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Volume 80

Edited by
Ms. Li Hairu

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Geological and Civil Engineering (II)

Edited by

Li Hairu

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Selected, peer reviewed papers from the
2015 2nd International Conference on Geological and Civil Engineering
(ICGCE 2015)
January 10-11, 2015, Dubai, UAE

Edited by

Li Hairu

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PREFACE

Dear Distinguished Delegates and Guests,

The Organizing Committee warmly welcomes our distinguished delegates and guests to the 2015 2nd International Conference on Geological and Civil Engineering (ICGCE 2015) held during January 10-11, 2015 in Dubai, UAE.

ICGCE 2015 is sponsored by Asia-Pacific Chemical, Biological & Environmental Engineering Society (APCBEES), and supported by APCBEES Members and scholars from universities all round the world. If you have attended a conference sponsored by APCBEES before, you are aware that the conferences together report the results of research efforts in a broad range of chemical, biological and environmental engineering society. These conferences are aimed at discussing with all of you the wide range of problems encountered in present and future high technologies. ICGCE 2015 is organized to gather members of our international community scientists so that researchers from around the world can present their leading-edge work, expanding our community's knowledge and insight into the significant challenges currently being addressed in that research. The conference Program Committee is itself quite diverse and truly international, with membership from the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

This proceeding records the fully refereed papers presented at the conference. The main conference themes and tracks are Geological and Civil Engineering. The main goal of these events is to provide international scientific forums for exchange of new ideas in a number of fields that interact in-depth through discussions with their peers from around the world. Both inward research; core areas of Geological and Civil Engineering and outward research; multi-disciplinary, inter-disciplinary, and applications will be covered during these events.

The conference has solicited and gathered technical research submissions related to all aspects of major conference themes and tracks. All the submitted papers in the proceeding have been peer reviewed by the reviewers drawn from the scientific committee, external reviewers and editorial board depending on the subject matter of the paper. Reviewing and initial selection were undertaken electronically. After the rigorous peer-review process, the submitted papers were selected on the basis of originality, significance, and clarity for the purpose of the conference. The selected papers and additional late-breaking contributions to be presented as lectures will make an exciting technical program. The conference program is extremely rich, featuring high-impact presentations.

The high quality of the program – guaranteed by the presence of an unparalleled number of internationally recognized top experts – can be assessed when reading the contents of the program. The conference will therefore be a unique event, where attendees will be able to appreciate the latest results in their field of expertise, and to acquire additional

knowledge in other fields. The program has been structured to favor interactions among attendees coming from many diverse horizons, scientifically, geographically, from academia and from industry. Included in this will to favor interactions are social events at prestigious sites.

We would like to thank the program chairs, organization staff, and the members of the program committees for their work. Thanks also go to Editor Ms. Li Hairu, Asia-Pacific Chemical, Biological & Environmental Engineering Society, for her wonderful editorial service to this proceeding.

We are grateful to all those who have contributed to the success of ICGCE 2015. We hope that all participants and other interested readers benefit scientifically from the proceedings and also find it stimulating in the process. Finally, we would like to wish you success in your technical presentations and social networking.

We hope you have a unique, rewarding and enjoyable week at ICGCE 2015 in Dubai, UAE.

With our warmest regards,

The Organizing Committees
January 10-11, 2015
Dubai, UAE

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A Seawall Design with a Revetment and the Wave Reflector to Protect Coast and Maintain the Position of Maron Coast Line Semarang

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Abstract. Coastal areas is a very strategic location and has a high economic value due to the transition between land and water. However, it also causes a lot of problems. Semarang is a city in Indonesia, located on the north coast of Java. This research was conducted in Maron Beach as the location of the research object. Longshore sediment transport the which cause silting, sedimenttaion, abrasion and erosion can change the coastline. Therefore, the main reason being to conduct research on coastal protection. This study is a sea wall design using water depth 40 cm, 30 ° slope of the sea wall, curved reflector Compared with two different wave is 1Hd and 1.5 Hd on it. The result of the selection of materials between wood and concrete, concrete is more stable against big waves used. Test results on a slope of 30 ° curved 10cm (model A) and a slope of 30 ° curved 15cm (model B), that is capable of reducing the model B is evidenced by the large wave reflection coefficient (Kr) is smaller than the model A is 0.199.

Keywords: Wave, Seawall, Curve.

