2015 APCBEEs MILAN CONFERENCES ABSTRACT

2015 7th International Conference on Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (ICBEE 2015)
2015 8th International Conference on Environmental and Computer Science (ICECS 2015)
2015 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Environment Management (ICBEM 2015)
2015 2nd Journal Conference on Clean Energy Technologies (JCCET 2015 2nd)

Milan, Italy

September 14-15, 2015

Novotel Milano Nord Ca' Granda

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APCBEES Forthcoming Conferences

Note
2015 APCBEES MILAN Conferences

Introduction

Welcome to CBEES 2015 conferences in MILAN. The objective of the MILAN 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 Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering, Biotechnology and Environmental Management, Environmental and Computer Science, and Clean Energy Technologies.

2015 7th International Conference on Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (ICBEE 2015)

- Paper publishing and index: ICBEE 2015 will be published in the Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Ei Geobase (Elsevier), Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, CNKI, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- Conference website and email: http://www.icbee.org; icbee@cbees.org.

2015 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Environmental Management (ICBEM 2015)

- Paper publishing and index: ICBEM 2015 papers will be published in the following journals:
  - Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264), and be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by CAS, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref, ProQuest, CABI.
  - Journal of Life Sciences and Technologies (JOLST, ISSN: 2301-3672) as one volume, and will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar and Electronic Journals Digital Library.
International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH, ISSN: 2382-6177),
and be included in DOAJ, Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital
Library, Crossref, ProQuest

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

2015 8th International Conference on Environmental and Computer Science (ICECS 2015)

Paper publishing and index: ICECS 2015 will be published in the Journal of 
Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264),
and be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed
by CAS, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Crossref, ProQuest, CABI.

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

2015 2nd Journal Conference on Clean Energy Technologies (JCCET 2015 2nd)

Paper publishing and index: all papers will be published in the International 
Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET ISSN: 1793-821X available
at: http://www.jocet.org/list-6-1.html), and distributed at the conference.
The journal will be indexed by Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS), EI 
(INSPEC, IET), DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref,
and Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory.

Conference website and email: http://www.jocet.org/jccet/2nd/index.htm; jccet02@iacsitp.com.
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 12 Minutes of Presentation and 3 Minutes of Question and Answer
Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation and 10 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 15, 2015.

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

Keynote Speaker I

Prof. James T. Anderson
West Virginia University, USA

Dr. Jim Anderson is a professor of wildlife ecology and management, Davis-Michael Professor of Forestry and Natural Resources, Program Coordinator for the Wildlife and Fisheries Resources Program, and the Director of the Environmental Research Center at West Virginia University. He earned a B.S. in wildlife from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, an M.S. in range and wildlife management through the Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute at Texas A&M University-Kingsville, and a Ph.D. in wildlife science from Texas Tech University. Jim has published over 120 scientific research articles on wetland ecology and management, wildlife-habitat relationships, and restoration ecology.

Keynote Speech Topic: "Wetland Ecosystem Services"

Abstract: Wetlands around the world have been drained and filled due to various historic and contemporary development practices, which has resulted in more than half of the original wetland area being lost. Other wetlands have been degraded to various degrees, resulting in changes in ecosystem services due to a variety of land-use changes. However, as we have become more enlightened regarding the ecosystem services and values that wetlands provide, humans’ opinions regarding wetland conservation have changed. This has resulted in government agencies and private companies expending considerable scientific expertise as well as financial costs to restore or create wetlands and replace the lost wetland function and the various categories of ecosystem services (regulating, cultural, supporting, and provisioning) that wetlands naturally provide. Motivation varies for wetland creation and restoration, but is often driven by legal requirements, sustainable or green philosophies, or the desire to achieve certain defined goals such as wildlife habitat enhancement or provisioning of clean water. The ability of created or restored wetlands to provide the same level and amount of function as natural wetlands is equivocal and the subject of numerous research projects. Our ability to replace lost wetland ecosystem function has increased over time as our ability to create wetlands has improved. Conservation of existing wetlands is preferred over wetland creation; however, wetland restoration and creation are both viable means of increasing wetland ecosystem services.
Keynote Speaker II

Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides
Bioorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemical Engineering, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides is Professor of Bioorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemical Engineering, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, acting chair of the Department and director of organic chemistry laboratory; Member of several scientific societies and organisations. Received her PhD from university of Patras, Greece, with postdoctoral studies at Yale Medical School, USA; Supervisor of numerous PhD theses, coordinated several R&D programs, published over 100 research articles in peer-reviewed journals and over 150 other publications as, proceedings, review articles, books etc. Current research interests include Biotechnological production of carotenes and biopolymers. Isolation of biological active compounds from plant extracts, separation and identification. Valorization of agro food wastes for high added value products. Synthesis of oligopeptides, chemical characterization and biological evaluation. Bioremediation, removal of toxic metals from wastewaters or/and biodegradation of chlorinated aromatic compounds using microbial species.

