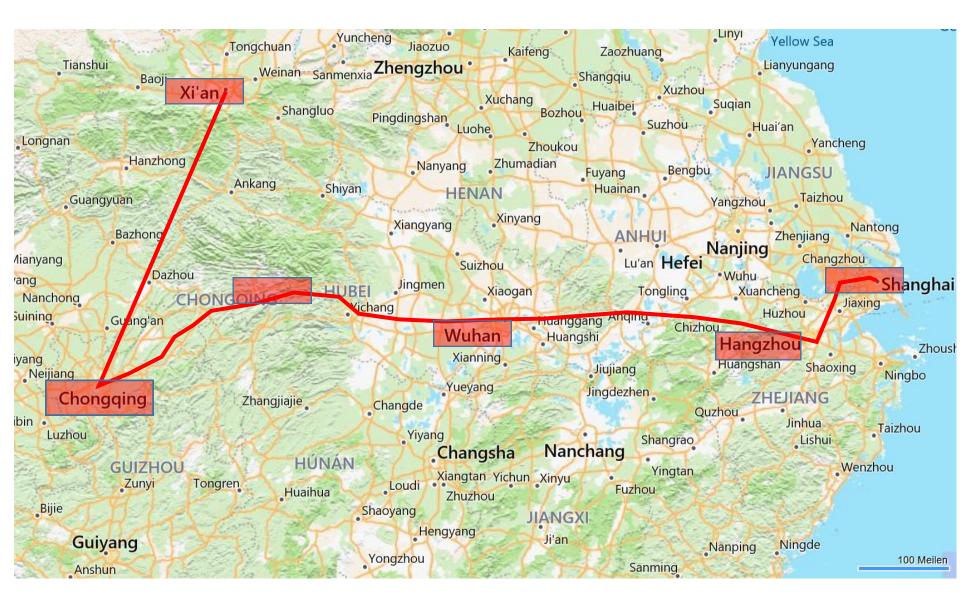


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From Xi `An in the West towards Shanghai in the East

From Xi `An in the West towards Shanghai in the East



If you want to see directly the pictures from selected cities, please go directly to the following slide:

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XiAn	4
ChongQing	27
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Remark at the beginning

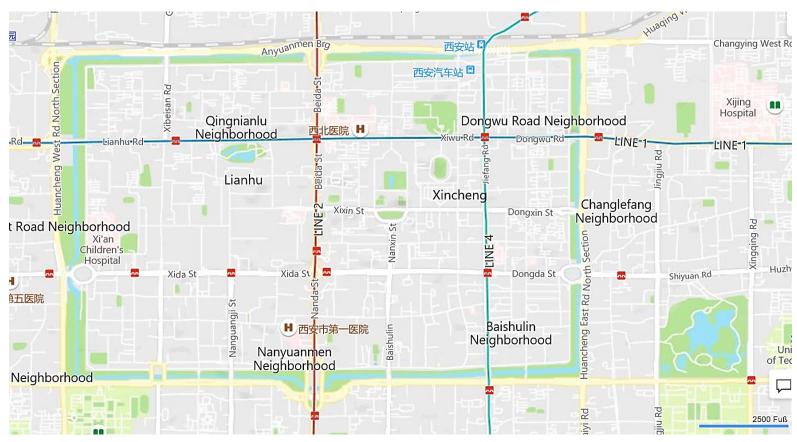
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Please note that the pictures in the following presentation are taken by Prof. Schwarz and other participants of a VDE-group (German Association of Electrical Engineers) during an excursion to China in 2006.

Please also note that China is an extremely fast developing country. So several details you can see in the presentation meanwhile totally may changed.

And finally please note, that this excursion took place in the mid of November. Due to the weather situations so late in the year, pictures sometimes looked as you can see aside. So Photoshop did its very best to separate as much as possible information from the taken photos. Nevertheless sometimes you can see that some details in the pictures are "optimized".





In the map you can see the ancient part of Xi 'An with its today more that 12 million inhabitants

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"Xi'an" is the Mandarin pronunciation of its name 西安, which means "Western Peace" in Chinese. The name was adopted in 1369 under the early Ming dynasty. Jesuit missionaries recorded its name as "Si-ngan" or "Si-ngan-fou" from its status as the seat of a prefecture. The name was later romanized as "Hsi-an" and as "Sianfu" or "Sian" by the Qing imperial post office, both of which were common until the general adoption of pinyin.

The area of present-day Xi'an has been the site of several important former Chinese cities. The capital of the Western Zhou were the twin cities of Feng and Hao, known collectively as Fenghao, located on opposite banks of the Feng River at its confluence with the southern bank of the Wei in the western suburbs of present-day Xi'an. The Qin capital Xianyang was erected north of the Wei during the Warring States period and was succeeded by the Western Han capital of Chang'an, meaning "Perpetual Peace", which was located south of the Wei and covered the central area of present-day Xi'an. During the Eastern Han, Chang'an was also known as Xijing or the "Western Capital", relative to its position to the main capital at Luoyang. Under the Sui, its name became Daxing ("Greatly Prosperous") in AD 581. Under the Tang, the name reverted to Chang'an in 618. Under the Mongolian Yuan dynasty (13th & 14th centuries), it held a succession of names: Fengyuan, Anxi "Peaceful West" and Jingzhao. The Ming name "Xi'an" was changed back to Xijing ("Western Capital", as above) between 1930 and 1943.

