2015 APCBEES SHANGHAI CONFERENCES ABSTRACT

2015 3rd International Conference on Renewable Energy and Environment (ICREE 2015)
2015 3rd International Conference on Biological and Medical Sciences (ICBMS 2015)
2015 International Conference on Civil Engineering and Geology (ICCEG 2015)

Shanghai, China

September 5-6, 2015

Golden River-View Hotel (金水湾大酒店)

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2015 APCBEES Shanghai Conferences Introduction

Welcome to CBEES 2015 conferences in Shanghai, China. The objective of the Shanghai, China conferences is to provide a platform for researchers, engineers, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in Renewable Energy and Environment, Biological and Medical Sciences and Civil Engineering and Geology.

2015 3rd International Conference on Renewable Energy and Environment (ICREE 2015)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICREE 2015 papers will be published in the International Journal of Smart Grid and Clean Energy (IJSGCE, ISSN: 2315-4462 (Print), ISSN: 2373-3594 (Online)), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EI (INSPEC, IET), DOAJ, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar.

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icree.org/; icree@cbees.org

2015 3rd International Conference on Biological and Medical Sciences (ICBMS 2015)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICBMS 2015 papers will be published in International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Embase (Under elsevier), ProQuest, Google Scholar, Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS), Indian Science, ICMJE(International Committee Medical Journal Editors), HINARI(World Health Organization), and NYU(Health Sciences Library).

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icbms.org/; icbms@cbees.org

2015 International Conference on Civil Engineering and Geology (ICCEG 2015)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICCEG 2015 papers will be published in International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009), and will be included in New Jour (Electronic Journals & Newsletters), Open J-Gate, Index Copernicus International, Indian Science, Research BIB Japan.

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icceg.org/; icceg@cbees.net

Presentation Instruction

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptop Computer (MS Windows Operating System with MS PowerPoint and Adobe Acrobat Reader)
Digital Projectors and Screen
Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

PowerPoint or PDF files (Files shall be copied to the Conference Computer at the beginning of each Session)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):

Regular Oral Presentation: about **15** Minutes of Presentation and **5** Minutes of Question and Answer
Keynote Speech: **35** Minutes of Presentation and **5** Minutes of Question and Answer

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:

The wall to put poster

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Home-made Posters
Maximum poster size is A1
Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg

Best Paper Award

One best paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the Certificate for Best Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on September 6, 2015.

Dress code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative of clothing.

Keynote Speaker Introduction

Keynote I

Prof. Yaojie Sun
Department of Light Sources and Illuminating Engineering, Fudan University, Shanghai, China
Topic: “PV Arc-Fault Feature Extraction and Detection Based on Bayesian Support Vector Machines”

Prof. Yaojie Sun is deputy director Wuxi Institute of Fudan University, executive vice dean of Institute for Rural Development Fudan University. He received the Ph.D. degree from School of Mechanical Engineering, Xi’an Jiaotong University. He is the member of IEEE Power Electronics Society. He has published more than70 academic articles and more than 40 articles in SCI, EI in such IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics. He files more than 40 patents. He was awarded a second Scientific Progress Prize by Jiangsu Province about PV inverter and a second Scientific Progress Prize by Shanghai for PV system.

Keynote II

Prof. Barry Jones

California Polytechnic State University, USA

Topic: "Public Private Partnership (PPP's) facilitated through Integrated Project Delivery (IPD)"

Prof. Barry Jones

Professor of Construction Engineering and Management

Construction Innovations Center, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407-0284, USA

Degrees and Awards

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD.) Civil Engineering Department; University of Southampton, Southampton, UK, Thesis Title: "A Model for Collaborative Engineering in the Construction Industry" (1999).

Master of Science (MSc.) Construction Management and Economics, University of Aston in Birmingham, UK (1980).

ONC/HNC Undergraduate Construction Engineering and Management (Building), Luton College of Technology, UK.

Fellow – American Society of Civil Engineers (2003).

Fellow – Chartered Institute of Building (2003).

Outstanding Educators Award in recognition of my contribution to Excellence in Teaching and Support for Construction Education - American Schools of Construction (ASC) (Boston 2010).

Award nomination for distinguished professor award (2006).

Distinguished Educator Award, California Faculty Association, (2004).

Member America's Registry of Outstanding Professionals (2003).