Keynote Speech Topic: "Novel strategies for agro food wastes valorization and minimization- Added value products"

Abstract: Environmental problems arising from agro food wastes can be overcome by incorporating new alternative techniques, more beneficial and advantageous for industry and environment versus management. Valorization of agro food wastes (from wine industries, fresh vegetables and fruits) for recovery or biotechnological production of added value products and minimization of their vast volumes will be presented. Products with high financial impact to food and pharmaceutical industries are proposed as a result of an integrated study for wastes valorization.
# Brief Schedule for Conferences

## September 14, 2015 (Monday)  10:00–17:00
Arrival Registration  
**Venue:** Lobby

## September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)  8:40–18:30
Arrival Registration, Keynote Speech, and Conference Presentations  
**Venue:** Conference room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:40–8:50</td>
<td>Opening Remark</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:50–9:40</td>
<td>Keynote Speech I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40–10:30</td>
<td>Keynote Speech II</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30–10:50</td>
<td>Coffee Break &amp; Photo Taking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Session 1:** 10:50–12:30  
8 presentations (1 poster)—“Environment” Topic  
(ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015)

**Lunch:** 12:30–13:30  
**Venue:** Hotel Restaurant

**Session 2:** 13:30–15:30  
8 presentations—“Environment & Energy” Topic  
(ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015&JCCET 2015 2nd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:30–15:50</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Session 3:** 15:50–18:30  
10 presentations—“Chemistry & Biology” Topic  
(ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015)

**Dinner:** 19:00  
**Venue:** Hotel Restaurant

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

September 14, 2015 (Monday)

Venue: Hotel Lobby

| 10:00-17:00 | 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 15, 2015.

Let’s move to a new day!
### Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

**Venue:** Conference room (Ground Floor)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:40-8:50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:50-9:40</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Speech I</strong>&lt;br&gt;Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides&lt;br&gt;Bioorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemical Engineering, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece&lt;br&gt;Topic: “Novel strategies for agro food wastes valorization and minimization- Added value products”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Speech II</strong>&lt;br&gt;Prof. James T. Anderson&lt;br&gt;West Virginia University, USA&lt;br&gt;Topic: “Wetland Ecosystem Services”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break &amp; Photo Taking</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–1 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

N0014  Presentation 1

Adsorptive Removal of Chromium (III) from aqueous solution using Cation-Exchange Resin: Development of an Empirical Model

N.S. Yousef, Riham Hazzaa, Rania Farouq

Petrochemical Department, Faculty of Engineering, Pharos University, Egypt

Abstract—The capacity of a strong cation-exchange resin for removal of chromium (III) ions from aqueous solutions was investigated under different conditions such as contact time, initial chromium ion concentration, pH of solution, and resin weight. Beyond Quadratic Interpolation with three independent variables was applied to develop an empirical model. The three independent variables chosen were initial chromium concentration (mg/L), adsorbent weight (g), and shaking time (X, Y, Z). Coefficients of empirical model were calculated using the Matlab software which were then used to evaluate the predicted percentage removal (Y₁) and predicted adsorption capacity (Y₂) of chromium (III) ions. The predicted values from the model fitted well with the experimental data for both the percentage removal and adsorption capacity of Cr (III) ions. High values of Regression coefficient R² were found to be 0.9912 and 0.9666 for percentage removal and for adsorption capacity of Cr (III) ions respectively.
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–1 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

N0018  Presentation 2

Compressed CO₂ Effect on the Morphology of Polyaniline Nanostructure and its Behavior for Dye Removal

H. Noby, A. H. El-Shazly, M. Elkady and M. Ohshima

Chemical and Petrochemicals Engineering Department, Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology, Egypt

Abstract—In this work investigation for the effect of compressed CO₂ on the morphology of the produced Polyaniline (PANI) was carried out. The conventional oxidative polymerization using ammonium peroxydisulfate as oxidizing agent was used with and without compressed CO₂. The results showed that different morphologies of PANI nanorods and PANI nanoparticles were produced using the conventional polymerization with and without compressed CO₂ respectively. Molecular characterization of the produced materials using FTIR and XRD showed that the two prepared Polyaniline forms using the two different techniques are of the emeraldine salt state. It was indicated that PANI nanoparticles structure has an average diameter of 50nm, while PANI nanorods structure was found to have an average length of 4µm and average diameters of 95nm. The effect of the PANI morphological structure on the Acid blue 25 dye decolorization process was studied. The PANI nanorods recorded higher rate of dye decolorization of 99% within 8min compared with PANI nanoparticles that recorded the same percentage decolorization within 16min.
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–1 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

N0011  Presentation 3

Evaluation of chemical modified sugarcane bagasse for cadmium removal in aqueous environment

Thi Thuy Pham, Minh Trang Hoang, Manh Khai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa Dinh, Phuong Loan Han and Bart Vander Bruggen

Faculty of Environmental Science, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam National University, Vietnam