Xi `An old and new together in downtown of Xi ´An















Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING

Xi `An now entering into the ancient part of Xi `An





Xi `An now entering into the ancient part of Xi `An

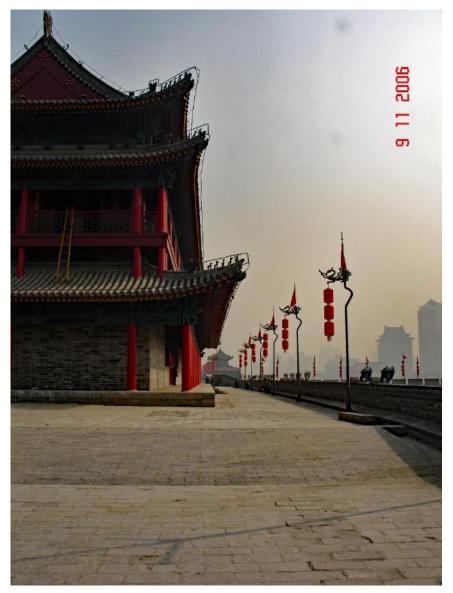




Xi `An now entering into the ancient part of Xi `An





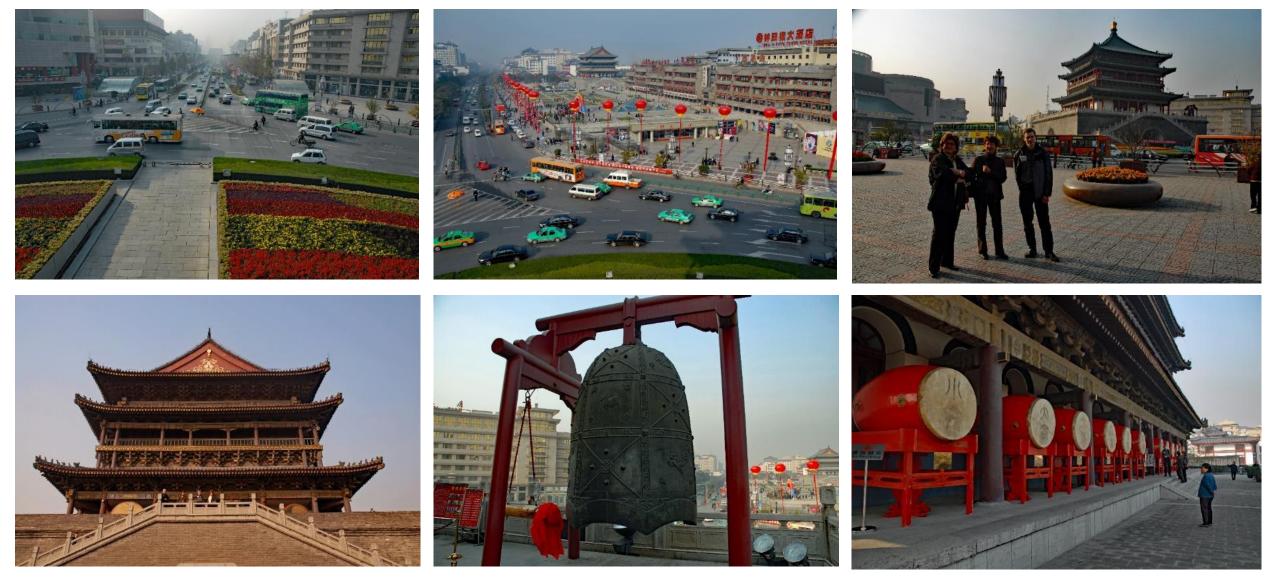




Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING

Xi `An coming closer to the Drum and Bell Tower





Xi `An Wild Goose Pagoda

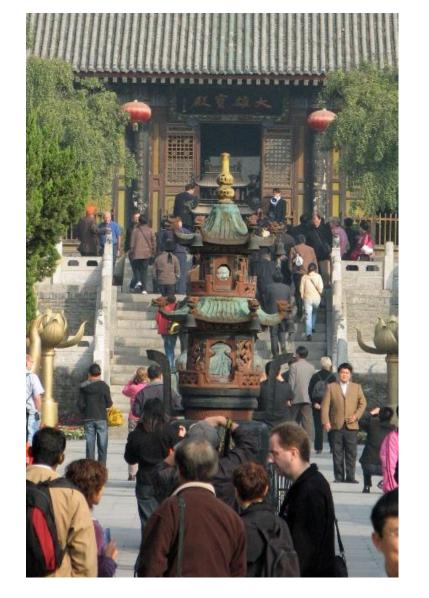






Giant Wild Goose Pagoda or is a Buddhist pagoda located in southern Xi'an. It was built in 652 during the Tang dynasty and originally had five stories. The structure was rebuilt in 704 during the reign of Empress Wu Zetian and its exterior brick facade was renovated during the Ming dynasty.









Xi `An Stele Forest















Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING

Xi `An Stele Forest

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Xi `An Stele Forest





Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING

Xi `An Short tour through the old market

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Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING

Xi `An Short tour through the old market





Xi `An "Street Workers preventing slippery floors"



















Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING







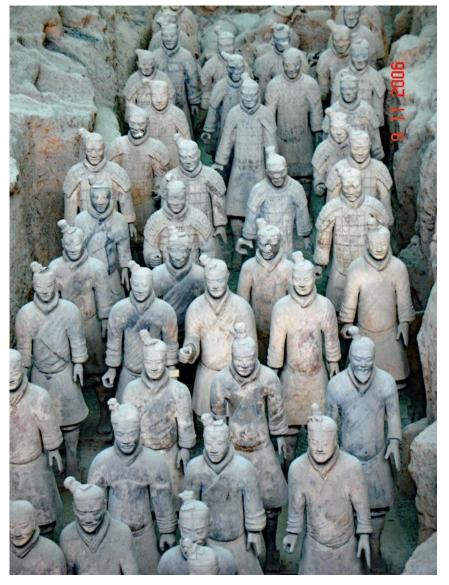




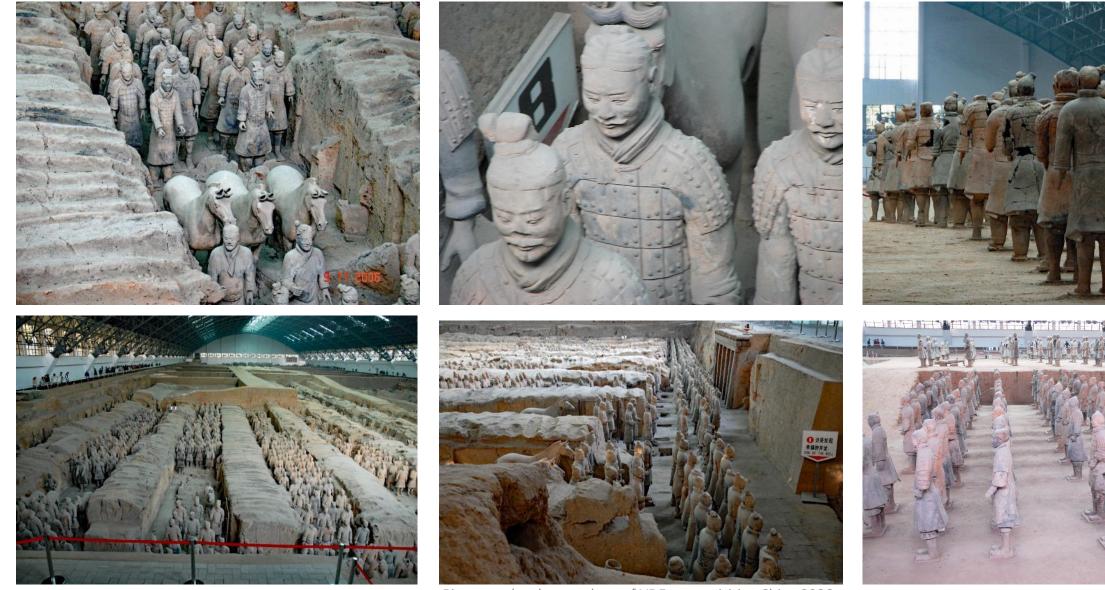




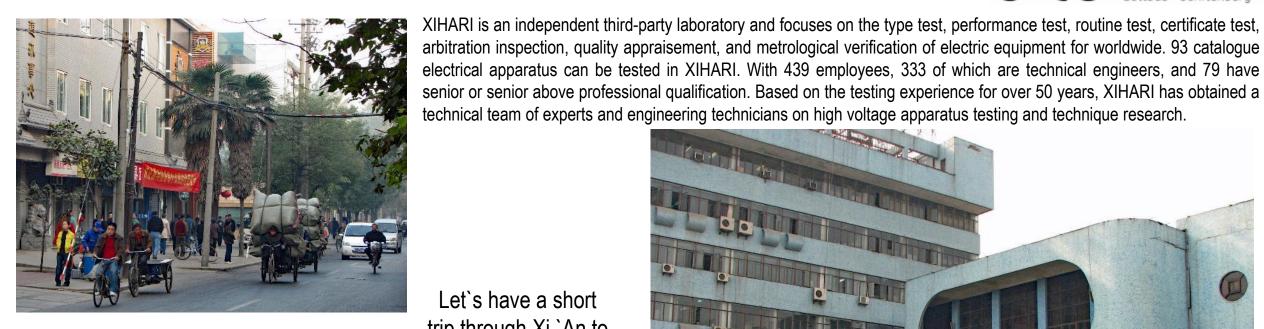








Xi `An – XIHARI High Power Test Laboratory





Let's have a short trip through Xi `An to see XIHARI High Power Test Laboratory

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Xi `An – XIHARI High Power Test Laboratory





Xi `An – XIHARI High Power Test Laboratory

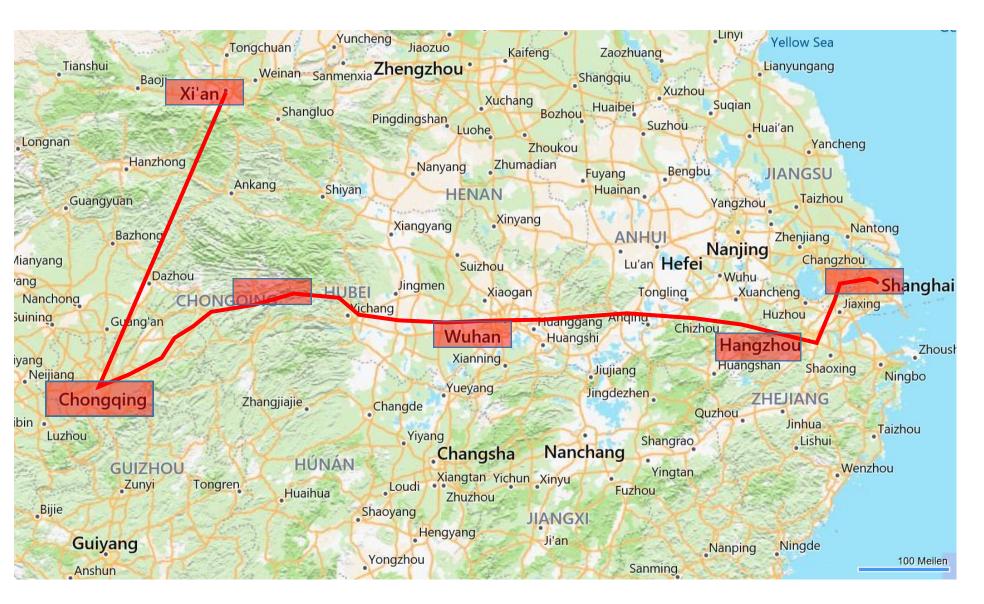








From Xi `An in the West towards Shanghai in the East

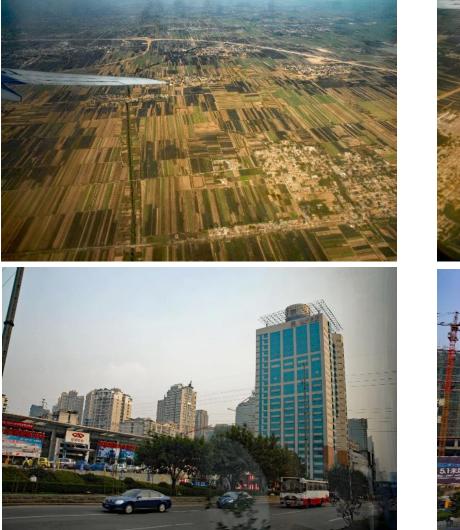


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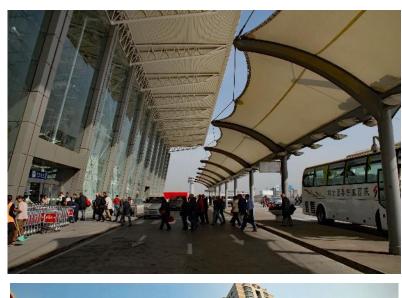
ChongQing – "The Capital in the Center"









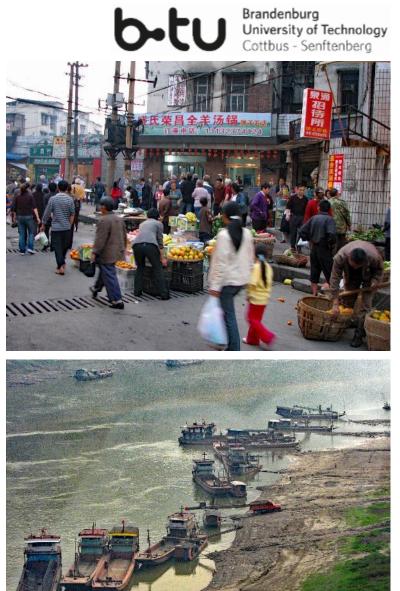




ChongQing – "The Capital in the Center"



