainly anoth the second rank mapped because the sents because of strong on the send not has in extended intermediate Machines and Mark [12] and desired more experiments to done which prediction, in a efficiency of \$ before when by, it more effective. The base sols printed out that for the resolatory discuss of anomple and of 01 term, when it, <0, <0.4 term, the production of Longacci frank is hour the other." then then a The COT on a Report behaved a to see officiant. Show one, then fig 7 is the set-h, we so that the products of

¹⁰V: here, need the diffusion between the community if in X-research in most with (i = 1.5 - 0.1 [3]) and in the application of this formation in the experiments of Realizers and State [1.2] with (i = 1.0).

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down down billion of a set

#2013 The American Physical Society

Physical Review E, V.66 (2002), 021305

44.403.001.0

Report of the Referee -- EQ8039/Zhou

This is an interesting and thorough piece of work. The authors have done a series of impressive experiments and amassed a lot of good data. These they then fit to sensible formulae inspired by the classical literature of the field.

论文评审人报告——EQ8039: 这是一项引人关注且完整的研究。 作者们完成了一系列给人深刻印象 的实验,并积累了大量好的数据。受 本领域经典工作的启示,他们拟合 得到了切实可行的公式。

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弥补了现有实验测量的局限性, 是实现单颗粒研究向宏观风沙流 预测的基础,为"磨蚀"现象的研 究提供了理论依据。 ──地学─区期刊JGR



- > 风沙电现象的风洞实验
 - 当"均匀沙" 粒径小于250微米时,运动沙粒带负电荷;
 当粒径大于500微米时,带正电荷;
 - 风沙流中沙粒的荷质比
 随沙粒粒径和风速的增
 大而减小,随高度的上
 升而增加;
 - 风沙流中的电场主要是由 运动带电沙粒形成,其电 场强度方向垂直地面向上, 与晴天电场的方向相反;



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• 总电场 $E = E_0 + E_1(z) + E_2(z) + E_3(z)$

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长度: 12.52cm(7-14cm), 0.5

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成逆粒序迭片结构。

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在稳定的风沙流的作用下,沙波纹的形态是不变的, 移动速度也是不变的; 模拟得到的沙波纹的移动速度在 10⁻²-10⁻⁴m/s 之间, 与风洞试验结果一致; 沙波纹的移动速度随着风速和地表温度增大。







固沙结构

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\$ 组织兰州大学和中科院寒旱所 (原沙漠所)相关人员完成所 主持的"973"项目的课题。该课 题工作被评价为"提升了我国 风沙运动研究的国际影响力"。

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✤ 已在JGR上发表相关论文11篇;

✤ "的确展示出重要的贡献。其 结论对于预测和考虑沙暴对关 键结构的影响将是重要"。 ---JGR评审意见

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项目首席科学家(签字): /♥

课题验收专家组听取了课题负责人的汇报和答辩,审阅了相关验收材料,经 过讨论,一致同意通过对该课题的验收,并提出以下验收意见:

90

得分:

 1、课题研究思路清晰,研究方案和技术路线设计科学合理,组织实施得力, 全面完成了各项计划和考核指标,研究成果丰富,达到了预期目标。

课题验收专家组意见表

课题名称:风沙运动的力学机理与土壤风蚀的定量评价

项目名称:中国北方沙漠化过程及其防治研究

课题编号: G2000048702

2、课题取得了以下重要成果:1)实验发现气动起动的重要作用,给出了沙粒起动风速的计算公式,证实了蠕移输沙率比例并非常值;2)建立了单宽输沙率实验值处理精度的完整方法。提出随机粒-床碰撞模型和反演方法。实现了对多场合和多因素影响的宏观风沙流的理论模拟;3)建立了风蚀容忍量(T值)模型,阐明了局地环流对金字塔沙丘形成的重要作用;4)对沙粒带电引发的风沙电场及其影响进行了实验研究和理论预测,揭示了风沙电场分布规律,确定了沙尘暴对电磁波的影响。

3、课题发表学术论文 90 篇, 其中 SCI 论文 35 篇。提升了我国风沙运动研究 的国际影响力。

4、课题组发挥了多学科交叉的优势,形成了良好协作的研究群体并开展了与 国内外同行的广泛学术交流,提升了研究实力和创新能力。课题执行期间获2项 "国家杰出青年基金"和1项"教育部优秀团队"培育计划等,在人才培养和团队建设方面取得显著成绩。

