2016 APCBEES/IEDRC CONFERENCE

ABSTRACT

July 7-9, 2016

Golden River-View Hotel

（金水湾大酒店）

Shanghai, China

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Feedback Information
2016 APCBEES/IEDRC Shanghai Conference Introductions

Welcome to APCBEES/IEDRC 2016 conferences in Shanghai, China. The objective of the Shanghai conference 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 Advances in Environment Research, Chemical Engineering and Applications, Advances in Biology and Chemistry, Industrial and Business Engineering, Education and Management Technology, Financial Management and Economics.

2016 2nd International Conference on Advances in Environment Research (ICAER 2016)

Paper publishing and index: The Volume of Journal of IPCBEE (ISSN: 2010-4618), which will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Ei Geobase (Elsevier), CABI, Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, CNKI, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref.

Conference website and email: http://www.icaer.org/; icaer@cbees.net

2016 7th International Conference on Chemical Engineering and Applications (CCEA 2016)

Paper publishing and index: International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN: 2010-0221), which will be indexed by Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS), Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, CABI, DOAJ, Electronic Journals Library, Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, ProQuest, and Crossref.

Conference website and email: http://www.ccea.org/; ccea@cbees.org

2016 3rd International Conference on Advances in Biology and Chemistry (ICABC 2016)

Paper publishing and index: International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638), which will be indexed by Electronic Journals Library, Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS), Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Google Scholar, and ProQuest.

Conference website and email: http://www.icabc.org/; icabc@cbees.net

2016 2nd International Conference on Industrial and Business Engineering (ICIBE 2016)

Paper publishing and index: Journal of Industrial and Intelligent Information (JIII, ISSN: 2301-3745), which will be included in EI(INSPEC, IET), Google Scholar, Crossref, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and etc.

Conference website and email: http://www.icibe.org/; icbie@iedrc.net
Papers for ICEMT 2016 will be published in one of the following journals:

International Journal of Information and Education Technology (IJIET, ISSN: 2010-3689), which will be included in EI (INSPEC, IET), Cabell’s Directories, DOAJ, Electronic Journals Library, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Google Scholar, Crossref and ProQuest.

International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology (IJIMT, ISSN: 2010-0248), which will be included in DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Library, Electronic Journals Library, Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, MESLibrary, Google Scholar, Crossref, and ProQuest.

Conference website and email: http://www.icemt.org/; icemt@iedrc.org

Papers for ICFME 2016 will be published in one of the following journals:

Journal of Economics, Business and Management (JOEBM, ISSN: 2301-3567) and will be included in DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Library, Electronic Journals Library, Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, MESLibrary, Google Scholar, Crossref, and ProQuest.

International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF, ISSN: 2010-023X) and will be included in Engineering & Technology Digital Library, ProQuest, Crossref, Electronic Journals Library, DOAJ, EBSCO, and Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory.

Conference website and email: http://www.icfme.org/; icfme@iedrc.org
Presentation Instructions

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 should be copied to the Conference laptop at the beginning of each Session.)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):
Regular Oral Presentation: about 12 Minutes of Presentation and 3 Minutes of Question and Answer
Keynote Speech: about 30 Minutes of Presentation and 5 Minutes of Question and Answer

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:
The place 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 Presentation Award
One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on July 8, 2016.

Dress code
Please wear formal clothes or national representative of clothing.
Keynote Speaker Introductions

Keynote Speaker I

Prof. Chi-wai KAN

Institute of Textiles and Clothing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University,
Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Prof. Kan graduated from Hong Kong Polytechnic with a BSc in Textile Chemistry. He gained his PhD degree from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He had worked in private and public sectors in the area of textile evaluation and safety and health management for more than five years before joining the Institute. His main duties in the Institute are in the area of teaching colouration and finishing. Dr. Kan's research interests are also in the area of colouration and finishing. Prof. Kan holds the professional qualification of Chartered Colourist, Chartered Textile Technologist and Chartered Safety and Health Practitioner; also Fellowship of the Society of Dyers and Colourists and Textile Institute, U.K. In addition, Dr. Kan is a member of Royal Society of Chemistry, Institution of Occupational Safety and Health and Hong Kong Institution of Textile and Apparel.
Topic: “Plasma-based Regenerable Antimicrobial Finishing for Cotton”

Prof. Chi-wai KAN

Institute of Textiles and Clothing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University,
Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Due to the advance in hygroscopicity and permeability, cotton fabrics are considered as paramount textiles. Just because the good hygroscopicity, cotton fabrics are attracted easily by microorganism. This drawback is made up by the developing of antimicrobial finishing for textiles. The ideal antimicrobial materials should be regenerable and safe for human and environment. This study investigates the application of nitrogen plasma treatment in antimicrobial finishing processes for cotton fabrics to impart fabrics with regenerable antimicrobial property.

In this research, nitrogen plasma treatment used independently to antimicrobial finishing for cotton fabrics was firstly studied. And then plasma treatment was combined with pad-dry-cure process of fabrics coated with 5,5'-dimethylhydantoin (DMH), separately. In all of these finishing processes, the fabric was chlorinated with sodium hypochlorite to impart antimicrobial properties and functions. The finishing processes were optimized by an orthogonal array testing strategy (OATS). The influences of parameters, e.g. discharge power of plasma, flow rate of nitrogen, moving speed of fabrics, concentration of finishing agent, curing temperature, concentration of sodium hypochlorite, and time of chlorination, in the antimicrobial finishing processes on the regenerable antimicrobial activity of cotton fabrics were studied.
Keynote Speaker II

Prof. Yuegang Zuo

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA

Prof. Yuegang Zuo is currently a Full Professor in analytical and environmental chemistry and Director of Graduate Programs at Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. He is also a Full Professor in marine chemistry at the School of Marine Science and Technology, University of Massachusetts. He received his B.S. degree in chemistry from Wuhan University in 1982, his M.S. degree in environmental chemistry from the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, in 1984, and his Ph.D. in environmental science from Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich in 1992. Most of his recent research has focused on separation, identification and quantification of endocrine disrupting pollutants and phenolic antioxidants in plants and seafood as well as in the related environments and examine their occurrence, sources, distribution, transportation and fate in the biosphere. He has published over 70 scientific papers in prestige journals such as Science, and Environmental Science and Technology.
Endocrine disrupting chemicals, particularly the synthetic estrogenic steroids – ethinylestradiol (EE2) and mestranol(MeEE2) and natural hormone steroids – estrone(E1), estradiol(E2) and estriol(E3), have attracted a great deal of scientific and public attention during recent years due to their occurrence in surface waters and sewage treatment plant effluents and their potential adverse effects on the development and reproduction of fish, wildlife and even human beings. In this presentation, we will focus on our research on the occurrence, sources, bioeffects, and microbial and photochemical degradation of both synthetic and natural estrogenic steroids in fresh and marine aquatic environments during the past decade. To face analytical challenges for determining trace amounts of estrogenic steroids in natural waters, GC-MS and HPLC analytical methods have been developed. The developed methods were applied to the water samples periodically collected from wastewater treatment plants, lakes, Acushnet River and Buzzards Bay. The interested compounds were detected in several of water samples in nano- to micro-gram per liter concentration range, in which can certainly cause fish feminization and may also contribute to the observed declines in lobster population in Buzzards Bay [Zuo et al., Chemosphere 63 (2006) 1583]. Microbial and photochemical degradation of E1, E2, E3, EE2 and MeEE2 have been also investigated in seawater as well as in waste, lake and river waters as a comparison. The microbial degradation of synthetic steroid estrogens is extremely slow with a half-life of longer than 70 days in seawater. However, the photodegradation of these compounds are much faster with a half-life of 17 hours for EE2 and 19 hours for MeEE2. Humic and other dissolved organic substances significantly accelerate the sunlight-induced photodegradation of estrogenic steroids. Transition metal Fe(III), nitrate and nitrite can further catalyze the photochemical decomposition of these steroids.

Keywords: Estrogen, Steroid, 17α-ethynylestrodiol (EE2), Estrone, 17β-estradiol, GC-MS, HPLC, Lake, River, Marine, Water
Keynote Speaker III

Prof. Hyo Choi

Dept. of Atmospheric & Environmental Sciences, Gangneung-Wonju National University, South Korea

Prof. Hyo Choi is meteorologist, environmental scientist and physical oceanographer with over 40 years experiences in numerical modeling researches as Overseas invited senior researcher (by Korean Government) of Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute (KORDI; now KIOST), Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology (KAIST), Ministry of Science & Technology, a high level-Researcher (nominated by President of Korean Government) of National Fisheries & Research Development Institute (NFRDI), Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries, and Full Professor of Gangneung-Wonju National University, Korea.

