

Editorial 刊首语



Following its successful launch and early issues *Civil Engineering Innovation* is now established with a regular publication schedule. Enjoying the support of our readers and authors in China and worldwide, the editors are already in receipt of positive reader feedback and a flow of high quality papers from authors based in mainland China which are now progressing through the refereeing process.

Feedback from our readers has requested that the journal draw early attention to the lessons learned from important engineering events globally and especially in China. We therefore encourage and welcome potential authors in submitting papers on civil engineering innovation across all disciplines, including building and infrastructure related to disaster response; sustainable development; alternative sources of energy and the infrastructure needed to create and distribute it; transportation; and all aspects of urban development and master planning.

The major 12 May, 2008, Wenchuan earthquake in China was and is an event that is stretching the engineering capacity and capability of all involved and brings us the obligation to disseminate the lessons learned from the disaster response and reconstruction efforts, through special issues dedicated to the Wenchuan earthquake. *Civil Engineering Innovation* has invited contributions from experts across the breadth of our profession to produce the first special issue. We therefore expect to see a broad range of relevant specialist papers in forthcoming issues.

The current issue comprises four technical papers which we consider should be of real interest to our readers.

The first paper is a briefing on 'Olympic Delivery Authority's 2012 transport strategy' by Allan Gooch. It introduces how the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) solves the extremely heavy transportation problems for 2012 London Olympic games. The strategy is based on a 'public transport games' principle, which comprises a series of counter-measures including the compilation of a transport plan with definite time-control for athletes and Olympic officers, establishing an Olympic route network, coordination with related organisations for the Olympic transport plan and construction of new permanent and temporary infrastructure, and so on.

The second paper, 'Wind-generated interaction between tall buildings' by Kim *et al.* examines the wind induced enhancement of top horizontal acceleration (a key criterion of occupancy comfort) of buildings by combination of wind-tunnel tests and analytical methods. A major Korean commercial development was studied with the influence resulting from the planned adjacent tall buildings. An increase in the upper level horizontal acceleration of up to 82% is predicted.

Written by Herrington *et al.*, the third paper, 'Static equilibrium bays in coast protection' presents two static equilibrium harbors in the 2004 Hythe to Folkestone harbour coast protection scheme. Continuous monitoring was undertaken since construction of two bays and it is shown that there is good agreement between theory and practical measurement, as the mathematical modelling successfully predicted the plan-shape of each bay.

Due to rapid urbanisation development, rail transportation is considered as the main tool for solving the urban traffic problem. There is a growing tendency to apply in different cities the light rail transportation (LRT) solution. The fourth paper, 'Design and construction of Bukit Panjang LRT, Singapore' by Lueng *et al.*, introduces an LRT project which is characterised in the use of pre-stressed concrete segmental box girders with epoxy glued joints and internally prestressed tendons. Both the geometry control method and construction equipments were tailor-made in order to tackle the unconventional situations with horizontal minimum radius in 60 m throughout its design, construction and operation stages.

《土木工程创新》期刊经过几期顺利的发行后，目前已进入正常定期发行阶段。在国内外广大读者和作者的支持下，编辑部已收到不少读者正面的反馈，源源而来的中国大陆作者的高质量论文，现正处于评审的过程中。

在读者的反馈中，要求我们期刊能更早地关注并反映世界各国、特别是中国的重大土木工程事故的经验教训。因此，我们鼓励并欢迎潜在的作者能向我们的期刊投稿，包括建筑与基础设施的灾害应对、可持续发展、多种能源和获取它们的基础设施，交通工程以及源自城市发展和总体规划各个方面的问题。

2008年5月12日中国汶川大地震是一项需要竭尽一切工程能力和所有社会能力的事件，它也为我们提出了传播灾害本身和灾后重建教训的责任，因而，《土木工程创新》期刊将计划出版一系列汶川大地震的特刊。我们已邀请了本专业各方有关专家为此撰文，以便使首期特刊能在2009年春季出版。我们还希望在后续各期中看见各方面相关专家的论文。

本期杂志包括了四篇技术文章，我们相信它对我们的读者是有实际兴趣的。

第一篇文章是由奥兰·古曲所撰写的“奥管局2012年交通战略”的短评，它介绍了ODA为解决2012年伦敦奥运会极其繁重交通问题的解决办法。其基本出发点就是“公共交通战略”的原则，它包括了一系列对策，如编制对运动员和奥运会工作人员定时控制的交通计划，建立奥运会交通路线网络ORN，与多方有关部门组织协调奥运会交通计划OTP和新建临时和永久性的基础设施等。

由Y. M. Kim等人所撰写的“高层建筑间风致相互作用”第二篇论文，结合风洞试验和理论分析方法，研究了上部楼层水平加速度（它是衡量居住舒适程度的关键准则）由风导致的增强，并对相邻高层建筑对一栋韩国主要商业建筑的影响进行了研究。结果表明，由于平面相邻建筑物影响后，其增强预计可达82%。

由S. P. Herrington等所写的第三篇文章“海岸保护中的静态平衡海湾”，介绍了作为2004年从海斯(Hythe)到福克斯通(Folkestone)港海岸线保护计划的两个静态平衡海湾。这些海湾自建设以来进行了连续监测，数学模型对每一个海湾的预测平面型态显示出理论和实测有很好的一致性。

由于快速的城市化发展，轨道交通就被考虑为解决城市交通的主要工具。在不同的城市里越来越多的有采用轻轨交通(LRT)的倾向。第四篇由Y. W. Lueng等人所撰写的“新加坡Bukit Panjang轻轨的设计与施工”一文介绍了一项轻轨项目，其特点是采用带有环氧树脂胶接和内部预应力锚头的预应力混凝土箱型分段的桥梁。为了适应解决仅有60米水平回转半径的非常规情况，在整个设计、施工和运营中，该项目采用了经特别量身定做的一套施工的线形控制法和施工设备。