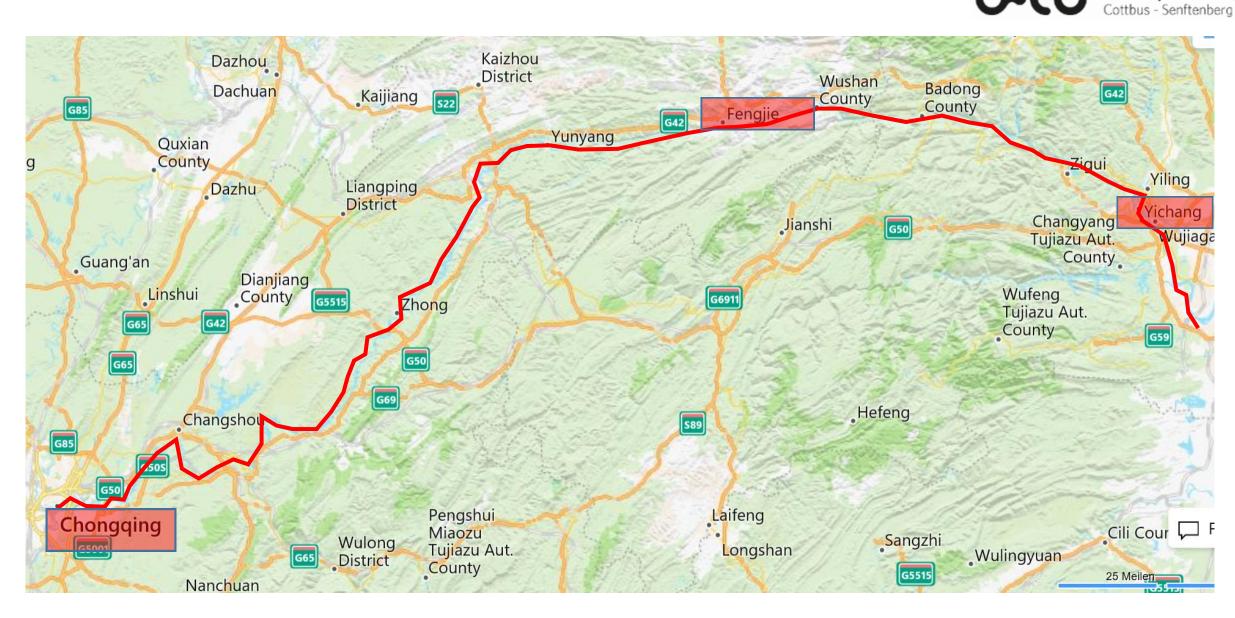




ChongQing – "The Capital in the Center"

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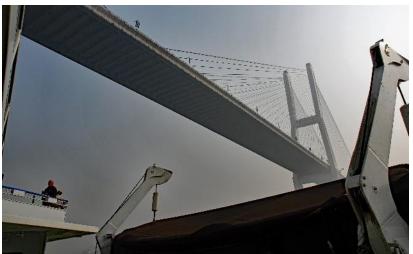
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Downstream Chongqing the Yangtze is a very busy river





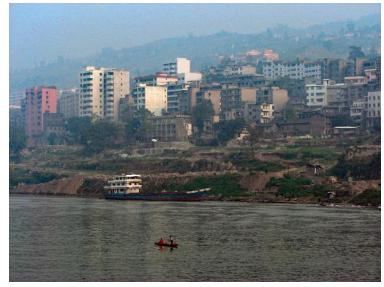






Downstream Chongqing the Yangtze is a very busy river









Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING



Downstream Chongqing the Yangtze is a very busy river









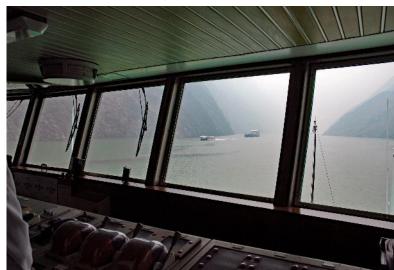






As we are a group of engineers, the captain invited us to visit the bridge and the machine room of the river boat, which was originally built in Germany, then operated in Russia and finally exported to China















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FengDu, the Ghost City on the northern bank of Yangtze with its more than 2000 years of history – and which time is better to go there than in the night





FengDu, the Ghost City on the northern bank of Yangtze with its more than 2000 years of history – and which time is better to go there than in the night









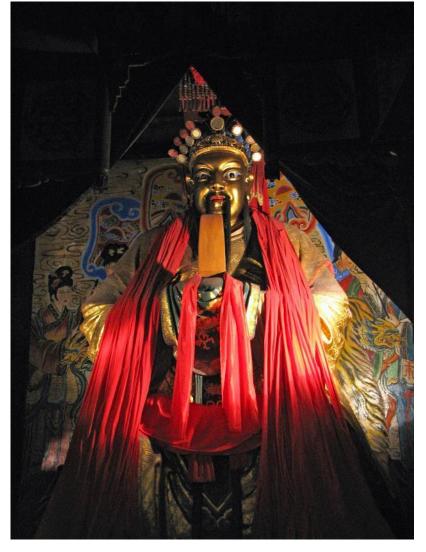




FengDu, the Ghost City on the northern bank of Yangtze with its more than 2000 years of history – and which time is better to go there than in the night

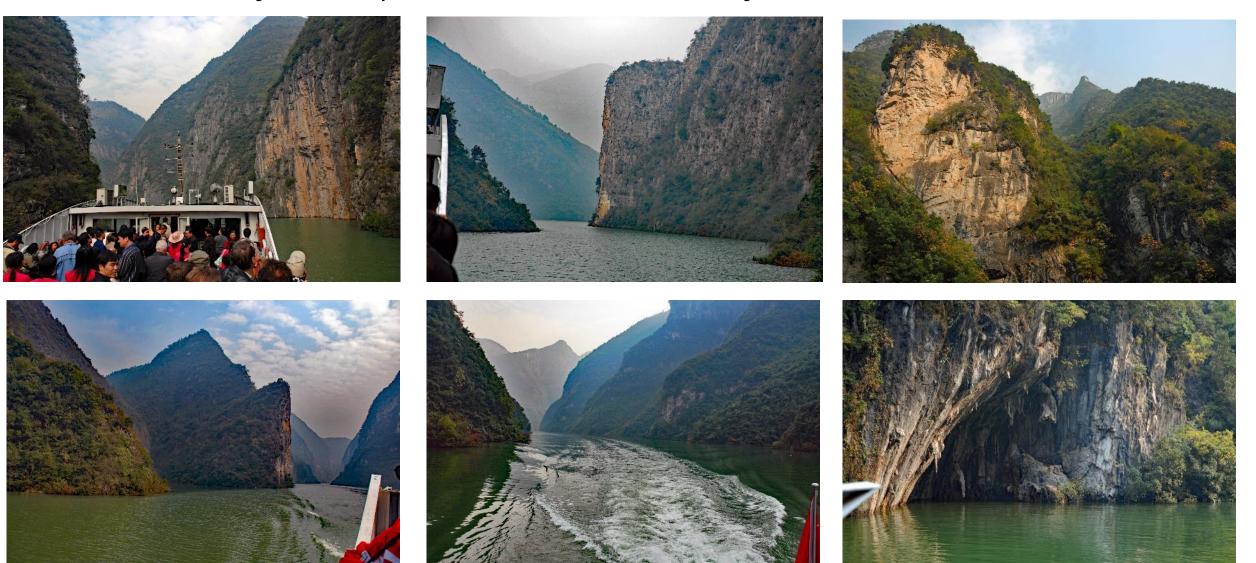








Coming closer to the Hydro Power Station we reached the "Three Gorges"