He obtained 2 Ph.D. degrees from USA (Dept. of Civil Engineering, University of Texas at Austin, TX; 1984) and China (College of Environmental Sciences, Peking University, Beijing; 2004). His research interests cover a variety of fields in Meteorology-(Weather and climate change, Severe weather and disaster-flood, fog, cyclogenesis and tropical cyclones), Environmental Science & Engineering-(Health GIS and Modeling, Air pollution modeling and data analysis), and Oceanography-(Ocean wave & circulation modeling, Ocean environment modeling for fishery) in collaboration with universities and government institutions in Korea, USA, Canada, England, Russia, Germany, France, Belgium, Nigeria, Iran, Turkey, India, Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, Japan, Chile and Mexico, etc.
Topic: “Interaction of Two Typhoons Associated with Moisture and Momentum Transportations in the South China Sea”

Hyo Choi 1,4, Doo Sun Choi 1, Mi Sook Lee 1,4, Soo Min Choi 2, and Dongxiao Wang 3

1Atmospheric & Oceanic Disaster Research Institute, Gangneung 210-140, Korea
2Konkook University, Dept. of Computer Engineering, Chungju 380-701, Korea
3South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, CAS, Gangzhou, China
4Gangneung-Wonju National University, Dept. of Atmospheric & Environmental Sciences, Gangneung, 210-702, Korea

The interaction between a smaller severe tropical storm (STS 1510; Linfa) and a stronger typhoon (TY 1509; Chan-Hom) was investigated using COM IRI satellite images, weather maps and numerically calculated moisture fluxes and streamlines by a 3D-numerical model, called the UM-KMA meteorological model from July 4 through 10, 2015. Severe tropical storm Linfa and typhoon Chan-Hom maintaining their independent moving tracks did not have any interaction between them until July 5, 2015. However, TY Chan-Hom moving westward was pulled north-westward by a monsoon trough extending from the southern China to Hokkaido, Japan. From July 6 to 10, persistent north-westward STS Linfa was strongly pulled northward by TY Chan-Hom which was moving north-westward with its connection of the monsoon trough. Thus, Linfa was much developed until July 8, due to the transportation of momentum from the stronger typhoon and kinetic energy converted from the release of latent heat flux during the condensation process of water vapor. Windstorm over 25kt was detected in the upper quadrant and right hand side of their cyclonic circulations, showing asymmetric distribution of wind fields. Although the landfall of Linfa was delayed by the interaction of TY Chan-Hom, changing its moving track toward north-north-west, STS Linfa became weakened closing to the inland of Gangdong province, showing no longer tightly packed bands of cloud and being extinct. The moisture and momentum transportation from stronger typhoon Chan-Hom into tropical storm Linfa could cause significant factor for the development of Linfa.

Keywords: tropical storm-Linfa, typhoon Chan-Hom, COMS IRI satellite images, UM-KMA model, streamline, moisture flux.
Keynote Speaker IV

Prof. Shun Wing NG

The Education University of Hong Kong, New Territories, Hong Kong

Prof. NG Shun Wing is the Head of Department of Education Policy and Leadership (EPL) at the Hong Kong Institute of Education (HKIEd). He graduated from the Chinese University of Hong Kong with Sociology as his major and Economics, his minor. He was the Head of Social Studies Department in a secondary school for seven years prior to embarking on his teacher training career in Northcote College of Education. He completed his Master Degree in the University of Nottingham in 1993 and received his PhD in Education from the University of Exeter in 2002 in the United Kingdom. He joined the Hong Kong Institute of Education (HKIEd) in 1995. He was the Council member of the HKIEd, Associate Director of the Asia Pacific Centre for Leadership and Change. He is presently the Coordinator of the Master and Doctorate programmes in the Department. He is also the Leader of the training programmes for aspiring, newly appointed and serving principals. Prof. Ng has published three books, a lot of book chapters and refereed articles in international journals regarding education policies, international education, educational leadership and change, home-school relations. He has been invited by many editors of the international journals as reviewer and is the editorial board member of the international journal of Teacher Development. He was the guest editor of a special issue in the International Journal of Educational Reform. He had been invited as external examiner for the PhD and EdD theses by many overseas universities. Prof. Ng was awarded the Annual IISE Best Article 2013 regarding his paper in the journal of Compare, entitled “Rethinking the Mission of Internationalization of Higher Education in Asia-Pacific Region”, by the Institute for International Studies in Education (IISE), University of Pittsburgh. Prof. Ng’s research interests include parental involvement in school education, education leadership and management, higher education, teacher education and citizenship education.
Globalization and the evolution of the knowledge-based economy have caused dramatic changes to the character and functions of higher education in most countries around the world. One major trend of globalization related to reforming and restructuring higher education is the intention to make the higher education systems more globally competitive. Driven by concerns of ‘brain gain’ and ‘income generation’, higher education institutions (HEIs) not only in the Western developed region but also in the Asian Pacific area are strategically committed to promoting their higher education services overseas. However, it is criticized that globalization forces many of the HEIs in Asian countries to follow global practices and ideologies of the Anglo-American paradigm without developing their own unique systems and honouring the rich cultures of their own countries. Under the impact of globalization, learning from the other systems is desirable, but the management of HEIs should consider avoiding duplicating without proper alteration and contextualization. While indulging to the game of marketing and exporting higher education to other regions, we must ask ourselves genuinely, “What should internationalization of higher education aim at? What is missing in the process of internationalization in the Asia Pacific Region?” This presentation argues that internationalization of higher education contributes to building more than economically competitive and politically powerful states. It represents a commitment to the development of an internationalized curriculum where the pursuit of global citizenship, human harmony and a climate of global peace is of paramount importance.
# Brief Schedule for Conferences

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>July 7, 2016 (Thursday)</th>
<th>Venue: Lobby</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrival Registration 10:00~17:00</td>
<td>(Committee Meeting 14:00~16:00)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>July 8, 2016 (Friday)</th>
<th>9:00~17:30</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Tulip Room (郁金香厅) &amp; Peony Room (牡丹厅) -- The Fourth Floor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrival Registration, Keynote Speech, and Conference Presentation</td>
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## Morning Conferences

### Keynote Speech I

**Topic:** “Plasma-based Regenerable Antimicrobial Finishing for Cotton”
(prof. Chi-wai KAN, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong)

### Keynote Speech II

**Topic:** “Estrogenic Steroids and Their Microbial and Photochemical Degradation in Fresh and Marine Coastal Aquatic Environments”
(prof. Yuegang Zuo, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA)

### Coffee Break & Photo Taking

10:15~10:45

### Keynote Speech III

**Topic:** “Interaction of Two Typhoons Associated with Moisture and Momentum Transportations in the South China Sea”
(prof. Hyo Choi, Gangneung-Wonju National University, South Korea)

### Keynote Speech IV

**Topic:** “What is Missing in Internationalization of Higher Education in a Time of Globalization in the Asia-Pacific Region?”
(prof. Shun Wing NG, The Education University of Hong Kong, New Territories, Hong Kong)

**Lunch 12:00~13:00**

### Session 1: 13:00~14:45

**Venue: Tulip Room (The 4th Floor)**
7 presentations - Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

### Session 2: 13:00~14:45

**Venue: Peony Room (The 4th Floor)**
7 presentations - Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

**Coffee Break 14:45~15:15**

### Session 3: 15:15~17:00

**Venue: Tulip Room (The 4th Floor)**
7 presentations - Topic: “Chemistry”

### Session 4: 15:15~17:30

**Venue: Peony Room (The 4th Floor)**
9 presentations - Topic: “Education & Management”

**Dinner 17:40**

### Day 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 9, 2016 (Saturday)</th>
<th>9:00~17:00</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Day Tour</td>
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</table>

**Tips:** Please arrive at the conference room 10 minutes before the session begins to upload PPT into the laptop.
Detailed Schedule for Conferences

July 7, 2016 (Thursday)

**Venue:** Lobby

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Arrivals and Registration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00~17:00</td>
<td>Committee Meeting 14:00~16:00</td>
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</table>

**Note:**
1. The registration can also be done at any time during the conference.
2. The organizer doesn’t provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
3. One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each oral presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on July 8, 2016.