1. Introduction

Maron beach is the location of the research in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. The existence reclamation around the coast, making high tides so the impact on coastal protection facilities and tourist facilities around it.

Coastal abrasion, longshore sediment transport caused the shallowing the river inflow Silandak because material deposition of sediment transport, shoreline changes around Maron beach, jetty indicated the cause to the flow in the river Silandak, and the presence of the wave character of Maron Beach is located on the ocean waves shallow with a wave period of 5-6 seconds Leonardus Loan Rah Utomo and Muflikhudin [1].

Fig. 1. Design a model the laying of on the beach Maron Semarang

Previous research by Yowono Nur, Boby Primatama [2] is very supportive of this the research, which is a model of innovative and economical revetment, slope of a model experiment carried out with the use of wood and multiplexs, curved angles below 40 °and 60 °angle equivalent, on the slope of the given block of wood to obtain the reflection and run-up smallest angle but based on the model used only one kind of placement of block and only one formation of.

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E-mail address: nalarsih@yahoo.com.

Based on that, the need to protect the coast of the optimal form of protective and economical buildings, such as modifying the shape of a sea wall to reflect waves occur, without prejudice to the existence of these waves. Design of coastal protection function properly need to make the construction of the prototype in the form of construction of the corresponding waves (sea wall reflector) as blue sketch placed at the edge of the breakwater there is shown in Fig. 1.

2. Literature Review

Reference visible indicates that this research is to understand and obtain the optimal seawall that has the smallest wave refeleksi. Some of previous the research have sloping seawall be used as a reference. If the protection of the natural beach does not exist, then it can be done in an artificial coastal protection (artificial), to protect the artificial beach can be done through the five ways one of them is the retrofitting of the beach with a seawall or revetment so resistant to wave action, Nur Yowono [3].

The amount of the effectiveness of a seawall is shown the resulting reflection coefficient is small, which the large reflection coefficient (Kr) is the parameter of the reflection wave is defined as the ratio of the reflected wave height (Hr) and high wave comes (Hi) according to the precepts of Dharma, IGB [4].

$$K_r = \frac{H_r}{H_i} = \frac{H_{maks} - H_{\min}}{H_{\max} + H_{\min}} \tag{4}$$

By Triatmodjo B [5], the wave will be reflected on an barrier partially or completely. A building that has sloping sides and is made of rubble mount can absorb wave energy mount more than erect buildings and massive. In building a vertical, smooth, and impermeable wall, the wave will be reflected entirely. Based on the model test, the reflection coefficient for various building types are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Coefficient of reflection

No	Building type	Coefficient of reflection (Kr)
1	Vertical wall with a peak on the water	0,70 – 1,00
2	Vertical wall with the top of the submerged	0,50 – 0,70
3	Piles of stone hypotenuse	0,30 – 0,50
4	Piles of concrete blocks	0,30 – 0,50
5	Vertical buildings with damper	0,05 – 0,20

So that made the research was based on a survey of the literature, found that there are no search results conducted on the use of wave reflection from sloping seawall revetment block and head curved the same as the model of this the research, both the size mapun variables.

3. Experimental Set-Up, Procedure and Test Programme

Seawall design that made the first stage using wood, multiplex and aluminum compared with a mixture of sand stone bricks and cast composite curved to fit the diameter used is 10 cm and 12.5 cm. On the slope field given the size of the block of wood 4,8cm x4,8cmx 4,8cm. Assuming srtuktur stable slope. Probe used is 7, put right in front of the seawall models probes 6 and 7, the next 1m probes 4 and 5, the next 4m, probe 3, the next 6m and 15m probe 2 probe 1.

Experimental research carried in a wave flume Assessment Institute for Dynamics of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Dimensions and characteristics of the wave flume used for this study are and the picture of flume at Fig. 2 :

a. Flume length 50 m
b. Flume width 2 m
c. Flume depth 1.6 m
d. Water depth, *d* 0.4 m
e. Waves used in this study Regular wave
f. Incident wave height *H*i 0.05–0.30 m

g. Wave period (T) 1–3 s

h. Type of seawall Impermeable and block revetment

i. Dimension of the seawall 1.85 m width ×H 2.50 m height seawall

j. Dimension of the strcture seawall 0.10 m ×H 0.05 m ×L0.05 m

k. Type of wave generator Piston type generator

l. Angle between seawall surfacec 30 °

Some of the range of normalized hydrodynamic parameters obtained are:

- Incident wave steepness, Hi / L_0,006-0,11

- Relative water depth, d / L_0, 09-0,45

- Relative wave height, Hi / d 0, 07-0,54

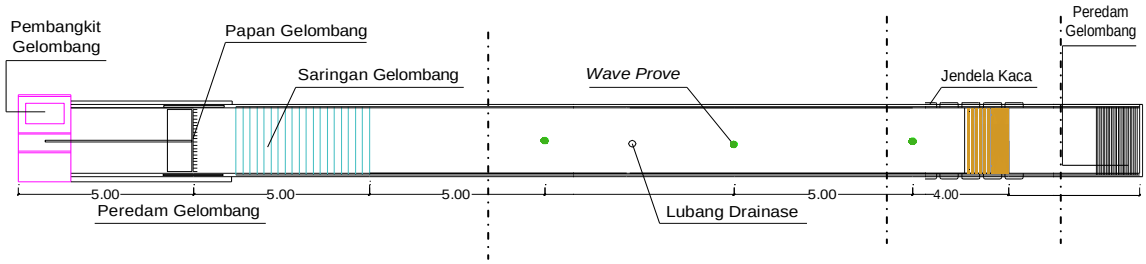


Fig. 2. Layout Wave Sensor Model

A total of 2390 data is taken to carried a regular wave with the same wave height, wave period and slope walls. Seven probes were be used to measure the wave and the reflected wave profiles. Mike uses software to analyze the wave profile to obtain the reflected wave height. Intake number of probes is basically using the theory that the use of probes described by Goda and Suzuki [6], seven probes better of the two probes in improving the resolution of the wave. First, the waves generated without running the sea wall in the flume. History wave measured in this situation be used as an incident wave field.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. Experimental Design Material Selection

Seawall research conducted at an angle of 30 °, and 35 in a wave conditions Maron Beach then used Curves (R) 1 is 10 cm and Curves (R) 2 is 12.5 cm at Fig. 3.

4.1.1. Experiments on smooth condition with wood, large angle of 30 °, curved 10 cm

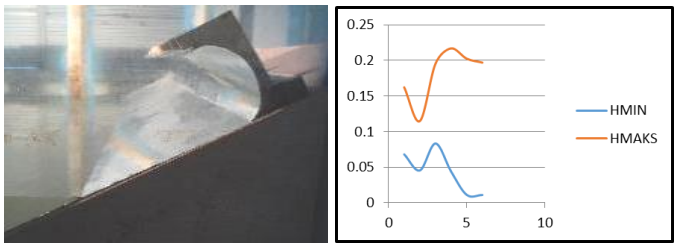


Fig. 3. Experimental 1a models

4.1.2. Experiments on the material conditions of smooth concrete, large angle of 30 °, curved 10 cm

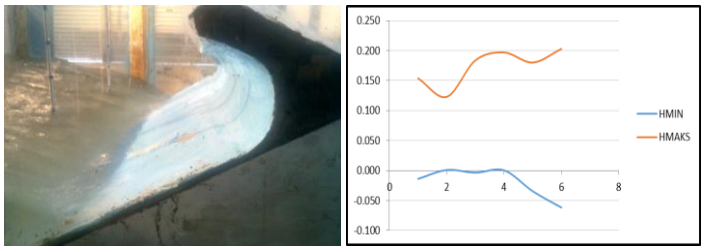


Fig. 4. Experiment 1b models

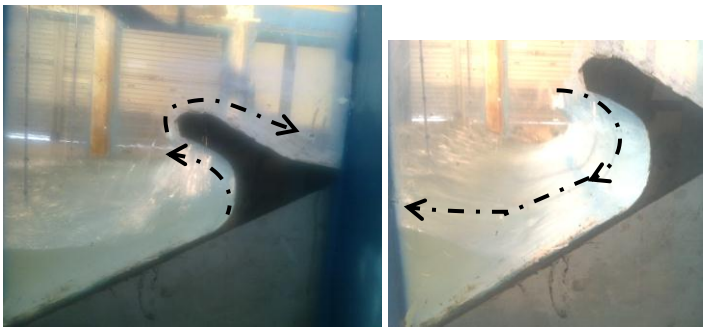
Based on the experimental material selection, shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 that the wave line graph formed between wood and concrete material, which is produced between the minimum and the maximum is more stable in the concrete material experiment, so that in future experiments using concrete materials.

