吴兴征老师指导的 2015 级土木工程毕业设计列表（2019 年）

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No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
1	荷载-结构模型在盾构衬砌内力计算中的应用	20151603074	胡子扬	A01

近年来，我国城市人口增加，土地资源紧张，为了缓解人口流动以及工作地点相对集中对交通、环境的压力，隧道及地下工程的修建已经必然趋势。

隧道工程的大量建设提高了盾构隧道相关技术水平，由于不同土层环境下盾构管片计算模型以及内力计算方法的选用并没有统一的规定，因此在隧道及地下工程中有着不同的计算模型及方法。

本文分析了隧道工程的研究现状，对隧道管片内力的计算模型及其方法进行了描述。主要介绍并采用地下圆形隧道自由变形均质模型和侧向弹性抗力均质模型，运用两个模型对两种不同地质情况的案例进行了内力计算，绘制了当改变隧道埋深、直径、水位、土层参数的情况下的管片弯矩图、轴力图、剪力图，并通过对内力图的分析得出了相应的结论。

关键词：盾构隧道；自由变形均质模型；侧向弹性抗力均质模型；内力分析

In recent years, China's urban population has increased and land resources are tight. In order to alleviate the pressure of population movements and relatively concentrated work places on transportation and the environment, the construction of tunnels and underground projects has become an inevitable trend.

A large number of tunnel construction projects have improved the technical level of shield tunnels. Because there are no uniform rules for the calculation of shield tunnel segment calculation models and internal force calculation methods in different soil environments, there are different calculation models and methods in tunnels and underground projects.

This paper analyzes the research status of tunnel engineering, and briefly describes the calculation model and method of internal force of tunnel segment. The underground circular tunnel free deformation homogenization model and the lateral elastic resistance homogenization model are mainly introduced and used. The two models are used to calculate the internal force of two different geological conditions. The bending moment diagram, axial force diagram and shear force diagram of the tube when the tunnel depth, diameter, water level and soil parameters are changed are drawn, and the corresponding conclusions are obtained by analyzing the internal force diagram.

Key words：Shield tunnel; free deformation homogenization model; lateral elastic resistance homogenization model; internal force analysis

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
2	地基中附加应力场的计算与塑性区开展范围确定	20151603073	郭志远	A02

地基中的附加应力分布、塑性区的开展以及地基的沉降一直是岩土工程中的主要研究方向。但对于一些复杂的实际工程来说，上述 3 个方面的计算过程会相当复杂，且计算得到的结果无法直观的表示出来。而 R 语言作为用于统计分析、计算、绘图的新型计算机语言，则可很好的解决这些难题。本

文主要介绍了 R 语言在确定地基中附加应力场、确定塑性区开展范围以及计算地基沉降量的应用。首先，使用 R 语言计算并展示了地基在集中荷载、条形荷载作用下的附加应力分布；其次，使用 R 语言计算并展示了地基在条形荷载作用下的塑性区的开展情况；最后，介绍了用于计算地基沉降量的分级加载法和等效割线模量法，并通过 R 语言使用上述两种方法对两个实际工程进行了沉降量的计算，证明了两种方法的准确性。希望通过这次展示推动先进的 R 工具在岩土工程领域中的应用。

关键词：R 语言；附加应力；塑性区；地基沉降

The additional stress distribution in the foundation, the development of the plastic zone and the settlement of the foundation have always been the main research directions in geotechnical engineering. However, for some complex practical projects, the calculation process of the above three aspects will be quite complicated, and the calculated results cannot be expressed intuitively. R language, as a new computer language for statistical analysis, calculation, and drawing, can solve these problems well. This paper mainly introduces the application of R language in determining the additional stress field in the foundation, determining the scope of the plastic zone and calculating the settlement of the foundation. Firstly, the R-language is used to calculate and demonstrate the additional stress distribution of the foundation under concentrated load and strip load. Secondly, the R-language is used to calculate and demonstrate the plastic zone of the foundation under the action of strip load. Finally, the hierarchical loading method and equivalent secant modulus method for calculating the settlement of foundation are introduced, and the settlement of the two actual projects is carried out by R language using the above two methods. The calculations prove the accuracy of the two methods. I hope that this demonstration will promote the application of advanced R tools in geotechnical engineering.