Morning, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

**Venue:** Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Keynote Speech I</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00~9:05</td>
<td>Opening Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Yuegang Zuo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Keynote Speech II</th>
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<td>9:05~9:40</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prof. Yuegang Zuo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Topic: “Plasma-based Regenerable Antimicrobial Finishing for Cotton”</td>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Keynote Speech III</th>
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<td>9:40~10:15</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prof. Yuegang Zuo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Topic: “Estrogenic Steroids and Their Microbial and Photochemical Degradation in Fresh and Marine Coastal Aquatic Environments”</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Keynote Speech IV</th>
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<td>10:15~10:45</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prof. Shun Wing NG</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Education University of Hong Kong, New Territories, Hong Kong</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Topic: “What is Missing in Internationalization of Higher Education in a Time of Globalization in the Asia-Pacific Region?”</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Coffee Break &amp; Photo Taking</th>
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<td>10:45~11:20</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Keynote Speech III</th>
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<td>11:20~11:55</td>
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**Lunch**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Hotel Restaurant (The 2nd Floor)</th>
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<td>12:00~13:00</td>
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Session 1

Tips: The schedule for each presentation is for reference only. In case of missing your presentation, we strongly suggest that you attend the whole session.

Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 1: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

Session Chair: Prof. Hyo Choi

E0007 Presentation 1 (13:00~13:15)

Interactive Influence of Enzyme Loading and Initial Concentration of Fermentable Sugars on Simultaneous Saccharification and Fermentation of Cellulose to Ethanol

Jalil Shadbahr, Faisal Khan, and Yan Zhang

Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

Abstract—Enzyme loading and initial concentrations of fermentable sugars are the key parameters in the simultaneous saccharification and fermentation (SSF) process to produce bioethanol. To study the interactive influence of enzyme loading and initial concentration of sugars on the final ethanol yield and concentration, batch SSF experiments were carried out at three enzyme loadings (10, 15 and 20 FPU/g cellulose) and two levels of initial concentrations of fermentable sugars (glucose and mannose). Results indicated that the maximum ethanol yield and concentration were obtained at high level of sugar concentration with intermediate enzyme loading (15 FPU/g cellulose). Increasing the enzyme loading from intermediate level (15 FPU/g cellulose) to high level (20 FPU/g cellulose) diminished the ethanol yield due to the inhibitory effect of the glucose and insufficient amount of yeast. Experimental results of SSF process also reveal that an efficient mixing between the phases helps to improve the ethanol yield significantly.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 1: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

Session Chair: Prof. Hyo Choi

E0011 Presentation 2 (13:15~13:30)

Selective Oxidation of 2, 3, 6-trimethylphenol to 2, 3, 5-trimethyl-1, 4-benzoquinone over Mesoporous ZSM-5 Obtained via Desilication

Yu Shen, Fumin Wang, and Xubin Zhang

Tianjin University, China

Abstract—The mesoporous HZSM-5 have been synthesized by controlled desilication methods and characterized by Transmission electron microscopy (TEM), X-ray diffraction measurements (XRD), Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) and N₂ adsorption-desorption. The catalytic performance of the mesoporous material for selective oxidation of 2, 3, 6-trimethylphenol (TMP) by H₂O₂ has been evaluated. To confirm the green aspects, recyclability experiments were performed. According to the experimental data, it was found that 2, 3, 5-trimethyl-1, 4-benzoquinone (TMBQ) was produced with yield as high as 88% at 98% TMP conversion and the yield of TMBQ remained 80% at 96% TMP conversion after the reaction ran three times. TEM, N₂ adsorption-desorption and XRD studies suggested that mesoporous was obtained with the MFI structural character of ZSM-5 kept unchanged after desilication. The combined results suggested that the nature of the solvent and the shape selectivity of the mesoporous structure of HZSM-5 ensured high catalytic properties.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 1: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

Session Chair: Prof. Hyo Choi

C1001 Presentation 3 (13:30~13:45)

Development and Application of Micro-Solid Phase Extraction for the Analysis of Environmental Pollutants

Saw Hong Loh, Siti Nurul Umira Mohd Sabari, Marinah Mohd Ariffin, and Norhayati Mohd Tahir

Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia

Abstract—Sample preparation is a crucial step in producing a clean sample to reduce instruments maintenance, improve detection sensitivity and selectivity. The classic liquid-liquid extraction (LLE) is the most frequently applied sample preparation technique as it involves simple operation and offers selective and exhaustive extraction. Solid phase extraction (SPE) appeared as an alternative to LLE in 1970-an because it provides multiresidue analysis with improved selectivity and sensitivity. However, both LLE and SPE have been categorized as less supportive to green analysis due to their high consumption and disposal of organic solvents and chemicals throughout the sample preparation process. In this study, a micro-solid phase extraction based on the use of adsorbent-cellulose triacetate composite film has been applied for the extraction of organic environmental pollutants in environmental water. Selected polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are applied as model compounds as they are widespread contaminants in the environment that are mainly attributed from oil spillages, municipal and industrial discharges, atmospheric transport, natural combustion of natural seepage and organic matter. The proposed micro-scaled technique minimizes the consumption and generating of organic solvent and it is eco-friendly.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 1: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

Session Chair: Prof. Hyo Choi

C3001 Presentation 4 (13:45~14:00)

Antioxidant Properties through Solvent Effect Studies of Curcumin Pyrazoles

Priya Breitener, Jolly Jacob, Balachandran.S, and Mohanan P.V

Abu Dhabi University, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Abstract—Curcumin is well known for its antioxidant activities. The free radical reaction centers of curcumin has been suggested as its two phenolic groups, enol form, active methylene of the 1,3-diketone moiety and extended conjugated structure. The antioxidant studies were done on Knoevenegel condensates, metal complexes and pyrazole derivative of curcumin. In metal complex of curcumin the enolate form of curcumin ligands to the metal, exhibiting comparable cytotoxicity and antioxidant property, thereby signifies the low involvement of keto-enol centre in deciding its activity. The Knoevenegel condensates of curcumin, CD1 and CD2 were found to be effective in overcoming biochemical changes occurring in cataractous lenses. CD1 was superior to CD2, presence of an additional -OH group in the salicyledene is proposed as the cause of an appreciable increase in antioxidant property. Pyrazole derivative has also been synthesized which lack the keto center which has shown high antioxidant property than the parent curcumin in solvent effect studies. The study concluded that the role of diketo centre in deciding the antioxidant activity could be negligible.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 1: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

Session Chair: Prof. Hyo Choi

R0002 Presentation 5 (14:00~14:15)

Affecting Factors and Kinetics of New Developed Symmetrical Spiral Stream Anaerobic Bioreactor (SSSAB) for Wastewater Treatment

Awad Abdelgadir, Jianshe Liu, Xiaoguang Chen, Ruobin Dai, Li Gang

Donghua University, China

Abstract—The comparison of symmetrical spiral stream anaerobic bioreactor (SSSAB), to three compartmentalized anaerobic bioreactor (TCAB) and upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor (UASB) were carried out, the performance, affecting factors, kinetics reaction and sludge features were studied with the same operational conditions under room temperature. The results showed that: the average COD removal efficiency of SSSAB (88%) was higher than that of TCAB and UASB (80% and 78 %). The first-order kinetic constant of SSSAB was 5.4 d⁻¹, higher than that of TCAB (3.6 d⁻¹) and UASB (2.2 d⁻¹). In macro scale, compared with that from TCAB and UASB, the anaerobic granular sludge from SSSAB was clearer, more black and denser. Moreover, the surface of anaerobic granular sludge from SSSAB was rough and full of channels. The total amount of extracellular polymeric substance (EPS) of anaerobic granular sludge from SSSAB was higher than that of TCAB and UASB, which provided conditions for mass transfer between sludge and substrates. The protein (PN)/polysaccharide (PS) ratio of the sludge from SSSAB was lowest, which might indicate that it had more favorable strength and settling ability. The distribution of floculability of the sludge from SSSAB was more reasonable, and its fluctuation was smaller compared with that from UASB.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 1: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