4.2. Eksperimen Design

4.2.1. Model Test A, results at water depth of 40 cm, at an angle of 30, curved 1 Hd = 10 cm as in Table 2.

Table 2: Calculation coefficient of reflection model test A

Model A	Front of Probe		Behind of the Probe		Hi	Hr	Kr
	Hmaks	Hmin	Hmaks	Hmin			
	m	m	m	m	m	m	
experiment 1	0.475	0.057	0.375	0.165	0.5035	0.105	0.395
experiment 2	0.475	0.057	0.375	0.165	0.5035	0.105	0.395
experiment 3	0.475	0.057	0.375	0.165	0.5035	0.105	0.395
experiment 4	0.475	0.057	0.375	0.165	0.5035	0.105	0.395
experiment 5	0.475	0.057	0.375	0.165	0.5035	0.105	0.395
						average of Kr	0.395



(a) Sea waves in stable condition (b) High sea wave conditions

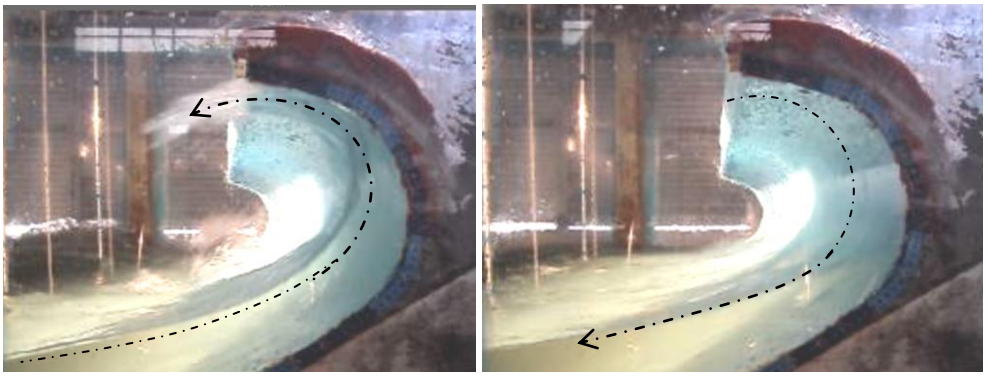
Fig. 5. Model Test Results 30 angle, curved 1 Hd

Experimental results of A model, when the waves come crashing condition of the sea wall at an inclination of 30 °and 10 cm curved reflection occurs and some of the water in a large structure with wave reflection 0.395, shown in the wave line in Fig. 5 (a). Then the image (b) the conditions Maron Beach wave after reflection, water back sliding on the structure that forms the greater pressure in front of the building, so that the structure is said to be able to reduce wave.

4.2.2. Model Test B, results at water depth of 40 cm, at an angle of 30, curved 1.5 Hd = 15 cm as in Table 3.

Table 3: Calculation coefficient of reflection model test B

Model B	Front of Probe		Behind of the Probe		Hi	Hr	Kr
	Hmaks	Hmin	Hmaks	Hmin			
	m	m	m	m	m	m	
experiment 1	0.166	0.00056	0.21525	0.0901	0.16628	0.16572	0.996632
experiment 2	0.167	0.00056	0.21525	0.0901	0.167282	0.1667178	0.996626
experiment 3	0.168	0.00056	0.21525	0.0901	0.168282	0.1677179	0.996647
experiment 4	0.166	0.00056	0.21525	0.0901	0.166282	0.1657178	0.996606
experiment 5	0.167	0.00056	0.21525	0.0901	0.167282	0.16671785	0.996627
						average of Kr	0.199326



(a) Sea waves in stable condition (b) High sea wave conditions

Fig. 6. Model Test Results at 30 angles, curved Hd 1:25

The experiment model B, in Fig. 6 (a) the conditions of pliers wave crashing into the sea wall at an inclination of 30 °and 15 cm curved occur reflection and continued on (b) the condition of the entire water back down the structure with large wave reflection 0.199.

Based on the experimental model of a reflection coefficient of 0.395 and model B produces the reflection coefficient of 0.199, can be concluded that the model B is able to reduce wave. Results of experiments conducted several models when looking at research Triatmodjo B, large coefficient based on the types of buildings ranging from the state of the oblique using a block on top and use a silencer, the large reflection coefficient generated from this study that limit the entry of 0.199 is smaller than research Triatmodjo B.