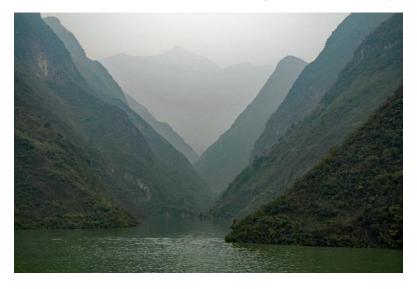


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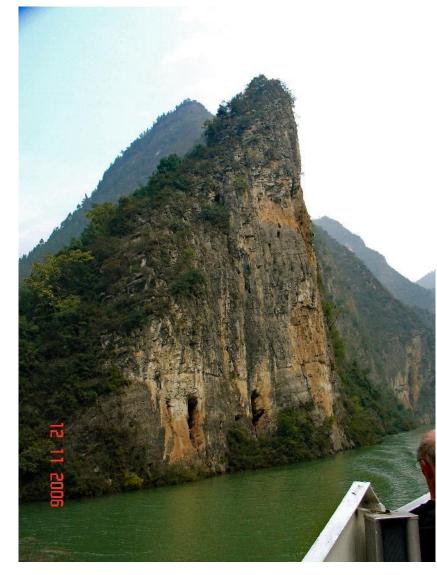
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Coming closer to the Hydro Power Station we reached the "Three Gorges"















When reaching Three Gorges Power Station we first joined smaller boats to move as deep as possible into the side valleys of Yangtze River











When reaching Three Gorges Power Station we first joined smaller boats to move as deep as possible into the side valleys of Yangtze River











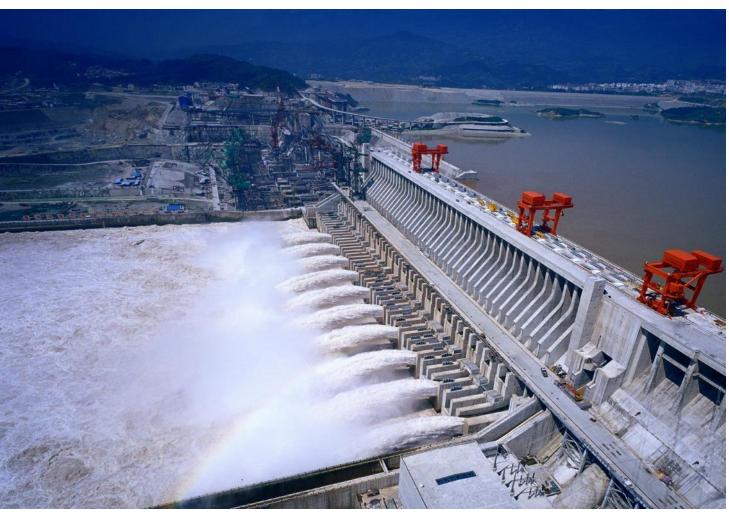




Coming back to Chinese power supply, you can see here an example of coal mining in quite small hard coal mines in the mountain region of Yangtze River area. Coal will be collected in storages near the street and later on transported by river boats.



But now let's move into Three Gorges Power Station. With its 22.000 MW it is the largest Hydro Power Station in the world



The Three Gorges Dam is a hydroelectric gravity dam that spans the Yangtze River by the town of Sandouping, downstream of the Three Gorges. The Three Gorges Dam has been the world's largest power station in terms of installed capacity (22,500 MW) since 2012. The dam generates an average 95±20 TWh of electricity per year, depending on annual amount of precipitation in the river basin. After the extensive monsoon rainfalls of 2020, the dam's annual production reached ~112 TWh, breaking the previous world record of ~103 TWh set by Itaipu Dam in 2016. The picture on the left side shows the situation with open valve of the spillway.

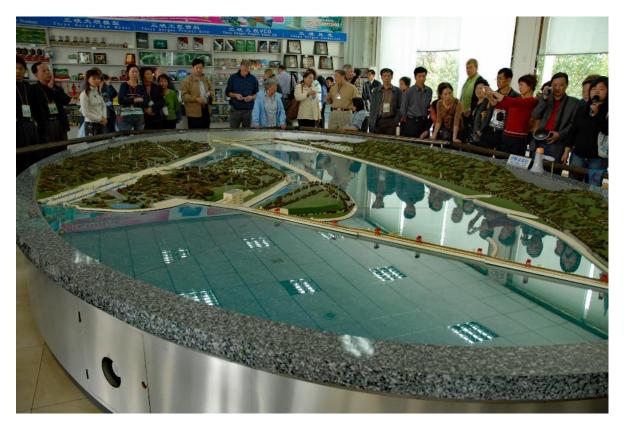
The dam body was completed in 2006. As mentioned before, we visited the Powper Station in November 2006. The power plant of the dam project was completed and fully functional as of July 4, 2012, when the last of the main water turbines in the underground plant began production. Each main water turbine has a capacity of 700 MW. Coupling the dam's 32 main turbines with two smaller generators (50 MW each) to power the plant itself, the total electric generating capacity of the dam is 22,500 MW. The last major component of the project, the ship lift, was completed in December 2015.

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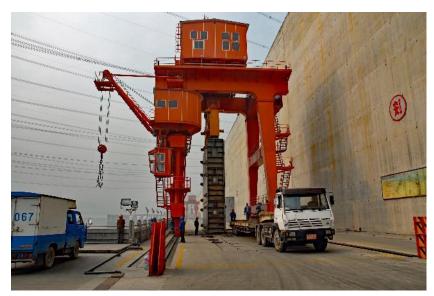
The turbine houses left and right the spillway and the ship lift on the right hand side



The dam, the ship lift and the ship locks (from right to left)

The power station dam









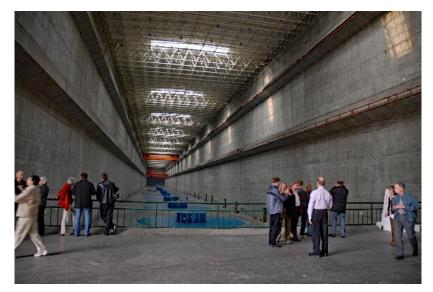






The turbine house, inside and outside











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The ship locks and the ship lift