Session Chair: Prof. Hyo Choi

R0008 Presentation 6 (14:15~14:30)

Study on the Law of Static Acid Production of Waste Rocks of Different Ages at Dexing Copper Mine

Wang Qiong, Liu Yi, Han Yuli, and Zhou Lianbi

Beijing General Research Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, China

Abstract—Waste rocks and tailings of a mine generate acid wastewater due to oxidization during long-term accumulation, and this may cause serious harm to the environment. 1-year, 5-year and 20-year waste rock of Dexing Copper Mine are taken in the experiments to carry out research on the law of static acid production. The experiment result indicates the sulphur content of waste rock of 4 different ages are all relatively high, much higher than the background value of soil, thus with extremely high risk of acid production, and waste rock, except for 1-year ones, all produce acid. The cause of no acid production of 1-year waste rock possibly lies in the mass existence of internal neutral substances; with the ongoing oxidization, consumption of neutral substances leads to the decrease of total amount and being enveloped by other minerals, and thus reaction is difficult to occur as a result.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 1: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry & Environment”

Session Chair: Prof. Hyo Choi

R1001 Presentation 7 (14:30~14:45)

Preparation and Characterization of Modified Adsorbents Derived from Pawpaw (Carica papaya) Leaf

Olugbenga Solomon Bello, Kayode Adesina Adegoke, Adejumoke Abosede Inyinbor, and Adewumi Oluwasogo Dada

Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology

Abstract—The feasibility of a new and novel adsorbent was investigated by impregnation of pawpaw leaf (Carica papaya) in H₂SO₄ and NaOH respectively. The adsorbents prepared were characterized using FTIR, SEM, TGA and EDX techniques respectively. Physicochemical parameters of these adsorbents such as pH, moisture content, ash content, porosity and iodine number were also carried out; the results were then compared with the expensive commercial activated carbon (CAC) parameters. A close agreement in moisture, pH, porosity, ash content and iodine number of the acid activated pawpaw leaf (Carica papaya) shows its feasibility as a good and effective adsorbent. Conclusively, the present investigation shows that acid activated C. papaya leaf is a good and viable alternative adsorbent, which could be used in lieu of expensive CAC for adsorption processes.
Session 2

Tips: The schedule for each presentation is for reference only. In case of missing your presentation, we strongly suggest that you attend the whole session.

Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 2: 7 presentations-Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

Session Chair: To be added

FS0009 Presentation 1 (13:00~13:15)

The Impact of Short Sale Restrictions on the Spot Market Quality

Lin Kun Chan, Yun-Ching Chang, and Yu-Yun Yeh

Department of Finance, National Central University, Taiwan

Abstract—The regulations about short sales are strict at Taiwan, and that give us a motivation to investigate the connection between the put-call parity violations and market quality under this situation. This research analyzes the high-frequency intraday data of short maturity TAIEX options which are most actively traded at market from 2002 to 2015, and the analysis shows that the price limit and short sale restriction are substantial factors to influence illiquidity and violations. These findings indicate that short sale restriction not only reduce market quality, but also result in more asymmetric violation, less arbitrage activity and less liquidity, if the restrictions are more strict, the phenomenon become worse. This paper also proves that issuing ETF can reduce half the violations, and it’s surprising that the negative correlation between market quality and violations after canceling Up-tick constraint.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 2: 7 presentations-Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

Session Chair: To be added

UI0001 Presentation 2 (13:15~13:30)

Classification of the Mixture Disturbance Patterns for a Manufacturing Process

Yuehjen E. Shao and Po-Yu Chang

Department of Statistics and Information Science, Fu Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Abstract—The success of integration of statistical process control (SPC) and engineering process control (EPC) has been reported in recent years. However, the SPC control chart pattern (CCP) has become more difficult to be classified due to the fact that the process disturbances were embedded in the system. Although some studies have focused on the classification tasks for a manufacturing process, they only considered the individual or basic disturbance type in a process. There has been very little research addressed on the classification of mixture of individual disturbance in a SPC-EPC system. The purpose of the present study is therefore to propose an effective way to deal with the classification of mixture CCPs for a SPC-EPC process. Because of its excellent performance on classification tasks, this study employs the artificial neural network (ANN) approach to recognize the mixture patterns of the underlying disturbances. Simulation results revealed that the proposed SVM scheme is able to effectively identify various mixture types of disturbances for an SPC-EPC system.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 2: 7 presentations - Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

Session Chair: To be added

UI0004 Presentation 3 (13:30~13:45)

Simulation Optimization: Deal or No Deal Using Kelly Strategy

Krunal Patel, Alexandra L. Wang, and Jin Wang

Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698, USA

Abstract—Deal or No Deal is a popular television show in many countries around the world over the past years. Along with being interesting show, it is also a suspenseful show. There are many unanswered questions associated with the show for years that yet have not been answered. Such as, how bank decided how much money to offer to contestants? The paper describes Kelly strategy and how the Kelly formula is derived. The comparison is done between Little Monkey strategy who randomly accept or reject the bank’s offer and the monkey who uses Kelly formula when making the decision on given bank’s offer. The hypothesis is that the average winning amount can be maximized in the long run and beat the Little Monkey strategy. Actual retrieved data set was enough evidence to support the predicted hypothesis. It conclude that Kelly strategy is effective when maximizing the expected winning in long run.
Session 2: 7 presentations-Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

Session Chair: To be added

UI0005 Presentation 4 (13:45~14:00)

Classification of the Mixture Disturbance Patterns for a Manufacturing Process

Yuehjen E. Shao and Po-Yu Chang

Department of Statistics and Information Science, Fu Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Abstract—For the past decades, China’s economy has continued its extraordinary expansion and played increasingly decisive world economic roles. The exchange rate of China’s currency, the renminbi (RMB), has been focused from investors and policymakers all over the world. Consequently, the prediction of the exchange rate of US dollar-CHINA RMB (ER-RMB) has attracted considerable attention in recent years. This study employs certain statistical, soft computing approaches, and their hybrid models to predict the ER-RMB. While the statistical model includes multiple regression (MR), the soft computing models contain artificial neural networks (ANN) and extreme learning machine (ELM). The hybrid modeling schemes include two different combinations of the models. They are the combination of MR and ANN (MR-ANN) and MR and ELM (MR-ELM). The MR component of the hybrid models is established for a selection of fewer explanatory variables, wherein the selected variables are of higher importance. The other components of the hybrid models are then designed to produce forecasts based on those important explanatory variables. In addition, a real dataset of exchange rate of US dollar-CHINA RMB, containing 11 relevant explanatory variables, from July, 2005 to December, 2013 was collected and analyzed. The prediction results reveal that the proposed models, MR-ANN and MR-ELM, are able to accurately predict the ER-RMB. In addition, the proposed MR-ANN model exhibits the best performance among all the forecasting models.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 2: 7 presentations-Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

Session Chair: To be added

UI0006 Presentation 5 (14:00~14:15)

Portfolio Selection Problem Considering Behavioral Stocks under Holding Periods Portfolio Selection Problem Considering Behavioral Stocks under Holding Periods

Kuo-Hwa Chang, Michael Nayat Young and Wu Kang Lin

Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

Abstract—The main objective of any investment is to earn but usually it’s a long shot. In stock investments there are too much variables and unknowns that it’s a challenge to make a sound decision. Any reliable information would be of great help to investors’ portfolios. This study, introduces a possible solution for the information shortage by considering behavioral stocks (B-stocks). B-stocks are stocks that are positively affected by the collective irrational behaviors of investors. This led us to study the operational definitions (OD) of irrational behaviors and exploit the information such as the cause-effect patterns, time-to-effect, and the likelihood of the effect to occur. We consider the behavioral stock portfolio optimization problem (BSPO) wherein the causes of disposition effect and over-reaction B-stocks are spotted and are consequently bought and held according to the respective time-to-effect of each B-stock. With the likelihood of the effect to occur, the one-dimensional (SP/A) weighting function can be expanded into a two-dimensional (SP/A & likelihood of effect) weightings function which is embedded to a scenario-based mixed integer program to solve the BSPO. The result shows that the portfolio can outperform the market significantly and that a possible new generic investment procedure can be exploited.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 2: 7 presentations-Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

Session Chair: To be added

UI0007 Presentation 6 (14:15~14:30)