Abstract—This study evaluated the adsorption capacity of chemically modified sugarcane bagasse with citric acid (CAS), sodium hydroxide (SHS) and peroxide hydroxide (PHS) for cadmium ion adsorption in aqueous environment. The sugarcane bagasse (NS) and activated sugarcane bagasse are characterized using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and IR analysis. The surface area analyzed by SEM indicated that the pores of the adsorbents were relatively high, with well-developed pores. The removal of Cd (II) from aqueous solution using the modified sugarcane bagasse is studied in batch experiments, the influences of time, pH and adsorption isotherms were investigated. The results showed that the adsorption fits well with Langmuir isotherm model and the maximum adsorption capacities were 80.3 mg/g for SHS and 90.9 mg/g for CAS and PHS at optimum pH 6.5 and 60 minutes equilibrium time.
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–1 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

C0006     Presentation 4

The Influence of Soil Fungi on the Sorption of Cesium and Strontium in the Soil Organic Layer

Prapamon Seeprasert, Minoru Yoneda and Yoko Shimada

Kyoto University

Abstract—Large quantities of cesium (Cs) and strontium (Sr) released from the Fukushima accident in 2011 are still present in terrestrial ecosystems. This study addressed the contribution of microbial activity to the sorption of Cs and Sr into organic material, which is necessary for comparing non-sterile systems with sterile systems. The aim was to determine the contribution of microbial activity to the sorption of Cs and Sr in organic material. The complete potential of fungi to cycle Cs and Sr in the organic soil system was assessed in a series of experiments. Organic material was prepared under laboratory conditions from leaf litter to minimize the interference from competition by clay minerals. The results of an experimental system comparing biotic and abiotic systems conclusively demonstrate that soil fungi play an important role in the sorption and retention of Cs and Sr. In all experiments, the retention of both elements was greater in biotic systems than in abiotic systems. Soil and saprotrophic fungi make an important contribution to the sorption of Cs and Sr in organic systems and may partly account for the strong, irreversible binding observed in biotic systems. The single strains of Fusarium sp., Trichoderma sp., and Aspergillus sp. showed increased amounts of Cs and Sr in a fixed form compared with those found in a biotic system. This finding may partly account for the high level of retention of Cs and Sr in upland organic soil, which is not satisfactorily accounted by the physicochemical process alone. It may also partly account for the strong, irreversible binding observed in biotic systems.
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION 1 (ICBEE 2015 & ICBEM 2015 & ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

N0016 Presentation 5

Determination of chemical compounds released from a natural wood by using a micro-chamber and reduction of carbonyl compounds

Yui Senoo, Shigehisa Uchiyama, Asumo Tokoro, Takuya Tomizawa, Akiko T. Saito, Hideki Nakagome

Department of Urban Environment System, Chiba University, Japan

Abstract—The chemical compounds released from surface of natural wood were analyzed by using a micro-chamber. As a result, we found that they consisted of terpenoids such as β-cadinene, α-muurolene, calamenene, α-selinene, β-elemene and copaene as well as carbonyl compounds such as formaldehyde and acetaldehyde. Changes in the release rate of these compounds were observed when the wood was compressed. The release amount of the terpenoids such as β-cadinene, α-muurolene and calamenene increased by a factor of 5 to 7 with 30% compression and 5 - 8 with 50% compression, but rapidly decreased with a factor of 0.8 with 70% compression. The release amount of these three substances reached their maximum with 50% compression. In contrast, the release amounts of α-selinene, β-elemene and copaene reached their maximum with 30% compression. In particular, it was found that α-selinene was released only with compression. As for the carbonyl compounds, release of formaldehyde, acetone and acetaldehyde increased by a factor of 3 - 10 with 30% compression, 1.8 - 10 with 50% compression, and 1 - 5 with 70% compression. The release rate of propanal increased by a factor 40 with 30% and 50% compression and by 14 with 70% compression, which was the greatest change in release rate. We treated the carbonyl compounds with urea and examined their release reduction. As a result, it was conformed that the release of each compound was largely reduced. Formaldehyde was reduced most effectively with a maximum reduction factor of 30. This is likely because low steam-pressure methylolurea was produced as a result of the chemical reaction of urea and formaldehyde. Since urea is natural nearly harmless to humans, it can reduce the pollutants if applied to building materials.
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–1 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

M0004  Presentation 6

Enhanced Monitoring of Environmental Processes

Majdi Mansouri, Marie-France Destain, Hazem Nounou1 and Mohamed Nounou

University of Liege - Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech Faculty Department of Biosystems Engineering, Belgium

Abstract—The process monitoring systems are often utilized in environmental process operations. Many practical applications used for scheduling, planning or operator training are often complex for direct usage in process monitoring. In this paper, it is proposed to use the generalized likelihood ratio (GLR) based principal components analysis (PCA) for process monitoring and fault detection of environmental processes. The objective is to combine the GLR test with PCA model in order to improve the fault detection performance. GLR-based PCA is a multivariate statistical technique used in multivariate statistical process monitoring and fault detection. PCA reduces the dimensionality of the original data by projecting it onto a space with significantly fewer dimensions. It obtains the principal events of variability in a process. If some of these events change, it can be due to a fault in the process. The data are collected from the crop model in order to calculate the PCA model and the thresholds; Hotelling statistic, $T^2$, $Q$ statistic and GLR test statistic are used in order to detect the faults. It is demonstrated that the performance of faults detection can be improved by combining GLR test and PCA.
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–1 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