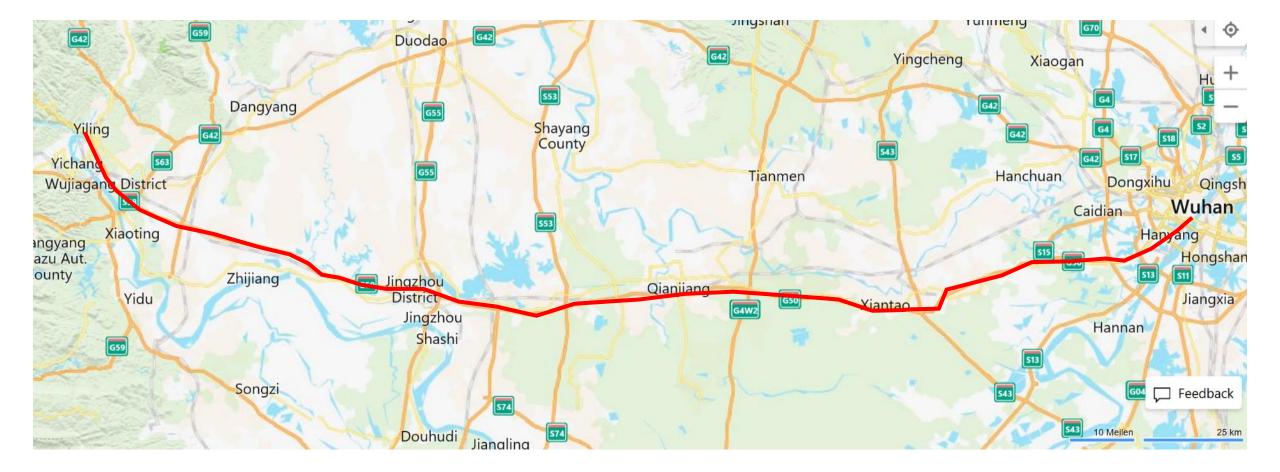






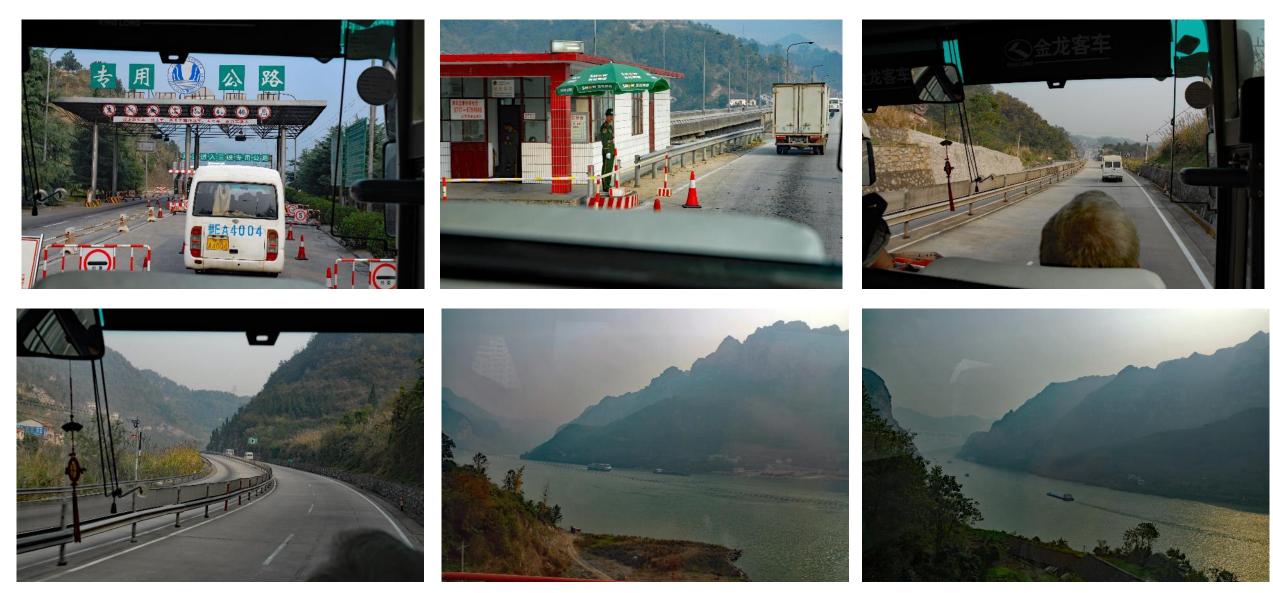






From Three Gorges Power Station towards Wuhan



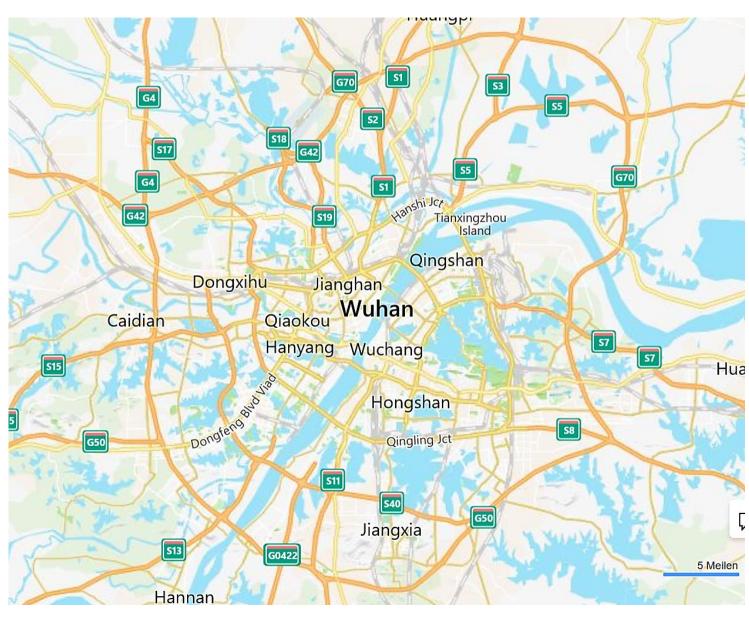


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From Three Gorges Power Station towards Wuhan









Wuhan is the capital of Hubei Province in the People's Republic of China. It is the largest city in Hubei and the most populous city in Central China, with a population of over 11 million, the ninth-most populous Chinese city and one of the nine National Central Cities of China.

The name "Wuhan" came from the city's historical origin from the conglomeration of Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang, which are collectively known as the "Three Towns of Wuhan".

Taken from Wikipedia

If you see the huge number of lakes in Wuhan area, you understand better, why The Gorges Power Dam was mainly built as a flood protection of Wuhan and its surroundings





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The Chinese 4 seat e-scooter





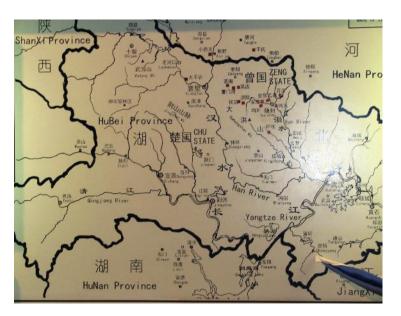


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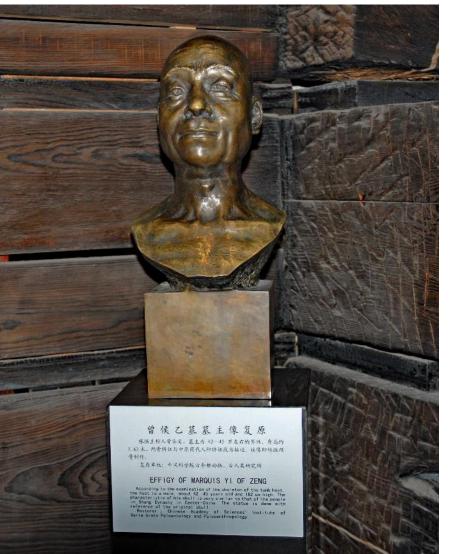
Many inscriptions were faund on the waras among mhigh 208 items indicate that the utensils in the tomb were made for or used by Marquis Yi of Zeng. For instance, some inscription are for the used of Marquis Yi of Zeng or "halberd for Narquis Yi of Zeng" and so on. Especially, there was a short shaft digger found at tha side of the main coffin, is inscribed with the word "for the guards use of Marquis Yi of Zeng" which shows that it was used by the busts of Marquis Yi of Zeng. All these prove that the host of tomb was Marquis Yi of Zeng.