Facility Re-layout in Oilfield Service Company

Bang-orn Buranapanitkij

Prince of Songkhla University, Thailand

Abstract—Rapid expansion of facility made the current layout inefficient such in the case study of this research. Obviously, it caused unnecessary handling activities that directly affected to fuel consumption. Hence, a facility re-layout is the key point to solve problem in order to improve efficiency of the facility. The objective of this research is to develop an alternative layout by re-locating the workstations in accordance with the material flows in order to reduce the total distance and cost of fuel in system. In this paper the systematic layout planning (SLP) and CRAFT algorithm were applied in order to redesign and modify facility layout properly. From four alternatives layout, Plan-4 could reduce total fuel cost of 12.95% and was selected by the management team of the company. Then the simulation model of the selected layout was built and evaluated by ProModel® and compared with the current facility layout. The analysis result was explicitly shown that the fuel cost could reduce to 10.51 % based on 2 departments.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 13:00~14:45

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 2: 7 presentations-Topic: “Economics & Industrial Engineering”

Session Chair: To be added

UI0009 Presentation 7 (14:30~14:45)

Prediction and Statistical Control of a Piecewise Linear Profile

Sanaz Sharifi Ghazvini and Hamideh Razavi

Islamic Republic of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

Abstract—This research is performed in order to forecast the parameters of a piecewise linear profile to be able to investigate its control status. It introduces a new phase, called phase III, further to former phases: construction (Phase I) and monitoring (phase II) in statistical quality control of a profile. Initially, classical regression techniques including maximum likelihood (ML) and ordinary least squared (OLS) methods are used to estimate the parameters of the profile. Then for evaluating the control limits for future intervals, two different methods are developed based on forecasted profile parameters and the trend of historical control limits. Finally, the performances of these methods are evaluated and compared for simulated data. It reveals that ML method generates more accurate forecasts for slope than OLS method. Additionally, trend analysis for control limit forecasting has a higher type II error than ML or OLS method.
Session 3

Tips: The schedule for each presentation is for reference only. In case of missing your presentation, we strongly suggest that you attend the whole session.

Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:00

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 3: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry”

Session Chair: Prof. Yuegang Zuo

E0003 Presentation 1 (15:15~15:30)

Efficient Catalytic Activity of Ionic Liquid-Supported NiFe2O4 Magnetic Nanoparticle Doped Titanium Dioxide Nano-Composite

Vasanthakumar Arumugam, Gyanasivan Govindsamy Redhi, and Robert Moonsamy Gengan

Durban University of Technology, South Africa

Abstract—In this work the author disclose an effective and environment-friendly approach to the preparation of an ionic liquid supported, magnetic nanoparticle doped titanium oxide nanocomposite. The novel ionic liquid N-(2’, 3’-epoxypropyl)-N-methyl-2- pyrroloidonium salicylate was first synthesized and characterized by $^1$H-NMR, $^{13}$C-NMR, elemental Analysis and FTIR. It was subsequently used for the preparation of a composite material by traditional protocols. This ionic liquid is able to connect the NiFe$_2$O$_4$ magnetic nanoparticles with titanium dioxide via strong ionic liquid interactions. The composite was characterized by FT-IR, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDS) analysis, Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Diffraction studies (DF). The catalytic activities of these composites were assessed by the reduction of nitro aniline with the aid of UV spectroscopy. Furthermore, the composite material was easily recovered and re-used with negligible loss of its catalytical activity.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:00

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 3: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry”

Session Chair: Prof. Yuegang Zuo

E0004 Presentation 2 (15:30~15:45)

Experimental Study on the Effect of Polyacrylate Polymer (C16-C22) on Wax Deposition

Muhammad Theyab and Pedro Diaz

London South Bank University, United Kingdom

Abstract—Wax can precipitate as a solid phase on the pipe wall during hydrocarbon production when its temperature (inlet coolant temperature) drops below the Wax Appearance Temperature (WAT) causing an artificial blockage leading to a reduction or interruption in the production. An experimental flow loop system was built in the lab to study the variation of wax deposition thickness under a single phase transport. The effect of the inhibitor W802 (polyacrylate polymer (C16-C22)) on the crude oil viscosity and WAT was studied at different concentrations using a Bohlin Gemini II rheometer. The results show the greatest reduction in oil viscosity was achieved when using 1000ppm of W802 which means a greater reduction in the wax deposition using this inhibitor concentration. A series of experiments were carried out to study wax deposition and measure the wax thickness using four different techniques including pigging, pressure drop, heat transfer, liquid displacement-level detection (LD-LD). The effect of factors on wax formation such as inlet coolant temperature, pressure drop, flow rates, time, and inhibitor has been examined. The results show the wax inhibition percentage (WI%) using inhibitor W802 (polyacrylate polymer (C16-C22)) at flow rate 4.8 L/min was higher at higher inlet coolant temperatures from 40% at 14 ºC, to 57% at 24 ºC and 100% at 33 ºC. This percentage of inhibition will increased rapidly by increasing the inlet coolant temperature.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:00

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 3: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry”

Session Chair: Prof. Yuegang Zuo

E2002 Presentation 3 (15:45~16:00)

Extraction of Fatty Acid from Waste Cooking Oil in Biodiesel Production Process

Sen Liu, Peiyong Sun, Hongli Zhang, Shenghong Zhang, and Zhilong Yao

College of Chemical Engineering, Sichuan University, Beijing Key Laboratory of Enze Biomass Fine Chemical, China

Abstract—High acid value oil is a popular raw material for biodiesel production in China since its low price and waste management. With this approach, the fatty acid content in waste cooking oil is a key factor in the transesterification. Esterification of fatty acid and methanol with acid catalyst, like H$_2$SO$_4$, is a common way to reduce acid value lower than 2 mg KOH/g of raw materials for transesterification. Large quantities of acid waste water would produce during this process. The physical extraction process of waste cooking oil to reduce acid value by use of methanol as extraction solvent was thoroughly investigated since the subtle different polarity of fatty acid and triglyceride. Liquid-liquid phase equilibrium data of triglycerides-oleic acid-methanol ternary system were obtained with different temperatures. The results shown that the waste cooking oil for biodiesel preparation are suitable for use extraction method to reduce acid value with the system composition of triglyceride, fatty acid and methanol as 25.81%, 27.49% and 46.7% respectively, namely, the acid value of waste cooking oil is below about 50 mg KOH/g. The influences of acid value on extraction stages were also studied. Extraction of waste cooking oil when is suitably for the biodiesel production. Finally, the liquid-liquid phase equilibrium of ternary system predicted by adopting NRTL model. The results consistency is well by associating the theoretical plate numbers with the line speed of waste cooking oil.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:00

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 3: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry”

Session Chair: Prof. Yuegang Zuo

C0002 Presentation 4 (16:00~16:15)

Mosquito Larvicidal Activity of Triazole Type Brassinosteroid Biosynthesis Inhibitors

Keimei Oh, Haruka Kamada, Kazuhiro Yamada, and Yuko Yoshizawa

Akita Prefectural University, Japan

Abstract—The larval stage of the mosquitoes, harmful human diseases vectors, are attractive targets for insecticides. Because ecdysteroids show striking similarities in chemical structure with plant growth hormone of brassinosteroids (BR), we proposed that BR biosynthesis inhibitors may interfere the ecdysteroid biosynthesis thereby killing the mosquitoes at the larvae stage. To verify this hypothesis, we screening the larvicidal activity of BR biosynthesis inhibitors developed in our laboratory. The larvicidal activity of BR biosynthesis inhibitors were studied by using a laboratory bioassays against 3rd to 4th instar larvae of Aedes aegypti. Among the 28 test compounds, we found that 1-[4-(4-chlorophenoxymethyl)-2-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1,3]dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (compound 22) displayed potent larvicidal activity against Aedes aegypti with an LD50 value approximately 17.8±2.0 mM. In conclusion, we found a triazole type new lead compound which displays promising larvicidal activity against Aedes aegypti. Further structure-activity relationships studies may lead to the discovery of new class of insecticide for mosquito control.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:00

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 3: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry”

Session Chair: Prof. Yuegang Zuo

C1002 Presentation 5 (16:15~16:30)

Forkhead Box Protein A2 and Microrna Roles in the Therapy of Cholestatic Liver Diseases