Key words:R language;Additional stress;Plastic zone;Foundation settlement

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
3	拉锚式结构内力计算及设计	20151603086	刘龙鹏	A03

本文是对拉锚式结构进行内力分析和优化设计。通过对单锚式板桩码头和桩锚式基坑支护进行内力分析以便更好地了解桩-土-锚之间的内力关系。

单锚式板桩码头，其工作原理：由沉入地层的板桩墙和锚杆系统共同作用来维持稳定。

桩锚式基坑支护，其工作原理：埋入土层深处的受拉构件，它的一段与围护墙连接，另一端锚固在稳定地层中，使作用在围护结构上的土压力、水压力或者活荷载，通过自由端传递到锚固段，再由锚固段将拉力传递到土层或岩层中，从而使得结构稳定。

本文对拉锚式支护结构的承载机理和设计计算理论进行了一些探讨，对支护桩的受力特点和锚杆的抗拉特性进行了讨论和分析。在此基础上，重点分析了桩-土-锚三者之间相互作用的机理及其对结构承载力的影响。最后，通过工程实例说明了桩-土-锚三者之间的共同作用影响机制。

关键词：板桩码头；锚杆；作用效用组合；桩锚式支护

In this paper, the internal force analysis and design of the pull-anchor structure are carried out, and the internal force analysis and design of the single anchor slab Pile wharf and pile Anchor Foundation pit support can be better understood to understand the internal force relationship between the pile-soil-anchor.

Single-anchor Slab Pile Wharf, its working principle: by the sinking of the substrate pile wall and anchor system to maintain its stability.

Pile Anchor Foundation Pit support, its working principle: buried deep in the earth layer of the tensile member, its section and the enclosure wall) connected, the other end of the anchorage in the stable stratum, so that the action on the enclosure structure of the soil pressure, water pressure or live load, through the free end of the transfer to the Anchorage section, and then by the Anchorage Section will be Which makes the structure stable.

In this paper, the bearing mechanism and design calculation theory of the pull-anchor support structure are discussed, and the stress characteristics of the supporting pile and the tensile characteristics of the anchor rod are studied and analyzed comprehensively, on the basis of which, the mechanism of the interaction between the pile-soil and anchor and its influence on the bearing capacity of the structure are analyzed emphatically. Finally, through the application of engineering examples, the mechanism of joint action between pile-soil and anchor is better understood.

Key words: Slab pile Wharf; Anchor; Action utility combination; Aile anchor support

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
4	护岸稳定性评价与设计	20151603108	王玮	A04

护岸工程中最为危险的就是因为流水或者风浪冲毁岸段，也就是崩岸。这带来的危害是极其巨大的。做好护岸设计是我们在崩岸的威胁下做出极为重要的防护措施以及治理措施，护岸工程是很有现实价值的。这里简要叙述崩岸是什么，为什么会发生，以及为之做的护岸工程措施，通过对比不同的护岸方法说选择岸工程设计中应用的工艺方法。此外护岸工程设计中最为关键部分就是通过锚定沟把带有锚桩的钢筋混凝土的框架梁的水上护坡工程和软体排抛石压重的水下护脚工程相连在一起，使其成为一个整体来进行抗

滑。这个护岸工程设计主要包括了软体排设计，抛石压重的设计，锚固结构设计。

关键词：软体排；抛石压重；锚固结构

The most dangerous part of the Shore Protection project is because of running water or wind and waves to destroy the shoreline, that is, the collapse of the shore The harm caused by this is extremely great. To do a good job of shore protection design is our threat in the collapse of the bank to make extremely important protective measures and control measures, the Shore protection project is of great practical value. Here is a brief description of what is falling on the shore, why it occurs, and the measures for the protection of the shore, through the comparison of different shore protection methods to say the selection of onshore engineering design application of the process method. In addition, the most critical part of the design of the Shore Protection Project is to connect the water slope of the frame beam with anchorage pile with the anchor groove to the underwater Foot Guard project, which makes it a whole to carry out anti-skid. The design of the Shore Protection project mainly includes the design of the soft row, the weight of the stone-throwing pressure, and the design of the anchorage structure.