Brief Schedule for Conferences

September 5, 2015 (Saturday) 10:00~16:00 Arrival and Registration **Venue: Lobby**
September 6, 2015 (Sunday) 9:00~18:30 Arrival and Registration, Keynote Speeches, and Conference Presentations
Morning **Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor** Opening Remarks (Prof. Barry Jones) 9:00~9:10 Keynote Speech I 9:10~9:50 Keynote Speech II 9:50~10:30 Coffee Break & Photo Taking: 10:30~10:50 **Session 1**: 10:50~12:30 (5 presentations --- ICREE 2015--- Renewable Energy)
Lunch: 12:30~13:30 **Venue: Hotel Restaurant**
Afternoon **Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor** **Session 2**: 13:30~16:10 (8 presentations---ICBMS 2015--- Biology) Coffee Break 16:10~16:30 **Session 3**: 16:30~18:30 (6 presentations --- ICCEG 2015--- Civil Engineering)
Dinner: 18:30 **Venue: Hotel Restaurant**

Tips:
Please arrive at conference room around 10 minutes before the session beginning to copy the PPT into the conference laptop.

Presentation Tracking Contents

SESSION–1 (ICREE 2015)
Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor
Session Chair: Prof. Yaojie Sun
Time: 10:50-12:30

SESSION–2 (ICBMS 2015)
Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor
Session Chair: Prof. Kyumars Safinejad
Time: 13:30-16:10

SESSION–3 (ICCEG 2015)
Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor
Session Chair: Prof. Barry Jones
Time: 16:30-18:30

Attention Please:

1. Each presenter has about twenty minutes (including question and answer time), please control your presentation time.
2. Please kindly prepare your PPT or poster according to your research and the time regulation before the conference and take it to the conference site.
3. Please arrive at the conference room when your session begins.

Hoping you to have a good time during the conference.

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

Morning, September 5, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Lobby

10:00-16:00	**Arrival and Registration**

Note: (1) You can also register at any time during the conference.
(2) The organizer doesn't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
(3) One best paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the certificate for best papers will be awarded at the end of each session on September 6, 2015.

Morning, September 6, 2015 (Sunday)

Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor

9:00-9:10		**Opening Remarks** Prof. Barry Jones California Polytechnic State University, USA
9:10-9:50		**Keynote Speaker I** Prof. Yaojie Sun Department of Light Sources and Illuminating Engineering, Fudan University, Shanghai, China Topic: "PV Arc-Fault Feature Extraction and Detection Based on Bayesian Support Vector Machines"
9:50-10:30		**Keynote Speaker II** Prof. Barry Jones California Polytechnic State University, USA Topic: "Public Private Partnership (PPP's) facilitated through Integrated Project Delivery (IPD)"
10:30-10:50	**Coffee Break & Photo Taking**	
  		
10:50-12:30	**Session one**	

Morning, September 6, 2015 (Sunday)

SESSION–1 (ICREE 2015)
Session Chair: Prof. Yaojie Sun
Time: 10:50-12:30 (5 presentations—Renewable Energy)
Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor

R0005	Harvesting Energy From In-Pipe Hydro Systems at Urban and Building Scale **Marco Casini** SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME *Abstract*—In addition to photovoltaic and wind systems, nowadays in-pipe water to wire power systems are becoming particularly interesting for the integration of renewable resources at urban and building scale because of the potential to harness clean energy from excess head pressure in urban and domestic water pipelines. Able to operate across a wide range of head and flow conditions, these particular micro hydro power systems can be deployed in municipalities, energy-intensive industries and agricultural irrigation districts providing a consistent amount of clean and continuous energy without the typical intermittency of wind and solar and at the same time helping in pipelines management and maintenance. The article presents an overview of the different types of in-pipe hydro systems available on the market and illustrates their possible applications at the urban and building scale and the benefits achievable in terms of energy production compared to other renewable such as photovoltaic and wind systems.
R0007	PV Arc-Fault Feature Extraction and Detection Based on Bayesian Support Vector Machines Yuan Gao, Jianfei Dong, **Yaojie Sun**, Yandan Lin, and Rui Zhang Fudan University *Abstract*—In a PV system, DC arc is regarded as a serious fault, which might cause circuit damage and trigger fires. The arc fault, however, is hard to detect due to the special fields of photovoltaic systems: constant direct current without zero-crossing point, sophisticated components leading to noise interruption, and usually occupying large area. Therefore, detectable characteristics are of great importance to diagnosis and alarm of fault arcs in PV systems. In this paper, we presented a classification method of separating arcing and non-arcing in the feature space. First, data sets of current signal were sampled by designing field experiments with “pull apart” method for arc ignition. Then seven features in both time and frequency domains were defined and two of them in each domain were selected to train BSVM. In order to simplify the computation, the trained BSVM network was replaced by a separating line, which was proved to have a better performance of classification. Testing results showed that this method could diagnose fault arcs with high accuracy. But whether this method is suitable for other PV systems needs to be verified in further work.
R0008	An Application of MDLPF Models for Solar Radiation Forecasting