N0029  Presentation 7

Bioaccumulation of Arsenic in Blue Swimmer Crab

Shahrzad Khoramnejadian and Forouzan Fatemi

Department of the Environment, Damavand Branch, Islamic Azad University, Iran

Abstract—Accumulation of toxic metals in marine organisms can significantly affect the public health and economic performance. The present study was conducted to evaluate the concentration of arsenic in blue swimmer crab, *Portunus pelagicus*, collected from the Persian Gulf waters in Asalouyeh, Iran as a bio-indicator of metal pollution. Sampling was carried out over the winter months in 2014. Arsenic analysis was performed using an atomic spectrophotometer. The results showed that the mean concentration (mg/kg dry weight) of arsenic in the soft tissue of *Portunus pelagicus* in January, February and March were 0.08, 0.21 and 0.22 mg/kg respectively. Significant variation was found between months ($P<0.05$). The lowest concentration of arsenic was for station 2 (0.13) and the highest was for station 3 (0.23). Arsenic concentrations in the crabs from three stations were lower than the standard limits and thus safe for human consumption.
Morning, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

10:50-12:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–1 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. James T. Anderson

M0009 Presentation 8 (Poster)

A Comparative Study of Recycling of Used Motor Oils Using Acid Treatment with Clay

R. Abu-Elella, M. E. Ossman, R. Farouq, M. Abd-Elfatah

Petrochemical Department, Faculty of Engineering, Pharos University, Egypt

Abstract—This paper investigates the treatment of waste engine oils using acid treatment followed by treatment with clay earth. The performance of four different acids (sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid and formic acid) was evaluated experimentally to study the effect of these treatments on the properties of the treated used oil was studied. Tests include: specific gravity, flash point, kinematic viscosity, FTIR, total acid number and total base number. The results show that the formic acid-clay treatment improve the flash point of the used motor oil and made it comparable with fresh motor oil and the sulphuric acid. Acetic acid and formic acid followed by clay treatment improved the kinematic viscosity of the oil while the treatment with phosphoric acid-clay has no improvement action on the used oil kinematic viscosity and flash point. The FTIR analysis was used to determine the TAN and TBN and the results showed that the treatments of used motor oil with acetic acid-clay and formic acid-clay has higher TBN values than the TBN value of used engine oil.

12:30-13:30 Buffet Lunch

Hotel Restaurant (Ground Floor)
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phạm Thị Thúy

C1002  Presentation 1

Sustainability as an Effective Tool for a place branding An application on El Gouna city, Egypt

Sherine El Sakka

Department of management, School of Business, Future University in Egypt

Abstract—At a time developing countries consider sustainability is a luxury, El Gouna city at Hurghada, Egypt, used sustainability as a tool for branding the place. Branding a place is new approach towards sustainable cities development (SCD); sustainability(S) requires multi-dimensional indicators to show the relationship between economic, social, environmental and cultural aspects. Sustainable development (SD) is to meet the needs of current generations without negative impact on meeting the needs of future generation, branding a place (BP) integrate economic, social, environmental and cultural aspects into the city. In order for a city to be a good brand it must possess defining and distinctive characteristics that can be identified, these include city appearance, people’s experience, people’s belief as well as what the city stands for. The study has found that place branding is a way to promote sustainable initiative; place branding has the potential to shape a leading tool for the concurrence of more sustainable cities in developing countries sustainability and green development will turn main priorities to developing countries.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phạm Thị Thúy

M0018 Presentation 2

Fuel Type Classification in the Mediterranean Basin Context: State of the Art and Future Research

Duka Isida and Ioannilli Maria

University of Rome ‘Tor Vergata’, Italy

Abstract—Knowledge of fuel distribution and its characteristics are essential for fire models and fire management system especially in the Mediterranean Basin where fires are an essential environmental task. Several fuel type classifications have been developed worldwide. Each of them fit the specific vegetation characteristics and the adopted fire model for the specific country. Efforts to develop a unique fuel schema in the Mediterranean Basin shown that is quite complex because of the structural heterogeneity and complexity of the plant community. So a well based methodology to describe and map fuel in Mediterranean is needed. A first application of the methodology will be Italy. It will be based on a pattern approach at regional and local scale, obtained by different data cross. Earth observation data, in particular radar and infrared, will be used to build up index. Further research will be conducted.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phạm Thị Thúy

C0004 Presentation 3

Drying Methods of Unutilized Cedar Logs for Using as a Source of Heating Fuel

Hieu Hoang Van, Koji Baba, Yasumasa Kawabata, Mariko Adachi, Akiko T Saito, Takaaki Wajima and Hideki Nakagome