Key words：A soft row; a stone-throwing weight; an anchorage

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
5	土工合成材料加筋挡土墙设计	20151603114	许博聪	A05

加筋土挡土墙是最近几年兴起的一种挡土墙，它是一种新型土工结构物，具有规整、美观、成本低、抗震性好、施工工期短等优点。本文对公路加筋土挡土墙规范和工程特点设计一座路堤式加筋土挡土墙。根据高速公路的一些规范和一些书籍的相关内容，分析了挡土墙的内部稳定性同时也分析了挡土墙的外部稳定性。先通过应力分析法求出拉筋的受力，然后根据计算结果验算拉筋的抗拉，抗拔稳定性；用库伦土压力理论算出主动土压力，利用算出的主动土压力对加筋土挡土墙进行抗滑、抗倾覆验算。在最后介绍一些简单的加筋土挡土墙施工顺序方法和总结加筋土挡土墙的发展。

关键词：加筋土挡土墙；稳定性分析；施工方法

Reinforced earth retaining wall is a retaining wall that has emerged in recent years. Its structure is referred to as a new geotechnical structure, It has a regular, beautiful appearance, low cost, good earthquake resistance and short construction period.In this paper, an embankment-type reinforced earth retaining wall is designed for the specification and engineering characteristics of highway reinforced earth retaining wall.According to some specifications of the highway, According to some norms of highways and related contents of some books, the internal stability of retaining walls is analyzed and the external stability of

retaining walls is also analyzed.Firstly, the stress of the lacing is determined by the stress analysis method, and then the tensile and tensile stability of the lacing is checked according to the calculation result;When calculating the active earth pressure, it is generally calculated by the Coulomb earth pressure theory, and the calculated active earth pressure is used to check the anti-sliding and anti-overturning of the reinforced earth retaining wall.In the end, some simple reinforced earth retaining wall construction sequence methods and the development of reinforced earth retaining walls are summarized.

Key words：Reinforced earth retaining wall;Stabilityanalysis;Construction method

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
6	小米产业园研发建筑物的复合桩基设计	20151603021	苗青春	A06

　　本文是对小米产业园 1 号楼地基基础进行设计。此建筑场地土层上部有含水量较高的砂石层，可能会发生地基液化，因此基于标准贯入法对土层进行判别，对易液化土层用挤密砂桩处理，使其达到设计要求后，再选用混凝土灌注桩作为上部建筑物的基础。然后选定桩型、桩长以及桩身构造，确定单桩承载力特征值，再对承台进行设计，通过角桩冲切、柱冲切、抗剪验算和承台配筋等一系列计算后，得出符合设计要求的结论。

关键字：挤密砂桩；混凝土灌注桩；承台设计计算

　　This paper is to design the foundation of No. 1 building of millet industrial park. There are sand and gravel layers with high water content in the upper soil layer of this building site, which may cause foundation liquefaction. Therefore, based on the standard penetration method to distinguish the soil layer, the liquefiable soil layer is treated with compacted sand pile, so that it meets the design requirements, and then concrete cast-in-place pile is selected as the foundation of the superstructure. Then the pile type, pile length and pile structure are selected to determine the characteristic value of bearing capacity of single pile, and then the cap is designed. After a series of calculations, such as corner pile punching, column punching, shear checking and reinforcement of the cap, a conclusion that meets the design requirements is drawn.

Key words：Compacted Sand Pile; Concrete Cast-in-place Pile; Design and Calculation of Pile Cap

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
7	潮白河沿岸四个建筑场地的地质情况与地基承载力核算	20151603111	陈夏霖	A07

本文针对潮白河两岸几个不同场地的地基承载力进行验算，从而为河流两岸工程基础建设以及对两岸建筑安全提供一定的参考。首先简单介绍了查表法、剪切公式计算法及极限状态计算法等三种地基承载力确定方法。然后对潮白河沿岸四个建筑场地进行了分析，由于四个场地地层中砂土和粘土的占比较高，因此着重对这两种土层进行了承载力验算，并通过 R 语言绘制地质图并实施承载力运算。最后对四个场地得出的结果进行列表对比，对 3 种承载力确定方法进行分析。

关键词：潮白河沿岸；地基承载力确定；R 语言

In this paper, the bearing capacity of different foundations on both sides of the river is checked, so as to provide some reference for the construction of the two sides of the Chaobai River and the safety of the cross-strait buildings. Firstly, this paper briefly introduces the method of determining the bearing capacity of 3 kinds of foundation by means of lookup table method, shear formula calculation method and limit state calculation method, and then analyzes four building sites along the Chaobai River, because the proportion of sand and clay in four site strata is relatively high, so the bearing capacity of the two soil layers is calculated emphatically, The geological map is plotted and the operation is carried out through the R language, and finally the results of four sites are compared by a list, and 3 kinds of bearing capacity determination methods are analyzed.