	Emre Akarslan, Fatih Onur Hocaoglu Afyon Kocatepe University *Abstract*—Electricity generation from renewable resources is a hot topic due to increasing environmental awareness of people and energy needs. Solar energy is one of the most important clean energy sources. Forecasting of solar radiation is one of the important stages in sizing and managing a PV power plant. Moreover since the smart grid applications are started, accurate forecasting of the energy output of PV system (hence the solar radiation) became a hot topic. In literature there are a huge number of studies tries to find more accurate forecasting models. Among them in this study Multi-Dimensional Linear Prediction Filter Models (MDLPF Models) are studied. To test the performance of MDLPF models, hourly solar radiation data of two different regions (Ankara and Çanakkale) are employed. In forecasting five different MDLPF Models are built. The accuracies of the forecasting results are compared and discussed.
R0009	Wind Energy in Taiwan and the Standard of Communication for Wind Turbines Yun-Wei Lin, **Yung-Hsiang Wu**, Cheng-Chang Chen, Jian-Li Dong Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan *Abstract*—In this paper, we will introduce the development of wind energy in Taiwan and the policies or subsidies issued by government of Taiwan for development of offshore farm, which includes Formosa Wind Power (FWP), Fuhai Wind Farm (FWF) and Taiwan Power Company (TPC) offshore demonstration sites. Then, we will focus on the IEC 61400-25 which is the communication standard for control and monitoring of wind turbines. The information models and information exchange model are used to describe the services provided by the wind power plant. The mapping from the models to the communication profiles and the condition in Taiwan are then illustrated.
R3004	A Hybrid Global MPPT Scheme Based on Power Closed-loop Scanning and P&O Method **Li Shanshou**, Zhang Xing, Gu Jun Hefei University of Technology *Abstract*—This paper presents a hybrid global maximum power point tracking(GMPPT) method. Firstly, an improved global scanning method is presented, which overcomes the difficulty to determine the power step size in "power closed-loop scanning(PCS)". Secondly, an improved P&O method is employed as the steady-state tracking method, in which some improvement measures was proposed for eliminating the problem of the steady-state oscillation and the dynamic misjudging. Thirdly, a novel restarting strategy is proposed, which happens with a novel criterion for judging the environment change. At last, some comparative experiments with other GMPPT algorithms are presented to highlight the significance of the presented approach.

12:30-13:30	**Lunch**
Hotel Restaurant	

Afternoon, September 6, 2015 (Sunday)

SESSION–2 (ICBMS 2015)
Session Chair: Prof. Kyumars Safinejad
Time: 13:30-16:10 (8 presentations—Biology)
Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor

B0001	Pregnancy Success Rate after IUI by Using Puresperm Density Gradient **Kyumars Safinejad**, Leila Yadegar, and Saber Safinejad Broojerd branch, Islamic Azad University, Iran *Abstract*—One of the simplest ways of treatment of infertility is the intrauterine insemination (IUI)method, transferring the strengthened sperm into the uterus, as compared to the more developed methods, it is less expensive and it does not need anesthesia. The aim of this research is to introduce the success of applying the IUI method by using of puresperm density gradient in the couples referring to Qom-Royan infertility center and its comparison with pregnancy rate by using other techniques of IUI method. The day of ovulation, semen of male partner are processed by passing from puresperm density gradient; and the processed spermatozoa are transferred to the uterus of female partner. From 139 patients underwent IUI method by use of this technique pregnancy was happened in 28 cases. The pregnancy rates were 21.34,23.33,8.33 and 12.5 percent in patients who had unexplained infertility, sperm motility, sperm motility-morphology and cervical secretions problems respectively. Our results showed that;1-The best results obtained in cases who had unexplained infertility and sperm motility problems, 2- It can be increased, the percentage of success in IUI method by eliminating some couples who don't have the necessary conditions for performing IUI method.
B0002	Analysis of Relationships between Combinations of Biological Signals and Subjective Interests **Masaki Omata** and Shogo Tanabe University of Yamanashi, Japan *Abstract*—Interest greatly affects human behavior. Interest is often measured by a questionnaire or observational methods and is used for marketing or advertising purposes. However, there are some problems in the reliability of results of such conventional methods. We propose that using biological signals can help address these issues because such signals are associated with biological reactions to interest. This study describes an experiment and multiple linear regression analyses of the relationships between a viewer's interest in an infomercial and the viewer's biological signals such as electroencephalogram, hemoencephalography, blood volume pulse, skin conductance, and respiration. The subjective interests of viewers were measured by a questionnaire. A comprehensive index of interest based on the answer values was extracted by principal component analysis. We then constructed an individual regression equation to estimate the degree of interest from different combinations of biological signals.
B0003	Functional Role of Definitive Endoderm Markers in Biliary-Committed Progenitor Cells during Cholestatic Liver Injury