Chiba University

Abstract—There are many small, artificial cedar forested areas in Japan, although these areas are often destroyed through neglect. The promotion of forest maintenance is desired, and using unutilized woody biomass as heating fuel is one way to do so. In this study, drying methods of cedar (Cryptomeria japonica) logs to be used as heating fuel were examined. Log samples with different patterns of scratches and holes were subjected to a drying test. The experimental results show that logs with scratches or holes dried more rapidly than normal logs. Logs with four scratches dried more rapidly than those with two scratches. Logs with larger holes dried more rapidly than those with small holes, and those with three holes dried more rapidly than those with one hole. The drying time to reach the fiber saturation point was reduced from 5 months to 3 months using this simple method.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phảm Thị Thúy

N0012 Presentation 4

Investigation of Factors Affect Biodiesel Production in Microreactor with T-Mixer

W. Shaaban, A.H. El-Shazly, M.F. Elkady, M. Ohshima

Chemical and Petrochemicals Engineering Department, Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology, Egypt

Abstract—Biodiesel is a promising alternative fuel due to the shortness of fossil fuels. Microreactor was utilized to overcome numerous issues of the traditional methods for biodiesel production. The transesterification of sunflower oil using sodium hydroxide, as a catalyst, in a microreactor as a continuous reactor was investigated. Investigation of some factors which influence biodiesel production in microreactor was done. A comparison between different mixer’s diameters was studied over varied conditions. The effect of some reaction factors (including; molar ratios of methanol to oil, temperature and the residence time) on Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME) transesterification reaction were studied using deferent T-shaped mixers. The maximum percentage of methyl esters for sunflower oil using 3% NaOH was obtained at 60°C. The T-shaped joint with 0.05in internal diameter recorded the highest conversion ratio of 97% within 80 s using 9:1 molar ratio of methanol to oil at the optimum conditions.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phạm Thị Thúy

N0017 Presentation 5

Effect of NiMo Catalysts Preparation on the Deoxygenation of Palm Oil to Green Diesel

Snunkhaem Echaroj, Tanyawat Sahasakmontri and Malee Suntikunaporn

Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Thammasat University, Thailand

Abstract—Deoxygenation of triglyceride content in palm oil was performed in a fixed-bed reactor over commercial and prepared Nickel-Molybdenum catalysts (NiMo) at reaction temperature between the interval of 573 K to 613 K, pressure of 500 psi, palm oil flow rate of 0.02 mL/min and under the presence of H2 flow rate of 200 mL/min. The prepared NiMo catalysts were characterized by N2 sorption, X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy. An increase in calcination temperature used after impregnation of Ni metal was found to reduce the surface area of the catalyst, which caused the production of total desire hydrocarbons (C_{15}–C_{18}) to decrease. SEM and EDX analysis of the catalyst surface showed an improvement of the dispersion of Mo metals after the amount of Ni metals used was increased in relation to Mo metals from 2:8 to 3:7. Better metal dispersion has also been shown to increase the performance of the catalyst regarding the production of total desire hydrocarbons. X-ray diffraction patterns revealed if the calcination temperature is as high as 1023 K, then Nickel metal in any form will not be detected on the surface of the catalyst.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phạm Thị Thúy

CE040  Presentation 6

Design of the Hybrid Regenerative Shock Absorber and Energy Harvesting from Linear Movement

Mustafa Demetgul, Ismail Guney

Marmara University, Turkey

Abstract—Shock absorbers or dampers are used to maintain the contact between the vehicle’s tires and road surface, to absorb the vibrations generated from the road disturbances and recently they are used in energy harvesting. In this study, a hybrid regenerative shock absorber system containing hydraulic and electromagnetic (EM) damper mechanisms was designed to generate electricity. The energy harvesting was applied from the hybrid regenerative shock absorber using excited linear movement. A total of 0.25W for 0.004 m/s, 0.4W for 0.0045 m/s and 0.66W for 0.005 m/s was harvested using 80Ω and 2Ω external resistors for hydraulic part and for EM part, respectively, at 15 mm amplitude in response to the specified excitation. The mean power for 0.005 m/s was calculated as 0.003W for coil and as 0.56W for generator. The harvested energy was measured as low for measured velocities, however, the amount of harvestable energy rate or efficiency has increased with increasing velocity.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phạm Thị Thúy

CE042  Presentation 7

Direct Incorporation of Butyl Stearate as Phase Change Material into Concrete for Energy Saving in Buildings

Kemal Cellat, Beyza Beyhan, Berk Kazanci, Yeliz Konuklu, Halime Paksoy

Cukurova University, Turkey

Abstract—Buildings are one of the largest energy consumers in the developed countries. The building sector represents 40% of the total energy consumption in the world and is responsible for the 30% of the annual greenhouse gas emissions. In recent years, various studies have investigated reducing energy consumption in buildings. One of these studies under development is using phase change materials (PCMs). PCMs are substances that melt and freeze at a nearly constant temperature, and during this phase change process, they release and absorb significant amounts of thermal energy. Using PCMs in buildings not only helps to reduce energy consumption, but also smooth the temperature distribution inside the building.