5、建议进一步加强风沙运动与沙漠化形成和演变宏观规律之间的关联研究。



PRL 96, 158001 (2006)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LEITERS

week ending 21 APRIL 2006

Dynamics of Impact Cratering in Shallow Sand Layers

J F Boudet, Y Amarouchene, and H. Keilay

Centre de Physique Moléculaire Optique et Hertzienne (UMR 5798), U Bordeaux 1, 351 cours de la Libération, 33405 Talence France (Received 25 January 2006; published 19 April 2006)

velocity impacts Recently it was suggested that the use of granular materials in model experiments may shed some light on the complicated processes involved in crater formation for low velocity impacts on deep sand layers [5-9]

[8] X. J. Zheng, Z. T. Wang, and Z. G. Qiu, Eur. Phys. J. E 13, 321 (2004)



PRL 96, 018001 (2006)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending 13 JANUARY 2006

Aeolian Transport Layer

Murilo P. Almeida, José S. Andrade, Jr., and Hans J. Herrmann*

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until a saturation is reached. The maximum number of ^[4] grains a wind of given strength can carry through a unit ^[5] area per unit time defines the saturated flux of sand q_s . This quantity has been measured by many authors in wind ^[6] [7] tunnel experiments and on the field, and numerous empirical expressions for its dependence on the strength of the wind have been proposed [4–9]. In previous studies theo-^[9]

] R. A. Bagnold, Proc. R. Soc. A 167, 282 (1938).

- K. Lettau and H. Lettau, in *Exploring the World's Driest Climate*, edited by H. Lettau and K. Lettau (University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1978).
- [6] B. T. Werner, J. Geol. 98, 1 (1990).
 -] K. R. Rasmussen and H. E. Mikkelsen, Acta Mech. Suppl. 1, 135 (1991).
- [8] Y.-H. Zhou, X. Guo, and X. J. Zheng, Phys. Rev. E 66, 021305 (2002).
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Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

西部灾害与环境力学教育部重点实验室



Planetary and Space Science 54 (2006) 273-286



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www.elsevier.com/locate/pss

On possible release of microbe-containing particulates from a Mars lander spacecraft

Kenneth Harstad, Josette Bellan*

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, M/S 125-109, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109-8099, USA)

Received 23 August 2005; received in revised form 7 December 2005; accepted 9 December 2005 Available online 30 January 2006

here. Also ignored here is the possible effect of electric charge on the saltating particle trajectories; as shown in Zheng et al. (2003), electrostatic force values up to that olZheng XJ, Huang N, Zhou, Y.-H. 2003. Laboratory measurement the gravity force are indicated, depending greatly on the sand size distribution. The neglect of turbulence effects distribution.

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Greg M. Stock, Catherine A. Riihimaki, and Robert S. Anderson - Age constraints on cave development and landscape evolution in the Bighorn Basin of Wyoming, USA. Journal of Cave and Karst Studies, v. 68, no. 2, p. 76-84.

AGE CONSTRAINTS ON CAVE DEVELOPMENT AND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE BIGHORN BASIN OF WYOMING, USA

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Therefore, we interpret this deposit as eolian (windblown) in origin. Although this interpretation does not directly tie the deposit to a cave position near river level, we infer that this Zheng, X., He, L., and Wu, J., 2004, Vertical profiles of mass sand was in fact deposited when the cave entrance was very near the Bighorn River. This is because concentrations of eolian sand decrease rapidly with height above the ground surface (Zheng et al., 2004; Anderson, 1986); even high winds usually do not mobilize sand grains of this size more than a few meters into the air. In addition, we did not identify any

flux for windblown sand movement: Journal of Geophysical Research. B01106, v. 109. doi: 10.1029/2003JB002656.