Key words：Chaobai River coast；Determination of Foundation Bearing Capacity；R language.

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
8	土工试验成果的整理及 R 语言程序实施	20151603079	李婧婕	A08

土力学是土木工程中相对重要的力学学科，它在日常的生产活动中有着广泛的应用。我们会根据不同的问题和要求，对土体做出不同的理想化和假设，通过严谨的理论和精确的计算，准确的解决土工问题。土力学的重要内容之一是岩土力学试验，为土力学的发展提供了理论依据。但是，根据测试方法和测试操作的专业水平，岩土测试的结果可能会有所不同。为了便于进行试验结果的比较，因此将其与计算机技术相结合起来，借助 R 语言这一新型计算机语言，将土工试验成果的整理系统地展示出来。应用 R 语言既节省了时间，结果又较为精确。本文以颗粒分析、液塑限、固结试验、直剪试验、三轴试验的试验结果为例，通过实例说明 R 语言在土工试验成果整理中的应用。

关键词：土工试验；R 语言；应用实例

Soil mechanics is a relatively important mechanics discipline in civil engineering, and it has a wide range of applications in daily production activities. We will make different idealizations and assumptions about the soil according to different problems and requirements, and accurately solve the geotechnical problems through rigorous theory and accurate calculations. Geotechnical testing is one of the important contents of soil mechanics. Geotechnical testing provides a theoretical basis for the development of soil mechanics. However, the results of the geotechnical test will be different due to the different test methods or the proficiency of the test operation. In order to facilitate the comparison of the test results, it is combined with computer technology, and with the new computer language of R language, The results of the geotechnical test results are systematically displayed. Applying the R language saves time and results are more accurate. In this paper, the results of particle analysis, liquid plastic limit,consolidation test, direct shear test and triaxial test are taken as examples to illustrate the application of R language in geotechnical test results.

Key words: geotechnical test；R language；application example

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
9	浅埋式矩形钢筋混凝土框架结构设计	20151603043	李欣楠	A09

　　浅埋构造是指地下结构，其覆盖土层较薄，不满足压拱成拱的条件或软土层中覆盖层的厚度小于结构尺寸，垂直和水平土压力随深度增加而增加，一般用于附属地下室结构、隧道引道结构和一般浅埋结构，浅埋式结构分为直墙拱、梁板结构和矩形闭合框架。这里给出一个单跨矩形闭合框架——浅埋式地下通道的设计，无地下水，按照用途、埋深和岩土性质确定框架最不利荷载组合。此次设计参照《建筑结构荷载规范》（GB50009-2001）计算了其各方向弹性地基梁的受力，参照《混凝土结构设计规范》（GB50010-2002）确定了框架钢筋的布置，并估算了工程量与工程造价。

关键词：浅埋式矩形框架结构设计；框架内力；框架配置钢筋

　　Shallow-buried structure refers to a subterranean structure whose cover soil layer is thin, does not satisfy the condition of pressure arch arching or the thickness of the cover layer in soft soil layer is smaller than the structural size. Vertical earth pressure and horizontal soil pressure increase with depth, generally It is used for the attachment basement structure, the tunnel approach structure and the general shallow buried structure,Shallow buried structure is divided into straight wall arch and rectangular closed frame and beam plate structure. In this

paper, it is a single span rectangular closed frame - shallow buried underground passage.The design, without groundwater, has been developed for the most unfavorable load combinations of the frame, depending on the application, depth of burial and geotechnical properties.According to the Code for Loads of Building Structures (GB50009-2001), the design calculates the force of the elastic foundation beam in all directions and determines the layout of the frame reinforcement according to the Code for Design of Concrete Structures (GB50010-2002). Engineering cost.