Kelly McDaniel, Heather Francis, Gianfranco Alpini, and Fanyin Meng

Baylor Scott & White Healthcare, Texas A&M HSC College of Medicine, USA

Abstract—The concern over the risk of environmental exposure to brominated phenols has been increased and has led the researchers to focus their attention on the study of 2-bromophenol treatment. The study on 2-bromophenol (2-BP) removal using wet oxidation in-situ liquid ferrate(VI) has been conducted. The effects of molar ratio and temperature on the 2-bromophenol removal were investigated. In the various of molar ratio, increasing the molar ratio ([ferrate(VI)]/[2-BP]) enhanced the reaction rate of 2-BP removal. However, the reaction rate decreased when the molar ratio was more than 42.7. The optimal temperature has been observed at 25°C. The activation energy of 2-bromophenol removal was 17.815 KJ/mol. The 2-bromophenol degradation occurred through an oxidative pathway which involves the formation of phenoxy radical and production of isobutyraldehyde as a non-aromatic degradation product.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:00

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 3: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry”

Session Chair: Prof. Yuegang Zuo

C0003 Presentation 6 (16:30~16:45)

Cloning and Expression of Recombinant Human insulin gene in Pichia Pastoris

Rafid Abdulwahid Abdulkareem and Meijin Guo

Baghdad University, Iraq

Abstract—The use of modern recombinant DNA technology permits the synthesis and purification of human proteins in heterologous cell systems which are potentially useful for many medical applications. Many proteins such as human insulin cannot be obtained from their natural sources in suitable quantities because of their low abundance or difficulty of purification by conventional methods from human tissue samples, organs or cell lines (Bruce et al., 2014). Recombinant DNA technology has enabled the production of large quantities of protein drugs as cost-efficient sources; these proteins perform the same function as naturally occurring proteins in body (Amit and Nimisha, 2015).

Proteins started being used as pharmaceuticals in the 1920s with insulin extracted from pig pancreas. In the early 1980s, human insulin was prepared in recombinant bacteria and this protein which proved of better quality than the conventional insulin, recombinant human insulin is almost exact to natural human insulin, and has almost completely replaced animal insulin because animal insulin is slower rate of absorption into the bloodstream (Donald, 2011). Its cause an Immunological complications, allergy has been particularly common, with local symptoms still occurring in ~5% of all patient, it is less effective, and it is expensive to produce (Lutz et al., 2009).

The human insulin gene( INS )is located on the short arm of chromosome (11p15.5) which appears to the homologous to chromosomes 1 and 7 in mice and rats respectively( Steiner.. et al 1980). This gene contains three expressed sequences( exons )separated by two intervening sequences( introns or IVS )( David et al,1981) This gene encodes a 1430-nucleotide insulin messenger RNA precursor that contains two intervening sequences of 179 and 786 nucleotides that are excised from the precursor to generate the insulin messenger RNA molecule. The insulin messenger RNA directs the synthesis of the insulin precursor protein, pre-proinsulin. This manuscript is concerned with the chromosome localization of the human insulin gene. The three exons code for the signal peptide, the B-chain, C-peptide, and the A-chain of the insulin molecule.
Human insulin is a naturally occurring polypeptide hormone with a molecular weight of about 5,800 KD, is secreted by the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans from the pancreas in response to increased levels of glucose in the blood, as well as to the parasympathetic nervous system and other stimuli (Zhuo et al., 2014). Mature insulin consists of 51 amino acid residues organized in two polypeptide chains A and B chains interconnected via two disulfide bridges. Chain A consists of 21 residues with an extra disulphide bond between A6 and A11, B chain consists of 30 amino acids (Kamionka, 2011). Insulin structure is highly conserved among vertebrates which are evidenced by its high degree of homology. Porcine insulin has a single amino acid variation from the human variety (alanine substituting threonine in position B30), while bovine insulin has three amino acid variations (alanine instead of threonine in positions A8 and B30 and valine instead of leucine in position A10 (Skrha, 2006).
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:00

Venue: Tulip Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 3: 7 presentations-Topic: “Chemistry”

Session Chair: Prof. Yuegang Zuo

C3002 Presentation 7 (16:45~17:00)

Biocompatibility of Polyamide 6/ PCL Blends Textile Scaffold in EA.hy926 Human Endothelial Cells

Abdalla Abdal-hay

South Valley University, Egypt

Abstract—Enhancing the cytocompatibility profiles including cell attachment, growth and viability of designed synthetic scaffolds has pivotal role in the tissue engineering applications. Polymer blending is one of the most effective methods for providing new desirable biomaterials for tissue scaffold. For the first time, a novel highly porous blends fibrous scaffold of polyamide 6/ poly(ɛ-caprolactone) (PA6/PCL), by varying PA6 and PCL concentration ratios, was fabricated to create hybrid fibrous tissue scaffold by exploiting devised air jet spinning (AJS) platform and their cell interactions with EA.hy926 human endothelial cells were studied. The results demonstrated that the unique nanoscale morphological properties and tune porosity of the blends scaffold were controlled. It was found that these properties were mainly depending on the PA6/PCL blending viscosity value. The influence of the scaffolds extraction fluids and the scaffold direct contact of both of the metabolic viability and the DNA integrity of EA.hy926 human endothelial cells as well as the cell/scaffold interaction analysis by Scanning Electron Microscope, after different co-culturing intervals, demonstrated that PA6/PCL blend scaffolds showed different behavior. Blends of PA6/PCL 90:10 was the excellent endothelial cell carrier, which provided a good cell morphology, DNA integrity and viability, induced DNA synthesis/replication, and enhanced cell proliferation, attachment, and invasion. These preliminary results indicate that blends of PA6/PCL polymers is a promising substitute for the generation of synthetic tissue scaffold that could soon find clinical applications.
Session 4

Tips: The schedule for each presentation is for reference only. In case of missing your presentation, we strongly suggest that you attend the whole session.

Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

ME00003 Presentation 1 (15:15~15:30)

Developing an Online Examination APP System

Ting-Sheng WENG, Meng-Hui HSU, and Der-Ching YANG

National Chiayi University, Taiwan

Abstract—The rapid development and prevalence of mobile communication technology has made mobile devices popular and indispensible tools in daily life. This study used Android Studio as the development environment, and used Java as the programming language to develop an online exam app. The proposed app allows users to test their learning effectiveness in mobile learning, and further improve self-learning ability.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room（The Fourth Floor）

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

ME00004 Presentation 2 (15:30~15:45)

Promote Technology Self-efficacy via a SCORM-based E-learning Approach

Xin Bai

York College of the City University of New York, United States

Abstract—The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between undergraduate students’ perceptions of their basic computer literacy skills (self-efficacy) and their attitudes toward the hybrid learning experiences after completing a 15-week SCORM-based hybrid-learning course. Two hundred and forty-six students from a historically black senior college participated in the study. Students completed an anonymous self-assessment survey at the end of the semester. The results show that students with higher self-efficacy beliefs are more likely to report positive learning experiences, including learning pace control, time management, and content understanding. However, students with lower self-efficacy beliefs are more likely to respond that the topics are difficult to follow and time online is hard to control, and they prefer a face-to-face rather than online session. Implications of these findings and the strengths and limitations of such an e-learning framework are discussed to inform future research on identifying effective hybrid-learning tools and pedagogies in order to increase self-efficacy for improved motivation and academic performance.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

ME00007 Presentation 3 (15:45~16:00)

Implementation and Evaluation of an e-learning Architecture on Cloud Environments

Chao-Tung Yang, Wei-Ting Yeh and Wen-Chung Shih

Dept. of Computer Science and Information Engineering, Asia University, Taiwan

Abstract—In this work, we proposed an e-learning architecture based on cloud computing technologies. Also, we demonstrate how to construct a complete e-learning cloud containing the essential components for deployment stage and provide an example of the experimental application to further analyze its pros and cons against the conventional method. Furthermore, we propose how to provide the ubiquitous e-learning capability from an e-learning cloud. By utilizing a smart mobile application combined with the Quick Response Code mechanism, we can offer the education provider, students and participant the ability to offer and obtain information or knowledge more quickly and easily in many e-learning application environment including schools, museums and exhibitions. This architecture contains a private cloud on local hardware resources and SaaS services powered by the external large-scale cloud services provider.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

ME00008 Presentation 4 (16:00~16:15)