	Gianfranco Alpini, Heather Francis, Julie Venter, Shannon Glaser, and **Fanyin Meng** Baylor Scott & White Healthcare, Texas A&M HSC College of Medicine, Japan *Abstract*—BACKGROUND & AIMS: Biliary-committed progenitor cells (small cholangiocytes, SMCCs) from small bile ducts are more resistant to hepatobiliary injury than large cholangiocytes (LGCCs) from large bile ducts. Our aim was to characterize the functional role of definitive endoderm marker FoxA2 in biliary progenitor cells during cholestatic liver injury. METHODS: Bile duct ligation (BDL) and MDR2 knockout mice ($MDR2^{-/-}$) were used as animal models of cholestatic liver injury with or without healthy transplanted cholangiocytes in NOD/SCID mice. RESULTS: We identified definitive endoderm markers including FoxA2, Sox17 as well as BMP1 that are differentially expressed in SMCCs when compared to control LGCCs by PCR array analysis. Serum ALT and AST levels in NOD/SCID mice engrafted with SMCCs and liver stem cells ($3X10^7$, i.p.) showed significant changes compared with vehicle treated mice (n =5), along with the significantly improved sirius red staining. Enhanced expression of *definitive* endoderm differentiation marker FoxA2 was observed in BDL mice liver after SMCC cell therapy. Furthermore, activation of MMP-9/MMP-2 and α-SMA were observed in BDL/Mdr2 knockout mice liver, and recovered after SMCC engraft. CONCLUSION: The findings provide new insight into the therapeutic potentials of small cholangiocytes during cholestatic liver injury and fibrosis.
B1001	Activity of Immunogenic Protein 31 & 56 kDa from Salivary Gland of *Aedesaegypti* **Rike Oktarianti** and Kartika Senjarini Jember University-Indonesia *Abstract—Aedes aegypti* is the main vector for transmission of dengue viruses into human. The salivary glands of *Ae. aegypti* contain proteins plays an important role in dengue viruses transmission. They contains anticoagulant, anti-inflammatory, anti platelet aggregation and immunosuppressive factors. Our previous study we have characterized two immunogenic proteins of salivary gland extract (SGE) *Ae. aegypti* are 56 and 31 kDa, they were able to cross-react with sera sample from people living in endemic area (Indonesia). The proteomic analysis by using LC MS/MS resulted in identification of 13 proteins and 7 proteins from 31 and 56 kDa immunogenic proteins band respectively. The objective of this study was to analize immune response to 31 kDa on Balb C by using ELISA analysis and to determine the ability of 56 kDa to inhibit platelet aggregation. The results showed the activities of 31 kDa immunogenic proteins can induce IgG response of Balb C after exposed by 0.1 ug/ul and 0.2 ug/ul. Platelet aggregation that induced ADP was inhibited by 56 kDa immunogenic protein ie about 40-50%.
B1002	Anti-Obesity of RPE on Obese Rats Model Induced High Calorie Diet Using Rambutan Peel Extract **Sri Rahayu Lestari**, Mochamad Sasmito Djati, Achmad Rudijanto, and Fatchiyah Fatchiyah State University of Malang-Indonesia *Abstract*—Adipocyte maturation occurs through the process of adipogenesis.

