WELCOME TO IACSIT CONFERENCES IN HONG KONG, CHINA

Welcome to IACSIT 2013 Conferences in Hong Kong, China. We are confident that over the two days you will get the theoretical grounding, practical knowledge, and personal contacts that will help you build a long-term, profitable and sustainable communication among researchers and practitioners in a wide variety of scientific areas with a common interest in Knowledge and Education Technology, Civil Engineering and Materials, and Signal and Information Processing.

*All papers for the **ICKET 2013** will be published in International Journal of e-Education, e-Business, e-Management and e-Learning (**IJEEEE**) (ISSN: 2010-3654), and all papers will be indexed by Engineering & Technology Digital Library, CROSS REF and Google Scholar.

*All papers for the **ICCEM 2013** will be published International Journal of Engineering Technology (**IJET**) (ISSN: 1793-8326) as one volume, and will be indexed by Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Google Scholar, Ulrich Periodicals Directory, Crossref, ProQuest.

*All papers for the ICSIP 2013 will be published in International Journal of Electronics and Electrical Engineering (**IJEEE**) (ISSN: 2301-380X), and all papers will be indexed by Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and Electronic Journals Digital Library.

*All the JCMO registered papers will be published into International Journal of Modeling and Optimization (**IJMO** ISSN: 2010-023X available at: http://www.ijmo.org/list-6-1.html) by IACSIT Press, and distributed at the conference. The journal will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, ProQuest, Crossref and Google Scholar.

NOTICE:

*__Certificate of Participation__ can be collected in front of the registration counter.

*The organizer will not provide **accommodation**, so we suggest you make an early reservation.

*One best presentation will be selected from each session. The best one will be announced when each session ends, and will be awarded the **The Certificate for Best Presentation** at the beginning of the Dinner Banquet.

*If you didn't put a formal **photo** in your registration from, please take a formal one inch photo.

*The **attendee** should provide the author's authorization or attendee's passport ID when the attendee is none of the authors.

IACSIT Committee

CONFERENCES AND SPONSORSHIPS

Conferences:

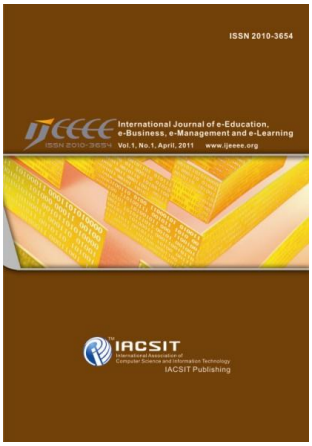
2013 2nd International Conference on Knowledge and Education Technology (ICKET 2013)

2013 2nd International Conference on Civil Engineering and Materials (ICCEM 2013)

2013 4th International Conference on Signal and Information Processing (ICSIP 2013)

2013 2nd Journal Conference on Modeling and Optimization (JCMO 2013 2nd)

Publication:



Sponsorships:

SIMPLE VERSION OF CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Saturday, July 6th (Lobby)

10:00-17:00	Register and Sign

Sunday, July 7th

Morning	**Venue:** Salon VI-IX	
	09:00	Opening Remarks
	09:15	Plenary Speech **I**
	10:00	Group Photo & Coffee Break
	10:20	Plenary Speech **II**
	11:05-11:50	**Venue:** Salon VI&VII **Session 1**-ICCEM(5)

Executive Set Lunch	12:00-13:00	**Venue:** Café 8 Degrees, G/F

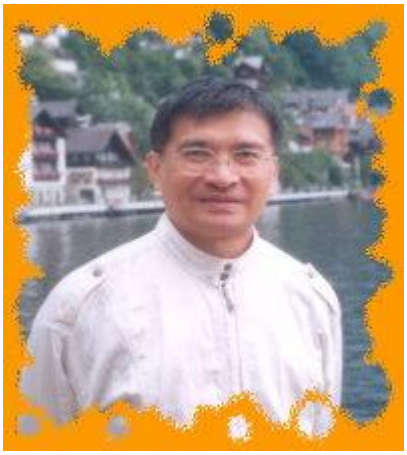
Afternoon	13:00	**Venue:** Salon II&III **Session 2**-ICKET (12)	**Venue:** Salon VI&VII **Session 3**-ICCEM (13)	**Venue:** Salon VIII&IX **Session 4**-ICSIP (13)
	15:30	Coffee Break		
	15:50-18:20	**Venue:** Salon II&III **Session 5**-ICKET (12)	**Venue:** Salon VI&VII **Session 6-**ICCEM (13)	**Venue:** Salon VIII&IX **Session7**-ICKET&JCMO (14)