5. Conclusions

Implementation research to this stage, the conclusion can be made include:

1. Results for the selection of material test model is refined with concrete material material 2 is more stable models of wood.

2. A Model Experiment results reflection coefficient of 0.395 and model B produces the reflection coefficient of 0.199, it can be concluded that the model B is able to reduce wave.

6. Acknowledgements

I am grateful to N. Yowono and Bobby et al, to Utomo and Muflikhudin that has inspired this study, Sila Dhamma as my basic formula. Thank you for your cooperation which the the Assessment Institute for Dynamics of experiments carried, has been to sacrifice completed the study.

7. References

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2015 APCBEES DUBAI CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

2015 International Conference on Environment and Bio-Engineering (ICEBE 2015)
2015 2nd International Conference on Petroleum and Petrochemical Engineering (ICPPE 2015)
2015 2nd International Conference on Geological and Civil Engineering (ICGCE 2015)

Dubai, UAE

January 10-11, 2015

Flora Grand Hotel

Sponsored and Published by

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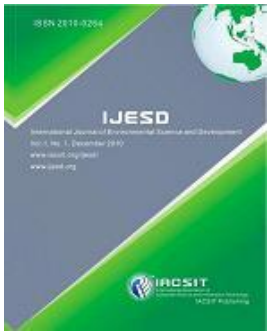
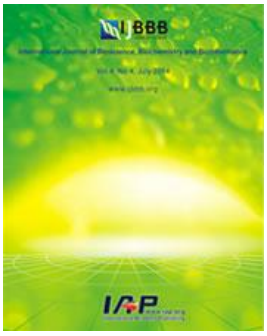
2015 APCBEES Dubai Conferences Introduction

Welcome to CBEES 2015 conferences in Dubai, UAE. The objective of the Dubai, UAE 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 Environment and Bio-Engineering, Petroleum and Petrochemical Engineering, and Geological and Civil Engineering.

2015 International Conference on Environment and Bio-Engineering (ICEBE 2015)





❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICEBE 2015 papers will be published in the Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264), and all registered papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref, ProQuest, CABI and sent to be reviewed by EI Compendex and ISI Proceedings or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638), and all registered papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, WorldCat, Google Scholar,Cross ref, ProQuest.

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

2015 2nd International Conference on Petroleum and Petrochemical Engineering (ICPPE 2015)

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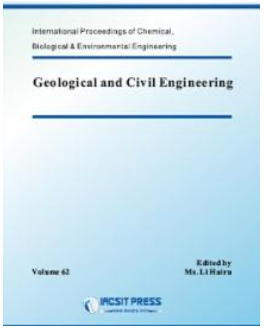

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❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icgce.org/; icgce@cbees.net.

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 January 11, 2015.

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptop Computer (MS Windows Operating System with MS PowerPoint & Adobe Acrobat Reader)

Digital Projectors & 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 10 Minutes of Presentation and 2 Minutes of Q&A

Keynote Speech: 35 Minutes of Presentation and 10 Minutes of Q&A

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.

Presentation Tracking Contents

SESSION–1 (ICEBE&ICPPE 2015) for 9 presentations
Venue: Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)
Session Chair: Dr. Saji Baby
Time: 10:30am-12:20pm

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7	E0006	Tarek M. Abdolkader
7	E0007	Mina Desai
8	E0010	S. P. Singh
8	E0014	Hassan Badkoobehi
8	E3002	Maryam Mohammadi Rouzbahani
9	E3003	O. A. Cuzman
9	A0004	V. A. Zakamskii
9	A0005	Al-Ghadhi M

SESSION–2 (ICGCE 2015) for 12 presentations
Venue: Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)
Session Chair: Prof. Edén Bojórquez
Time: 1:30pm-3:50pm

PAGE	PAPER ID	PRESENTER
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10	G0008	Hendra Pachri
11	G0009	Gautam Kumar
11	G0011	Dr. Mukesh Kumar Verma
11	G0016	Alfredo Reyes-Salazar
12	G0020	Jamal Ali
12	G0021	Suwan Park, Vahideh Sahleh
13	G0025	Gbenga Matthew AYININUOLA
13	G0029	Hisham Elfergani
13	G1002	O. G Bayowa
14	G2002	RETNO TRI NALARSIH
14	G3003	R. Khavari