In this study, using butyl stearate as PCM for energy saving in building applications was investigated. Results showed that butyl stearate has suitable thermal properties to maintain thermal comfort in buildings and is a promising phase change material.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

13:30-15:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)


2nd-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Phạm Thị Thúy

N0038  Presentation 8

Improving performances of a Cement Rotary Kiln: a Model Predictive Control solution

Silvia Maria Zanoli, Crescenzo Pepe and Matteo Rocchi

Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona, Italy

Abstract—In this work an advanced control system design aimed to the improvement of economic benefits and control performances of a cement rotary kiln located in an Italian cement plant is discussed. A Model Predictive Controller, together with other functional blocks designed to manage normal and critical situations, constitutes the core of the proposed strategy. Accurate identification procedures, aimed at obtaining accurate dynamical process models, have been performed. A suited cooperation of system modules and an ad hoc design of each of them allowed the meeting of control specifications, the increase of system reliability and the reduction of the standard deviation of critic process variables. In this way, the system can more safely operate closer to its operative bounds. The implementation of the proposed control system on a real plant has proven its soundness, leading to improvements in terms of energy efficiency, product quality and environmental impact, compared to the previous control system.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

N0009  Presentation 1

The First Step to Standardization of Iranian Buffalo Milk: Physicochemical Characterization

Farnoosh Attar, Mehrnaz Aminifar

Department of Biology, Faculty of Food Industry & Agriculture, Standard Research Institute, Karaj, Iran

Abstract—Nowadays, buffalo’s milk due to have highly nutritional properties, has a special place among consumers and its application for the production of dairy products due to the high technological properties is increasing day by day. In the present study, the physicochemical characteristics of Iranian buffalo’s milk were compared with cow's milk. According to chemical analysis, the amount of fat, protein, and total solid was higher in buffalo milk than cow's milk (respectively, 8.2%, 4.73% and 15.92% compared with 3.5%, 3.25% and 12.5%). Also, the percentage of cholesterol buffalo’s milk was less than in cow's milk. In contrast, no significant difference between the pH, acidity, and specific gravity was observed. The size of buffalo milk fat globules was larger than cow's milk. In addition, the profile of buffalo free fatty acids milk showed the relatively high distribution of long chain saturated fatty acids. The presence of four major bands related to αs casein, β casein, β-lactoglobulin, and α-lactalbumin with quite higher intensity than cow’s milk was also observed. The results obtained will provide a reference investigation to improve the developing of buffalo milk standard.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

N0015  Presentation 2

The Application of Détente Instantanée Contrôlée (DIC) Technology to Minimize the Degradation Rate of Glucose

Harun Sarip, Mohd Azemi Mohd Noor and Karim Allaf

Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract—The most influential method for the production of glucose from biomass materials to-date was via the enzymatic processing system. However, the dilute acid processing system has recently gained popularity. In our present work, the DIC technology was employed to study the rate of glucose degradation into potential glucose degradation components such as 5-hydroxymethyl furfural, levulinic acid, acetic acid and formic acid. A model material of sago pith waste was used in this study during two types of thermal treatments to produce glucose. An extended hydrolysis process was done and monitored for the presence of the said glucose degradation products. The existence of levulinic acid, acetic acid and furfural was monitored as total indicator of glucose degradation chemicals. Result obtained from this study shows that the DIC heat exchange rate constant was 80 times higher than the conventional dilute acid hydrolysis process. In addition, the substrate cooling down to below 100°C was achieved in less than a second. Maintaining the temperature of glucose at below 100°C during the presence of dilute acid was found to contribute to a lesser amount of selected degradation indicators. Maximum glucose yield during single thermal treatment was 85% of the total polysaccharides available during treatment at 0.7 MPa for 5 minutes. Total degradation indicator for the treatment was found to be less than 0.8% of available polysaccharides as compared to about 10% with conventional thermal treatment.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015 & ICBEM 2015 & ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

N0020  Presentation 3

Modeling of fixed-bed reactor for hydrogenation of acetylene in the Olefin unit's

Sajjad Bahrami, Mehdi Seifolahi, Feriya Ghanaat, Samaneh Rahmani

Jam petrochemical company, Iran

Abstract—During this investigation, modeling of fixed-bed reactor for hydrogenation of acetylene was performed on the basis of the pseudo-homogeneous model and adiabatic process. The current mass and energy equations were solved by using a numerical approach. Subsequently, in order to show the advantages of the model, the results were compared with the real values of an industrial reactor. Results show that the temperatures obtained agreed well with the real temperatures of operation. Modeling for both cases of plug and dispersed flows have been presented. Also, the results show that the model predicted less ethylene formation for plug flow in comparison with the dispersed flow. This can be explained by the existence of any phenomena which lead to mixing that occurs in the reverse direction. In addition, plug flow converted more acetylene in comparison with the dispersed flow.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

No034 Presentation 4

Overexpression and Characterization of a ω-Transaminase from Pseudomonas putida KT2440 for Biocatalytic Synthesis of Norephedrine

