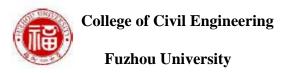


Fuzhou, Fujian, P.R. China 11-13 October, 2010



## INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

After the great successes of five International Conferences on Arch Bridges held in the UK (the 1st, 1995), Italy (the 2nd, 1998), France (the 3rd, Arch'01, 2001), Spain (the 4th, Arch'04, 2004) and Portugal (the 5th, Arch'07, 2007), the 6th conference of the same title (Arch'10) will be held on October 11-13, 2010, in Fuzhou, China, organized by College of Civil Engineering, Fuzhou University.

Arch'10 will bring together academics and practicing engineers to encourage continuing development and promote the effective exchange of new ideas, knowledge, information and experiences in the area of arch bridges.

### **IMPORTNANT DATES**

•	November 15, 2009	Deadline for Abstracts
•	December 15, 2009	Notification of Acceptance of Abstracts
•	February 28, 2010	Deadline for submitting full papers
•	May 31, 2010	Deadline for submitting revised papers
•	October 11-13, 2010	Conference

## **SCIENTFIC-PROGRAM TOPICS**

The main topics of the conference include:

- ➤ Modern Arch Bridges and Future Trends
- > Investigation of Historical Arch Bridges
- Structural Analysis and Experimental Studies of Arch Bridges
- Planning and Design of Arch Bridges
- ➤ Construction Techniques of Arch Bridges
- Inspection, Appraisal, Repairs and Strengthening of Existing Arch Bridges



#### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

Those who are interested in arch bridges are invited to submit abstracts in electronic form by e-mail before November 15, 2009 to the Secretariat of Conference: arch10@arch-bridges.cn.

Abstracts are to be written in English with 200 -- 300 words and submitted in Word format. Include the full address, telephone, fax numbers and email address of the author(s).

The Secretariat of Conference will acknowledge the receipt of each abstract. Authors of accepted abstracts will receive the guidelines for preparing conference papers.

### **REGISTRATION FEES**

Early registration fee (until May 31, 2010): 300 € Late registration fee (from June 1, 2010): 360 €

Those who are interested in arch bridges can register to enter the conference.

The fees will cover a copy of conference proceedings, admission to all technical sessions, welcome reception, lunches and coffee services during session breaks and conference banquet.

Besides, bona fide students or PhD students will enjoy 50% reduction of the fee. Accompanying persons' (family members) registration fee is 120 € including admission to technical sessions, lunches, and reception & banquet tickets.

### SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Clive Melbourne (UK)

Charles Abdunur (France)

Paulo Lourenco (Portugal)

Jure Radic (Croatia)

Anna Sinopoli (Italy)

Pere Roca (Spain)

Enzo Siviero (Italy)

Dong-zhou Huang (USA)

Jiri Strasky (Czech) Carlos Fernadez Troyano (Spain)

Bao-Chun Chen (China)

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Mao-run Feng (China)

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Robert D. Turton (USA)

Yuan-pei Lin (China)

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Hiroshi Hikosaka (Japan)

Bijaya Jaishi (Nepal)

Jan Bien (Poland)

Ton-Lo Wang (USA) Sung-Gul Hong (Korea)

### **ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE**

Bao-Chun Chen .....Fuzhou University, President

Bruno Briseghella .....Fuzhou University
Jian-gang Wei .....Fuzhou University
Qing-xiong Wu .....Fuzhou University

#### LANGUAGE

English will be the official language of the Conference.

## **FUZHOU CITY**

Fuzhou city is the capital of Fujian Province, situated in the north-eastern part of the Province, faces the island of Taiwan. With a history longer than 2200 years, the city is renowned for many Banyans, hot springs, tea production in China. Fuzhou has a subtropical monsoon climate. The annual temperature averages about 19.6 degree Celsius. The best time for travel is from April to November. The conference days in October is the most comfortable time in Fuzhou, the temperature is about 25 degree Celsius, and not in raining season.

The city is prosperous in culture, many celebrated figures from Chinese history also hailed from this land, and thus, the birth of heroes also brings glory to such a place.

There are many arts related industries represented, including the Three Treasures of Fuzhou (lacquer work, stone sculpting and cork cutting), a featured dining culture, and also traditional arts including Min Opera, est. which still take an important role in today's Chinese culture. Fuzhou is a tourist city that boasts both natural and manmade sights. The city has many famous mountains, temples, tombs, gardens, pagodas, such as Mt.Gu, Mt.Qi. Yongquan Temple, Xichan Temple, Lin Zexu Tomb, West Lake Garden, White Pagoda and Wu Pogoda. You may find that there are far too many things to see here in one short trip.