	This process can be inhibited by a variety of compounds, such as rambutan peel extract (RPE), which act to regulate genes related with a role on the formation and maturation of adipocytes. Our previous studies reported that RPE was able to inhibit IGF-1 and IGF-1R in the process of adipogenesis. The objective of this study is monitoring the physiological characteristics and genes expression of obesity rat model after RPE treatment. Twenty four male rats 12 weeks old were divided into 4 groups: normal (N), obesity (O), obesity treated with Ellagic Acid (O-EA), and RPE30 (O-RPE30). Physiological characteristics were monitored by measuring body weight, calorie intake, size of adipocyte and level of triglyceride. PPARγ, C/EBPα and FABP4 expression were observed visceral fat using immunohistochemistry, Western Blotting and qRT-PCR methods. Result**.** O-EA and O-RPE30 rats of body weight gain are lower than obesity group, also size of adipocyte cells are smaller than obesity group ($p<0.05$), but when we compared to normal group those groups has higher body weight gain and larger adipocyte cells. The level of triglycerides, protein expression of PPARγ, and mRNA level of FABP4 genes were significantly down regulated on O-EA and O-RPE30 compared to Obesity group ($p<0.05$). Our results indicate that RPE has potential substance as inhibitor of body weight gain, declining of size of adipocyte, level of triglycerides, PPARγ expression and mRNA level of FABP4 gene on obesity rat model.
B2001	Chromosome Fragility and Abnormal Replication in *FMR1* Locus in Fragile X Syndrome Patients **Yudkin D.V.**, Kumari D., and Usdin K. Novosibirsk State University, Russia *Abstract*—Chromosomal fragile sites are elements of mammalian genome, divide into two groups: common fragile sites (CFS) and rare fragile sites (RFS). CFSs are normal elements of karyotype; RFSs are result of repeat expansion. Chromosome fragility can be induced by chemicals: 5-fluorodeoxyuridine (FdU), bromodeoxyuridine, distamycin A or aphidicolin. Most CFSs induced by aphidicolin – DNA-pol α inhibitor. Capmtothecin (CPT), TOPOI inhibitor, can reduce chromosome fragility induced by aphidicolin. CPT inhibits DNA melting and don't allow appearing long single strand DNA that can be cause of chromosome fragility. Aim of our research is to learn what RFSs chromosome fragility mechanism is. We have studied CPT influence to replication activity near RFSs on FRAXA in Xq27.3. This site is adjoint with Fragile X syndrome (FXS). FXS and FRAXA are appearing because of CGG repeat tract expanded more than 200 triplets in 5' region of *FMR1* gene. We have shown replication problem in FRAXA in FXS cell lines even in FdU absence. FdU is thymidylate synthase inhibitor. This enzyme is required for some nucleotide synthesis. FdU breaks nucleotide balance in the cell and leads to replication inhibition. Replicative stress leads to incomplete replication of expanded CGG repeat and fragile site appearing.
B2002	Phylogenetic Analysis of Bacteria Associated with Ascidian *Phallusia julinea*from the Doreri Gulf, Manokwari–West Papua **Rina A. Mogea**, Suharjono, Tri Ardyati, Setijono Samino, and Motoki Kubo The State University of Papua-Indonesia *Abstract*—Microbial diversity can be understood through their classification system and phylogenetic identification. The phylogenetic part of

	ascidian-associated bacteria was used in 16S rDNA sequencing. Ascidians and bacterial interactions occur in many forms. The process of interaction between ascidians with microbes occurs through the process of filter feeding. Bacterial symbiosis has an important role in providing energy and nutrients and inhibiting microbial pathogens. Microbes that are symbiotic with ascidians may product metabolites that have biological activity. The objective of this study is to identify bacterial isolates from ascidian based on their 16S rDNA sequencing. The methods were isolation using SCW medium, DNA isolation, PCR, followed by sequence analysis of 16S rDNA. The result showed that isolate Pj-1 was a species *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The sequence of the bacteria was submitted in DDBJ, with accession number KF670598, resulting in the highest sequence similarity values of 99%. This isolate Pj-1 could be used for many applications and should be explored further.
B3001	Diversity in the Mitochondrial ND2 Gene of Endemic Bird from Sulawesi Island, Indonesia; Ornate Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus ornatus)* **Dwi Astuti** and Siti N. Prijono Research Centre for Biology – Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia *Abstract*—Endemism is one of the factors in decleaning birds population. In the case of the birds conservation programme, information about gene diversity is important for basic strategy. ND2 is one of the protein coding of mitochondrial DNA of animals. This study informs diversity in the ND2 gene sequences in the Ornate Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus ornatus*) birds from Sulawesi Indonesia. DNA was extracted from blood samples of 21 birds. PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) was ferformed and succesfully amplified a single DNA fragment of ND2 gene for all birds. All DNA fragments were sequenced and totaly 997 basepairs were analysed. All DNA sequence data showed that between the birds there were 31 polymorpic (segregating) sites, 6 singleton variable sites, mean genetic distance was 0.009 ± 0.002 (ranged from 0.000 to 0.016), and had 19 sequence haplotypes (HTor1- HTor19) . Nucleotyde divertity (Pi) was 0.00815 ± 0.00086 dan haplotype diversity (Hd) was 0.990 ± 0.018. Average number of nucleotide differences (k) was 8.124. Others informations will be presented in the full paper.