Awarding Ceremony & Dinner	
18:30-19:30	**Venue:** Café 8 Degrees, G/F

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker I

Prof. Chin-Chen Chang
Feng Chia University, Taiwan



Professor C. C. Chang was born in Taichung, Taiwan on Nov. 12th, 1954. He obtained his Ph.D. degree in computer engineering from National Chiao Tung University. He's first degree is Bachelor of Science in Applied Mathematics and master degree is Master of Science in computer and decision sciences. Both were awarded in National Tsing Hua University. Dr. Chang served in National Chung Cheng University from 1989 to 2005. His current title is Chair Professor in Department of Information Engineering and Computer Science, Feng Chia University, from Feb. 2005.

Prior to joining Feng Chia University, Professor Chang was an associate professor in Chiao Tung University, professor in National Chung Hsing University, chair professor in National Chung Cheng University. He had also been Visiting Researcher and Visiting Scientist to Tokyo University and Kyoto University, Japan. During his service in Chung Cheng, Professor Chang served as Chairman of the Institute of Computer Science and Information Engineering, Dean of College of Engineering, Provost and then Acting President of Chung Cheng University and Director of Advisory Office in Ministry of Education, Taiwan.

Professor Chang's specialties include, but not limited to, data engineering, database systems, computer cryptography and information security. A researcher of acclaimed and distinguished services and contributions to his country and advancing human knowledge in the field of information science, Professor Chang has won many research awards and honorary positions by and in prestigious organizations both nationally and internationally. He is currently a Fellow of IEEE and a Fellow of IEE, UK. On numerous occasions, he was invited to serve as Visiting Professor, Chair Professor, Honorary Professor, Honorary Director, Honorary Chairman, Distinguished Alumnus, Distinguished Researcher, Research Fellow by universities and research institutes. He also published over 1,100 papers in Information Sciences. In the meantime, he participates actively in international academic organizations and performs advisory work to government agencies and academic organizations.

Keynote Speaker II

Dr. Sa'ad P. Mansoor

Bangor University, UK

Dr Sa'ad Mansoor is Senior Lecturer at School of Computer Science at Bangor University. He received his Ph.D. from Bangor University in 1999. Following postdoctoral position at Control System Laboratory in Bangor University, in 2002 he joined the school of Computer Science as a lecturer.

His current research interests are in the broad area of Complex System Modelling and Simulation. He has been working on Grid and Power System dynamic ehavior which focuses on hardware-in-the-loop real-time simulation and ehavior of integrated power systems.

Dr Mansoor is a member of the IET, a member of the British Computer Society, a member of IASTED and Senior Member of IACSIT organization.

DETAILED SCHEDULE

Saturday, July 6th

Venue: Hotel Lobby

10：00 – 12：00 **13：00 — 17：00**	Arrival and Registration

Tips:

After sign, you will collect your conference package in front of the registration desk, including:

Original receipt
Journal (Only for Author Attendee)
Representative / Pass Card with tie
Printed Pragram
Luch Coupon
Dinner Coupon
Participation Certificate
Conference Souvenir
Computer Bag

Notice:

- Please kindly be reminded that you should have a check on all these materials after getting the package; if any of them is not included in the package, please let us know at once; If any of them is missing after the registration, no additional one would be provided. Thanks for your understanding!

- Each regular registration covers only one package. Additional package will be charged.