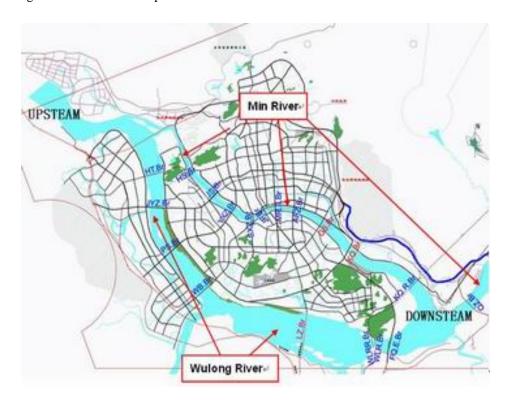
## **ARRIVE TO FUZHOU**

Fuzhou City is situated in the eastern part of the Province, is the center of transportation of Fujian Province. The international airport of Fuzhou city is easily reachable from major China cities where is reachable from major hubs in Europe, America and Asia.

- 1. One-hour and ten minutes flight from Shanghai and about ten flights a day
- 2. One-hour flight from Hong Kong and about eight flights a day
- 3. One-hour flight from Guangzhou and about five flights a day
- 4. Two-hour and half flight from Beijing and about ten flights a day

## **BRIDGE TOUR**

Half-day bridge tours will be conducted the day after the technical presentations visit the bridges along the Ming River. Details will be provided in the Final Invitation.



Map of Bridges in Fuzhou city over

Min River and Wulong River

Fuzhou is the central city in the southeastern coastal area, the capital city of Fujian Province. It is situated on the estuary of Fujian's largest river, the Min River.

The Min River and its various tributaries rise in the mountains along the Fujian-Jiangxi border and flow to the East China Sea through the mountain ranges that traverse the province from southwest to northeast. The river's total length is about 360 miles (580 km), and the area of its drainage basin is about 21,600 square miles (56,000 square km). When entering into Fuzhou, it divides into two branches; the north branch is still named as Min River while the south branch is named as Wulong River and these two branches combined together again in the estuary, then enters into the East China Sea.

The Fuzhou city is originated in the north bank of the Min River. With city development, it expands to the south bank of Min River as well as the two banks of Wulong River. The beautiful scenery of the rivers make the Fuzhou city more comfortable to live and to tourist (Fig.1 and Fig. 2)





Min River Wulong River

Therefore many bridges have been built to connect the districts separated by the rivers. Bridges over Min River from west to east are namely, Hongshan Bridge(being abbreviated to HS.Br in Fig.0 and the same to other bridges), Jinshan Bridge(JS.Br), Youxizhou Bridge(YXZ.Br), Sanxianzhou Bridge(SXZ.Br), Jianfang Bridge(JF.Br), Min River II Bridge(MR.II.Br), Aofengzhou Bridge (AFZ.Br), Gushan Bridge (GS.Br under construction at present), Kuiqi Bridge(KQ.Br), Kuiqi Railway Bridge (KQ.R.Br), Qingzhou Bridge (QZ.Br). Fig. 3 gives a show of some bridges over Min River in the downtown.



Bridges in Min River

Bridges over Wulong River from west to east are Hongtan Bridge(HT.Br), Juyuanzhou Bridge(JYZ.Br), Pushan Bridge(PS.Br), Wanbian Bridge(WB.Br), Luozhou Bridge (LZ.Br building now), Wulong River railway Bridge(WLRR. Br), Wulong River Bridge(WLR.Br), Fu-Quan Expressway Wu-long River Bridge(FQ.E.Br) and so on.



Qingzhou Min River Bridge

Besides these two main rivers, there are many inland rivers and lakes in Fuzhou. As a city with a history longer than 2200 years, various bridges have been built and many of them are very beautiful and with high prestige.

Xiao Bridge is located at the main street of Fuzhou city, was built in 1470. It has a clear span of 7.2m, but the arch rib is just 20cm in depth, only half depth of a normal arch. The bridge located in a main street of Fuzhou city, after about 600 years, still can withstand its self-weight and the present-day traffic, much heavier than envisaged when they were built. It is a thin ring stone ring and filled spandrel arch. The space between the deck and the arch were not filled with earth retained by side walls, but with strip stones or aggregates. The filled material was bonded together by a special adhesive material, which may be a compound of black sugar and a special cooked rice etc, because there was no cement at that time. The collaboration of the spandrel fillings to the arch ring can increase its useful ring depth, allow for large carrying capacity on very small depth arch rings.

There are two stone arch bridges in the famous public park—West Lake Park in Fuzhou, one with five spans and the other with three spans.



Xiao Bridge



Stone arch bridge in West Lake Park

### **SOCIAL PROGRAM**

There will be an attractive social program for participants and accompanying persons. In addition to the welcoming ceremony and gala dinner, accompanying persons will have the opportunity to enjoy a variety of tours of historical and cultural sites in Fuzhou.











# **INFORMATION**

For further information, please contact the Secretariat or the Organizing Committee.
Associate Prof. Jian-gang Wei
College of Civil Engineering
Fuzhou University
No 2 Xue Yuan Road, University Town
Fuzhou, Fujian, 350108
P.R. CHINA

Fax: +86 591 2286 5355 Tel: +86 591 8789 2620

Cell phone: +86 133 2865 8608 E-mail: arch10@arch-bridges.cn baochunchen@fzu.edu.cn http://www.arch-bridges.cn