16:10-16:30	**Coffee Break**

Afternoon, September 6, 2015 (Sunday)

SESSION–3 (ICCEG 2015)
Session Chair: Prof. Barry Jones
Time: 16:30-18:30 (6 presentations—Civil Engineering)
Venue: Peony Room（牡丹厅）---Fourth Floor

S0006	Enhancing the Performance of Recycled Aggregate Concrete with Microsilica **Ajibola Tijani**, Jian Yang, and Samir Dirar University of Birmingham, United Kingdom *Abstract*—Recycled aggregate was used as replacement for crushed gravel between 0-100% with an increment of 25%. Synthetic macro fibre and microsilica were added to some of the concrete mixes to improve their mechanical properties. The control mix was designed to have a 28-day characteristic cube strength of 50MPa, water/cement ratio of 0.39 and high workability (60-180 mm). Physical (slump) and mechanical (compressive strength, flexural strength, splitting tensile strength, and modulus of elasticity) tests were conducted on fresh and 660 hardened concrete samples respectively. The aim was to investigate the use of higher percentages of recycled aggregate than the current 20% level recommended by BS 8500. Results show reduction in the physical and mechanical properties with increasing recycled aggregate content. Addition of synthetic macro fibre had no significant effect on the concrete compressive strength. However, the concretes with synthetic macro fibre had higher flexural strength, splitting tensile strength, and elastic modulus compared with those without synthetic macro fibre. Addition of 5% microsilica to the mix with 50% recycled coarse aggregate produced a 28-day compressive strength slightly higher than the target mean compressive strength of 63MPa. This result suggests that there is a potential for increasing the optimum fraction of recycled coarse aggregate in concrete from 20% to 50%.
S3002	Tensioned Fabric Structures with Surface in the Form of Chen-Gackstatter and Monkey Saddle **Hooi Min Yee** and Mohd Nasir Abdul Hadi Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia *Abstract*—Form-finding has to be carried out for tensioned fabric structure in order to determine the initial equilibrium shape under prescribed support condition and pre-stress pattern. Tensioned fabric structures are normally designed to be in the form of equal tensioned surface. Tensioned fabric structure is highly suited to be used for realizing surfaces of complex or new forms. However, research study on a new form as a tensioned fabric structure has not attracted much attention. Another source of inspiration minimal surface which could be adopted as form for tensioned fabric structure is very crucial. The aim of this study is to propose initial equilibrium shape of tensioned fabric structures in the form of Chen-Gackstatter and Monkey Saddle. Computational form-finding using nonlinear analysis method is used to determine the Chen-Gackstatter and Monkey Saddle form of uniformly stressed surfaces. A tensioned fabric structure must curve equally in opposite directions to give the resulting surface a three dimensional stability. In an anticlastic doubly curved

	surface, the sum of all positive and all negative curvatures is zero. This study provides an alternative choice for structural designer to consider the Chen-Gackstatter and Monkey Saddle applied in tensioned fabric structures. The results on factors affecting initial equilibrium shape can serve as a reference for proper selection of surface parameter for achieving a structurally viable surface.
S3003	Effect of Depth and Flange to Web Thickness Ratio on Structural Behaviour of Corrugated RC Section Used in Arch Bridge **Chong Yong Ong**, Jia Bin Yeo, Kok Keong Choong, and Mirzakhid Miralimov Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia *Abstract*—Arch structures are one of the oldest structural form in bridge engineering. Due to its surprisingly durability and aesthetic value, it is widely used as crossing over valleys and rivers nowadays. Closed spandrel arch bridge is one type of arch bridges that have been produced using precast concrete technology since 1965. Various cross-sectional shapes for precast concrete bridge have been proposed. Corrugated shape is a relatively new section which was introduced in 2008 in Malaysia. In this paper, the effect of depth, flange to web thickness ratio and slenderness ratio on structural behavior of this new corrugated arch section is presented. Computational analysis is carried out using analysis software PLAXIS and LUSAS. A total of 25 models with various flange to web thickness ratio and overall depth is proposed. The clear rise and clear span of the bridge is 5.8m and 20.6m, respectively. It was found that high slenderness ratio of the corrugated section result in lower stress in the section at crown but higher stress in the section at haunch. The flange to web thickness ratio contributes insignificantly to the maximum stress resulted on the corrugated section.
S3001	Current Practice of Risk Management in the Malaysia Construction Industry– the Process and Tools/Techniques **Byung Gyoo Kang**, Mohamed Ashfaaq Fazlie, Boon Hoe Goh, Myung Kyu Song, and Cheng Zhang Xian Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China *Abstract*—Risk and uncertainty have continuously troubled the construction industry compared to other industries due to its complexity, magnitude and time consuming characteristic. As the process of risk management involves predicting the unpredictable, it can be expressed as the most vital management tool to cope with project uncertainties. Risk management can be treated as an essential element for creating value to a project and improving project performance in terms of cost, time and quality. However, systematic risk management is not implemented in most of construction companies in Malaysia. Consequently, this situation can ultimately lead to project failure in terms of cost overruns, schedule delays and poor quality performances. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the current practice of risk management in the Malaysian construction industry and attempts to assess the process and various tools/techniques currently used and applied to handle the projects. The data have been obtained through a series of semi-structures interviews from industrial practitioners. Findings conclude that the level of risk management practices in Malaysian construction companies are relatively low and lacks in knowledge on the subject. In addition, only simple tools and techniques are used to identify, analyze, respond, and monitor the risks.