SESSION–3 (ICPPE 2015) for 8 presentations
Venue: Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)
Session Chair: To be added
Time: 4:10pm-5:50pm

PAGE	PAPER ID	PRESENTER
15	A0007	Tiankui Guo
15	A0008	Xin Lei
16	A0009	Xiaolong Li
16	A0011	Sanaullah
16	A0013	Hosein Vahdani
17	A0014	Hosein Vahdani
17	A0015	Hosein Vahdani
17	A0017	Y. Norouzi

Attention Please:

1. Each presentation can last about **12** minutes (including presentation and Q&A time). Please control your presentation time.
2. PPT can be uploaded to the conference laptop **10** minutes before the session begins. Home-made posters can be brought to the Conference Specialist when you register at the conference site.
3. Please arrive at the conference room (**Flora Grand Ballroom**) before your session begins.

Hope you can enjoy the conference!

Brief Schedule for Conferences

Al Umra Hall (Ground Floor)
January 10, 2015
10:00am-5:00pm
Arrival and Registration

⇩

January 11, 2015
8:30am-5:50pm
Registration and Conference Presentation

⇩

Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)

Opening Remarks	8:30am~8:40am
Keynote Speech I	8:40am~9:25am
Keynote Speech II	9:25am~10:10am
Coffee Break&Photo Taking	10:10am~10:30am

⇩

Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)
Session 1 10:30am-12:20pm
ICEBE&ICPPE 2015 for 9 presenters of Environmental Assessment and Protection Topic

⇩

Lunch 12:20pm~1:30pm

⇩

Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)
Session 2 1:30pm-3:50pm
ICGCE 2015 for 12 presenters of Geological and Civil Engineering Topic

⇩

Coffee Break 3:50pm-4:10pm

⇩

Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)
Session 3 4:10pm-5:50pm
ICPPE 2015 for 8 presenters of Environmental Resource Science Topic

⇩

Dinner 6:30pm

⇩

January 12, 2015
One Day Tour

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

January 10, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Al Umra Hall (Ground Floor)

10:00am-5:00pm	**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 January 11, 2015.

Morning, January 11, 2015 (Sunday)

Venue: Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)

8:30am-8:40am	**Opening Remarks** Dr. Saji Baby GEO Environmental Consultation, Kuwait
8:40am-9:25am	**Keynote Speech I** Prof. Edén Bojórquez Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico  Speech Title: "Toward the next Generation of Ground Motion Intensity Measures"
9:25am–10:10am	**Keynote Speech II** Dr. Saji Baby GEO Environmental Consultation, Kuwait  Speech Title: "Impact Assessment Studies for Sustained Methods of Marine Dredging and Disposal"
10:10am-10:30am	**Coffee Break&Taking Photo**

Morning, January 11, 2015 (Sunday)

SESSION–1 (ICEBE&ICPPE 2015) for 9 presentations

Venue: Flora Grand Ballroom (Ground Floor)

Session Chair: Dr. Saji Baby

Time: 10:30am-12:20pm

E0004	A Kinetic Study of CO_2 Adsorption in Cellulose Acetate Membranes **Sarah Hafeez**, Xian Fan, and Arshad Hussain National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) *Abstract*—In this research, the CO_2 adsorption study on glassy pure and modified Cellulose Acetate(ca) polymer is conducted to explore, either "dual mode sorption model" of glassy polymers can be supported by pure and modified ca membranes or not. These membranes were fabricated and characterised by SEM and FTIR analysis techniques. According to results, the CO_2 gas was adsorbed by both membranes and adsorption capacity reached the maximum at 1.5 bar. The experimental results were calculated and validated by pseudo first order, pseudo second order models. According to correlation factor R_2, the Pseudo second order model was fitted well with experimental data. The experimental and calculated data has confirmed the dual mode sorption model of CO_2 capture in dense pure and modified ca membranes.
E0006	ISFET pH-Sensor Sensitivity Extraction Using Conventional MOSFET Simulation Tools **Tarek M. Abdolkader**, Abdurrahman G. Alahdal, Ahmed Shaker, and Wael Fikry Umm AlQura University *Abstract*—The Ion-Sensitive Field-Effect Transistor (ISFET) has traditionally been used to measure hydrogen ion concentration (pH) of a solution. Its performance depends mainly on its sensitivity to pH change of the electrolyte in contact with its gate. This sensitivity is usually calculated by examining the effect of pH value on the charge and potential distributions above gate insulator, which is translated into a shift in the threshold voltage. In this work, we propose a methodology to extract the sensitivity of ISFET by linking electrolyte charge and potential equations with a device simulation tool to calculate the ISFET's drain current, thus, taking into account the underlying structure's physical properties. Using the proposed methodology, the sensitivity of ISFET is compared for various pH values and gate-insulator thicknesses searching for the optimum conditions that give the highest sensitivity.
E0007	Semantic Network Based Modelling to Design a Knowledge-Driven Decision Support Tool for Floral Diversity Sudhansu Dash, **Mina Desai**, Arghya Ghosh, and Samaresh Das Centre For Development of Advanced Computing *Abstract*—This paper intends to design and simulate a broad knowledge-driven Decision Support Tool (DST) for the floral diversity domain by applying semantic network modelling theory. It emphasizes on how an applied discipline of Information Systems and Technologies uses knowledge gathered over hundreds of years by the scientists and researchers of