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(2)草方格规格确定。根据塔里木沙漠公路及兰州大 学力学系王振亭等"草方格沙障尺寸分析的简单模型"研 究结果,草方格的出露草头高度与最大间距的对应关系如 表1所示。

专品 医里耳 调明器

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草方格防风固沙技; 塔里木河干流输水;

陈志祥」

(1 新疆通力建设股份有限公司 库尔勒

摘 要: 塔里木河干流输水堤全长 380.29Km,其, 设计中在流沙严重地段采取适当的防风目 沙固定方法,即生物固沙、机械固沙和化 为主要固沙措施,并对草方格的规格、材; 关键词: 输水堤防 草方格 防风固沙

农 山路早天向反一取入问此时刈烂大尔					- 半四: cm
草头高度	最大间距	草头高度	最大间距	草头高度	最大间距
1.0	5.387532	11.0	59.262750	21.0	113.138000
2.0	10.775050	12.0	64.650280	22.0	118.525500
3.0	16.162570	13.0	70.037800	23.0	123.913000
4.0	21.550090	14.0	75.425320	24.0	129.300600
5.0	26.937610	15.0	80.812840	25.0	134.688100
6.0	32.325140	16.0	86.200370	26.0	140.075600
7.0	37.712660	17.0	91.587890	27.0	145.463100
8.0	43.100190	18.0	96.975420	28.0	150.850600

2. 王振亭,郑晓静. 草方格沙障尺寸分析的简单模型. 中国沙漠, 2002(3)

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- Workshop on Multiphase Turbulence: Dust Storms, Erosion, Hurricanes and Tornadoes (July 16-18 2007)
- Third China- Korea -Japan Joint Conference on Meteorology (Nov 14—16 2007)
- 应邀参加2008亚洲流体力学大会并做大会报告
- 国家科技进步二等奖(2007, 2)

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YMA FRA THOU UNIVER 西部灾害与环境力学教育部重点实验室 兰州大学 500 工作 0 ,0⁰⁰00000⁰⁰0 -500 -1000 Electric field (V/m) 12~ -1500 -2000 10 ~ -2500 8. -3000 -3500 6 -4000 - simulation 0--4500 Farrell et al.(2004) ٠ . 2. -5000 -80 -20 20 40 60 80 0 -60 0 > 30 **r** (**m**) 500 Istal 25 20 25 0 -500 10 -1000 0 Ì0 Electric field (V/m) -1500 -2000 Height=20m -2500 t=20s -3000 t = 40s-3500 t=60s t=80s -4000 t=90s -4500 Farrell et al. (2004) -5000 -80 -60 -40 -20 20 40 60 80 0 不同时刻的尘惥电场强度分布 ----t=80s达到稳定状态

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> 野外观测



 风速风向传感器用来测量四个 不同高度的水平风速和风向
 临时闪存模块(微机)可自设 记录数据的频率,并用它来储 存和显示数据。可用它把野外 测量的数据保存到电脑中。



阵风特征量随高度的变化

沙丘	均值	标准差	标准差/均值	偏度	峰度	分形维数
12	6.02	1.08	0.179	0.250	2.77	1.68
54	7.81	1.34	0.172	0.262	2.60	1.70
99	8.12	1.38	0.170	0.229	2.57	1.70
200	8.52	1.42	0.167	0.212	2.34	1.70

平地3	均值	标准差	标准差/均值	偏度	峰度	分形维数
12	4.27	1.00	0.233	0.292	2.91	1.73
54	5.92	1.22	0.206	0.239	2.81	1.75
99	6.61	1.29	0.195	0.247	2.85	1.76
200	7.41	1.36	0.184	0.210	2.73	1.76



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接近地表的 阵风的分形 维数偏低





风速与输沙强度的比较

N/统计量	均值	标准差	标准差/均值	偏度(0)	峰度(3)
1	6.02	1.08	0.18	0.25	2.77
	10.51	14.94	1.42	2.84	14.71
2	6.02	1.08	0.18	0.30	2.96
	9.57	13.77	1.44	2.91	16.18
3	6.30	1.05	0.17	0.46	3.52
	15.73	22.01	1.40	3.25	17.34
4	6.20	0.91	0.15	0.14	2.95
	16.82	19.86	1.18	2.79	16.60

输沙强度的平均脉动强度是风速的平均脉动强度7倍以上 输沙强度的峰度是风速峰度的5倍左右 输沙强度的不稳定性和间歇性比风速的更为明显

阵风拟合

 $u(y,t) \approx \sum_{i} \left(\overline{c}_{j,k} + A\ln(y)\right) \phi_{j,k}(t)$



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Wind speed *vs.* time at the height of (a) 57cm and (b) 204cm, at the tough of dune

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阵风作用下的输沙强度预测



明显不同与平稳风场情形

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阵风表示



$$\begin{split} u(z,t_i) = U + \sigma \omega_1 + p(\gamma) \cdot T_i \cdot (-1)^{i+1} - [k_1 \log\left(\frac{h_0}{z}\right) + k_2 + \omega_2(k_3 \log\left(\frac{h_0}{z}\right) + k_4)] \\ \hline \text{随机部分} & \text{间歇部分} \\ \text{高斯噪声} & \text{指数分布} & \sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_u^2(1-\gamma)} & \gamma = 0.8 \end{split}$$

 $\omega_1 \ \omega_2$ 由计算机随机生成的标准正态随机数 $k_1 = 2.37 \cdot u_* + 0.07$, $k_2 = -0.3$, $k_3 = 0.06$, $k_4 = 0.56$







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Claudin and Bruno Andreotti, Nature. 437, 720(2005).