The inscription on the Bo-bell from the middle chamber is "at the 56th year of King Hui of Chu Stata, and when ha returned from Xiyang, he presented some ascrificial bells for Marquis Yi of Zeng to use paramently." The 56th year of King Hui of Chu State was 433 B.C. This shows that Marquis Yi of Zeng buried time could not be serlier than 433 B.C.

According to the examination of the tomb host, he was a male, aging about 42-45 years old.

According to the comprehensive enalysis of the tomb form, obaracteristics and radioactive carbon, the tomb's buried time was at the early time of Marring States (about 2400 years ago). The tomb hoat was a Marquis named Yi of Zang State, that is, Marquis Yi of Zeng

Marquis Yi of Zeng Tomb Museum







Marquis Yi of Zeng Tomb Museum





<image>



Marquis Yi of Zeng Tomb Museum



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Marquis Yi of Zeng Tomb Museum















Wuhan University, School of Electrical Engineering



Wuhan University, School of Electrical Engineering







Hangzhou is the capital and most populous city of Zhejiang province. It sits at the head of Hangzhou Bay, which separates Shanghai and Ningbo. Hangzhou grew to prominence as the southern terminus of the Grand Canal and has been one of China's most renowned and prosperous cities for much of the last millennium. Its West Lake, a UNESCO World Heritage site immediately west of the city, is among its best-known attractions.

Taken from Wikipedia

West Lake is a freshwater lake. It is divided into five sections by three causeways. There are numerous temples, pagodas, gardens, and natural/artificial islands within the lake. Gushan is the largest natural island and three artificial islands: Xiaoyingzhou, Huixin Pavilion and Ruan Gongdun stand at the middle of the lake. Leifeng Pagoda and Baochu Pagoda are separated by the lake. Mirroring each other, the basic pattern of "one mountain, two towers, three islands, three banks, and five lakes" is formed.



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When you enter Hangzhou you will see a lot of houses, which are untypical for large cities in China











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Nevertheless you also will find the "normal" type of houses in Chinese cities.







Now let's start with a tour to the ancient part of Hangzhou, and as you can se, we start with the "tourist ready part"









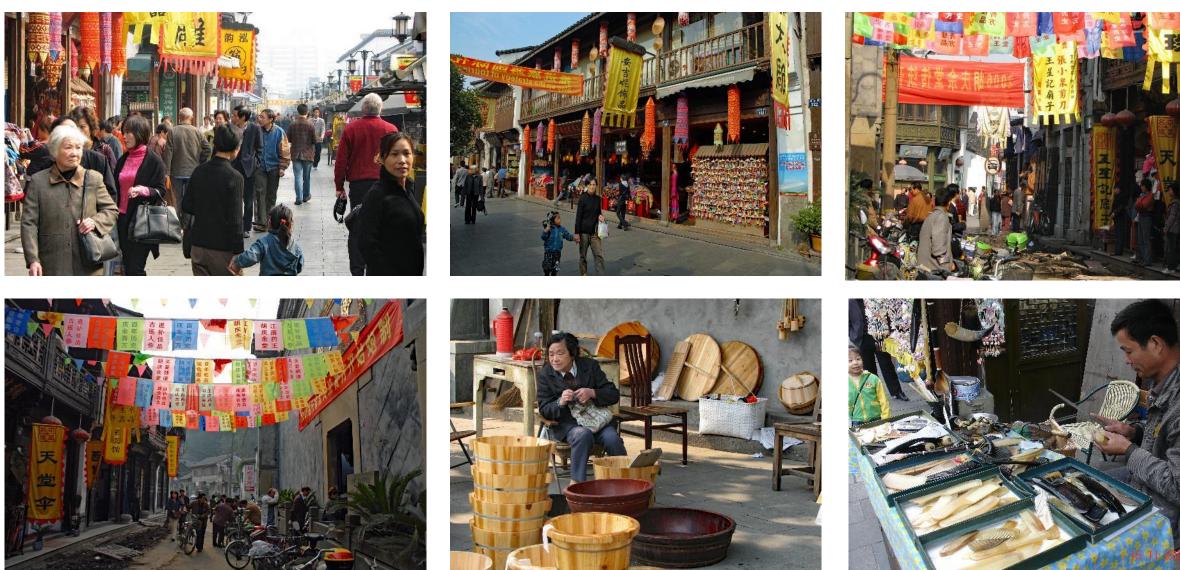
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Now let's start with a tour to the ancient part of Hangzhou, and as you can se, we start with the "tourist ready part"



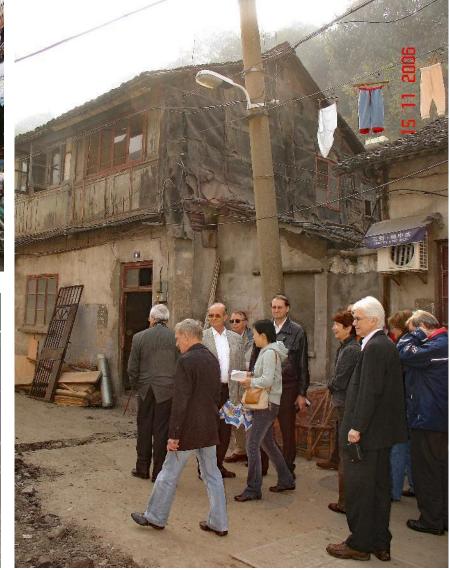
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...before we moved into some side streets, which needs (in 2006) some repair and maintenance











Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING



Somewhere hidden in the ancient part of Hangzhou we also found a traditional Chinese Pharmacy, which was located in a quite impressive building



Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING



Somewhere hidden in the ancient part of Hangzhou we also found a traditional Chinese Pharmacy, which was located in a quite impressive building



What ever you want to buy from Chinese natural medicine, for sure you will get it there



Pictures taken by members of VDE group visiting China 2006, maps are taken from BING

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What ever you want to buy from Chinese natural medicine, for sure you will get it there



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After a long tour through ancient Hangzhou it is time for a snack before we will proceed to West Lake....



....but sometimes "All you can eat" will get a different meaning.....