Modular Integrated Electronic Experiment Testbed for Signal Processing Education

Zhang Yu-xi, Wang Zhe, and Wang Jun

Beihang University, China

Abstract—With the rapid development of informatization, there is an increasing demand for electronic information talents, as well as higher requirement for their comprehensive quality. To meet the needs and combine with the distinctive domain of Beihang University in aeronautics and astronautics, this paper presents a physical wireless communication testbed which is not only a hybrid of communication, radar and navigation majors, but can also intend to be applied as an educational resource in core curriculum of electronic engineering and develops to an all-in-one experimental platform. This testbed advances the educational opportunities available to the audio wireless communication and basic protocols involved in signal transmission by providing a “real-world” platform where students can master signal processing and transmission methods from the perspective of engineering application and establish an integrated system of knowledge. It cascades almost all undergraduate courses and performs like a fundamental, comprehensive and innovative compound platform which can arouse students’ interest, improve their professional practice and cultivate their innovation ability in a better way.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

ME00010 Presentation 5 (16:15~16:30)

Determining Digital Literacy Competencies in Technical Senior High Schools using Fuzzy Delphi Analysis

David W. S. Tai, Ren-Cheng Zhang, Yu-Te Wang and Ray Wang

Hungkuang University, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Abstract—The main purpose of this study was to establish appropriate competency indicators for Digital literacy of technical senior high schools in Taiwan. The paper describes and discusses the final results by using the expert panel and Fuzzy Delphi method, involving 32 experts from academia, school teacher and industrial information related areas. Furthermore, the Fuzzy Delphi technique was conducted and 53 competency indicators were proposed after this process. In the finding of the Fuzzy Delphi analysis, the experts thought that the most important competencies are “Recognize the legal consequences of plagiarism and the need for personal authenticity in their work”, “Respects intellectual property rights”, and “Recognize that using media or technology to defame, libel, or misrepresent another person or group constitutes unacceptable behavior”.

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Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room （The Fourth Floor）

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

ME00015 Presentation 6 (16:30~16:45)

Linking Strategies of Organizations to Multi Agent System Typologies

Atanu Mondal, R. R. K. Sharma, and Niraj Kumar Vishvakarma

IIT Kanpur, U.P., India

Abstract—This paper relates the organizational strategy to Multi Agent System typologies. Multi Agent System is a collection of intelligent agents and have ability to perform more complex tasks which are out of individual capability. We use the typology of Miles and Snow et al (1978) and Porter (1980) for organizational strategies. These are primarily cost leader and differentiation strategies. The organizations following cost leader strategy adopt a Multi Agent System which is more centralized in decision making whereas organizations with differentiator strategy adopt Multi Agent System which is decentralized and have dynamic decision making capability, loose coupling and service reusability.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

ME00018 Presentation 7 (16:45~17:00)

Using Fuzzy Delphi Method to Construct Digital Literacy Competences for Junior High School Students

Fuh-Gwo Chen, Jr-Shian Chen, Jen-Ya Wang, and David Wen-Shung Tai

Dept. of Computer Science and Information Management, Hungkuang University, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Abstract—The work presented in this paper is to construct digital literacy competences for junior high school students in Taiwan using Fuzzy Delphi Method. It identified six dimensions, twenty-one sub-dimensions, and eighty-one competences out for building the learning materials and planning further experimental teaching.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room（The Fourth Floor）

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

FS0002 Presentation 8 (17:00~17:15)

The Discouraged Worker and Suicide in United States

Liu De-Chih

Department of Economics, National Taipei University, Taiwan

Abstract—This paper empirically analyses whether worker discouragement is linked to suicide in the United States. This paper argues that discouraged workers might translate their frustration into alcohol or drug consumption rather than committing suicide directly. Based on the linear Granger causality test this study finds that changes in discouraged female workers (as well as general female unemployment) help to predict changes in female suicide patterns. A 1% increase in the growth in the male discouraged worker population will lead to a 2.4% increase in the growth of male alcohol-induced deaths. These findings suggest the importance of providing treatment for the melancholy jobless to reduce the risk for excessive alcohol consumption and suicidal behavior.
Afternoon, July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 15:15~17:30

Venue: Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

Session 4: 9 presentations-Topic: “Education & Management”

Session Chair: Prof. Shun Wing NG

UI0003 Presentation 9 (17:15~17:30)

Interactive Particle Models in Supply Chain Management

Alexandra L. Wang, Jin Wang, and Zhaotong Lian

Department of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698, USA
Faculty of Business Administration, University of Macau, Taipa, Macau, China

Abstract—We study on stochastic models of emergent enterprise systems. Our focus is on developing and investigating efficient analytical and numerical methodologies to evaluate the overall performance of emergent enterprise systems. As a multi-stage supply chains, an emergent enterprise system can be modeled as an interacting particle system. Under some reasonable assumptions, the overall performance can be estimated through a homogeneous Markov chain. The stationary distribution of the Markov chain can be derived analytically, as well as the overall system performance can be predicted efficiently and accurately.
Poster Session

Tips: The poster session will last from 9:00 to 17:30. Please provide your home-made poster to the conference specialist in advance before the conference beginning.

July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 9:00~17:30

Venue: Tulip Room & Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

ME00019

The Meaning of Multicultural Education in the Framework of 21st Century Skills and South Korea

Younsun Lee and Xiao Aidi

Department of Early Childhood Education, Pusan National University, Korea

Abstract—As society has grown in complexity, there are obvious needs for education to meet society’s demands. Since the early 1990s, the 21st century skills or competencies have been a topic of interest in the global educational field. There has been a lively international dialogue about new model by leading educational experts, economists, representatives of business people, and parents. Advocates of 21st century skills argue that both knowledge and skills are interdependent, and both must be taught to future citizens through schooling (Brandt, 2010). There have been criticisms that, despite the efforts from educational reforms, the national curriculum has not been changed fast enough to prepare students for the global society. Reflecting the global tendency to integrate 21st century skills into the curriculum, South Korea is not exceptional. However, there are the criticisms of the adoption/application or integration of 21st century skills to education. First, Zacobs (2010) criticized that the generic term for 21st century skills comes from the Partnership for 21st Century Skills (see www.21stcenturyskills.org) and was endorsed by a wide-ranging group of business, national organizations and department of education. The Partnership for 21st Century Skills provides direction of new curriculum by focusing on how to apply these skills to real-world practice. The skills are creativity and innovation, critical thinking and problem solving, communication and collaboration. At the same time, multicultural competencies are promoted through the 21st century skills. Since the late 1990s, demographic diversity has increased in South Korea because of marriage-immigrants and migrant-workers, and discourses of multicultural education have
The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has presented multicultural educational policies as a major task since the late 2000s. However, discourses have focused on having children with diverse linguistic backgrounds adapt to Korean language and customs.

Then, how do documents for 21st century skills conceptualize the multicultural education? In what way, the value of multicultural component is promoted? These are the main questions of this study. To investigate the concept of multicultural competencies in the descriptions of 21st century skills and Korean multicultural educational policy documents, we adopted the literature review.
July 8, 2016 (Friday)

Time: 8:50~17:30

Venue: Tulip Room & Peony Room (The Fourth Floor)

R0004

Terminal Velocity of Heavy Crude Oil in Aqueous Solution: Effects of pH and Salinity

Mohamed Azil Zain Zameek, Lim Mee Wei and Lau Ee Von

Monash University Malaysia; Monash University Sunway Campus, Malaysia

Abstract—The terminal velocity and the flow behavior of heavy crude oil droplet motion within different aqueous solutions were studied in terms of pH level and aqueous salt concentration. Results showed that the density difference between the oil droplet and the external phase has a significant effect over viscosities and the interfacial tension of each phase. On the other hand, the terminal velocity of oil droplets expresses a negative deviation compared to the theoretical values due to impurities in the aqueous solutions. The present study was conducted for diameters ranging from 5.18 mm to 11.88 mm which resulted in Reynolds number ranging from 590.19 to 1678.18. The transitional phase of deformation for crude oil in pH solutions and salt solutions have been presented as 11-13 mm and 6-8 mm respectively.

Dinner

| 17:40 | Hotel Restaurant (The 2nd Floor) |
One Day Tour
July 9, 2016 (Saturday) 9:00-17:00
(Tip: We will depart on time, please arrive at the Lobby before 9 a.m.)