	Furthermore, the frequency of use of these tools is also found to be very low. Possible cooperation between the academia and industry might improve risk management practice in the Malaysia construction industry.
S0003	Effect of Staged Construction on the Slope Stability of Earth Dams Ayub Mohammadi and **Reza Ziaie Moayed** Imam Khomeini International University, Iran *Abstract*—Staged construction is a commonly method used in the construction of earth dams. In this study, slope stability of the Alavian earth dam located in northwest of Iran was evaluated by multi-staged construction in finite element method (FEM) and was compared with single-staged construction taking into account the effect of reducing the internal friction angle (**φ** reduction) of the shell materials. Slope stability analysis at the end of construction by limit equilibrium method (LEM) was also performed. The results show that considering the multi-staged construction and also reduced internal friction angle of the shell material impact on slope stability analysis. Comparing the results of multi-stage construction with single-stage construction can be observed that the slip surface has completely changed; however, safety factors are approximately the same. A little difference between the results of the finite element and limit equilibrium methods in terms of safety factor of slope stability was observed. According to the safety factors obtained and USBR code, Alavian earth dam was determined stable.
S0005	Numerical Modeling of Soil Improvement for Construction of NATM1 Tunnels Using Forepole Presupport **Seyed Abolhasan Naieni** and Bahareh Mohammadi Haji Imam Khomeini International University, Iran *Abstract*—Generally, 2D plane strain numerical simulation is employed for analysis of a NATM[1] tunnel construction in practice. Using forepole presuport technique, a soil region at the top of the tunnel has been improved and tunnel section can be advanced safe and with a lower risk condition; However, as forepole elements cannot be modeled by plane strain structural elements, a soil region with high strength parameters is considered on the top of the tunnel which is representative of the soil improved by forepole elements. To calibrate the parameters for the improved soil region on the top of the tunnel, a simple beam supported at the two ends is supposed and subjected to an increasing distributed load by Plaxis and then increase of load capacity and stiffness of the improved beam (beam with forpole elements) in respect to the soil beam are achieved. After calibration of the improved soil, two different analyses of tunnel construction have been performed. Consequently, it is concluded that forepole reduces the displacement; however, it has not sensible effects on reduction of mobilized forces in the initial lining of the tunnel.

18:30	**Dinner**
Hotel Restaurant	

Conferences ending, thanks!

Conference Venue

Golden River-View Hotel (金水湾大酒店)

http://www.goldenriverviewhotel.com/cn/index.html

Golden River-view is a Four Stars hotel in shanghai of having: nice hotel rooms, good restaurants, conference rooms, recreation and entertainment facilities.

The hotel is located at the heart of Zhabei District; very close to Shanghai North Railway Station, to bus terminal, across from Metro No.1 Hanzhong Station, with over-pass of North South Highways, and with the inner circle transportation network. From the hotel, guests can go to People's Square, to South Nanjing People-walk street, Shanghai Opera House, Jing an Temple, Buddha Temple, Bund, Yu Garden, Oriental Pearl T.V. Tower, and it is very convenient to go to Hongqiao Airport and Pudong International Airport by taxi from 30 minutes to 50 minutes respectively. Indeed, the hotel is ideal for guests because it is convenient to every tourist attraction center.

In our efforts to provide excellent services to our guests, we have received honors as being Shanghai City 15th Culture Unit and Safety Unit.
Our motto is to satisfy every guest with every level service with excellent comments. Accordingly we will provide the utmost details for our guests if there is a need to do so.