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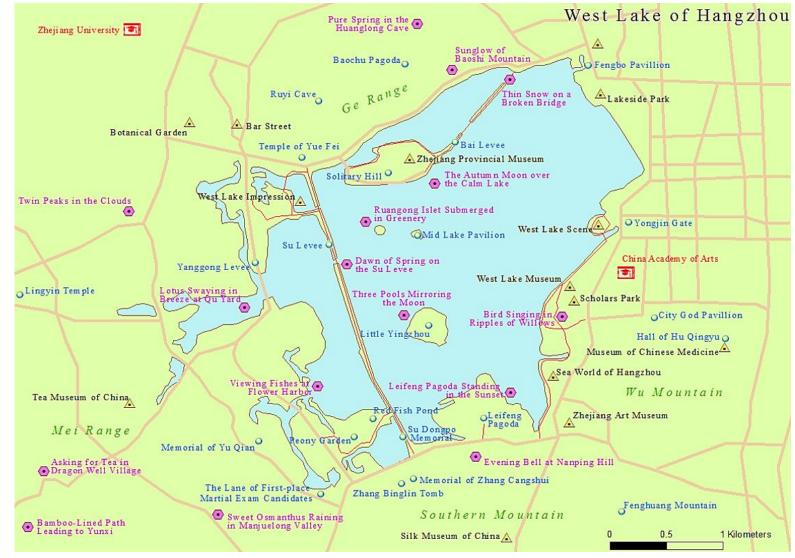
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... so "Bon Appetit".



Due to Chinese understanding the best weather conditions for visiting West Lake are light rain showers and warm temperatures – so we were partly lucky and had the light rain showers, unfortunately mid of November





Brandenburg

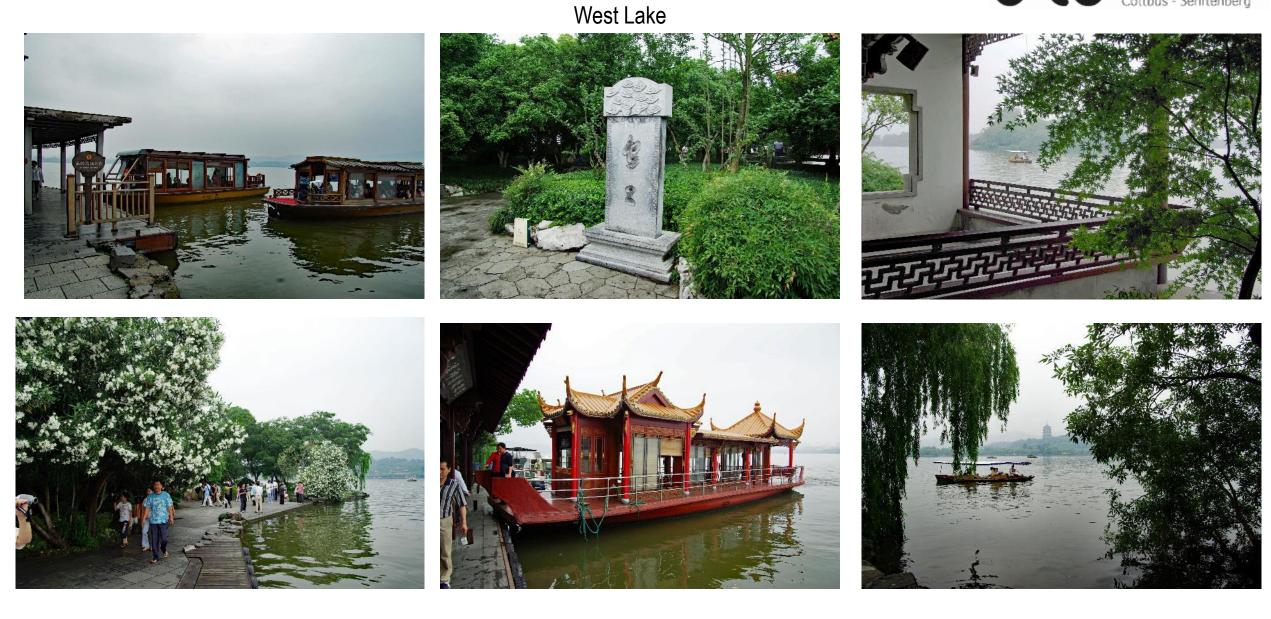
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West Lake























West Lake





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Let's start with a final technical tour to see Siemens Breaker Factory in Hangzhou















Let's start with a final technical tour to see Siemens Breaker Factory in Hangzhou









Let's start with a final technical tour to see Siemens Breaker Factory in Hangzhou















Let's start with a final technical tour to see Siemens Breaker Factory in Hangzhou









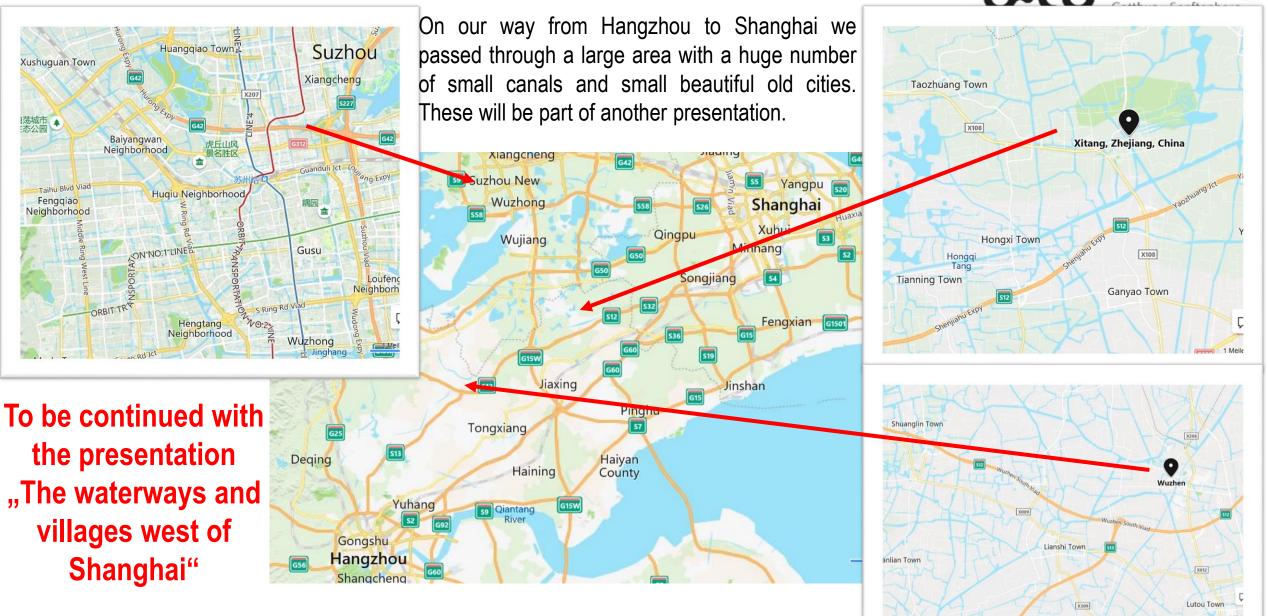






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From Hangzhou towards Shanghai



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