1. Visit Shanghai Oriental Pearl Tower

The Oriental Pearl Tower is located in Pudong Park in Lujiazui, Shanghai. The tower, surrounded by the Yangpu Bridge in the northeast and the Nanpu Bridge in the southwest, creates a picture of ‘twin dragons playing with pearls’. The entire scene is a photographic jewel that excites the imagination and attracts thousands of visitors year-round.

Visitors travel up and down the tower in double-decker elevators that can hold up to fifty people at the rate of eight meters per second. Once you reach your destination, you will be amazed at the variety of activities available as the various spheres and columns actually house places of interest, commerce, and recreation. The inner tower is a recreational palace, while the Shanghai Municipal History Museum is located in the tower's pedestal. The large lower sphere has a futuristic space city and a fabulous sightseeing hall. From here, on a clear day a visitor can see all the way to the Yangtze River. The base of the tower is home to a science fantasy city. The five smaller spheres are a hotel that contains twenty-five elegant rooms and lounges. The pearl at the very top of the tower contains shops, restaurants, (including a rotating restaurant) and a sightseeing floor. The view of Shanghai from this height fills you with wonder at the beauty that surrounds you. When viewed from the Bund at night, the tower's three-dimensional lighting makes it a delight of brilliant color.

2. Visit Shanghai Municipal History Museum

Located below the Oriental Pearl Tower at Pudong new district, Shanghai Municipal History Museum is a museum dedicated to the history of the city of Shanghai. The museum's exhibition focuses on the approximately 100 years in the history of Shanghai from the opening of the port in 1843 to the communist take-over in 1949.

Established in 1983 as the "Shanghai History & Cultural Relics Showroom", it first opened to the public on May 27th, 1984 on the premises of the Shanghai Agriculture Exhibition. In 1991, the Shanghai History Museum was moved to No1286 of Hong Qiao Road as the temporary site, which established the new and basic display: Modern Development History Display of Shanghai, displaying more than 1500 pieces of cultural relics, and the exhibition hall was expanded to 1,400 square meters.

In May 2001, the exhibition was moved again, this time into the basement of the Oriental Pearl Tower in Pudong new district. The current permanent exhibition of the museum is divided into five section
titled: “Trace back to Huating”, “Style and Features in the Town”, “Sketch of the Port-opening”, “Foreign Settlement”, “Old footsteps in Shanghai”. It entirely reflected the historical evolvement of the politics, economy, culture, society and people’s life in modern Shanghai. There are more than 30,000 cultural relics collected in Shanghai History Museum, including Shanghai ancient cultural relics and more than 18,000 pieces of Shanghai modern cultural relics. Notable items in the collection include: Gu Embroidery of flowers, insects, and fish by the Ming-Dynasty “needle saint” Han Ximeng; a scroll by Hou Tongceng; the Golden Classics collected by the Qi Bao Temple. In a 4,000-square-metre exhibition hall, the 1,000 artifacts and exhibits are elaborately arranged to revive the old Shanghai. Besides, you can experience the old atmosphere with the help of the actors’ songs and verbal and body languages in the “performing zone”, which shows the different histories from the late Qing Dynasty to the 1940s.

3. Huangpu River Cruise and Lunch

Huangpu River, 97km long, rising in the lake district of Shanghai Municipality, East China, and flowing northeast past Shanghai into the Chang estuary at Wusong. The Huangpu River can also be called the Chun Shen River or the Huang Xie River.

It is also a major water source for Shanghai. As the city has grown it has suffered from water shortages and polluted drinking water, in 1996 a project to divert water from the Chang River (Yangtze) to the Huangpu was completed. The cruise boat meanders eastward along the golden waterway to the intriguing “three-layer waters” at the Wusong Mouth, confluence of the three and half hours over a distance of 60 kilometers with beautiful view emerging one after another.

Its famous riverside avenue, with its park-like green areas and tall buildings, is Shanghai’s landmark. Here, the visitor stands in front of magnificent building in the art nouveau style that once housed the clubs, banks, companies and hotels of the foreign rulers.

4. Tour to Town God’s Temple

Town God’s Temple is a main Taoism Temple in the city that enjoys a high reputation both at home and abroad by its long history and magnificent architecture. The Chinese name of the temple Chenghuang in Taoist means the guardian of the city. Originally built during Yongle Period (1403-1424) of Ming Dynasty (1638-1644), the foundation of the temple extended constantly over time, and in its heyday during Daoguang Period (1821- 1850) of Qing Dynasty (1638- 1911), the total area reached 8.2 acres. Today's Town's God Temple serves for Zhengyi sect of Taoism, occupying an area over 2000 square meters and including nine halls namely Grand Hall (Huoguang Hall), Yuanchen Hall (Jiazi Hall), the God of Wealth Hall, Zihang hall, Chenghuang Hall, Niangniang Hall (Goddess Hall), Fumu Hall (Parents Hall), Guansheng Hall and Wenchang Hall.
The Grand Hall was damaged by fire in 1924, and rebuilt in 1926 to be an armored concrete structure in the style of the ancients. It is a high-rise residence building with a height of 48 feet and a depth of 63.4 feet. In the front entrance, there are 3 gates and 4 gateposts. The Eight Immortals of the Taoism legends are engraved in the decorated archway. Inside the temple, there are large-scale colored rafters, green tiles, red eaves and painting houses.

5. **The Bund**

The Bund, also called Zhongshan Dong Yi Lu (East Zhongshan 1st Road), is a famous waterfront and regarded as the symbol of Shanghai for hundreds of years. It is on the west bank of Huangpu River from the Waibaidu Bridge to Nanpu Bridge and winds 1500 meters (0.93 mile) in length. The most famous and attractive sight which is at the west side of the Bund are the 26 various buildings of different architectural styles including Gothic, Baroque, Romanesque, Classicism and the Renaissance. The 1,700-meters (1,859 yards) long flood-control wall, known as 'the lovers' wall', located on the side of Huangpu River from Huangpu Park to Xinkai River and once was the most romantic corner in Shanghai in the last century. After renovation, the monotone concrete buildings that lovers leaned against in the past have been improved into hollowed-out railings full of romantic atmosphere. Standing by the railings, visitors can have a 'snap-shot' view of the scenery of Pudong Area and Huangpu River.

6. **Nanjing Road Walkway (we will leave at 5:00 pm for hotel)**

Nanjing Road is the main shopping street of Shanghai, China, and is one of the world's busiest shopping streets. The street is named after the city of Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu province neighbouring Shanghai. Today's Nanjing Road comprises two sections, Nanjing Road East and Nanjing Road West. In some contexts, "Nanjing Road" refers only to what was pre-1945 Nanjing Road, today's Nanjing Road East, which is largely pedestrianised. Before the adoption of the pinyin romanisation in the 1950s, its name was rendered as Nanking Road in English. The history of Nanjing Road can be traced back to the year 1845. At that time it was called “Park Lane”, which stretched from the Bund to He’nan Road. In 1854, it was extended to Zhejiang Road, and eight years later, once more extended to Xizang Road. In 1862, it was named formally “Nanking Road” by the Municipal Council, which administered the International Settlement. In Chinese it was usually referred to as the Main Road. Around 1930 it was a bustling street with at least one reported casino (probably at nr. 181). In 1943 the International Settlement was annulled, and after World War Two the government changed its name from Nanking Road to "East Nanjing Road", meanwhile they also renamed the former Bubbling Well Road "West Nanjing Road", and the general name of the two roads became "Nanjing Road", comprising five kilometres total length.
Conference Venue

Golden River-View Hotel

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

Address: 308 Hanzhong Road Zhabei, Shanghai, China

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.

Sales Manager: Shen xiaohong

Tel : 021-63537070 | Fax : 021-63537700

Mail box: rv@goldenriverviewhotel.com
# APCBEES/IEDRC Forthcoming Conferences

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

http://www.iedrc.org/list-32-1.html

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Where did you get the conference information?

Would you please specify the main reason for attending this conference?

Did the conference fulfill your reason for attending?
Yes– Absolutely □ Yes- But not to my full extent □ No □
(If “No”, please tell us the main reason)
Would you please list the top 3 to 5 universities in your city?

Other Field of Interest

Any Other Suggestions/Comments

Thank you for taking time to participate in this conference evaluation. Your comments will enable us to execute future conferences better and tailor them to your needs!