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304,337(1983).

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当两个尺度相同的沙丘 侧向发生碰撞(•)后合 并,如:第11年,第13 年,第15年和第18年;

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碰撞后也有可能出现一个沙丘"通过"另一沙丘的"孤波形为"

H=0.8m Us=0.5m/s D=0.3mm (**d**) 17th Year 21th Year 27th Year 新月形沙丘链的形态 也会发生变化和分离 38th Year 45th Year LANZHOU UNIVERSITY Laye JL



H=0.8m Us=0.5m/s D=0.3mm





在相同的时间内,来流风场强度和沙粒粒径 导致沙丘场中沙丘数量减少尺度增大

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兰州大学多功能风洞 实验段: 20.0×1.3×1.45 m





植被各因素的影响, 其它材料与结构, 与风沙流的相互作用

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聚焦共性科学问题

- ◆ 环境流动与输运的模型建立与求解
- ◆ 气、液、固界面的耦合
- ◆ 多相、多组分、多过程以及多尺度的耦合分析
 - ▶ 可控条件实验的尺度效应

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思考

复杂流动(二维,三维, 湍流结构,大尺度,多 尺度)

复杂下垫面 多场(热,电...) 多相(气,固,液)

观测,模拟,预报

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- 不同尺度上有不同的结构层次及不同的 演化物理和速率
- 耦合了多个长度和时间尺度现象
 (风沙流,沙尘暴,风成地貌,全球变化,沙崩.....)

发展多尺度科学的方法既是 一个需要有是一个机遇

有潜在效益的研究方向???



思考



沙生的随机运动模型 风场:二维随机风场,仅具有垂向脉动 沙尘受力: 仅受重力和拖曳力作用 $\frac{dU_{p}}{dt} = \frac{K}{\alpha} (U_{f} - U_{p}), \qquad t = 0: \quad U_{p} = U_{p0}$ $\frac{dW_p}{dt} = -g + \frac{K}{\alpha} \left(W_f - W_p \right), \qquad t = 0: \quad W_p = W_{p0}$ $\alpha = D_p^2 \rho_p / 18 \nu \rho_f$ 沙尘对湍流脉动的响应时间 K 沙尘雷诺数对Stokes区发生偏离时引入的系数 其中 $W_f = \overline{W}_f + w_f, U_f = \overline{U}_f$ $W_p = \overline{W}_p + w_p, U_p = \overline{U}_p$

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考虑均匀稳定风场
$$dw_f(t) = -\frac{w_f(t)}{\tau_L} dt + \sigma_w \left(\frac{2}{\tau_L}\right)^{1/2} d\mu$$

拉格朗日积分时间尺度 $\tau_L = a_1 z / u_*$
脉动速度方差 $\sigma_w = a_2 u_*$
考虑到轨迹分叉效应,积分时间尺度沿着沙尘轨迹进行修正
 $T_L^* = \tau_L \left[1 / \left(1 + A_1 \left(\frac{V_R}{\sigma_w} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{\tau_L}{\Delta t} \right)^{1/3} \right) \right]$
其中 $a_1 = 0.4 \ a_2 = 1.3 \ A_1 = 0.5$
当达到沉降末速度以后 $\frac{dw_p}{dt} = \frac{K}{\alpha} \left(w_f - w_p \right)$
进行复立叶变换可得沙尘与气流的能量谱密度之间满足
 $E_w^p(\omega_0) = \frac{(K/\alpha)^2}{[(K/\alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2]} E_w(\omega_0)$
垂直速度方差是一个重要参数可通过对能量谱密度的积分得到
 $\sigma_w^{p^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_w^p(\omega) d\omega = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{(1 + \alpha/K\tau_L)}$

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2007.1(A)) 跃移统计量(b) 悬移统计量





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