Key words: shallow buried rectangular frame structure design; frame internal force; frame configuration steel bar

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
10	软基沉降分层总和法与滑坡剩余推力法的 R 语言实施	20151603085	刘涵婧	A10

当工程中堤身填土质量高，达到要求时，土的固结引起的沉降量比较小，而地基为软土地基时，地基可能会发生较大沉降，所以计算沉降量是必要的。滑坡推力计算是判断滑坡是否具稳定性的重要依据，为工程的实施提供数据上的支持，所以对计算精确度要求很高。而 R 语言可以用于编写代码并建立模型，语法简单灵活，并且代码公开，方便学习和使用，目前广泛的应用于各领域。本文以软基沉降分层总和法计算和滑坡剩余推力法计算为例，介绍了 R 语言的具体实施。主要包括计算原理和建模求解，以及最终实现的结果。

关键词：R 语言；分层总和法；剩余推力法；岩土工程；应用

When the quality of the embankment is high in the project and the requirements are reached，the settlement caused by the consolidation of soil is relatively small，but when the foundation is Soft Soil Foundation，the foundation may have a large settlement，so it is necessary to calculate the settlement amount.Landslide thrust calculation is an important basis to judge the stability of landslide，which provides data support for the implementation of the project，so it is very demanding for calculation accuracy.The R language can be easily used to write functions，build models，syntax is simple and flexible，and code is disclosure，easy to learn and use，is widely used in various fields now.Taking the calculation of soft foundation settlement stratification Sum method and the calculation of landslide residual thrust method as an example，this paper introduces the concrete implementation of R language.Mainly includes the calculation principle and the modeling solution，as well as the final realization result.

Key words：R language; hierarchical sum method; landslide residual thrust method; geotechnical engineering; apply

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
11	廊坊市新朝阳二期 C 区基坑支护设计	20154244053	孙伟东	B01

　　本文设计的是位于廊坊市和平路西侧的新朝阳广场二期工程 C 区西侧的基坑支护，永丰道北侧，新朝阳购物中心南侧。基坑开挖深度按 17.9m 设计，基坑东西约 250m，南北约 160m。本场地勘察期间实测地下水位埋深 4.6m～5.1m（高程 8.07m～9.04m），近期内年最高水位 3.0m（高程 10.5m），抗浮水位埋深建议按 1.0m 考虑（高程 12.5m），拟建工程地下 3 层，基础埋深 15.0m，周边为已有建筑和城市主要道路，由于基坑开挖需要对周围环境中的水进行全方面限制，也需要考虑对周围基坑以及土层的影响，与此同时也要遵循基坑支护设计的安全、经济、可行和环保的原则。所以基坑支护采用放坡与土钉墙相结合的方法是比较合适的基坑支护方法。

关键词：土钉墙；放坡；施工技术要求

　　This paper designs the foundation pit support on the west side of Area C of the second phase of the new Chaoyang Plaza project on the west side of Heping Road, Langfang City, on the north side of Yongfeng Road and on the south side of the new Chaoyang Shopping Center. The foundation pit excavation depth is designed according to 17.9m, the foundation pit is about 250m, and the north and south is about 160m. During the site survey, the measured groundwater level is buried between 4.6m and 5.1m (elevation 8.07m~9.04m). The highest annual water level is 3.0m (elevation 10.5m). The anti-floating level is recommended to be 1.0m (12.5m elevation).), the proposed project has 3 underground floors with a foundation depth of 15.0m. The surrounding area is the existing building and the main road of the city. Since the excavation of the foundation pit requires all aspects of the water in the surrounding environment, it is also necessary to consider the surrounding foundation pit and The influence of the soil layer, at the same time, must follow the principles of safety, economy, feasibility and environmental protection of foundation pit support design . Therefore, the method of combining the slope and the soil nailing wall for the foundation pit support is a suitable foundation pit support method.