Kushal Satpute and Santosh B. Noronha

Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India

Abstract—Norephedrine (NE) is an industrially important plant alkaloid produced mainly using chemo-catalytic strategies. Considering the need for cost effective and eco-friendly synthesis routes, enzymatic synthesis of NE using transaminase has recently been reported to be a feasible alternative. In this context, present study involves characterization of the transaminase PP2799 from Pseudomonas putida KT2440 for enzymatic synthesis of NE. Chemical characterization studies including HPLC, LC-MS/MS and chiral HPLC analysis clearly indicated the ability of transaminase PP2799 for stereoselective synthesis of (1R,2S)-NE, one of the widely used enantiomers of NE. Further time course studies for the synthesis of (1R,2S)-NE using cell lysate have shown 90% substrate conversion within 24 hours. Similar studies using the whole cells as catalyst results in lower substrate conversion but have an advantage of fewer steps involved in catalyst preparation. Overall, this study indicates the potential of using transaminase PP2799 for designing (1R,2S)-NE synthesis process following green chemistry principles.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

N0036  Presentation 5

Tuning the Properties of Biopolymers using Polymorphic Cellulose Nanocrystals

Prodyut Dhar, Amit Kumar and Vimal Katiyar

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India

Abstract—Cellulose nanocrystals (CNCs) are naturally derived nanomaterials possessing several favorable properties such as high aspect ratio, strength, stiffness, non-toxicity and biodegradability. Crystalline cellulose exists as different polymorphs having different properties due to dissimilar structural arrangement of chains and hydrogen bonding. In this work, CNCs composed of different cellulose polymorphs have been dispersed in polylactic acid (PLA), a biodegradable polymer. In particular, three different types of CNCs have been employed as filler, namely CNC I (containing cellulose I polymorph), CNC II (containing cellulose II polymorph) and CNC:II→I (CNC II from cellulose I polymorph).

The CNCs composed of different cellulose polymorphs differed significantly in crystallite size and degree of hydrogen bonding. Thermal analysis of the nanocomposites revealed that the use of CNC II resulted in higher thermal stability than the other CNCs. At 1 wt% filler loading, all three PLA/CNC nanocomposites showed significant increase in the Young’s modulus and ultimate tensile strength over neat PLA, with the enhancement being most pronounced for CNC II. All PLA/CNC nanocomposites showed enhancement of water vapor and oxygen barrier properties over neat PLA. This work is expected to aid in the rational selection of CNC polymorph(s) for tuning the thermal, mechanical and barrier properties of PLA.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

M0016   Presentation 6

Modelling and Assessment of Repairs Conducted on Composite Materials

Abel Ezimokhai, Alex Chong and Jason Matthews

University of The West of England, United Kingdom

Abstract—Over the last few decades there has been an increased adoption of composite materials into engineering systems. This mainly to reduce weight, resulting in lowered energy and fuel consumption. At present, unlike its metallic counterparts, composites materials cannot be recycled effectively. Therefore to stop materials unnecessarily being sent to landfill, it is imperative to repair composite components to extend their service lives. This puts greater importance on the process of evaluating if a composite repair has been accomplished successfully. This paper presents the initial stages in the development of a method using guided acoustic emission to assess the repair, and the computational modelling performed to validate the process.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

N0035  Presentation 7

Is Scots pine a successful invader in contemporary bog?

Tarek A. Mukassabi, Peter A. Thomas, Tim Coleshaw and Anthony Polwart

University of Benghazi, Libya

Abstract—Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) invading a floating bog (Wybunbury Moss National Nature Reserve, Cheshire, UK) was studied. Seed germination, establishment and tolerance to waterlogging were investigated. Vegetation type and topography were the most important factors dictating germination and seedling success. Six microhabitats of *Sphagnum, Sphagnum*-Ericaceae, *Sphagnum*-Cyperaceae, Ericaceae, Cyperaceae and bare peat formed 8, 15, 33, 17, 26 and 1%, respectively, of the central bog area. Germination was highest on *Sphagnum*-containing microhabitats. Seedling survival in each microhabitat was 2.1, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9 and 0.5%, respectively. *Pinus sylvestris* seedlings have the capability to germinate and establish on the central bog at Wybunbury if they have a sufficient time of favourably unwaterlogged conditions in the first phases of germination.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

C0007 Presentation 8

Estimating Leaf Area Index of Rubber Tree Plantation using Worldview-2 imagery

Werapong Koedsin and Kanjana Yasen

Prince of Songkla University Phuket campus

Abstract—Leaf Area Index (LAI) is a crucial biophysical characteristic of vegetation is directly related to the yield, energy balance of the land surface, hydrology and climate system, ecosystem productivity models, power exchange with the atmosphere and carbon cycle model. For efficiently, fast and accurate LAI mapping of rubber tree are very importance. Therefore, this study aimed to estimation the LAI of the rubber tree using WorldView-2 imagery. The 8 spectral bands from WorldView-2 satellite image were used as input variables of Stepwise Multiple Linear Regression and Artificial Neural Networks for estimate the LAI of the rubber tree at Paklok sub-district, Thalang district, Phuket Province, Thailand. The results showed that Artificial Neural Networks provide the most accurate (Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) = 0.31) when compared with Stepwise Multiple Linear Regression (RMSE = 0.49). We hope that the methodology presented in this study can be used as a guideline for study in other area and for rubber tree plantation management or predictions the rubber yield in the future.
Selection the Most Suitable Method for DNA Extraction from Muscle of Iran’s Canned Tuna