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APCBEES Forthcoming Conferences

http://www.cbees.org/events/

CONFERENCE INFORMATION		PUBLICATION
Nov. 09-10, 2015, Jinju, South Korea		
ICCSE 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Chemical Science and Engineering (ICCSE 2015) http://www.iccse.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
ICABT 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Agriculture and Biotechnology (ICABT 2015) http://www.icabt.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) Or International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137)
ICESB 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environment Science and Biotechnology (ICESB 2015) http://www.icesb.org/	the Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Nov. 19-21, 2015, Auckland, New Zealand		
ICCEN 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Civil Engineering (ICCEN 2015) http://www.iccen.org/	International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN:1793-8236)
ICFSH 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Food Sciences and Health (ICFSH 2015) http://www.icfsh.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE ISSN: 2301-3664) or Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737)
ICECB 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Environment, Chemistry and Biology (ICECB 2015) http://www.icecb.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Dec. 05-06, 2015, Dubai, UAE		
ICFAS 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Food and Agricultural Sciences (ICFAS 2015) http://www.icfas.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) Or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE，ISSN: 2301-3664)
ICEPP 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Environment Pollution and Prevention (ICEPP 2015) http://www.icepp.org/	The Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
ICMEB 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology (ICMEB 2015) http://www.icmeb.org/	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221) Or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)

Dec. 25-26, 2015, Phuket, Thailand		
ICESR 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Environmental Systems Research(ICESR 2015) http://www.icesr.org/	the Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICAMC 2015	2015 International Conference on Architecture, Materials and Construction (ICAMC 2015) http://www.icamc.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009) Or International Journal of Materials, Mechanics and Manufacturing (IJMMM, ISSN: 1793-8198)
ICSAT 2015	2015 International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture Technologies (ICSAT 2015) http://www.icsat.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737)
Jan. 12-13, 2016, Penang, Malaysia		
ICEBE 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Environment and Bio-Engineering (ICEBE 2016) http://www.icebe.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) Or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
ICGCE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Geological and Civil Engineering (ICGCE 2016) http://www.icgce.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009)
ICPPE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Petroleum and Petrochemical Engineering (ICPPE 2016) http://www.icppe.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA ISSN: 2010-0221)
Jan. 23-25, 2016, Pattaya, Thailand		
ICFEE 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Future Environment and Energy (ICFEE 2016) http://www.icfee.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X) Or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) Or International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009),
ICBBB 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (ICBBB 2016) http://www.icbbb.org/	International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137) Or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) Or International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
ICCCH 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Climate Change and Humanity (ICCCH 2016) http://www.iccch.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE)

Feb. 01-02, 2016, Rome, Italy		
ICESD 2016	2016 7th International Conference on Environmental Science and Development (ICESD 2016) http://www.icesd.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) or International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICCCP 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Process (ICCCP 2016) http://www.icccp.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA ISSN: 2010-0221)
ICCGE 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Clean and Green Energy http://www.iccge.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X)
Feb. 24-25, 2016, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam		
ICERE 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Environment and Renewable Energy (ICERE 2016) http://www.icere.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X) or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) or International Journal of Smart Grid and Clean Energy (IJSGCE, ISSN: 2315-4462)
ICFES 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Food and Environmental Sciences (ICFES 2016) http://www.icfes.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (, ISSN: 2301-3664)) or International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICBMC 2016	2016 International Conference on Building Materials and Construction (ICBMC 2016) http://www.icbmc.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009)
March 12-13, 2016, Singapore		
ICBET 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Technology (ICBET 2016) http://www.icbet.org/	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
ICEII 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Environment and Industrial Innovation (ICEII 2016) http://www.iceii.org/	International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology (IJIMT, ISSN: 2010-0248) Or International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)

ICFEB 2016	2016 7th International Conference on Food Engineering and Biotechnology (ICFEB 2016) http://www.icfeb.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664), Or International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137),
March 23-24, 2016, Amsterdam, Netherlands		
ICFSN 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Food Security and Nutrition (ICFSN 2016) http://www.icfsn.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICCUE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Civil and Urban Engineering (ICCUE 2016) http://www.iccue.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009) Or International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN:1793-8236)
ICCBS 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Chemical and Biological Sciences (ICCBS 2016) http://www.iccbs.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221) or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
April 8-9, 2016, Tokyo, Japan		
ICCOE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Engineering (ICCOE 2016) http://www.iccoe.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) Or International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN: 1793-8236)
ICBAE 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Biotechnology and Agriculture Engineering (ICBAE 2016) http://www.icbae.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) Or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
ICCFE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Chemical and Food Engineering (ICCFE 2016) http://www.iccfe.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN: 2010-0221) Or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664)

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