	between highly competent (>750 ohm-m) and moderately competent (107-347 ohm-m). Non corrosive soils (>200 ohm-m) and mildly corrosive soil (100-200 ohm-m) had underlain the area. The study concluded that the study area was underlain by highly competent to competent and practically non-corrosive to mildly corrosive soils.
G2002	A Seawall Design with A Revetment and The Wave Reflector to Protect Coast and Maintain the Position of Maron Coast Line Semarang **RETNO TRI NALARSIH** UNIVERSITAS VETERAN BANTARA *Abstract*—Coastal areas are a very strategic location and have a high economic value due to the transition between land and water. However, it also causes a lot of problems. Semarang is a city in Indonesia, located on the north coast of Java. This research was conducted in Maron Beach as the location of the research object. Longshore sediment transport the which cause silting, sedimenttaion, abrasion and erosion can change the coastline. Therefore, the main reason being to conduct research on coastal protection. This study is a sea wall design using water depth 40 cm, 30 °slope of the sea wall, curved reflector Compared with two different wave is 1Hd and 1.5 Hd on it. The result of the selection of materials between wood and concrete, concrete is more stable against big waves used. Test results on a slope of 30 °curved 10cm (model A) and a slope of 30 °curved 15cm (model B) , that is capable of reducing the model B is evidenced by the large wave reflection coefficient (Kr) is smaller than the model A is 0.199 .
G3003	Stability assessment of Chamshir Dam based on DEM, south west Zagros **R. Khavari** Department of Geology, Behbahan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Behbahan, Iran *Abstract*—The Zagros fold-thrust belt in SW Iran is a part of the Alpine-Himalayan system consists of a variety of structures with different sizes or geometries. The satellite images were used for structural analysis of the Chamshir dam in southwest Iran. As well, using DEM and geological maps, 3D Models, all acquired fracture traces data were integrated in Geographic Information System (GIS). Based on field investigation and DEM model, main structures in the area consist of Chamshir syncline and two fault sets, the main thrust faults with NW-SE direction and small normal faults in NE-SW direction. There are three joint sets in the study area, both of them (J1 and J3) are the main large fractures (normal fault). In general, according to topography, geomorphology and structural geology evidences, Chamshir dam has a potential for sliding in some parts of Gachsaran formation.

3:50pm-4:10pm	**Coffee Break**

	Abstract—These days every day reduction of crude oil prices has made several wonders in oil producing countries. However, some experts argue that, if the oil prices reduce more, we will reach a point at which shale oil production becomes uneconomic. Such a situation clears the market from shale oil in response, the reduction in production, increases the prices. So as they argue, the shale oil acts as a brake in oil price reduction scenario. In this paper we will show that this argument is not true for current day's global economy and the oil prices can fall below the shale oil production costs.

6:30pm	**Dinner**
Hotel Restaurant	

Conferences ending, thanks !

January 12, 2015
One Day Tour
(Departure from Hotel Lobby)

Conference Venue

Flora Grand Hotel

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Flora Grand Hotel Dubai is a four star deluxe hotel conveniently located in the heart of Dubai's thriving commercial and leisure district, just 10 minutes from Dubai International Airport and on the famous Al Rigga Street - the most exciting part of town all year round.