Keywords: Soil nail wall;Grading；Construction technical requirements

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
12	海堤安全评价与设计	20154244041	洪晰镁	B02

由海堤的破坏特点来看，主要从漫顶、越浪两个方面，分别总结了斜坡式和陡墙式的海堤安全的主要影响因素。本文结合我国海堤工程的设计特点，依据《海堤工程设计规范》(GB/T 51015—2014)，以河北省廊坊市某海堤为实际案例，从海堤工程级别，选择具有代表性的断面，监测水位、潮位、波浪及爬高，进行海堤的防护墙的稳定计算和和波浪力计算及安全评价与设计。结果表明：研究海堤断面满足 100 年以内的设计标准；海堤的漫顶、越浪、防护墙稳定问题可以由构建的海堤安全评价指标体系进行风险评估。

关键字：海堤设计；漫顶；稳定计算；安全评价

From the perspective of the damage characteristics of the seawall, the main influencing factors of the slope and steep wall type seawall safety are summarized from the two aspects of the top and the wave. Based on the design characteristics of China's seawall project, according to the "Seawall Engineering Design Code" (GB/T 51015-2014), a seawall in Langfang City, Hebei Province is taken as an actual case, and the representative level is selected from the seawall engineering level. Section, monitoring water level, tidal level, wave and climbing height, stability calculation of seawall protection wall and wave force calculation and safety evaluation and design. The results show that the study of the seawall section meets the design criteria within 100 years; the stability of the seawall, the over-wave, and the stability of the protective wall can be assessed by the safety evaluation index system of the seawall.

Key words: Seawall design;Diffuse top; Stable calculation; Safety evaluation

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
13	北京市水碾屯幼儿园地基设计	20154244048	田爽	B03

随着中国城市工业的迅猛发展，软土地基在无障碍软土地基建设中的积极作用越来越受到人们的重视。这次结合房山区长阳镇水碾屯村幼儿园桩基础设计，本楼高 3 层，位于小清河故道，属于第四纪冲洪积平原地貌，地形基本平坦，场区地面标高一般为 41.50m 左右。根据幼儿园工程的《岩土工程勘察报告》楼座建筑基础提出采用独立承台基础型式，并且进行了承载力验算、沉降计算、液化处理等。

关键词：地基设计；CFG 桩；承载力验算

With the rapid development of urban industry in China, more and more attention has been paid to the positive role of soft soil foundation in the construction of barrier-free soft soil foundation. Based on the pile foundation design of the kindergarten in shuitan village, changyang town, fangshan district,

this three-storey building is located in the old road of xiaoqing river. It belongs to the quaternary alluvial plain landform, and the terrain is basically flat. The ground elevation of the site is generally about 41.50m. According to the "geotechnical engineering survey report" of the kindergarten project, the foundation of the building block adopts the independent foundation type of bearing platform, and carries out the checking calculation of bearing capacity, settlement calculation, liquefaction treatment and so on.

Key words: foundation design; CFG pile; bearing capacity checking calculation

No	毕设论文题目	学号	姓名	备注
14	洪水灾害损失评价实例分析	20154244052	姚泳冰	B04

首先分析我国地质灾害研究的发展现状与地质灾害损失评价研究的意义，然后过渡到洪水灾害，分析了洪水灾害的成因，并对洪水灾害造成的直接影响和间接影响进行描述，且用图形来直观反映经济损失与淹没深度之间的关系。进而结合英国洪泛区的两个实例，来对外国的洪涝灾害损失作评价，其中都有对两个洪泛区的经济结构的分析。本文重点分析英国东西海岸的两个例子，运用 R 语言程序绘制出有关洪水淹没深度等值线图和洪水淹没损失等值线图，并且加以文字说明，使其更直观的展示出地质灾害的经济损失，并且从不同的波高涌浪、不同的潮水位、不同的溃口位置以及不同的溃口组合几个角度分别展示出其等值线图。

关键词：洪泛区；洪水灾害；损失评价；等值线图

Firstly, it analyzes the development status of geological disaster research in China and the significance of geological disaster loss evaluation research, then transitions to flood disasters, analyzes the causes of flood disasters, describes the direct and indirect effects of flood disasters, and visualizes them with graphics. Reflects the relationship between economic loss and depth of inundation. In turn, combined with two examples of the floodplain in the UK, the damage of foreign floods is evaluated, and there are analysis of the economic structure of the two floodplains. This paper focuses on two examples of the East and West coasts of the United Kingdom, using the R language program to draw contour maps of flood inundation depth and flood inundation loss contour maps, and textual descriptions to make it more intuitive to show the economics of geological disasters. Loss, and the contour maps are displayed from different wave height surges, different tidal levels, different crater positions, and different crater combinations.

Key words：Floodplain; Flood disaster; loss assessment; contour map