Marjan Heidarzadeh

Department of Biology, Faculty of Food Industry & Agriculture, Standard Research Institute (SRI), Iran

Abstract—High quality and purity of DNA isolated from canned tuna is essential for species identification. In this study, the efficiency of five different methods for DNA extraction was compared. Method of national standard in Iran, the CTAB precipitation method, Wizard DNA Clean Up system, Nucleo Spin and Genomic Prep were employed. DNA was extracted from two different canned tuna in brine and oil of the same tuna species. Three samples of each type of product were analyzed with the different methods. The quantity and quality of DNA extracted was evaluated using the 260 nm absorbance and ratio A260/A280 by spectrophotometer picodrop. Results showed that the DNA extraction from canned tuna preserved in different liquid media could be optimized by employing a specific DNA extraction method in each case. Best results were obtained with CTAB method for canned tuna in oil and with Wizard method for canned tuna in brine.
Afternoon, September 15, 2015 (Tuesday)

15:50-18:30

Venue: Conference room (Ground Floor)

SESSION–3 (ICBEE 2015&ICBEM 2015&ICECS 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Maria Liakopoulou-Kyriakides

C0002 Presentation 10

Theoretical Studies to Perform a Conservation Management Method in Cultural Landscapes, with Particular Reference to Takhte Soleyman, Tekab, Iran

Nina Almasifar and Aryan Amirkhani

Tarbiat Modares University

Abstract—Cultural Landscape Conservation is an orderly process through restoring and preserving cultural and natural identity of historical sites which raises the perception and knowledge of values. The process of heritage conservation includes analytical study, recording of information, evaluation and the ultimate management.

Historical landscape is a symbol of civilization and cultural identity of the ancestors which gives meaning to the lives of its people. Therefore, any efforts through representing and protecting it, lead to the permanence of ancient culture and traditions.

The purpose of this research is surveying the ancient history and rehabilitation of Takhte Soleyman Cultural Landscape – on the basis of world Heritage conservation service principles – which includes physical contents such as paths, gardens, watermill, and the oral literature, e.g. stories, legends, songs and indigenous beliefs with regard to potential and current limitations. To achieve the aim, providing the required facilities of tourists and researchers and anticipating the future needs could be considered as a step to protect the cultural and natural components.

The research results provide a method to practical process of cultural landscape restoration and rehabilitation with emphasis on historical and natural identity of the sites.

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Buffet Dinner</td>
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Conferences ending, thanks!
Conference Venue

Novotel Milano Nord Ca' Granda

Adress: Viale Suzzani, 13, 20162 Milano
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Modern 4-star international hotel in a central location. Perfect for business or leisure with 172 rooms including family rooms, 550-seat conference center, air conditioning, restaurant, bar, garage, pool and fitness center. Ideally situated for reaching all areas of Milan including the airports (Linate & Malpensa), exhibition center, station, metro line 5 Ca Granda stop 219 yds (200 m) away, historic center and shopping streets. Buffet breakfast served from 6am and Italian cuisine served until midnight.
Renovated Hotel. Ideal for business, vacations and conferences. 400 m2 of exhibition space with natural light. 200-seater restaurant, ideal for banquets. Explore the flavors of our new novotelcafé menu. Outdoor swimming pool in summer season

Contact Person:
Paola Cestari
E-mail: H1140@accor.com
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## Conference Information

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<tr>
<th>Conference</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ICCSE 2015</strong></td>
<td>Nov. 09-10, 2015, Jinju, South Korea</td>
<td>International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ICABT 2015</strong></td>
<td>2015 3rd International Conference on Agriculture and Biotechnology (ICABT 2015)</td>
<td>Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) or International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137)</td>
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<td><strong>ICCEN 2015</strong></td>
<td>Nov. 19-21, 2015, Auckland, New Zealand</td>
<td>International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN:1793-8236)</td>
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<td><strong>ICFSH 2015</strong></td>
<td>2015 2nd International Conference on Food Sciences and Health (ICFSH 2015)</td>
<td>International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE ISSN: 2301-3664) or Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737)</td>
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<td><strong>Dec. 05-06, 2015, Dubai, UAE</strong></td>
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<td>2015 3rd International Conference on Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology (ICMEB 2015)</td>
<td>International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMB, ISSN: 2278-5221) or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)</td>
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<td><strong>Dec. 25-26, 2015, Phuket, Thailand</strong></td>
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<td>International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)</td>
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## Mar. 12-13, 2016, Singapore

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<td><strong>ICBET 2016</strong></td>
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<td>International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)</td>
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<td>2016 6th International Conference on Environment and Industrial Innovation (ICEII 2016)</td>
<td>International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology (IJIMT, ISSN: 2010-0248) or International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)</td>
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<td>International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664) or International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137)</td>
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## Mar. 23-24, 2016, Amsterdam, Netherlands

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<td>International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009) or International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN:1793-8236)</td>
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<td><strong>ICCBS 2016</strong></td>
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