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（论文中必须要有Introduction，Conclusion）

Experimental research on mechanical performance of the lightweight composite slabs （Times New Roman，字号：17，段前：79.4磅，段28.35磅，加粗）

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1. Introduction（一级标题---字体Times New Roman，字号11，段前12磅，加粗）

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1. Construction and Geometrical Dimensions of Specimens

The with H-type main steel beams and steel channels, lightweight precast panels set upon the steel skeleton, shear keys connected to the main steel beams and post-pouring concrete layer.



Fig.1 Construction and geometrical dimensions of specimens

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(a) Cross section of main beam (b) Cross section of steel channel (c) Precast panel

Fig. 2 Geometrical dimensions of elements

It is noted that the main steel beams of three specimens are supported at the support beam as shown in Fig.1. Each secondary beam (steel channel)

1. Test Results and Discussions

## Description of specimens（二级三级标题—字体Times New Roman，字号11，段前12磅，倾斜）

Static loading tests of three composite slab specimens as shown in Fig.1 are finished. The loading point and the measuring points of displacements are shown in Fig.3.



(a) Measuring points of displacements and loading point



(b) Measuring section of strains (c) Measuring points of strains of

of main steel beam section I-I

Fig.3 Distribution of measuring points of specimens



Fig.4 Loading scene of specimens

1. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussions presented above, the conclusions are obtained as below:

(1) It is shown that all the lightweight aggregate concrete composite slabs have better plastic deformation ability and higher bearing capacity, and the ultimate elastic bearing load is 7.5kN/m2, which is much greater than the normal service load of 2kN/m2.

(2) The failure forms of the composite slabs involve local buckling of the thin-wall steel beams, overall torsion of the steel beams and through cracks on top surface and lower surface of concrete panel.

(3) It is concluded that the boundary conditions at ends of the specimens has great effect on static mechanical properties of the composite slabs presented here, and the composite slab with restraint at four corners has the largest bearing capacity.

Acknowledgments

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