The hotel offers 200 rooms to choose from, including Superior, Executive, Deluxe, Connecting Rooms and Suites for uncompromising indulgence.

Indulge your mind and body at the Health and Leisure facilities at the Flora Grand Hotel Dubai. The facilities includes Gym and Health Club, Serenity Spa, Outdoor Swimming Pool and Gym.

The Monsoon is the hotels all day dining restaurant serving a wide range of international cuisine. You can also enjoy a delightful selection of cookies, fresh pastries, juices and coffee at Al Nakheel coffee shop.

Our privileged location in Deira Dubai combined with the highest levels of hospitality and comfort makes the Flora Grand Hotel your best choice in Dubai.

APCBEES FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

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

CONFERENCE INFORMATION		PUBLICATION
April 6-7, 2015, Kyoto, Japan		
ICCOE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Engineering http://www.iccoe.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
ICCFE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Chemical and Food Engineering http://www.iccfe.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221); International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE , ISSN: 2301-3664)
ICBAE 2015	2015 International Conference on Biotechnology and Agriculture Engineering http://www.icbae.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737); Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
April 24-25, 2015, Istanbul, Turkey		
ICESE 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering http://www.icese.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICLST 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Life Science and Technology http://www.iclst.org/	Journal of Life Sciences and Technologies (JOLST, ISSN: 2301-3672)
ICBFS 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Science http://www.icbfs.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE , ISSN: 2301-3664); Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
May 12-13, 2015, Warsaw, Poland		
ICCMP 2015	2015 International Conference on Chemical Materials and Process http://www.iccmp.org/	Advanced Materials Research (ISSN: 1022-6680)
ICBPE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Engineering http://www.icbpe.org/	The Journal of Medical and Bioengineering(JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
ICFAE 2015	2015 International Conference on Food and Agricultural Engineering http://www.icfae.org/	The Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737)

May 23-24, 2015, Singapore		
ICEST 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology http://www.icest.org/	International Journal of Applied Environmental Sciences (ISSN: 0973-6077)
ICBBT 2015	2015 7th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Technology http://www.icbbt.org/	Information and Communication Technologies (ISSN: 1743-3517)
ICPIE 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Petroleum Industry and Energy http://www.icpie.org/	the Journal of Industrial and Intelligent Information (JIII, ISSN: 2301-3745)
June 15-16, 2015, Madrid, Spain		
ICCPE 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Chemical and Process Engineering (ICCPE 2015) http://www.iccpe.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
ICEEB 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Environment, Energy and Biotechnology (ICEEB 2015) http://www.iceeb.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICAAA 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Asia Agriculture and Animal (ICAAA 2015) http://www.icaaa.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737)
June 25-26, 2015, Bangkok, Thailand		
ICBBS 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Science http://www.icbbs.org/	International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638); Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
ICWT 2015	2015 International Conference on Water Technology http://www.icwt.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
ICNFS 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Nutrition and Food Sciences http://www.icnfs.org/	the Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
July 09-10, 2015, Chengdu, China		
ICEEA 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Environmental Engineering and Applications http://www.iceea.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X)
ICBFE 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Engineering http://www.icbfe.org/	WIT Transactions on Biomedicine and Health (ISSN: 1743-3525) or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
ICEBB 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environmental, Biomedical and Biotechnology http://www.icebb.org/	International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796),

July 29-30, 2015, Jeju Island, Republic of Korea		
ICFNT 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Food and Nutrition Technology http://www.icfnt.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICAER 2015	2015 International Conference on Advances in Environment Research http://www.icaer.org/	WIT Transactions on the Built Environment (ISSN: 1743-3509)
ICABC 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Advances in Biology and Chemistry http://www.icabc.org/	International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
Aug. 05-06, 2015, Paris, France		
ICGES 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Geological and Environmental Sciences http://www.icges.org/	International Journal of Geological Engineering (IJGE)
ICEAE 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environmental and Agriculture Engineering http://www.iceae.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737) or International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD ISSN: 2010-0264)
ICCCE 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Engineering http://www.iccce.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN: 2010-0221)
Aug. 27-28, 2015, Hong Kong		
ICSEE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Substantial Environmental Engineering http://www.icsee.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICBBE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Biomedical and Bioinformatics Engineering http://www.icbbe.com/	Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
CCEA 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Chemical Engineering and Applications http://www.cbees.org/ccea/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN: 2010-0221)

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