Sunday Morning, July 7th

Group Meeting & Session 1

Venue: Salon VI-IX

09:00-09:15	**Opening Remarks** Prof. Chin-Chen Chang
09:15-10:00	**Plenary Speech 1:** *Visual Cryptography and Information Steganography* Prof. Chin-Chen Chang
10:00-10:20	**Coffee Break & Group Photos**
10:20-11:05	**Plenary Speech 2:** *Modelling and Simulation in Engineering* Dr. Sa'ad P. Mansoor

12:00-13:00 Lunch Time

（**Please Bring Your Lunch Coupon to the** Café 8 Degrees, G/F **and Enjoy the Lunch**）

Session 1

ICCEM 2013 (5)

Time: 11:05-11:50

Venue: *Salon VI-VII*

Session Chair:

C002	A Study of the Relationship between Credits in the LEED-EB&OM Green Building Rating System Jack C.P. Cheng and ***Lucky J. Ma*** Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong, China
C006	Buckling Modes of Cold-Formed Steel Columns ***Thomas Kang***, Kenny Biggs and Chris Ramseyer Seoul National University, Korea
C007	UHPC Precast Concrete under Severe Freeze-Thaw Conditions Ming-Ju Lee, ***Ming-Gin Lee***, Yishuo Huang and Kun-Long Lee Chaoyang University of Technology, R.O.C.
C008	Purification Study of Pervious Concrete Pavement Ming-Ju Lee, ***Ming-Gin Lee***, Yishuo Huang and Chia-Liang Chiang Chaoyang University of Technology, Taiwan, R.O.C.
C009	Use of Brick Aggregate in Standard Concrete and Its Performance in Elevated Temperature ***Gopinandan Dey*** and Joyanta Pal Natinal Institute of Technology Agartala, India

Sunday Afternoon, July 7th

Sessions: Session 2, Session 3, & Session 4

Time: 13:00-15:30

Session 2

ICKET 2013 (12)

Time: 13:00-15:30

Venue: *Salon II&III*

Session Chair:

ET004	Utilization of Hybrid Learning in Accomplishing Learning Satisfaction as Perceived by University Student ***Zaiha Ahmad*** and Isma Zuriyya Ismail University Technology MARA, Malaysia.
ET005	Perceptions of Online Learning in an Australian University: An International Students' (Asian Region) Perspective – Quality of Learning ***Renee Chew Shiun Yee*** INTI International University, Nilai, Malaysia
ET008	Employing an Interface based Interactive Digital Games to the Dementia Research for Rescuing Memory ***Huay Chang*** Chihlee Institute of Technology, Taiwan
ET009	An iterative expert system for Track and Field Teaching Research in the Long Jump Hsiang-Ming Ho and ***Huay Chang*** Yi-Lan Fu-Shing Junior High School, Taiwan
ET010	A noble Artificial Intelligence Controller with single Fuzzy Design ***Chih-Hsing Lin***, Fang-Ming Yu, and Shieh-Shing Lin
ET011	Regulations on Implementation of Small Cell in Thailand Settapong Malisuwan, ***Thitipong Nandhabiwat***, Jesada Sivaraks, and Navneet Madan National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC), Thailand
ET017	Pattern-based Web Mining Using Data Mining Techniques ***Sheng-Tang Wu*** and Yuefeng Li Asia University, Taichung, Taiwan
ET026	Development of a Collaborative Learning with Creative Problem-Solving Process Model in Ubiquitous Learning Environment ***Sitthichai Laisema***, and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand
ET028	Device-Based Learning for Biomedical Engineering ***Ezra Kwok*** and Anthony Chan University of British Columbia, Canada
ET030	Development of an Edutainment Instructional Model Using Learning Object for Electronic Book on Tablet Computer to Develop Emotional Quotient ***Nuttakan Pakprod***, and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand
ET033	Development of Total Quality Management Information System (TQMIS) for Model School on Best Practice ***Sudarat Srima***, and Panita Wannapiroon

	King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand
ET034	The Using of e-Learning to Develop Digital Citizenship and Learning Achievement in Information Technology ***Titiya Netwong*** Suan Dusit Rajabhat University, Thailand

Session 3

ICCEM 2013 (13)

Time: 13:00-15:30

Venue: *Salon VI&VII*

Session Chair:

C010	Application of Computer Vision to Crack Detection of Concrete Structure ***Tung-Ching Su*** National Quemoy University, Taiwan, R.O.C.
C011	Integrating finite element method with Gas to estimate the scour depth of Bridge Chung-Wei FENG, ***Hsun-Yi Huang***, and Shen-Haw JU National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.
C015	Investigation on Stress Profile of Double Bolted Cold-formed Steel Channel Beam Fadhluhartini Muftah, ***Mohd Syahrul Hisyam Mohd Sani***, Mohd Fakri Muda, Tan Cher Siang Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia
C016	Identifying and Analyzing the Correlations and Inter-Causalities of the Root Causes of Construction Defects ***Hamad Aljassmi***, Jivanka Perera and Sangwon Han University of New South Wales, Australia
C017	Integrating Agent-Based Human Behavior Simulation with Building Information Modeling for Building Design Jack C.P. Cheng and ***Vincent J.L. Gan*** The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, China
C020	Energy Efficiency and Economical Analysis of Constructions Materials for Controlled Buildings in Thailand ***Phetcharat S*** Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
C021	Effect of Curing Conditions on the Freeze-Thaw Durability of Self-Consolidating Concrete Including Fly Ash ***Nesibe Gozde Ozerkan*** and Ismail Ozgur Yaman Qatar University, Qatar
C024	A Performance Comparison between A* Pathfinding and Waypoint Navigator Algorithm on Android and Ios Operating System ***Thepparit Sinthamrongruk***, Krisada Mahakitpaisarn and Wapee Manopiniwes Chiang Mai University, Thailand
C025	Analytical Solutions to Evaluate Bending Failure of Column Supported Embankments ***Namal Yapage***, Samanthika Liyanapathirana, H.G. Poulos, Richard Kelly and Chin Jian Leo University of Western Sydney, Australia
C026	Causality Analysis for Dynamic Quality Control in Construction ***Sungkon Moon*** and Leonhard Bernold University of New South Wales, Australia
C027	Modeling Efficiency Factor of Fly Ash in Concrete Using an Unification Approach

	I-Cheng Yeh Tamkang University, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
C032	Constitutive Model for High Strength Concrete (HSC) at Elevated Temperatures Robert Y. Xiao and ***Samson Ezekiel*** London South Bank University, UK
C036	Control Speed Ratio Electro-Hydraulic System of Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT) By Robust PI Controller ***Sameh Bdran***, Prof. Ma Shuyuan, Samo Saifullah, and Dr. Jie Huang Beijing Institute of Technology (BIT), China

Session 4

ICSIP 2013 (13)

Time: 13:00-15:30

Venue: *Salon VIII&IX*

Session Chair:

P0002	Small Target Segmentation Algorithm Based on Wavelet Transform and Mathematics Morphologic ***Yanghua Li***, Jie Zhao, and Bo Mo Beijing Institute of Technology, China
P0011	Adaptive Modulation Using Neuro-Fuzzy (N-F) Controller for OFDM System ***K.Seshadri Sastry*** Department of AE&IE, Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gunupur, India.
P0013	Stroke Area Detection using Texture Feature and iFuzzyLDA Algorithm ***Ming-Sian Lee***, Chiun-Li Chin, Shih-Hua Liu, Chong-Guang Chen Chung Shan Medical University, Department of Medical informatics, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
P0025	A Nonlinear Observer via Augmented Linear System based on Formal Linearization using Discrete Fourier Expansion ***Kazuo Komatsu*** and Hitoshi Takata Kumamoto National College of Technology, Japan
P0027	Development of Verification Environment for AXI Bus Using SystemVerilog ***Xu Chen***, Zheng Xie, and Xin-An Wang Peking University, China
P0030	Experiment Performance of DOA Estimators based on Fourth-Order Cumulants ***Jinxiang Du***, Xi'an Feng, and Yan Ma Northwestern Polytechnical University, China
P0031	Long Term Multi-Target Tracking Based on Detection and Data Association ***Ai Min Li*** and Pil Seong Park Suwon University, Korea
P0032	Design and Automatic System Verification of Digital Baseband for UHF RFID Tag ***Jiting Su***, Zheng Xie, Xin-An Wang, and Ying Cao Shenzhen Graduate School of Peking University, China
P0033	A System-level SOC Verification Method based on Hardware Accelerator ***Shijun Li***, Zheng Xie, and Xin-An Wang Shenzhen Graduate School of Peking University, China
P0034	The Design of a NPVR System for a IPTV Platform Tzung-Yu Wu, ***Ho-Ting Wu***, and Kai-Wei Ke National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

P0036	Joint Antenna Selection and MIMO Symbol Detection Using Multiobjective Optimization ***Jenn-Kaie Lain*** National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan (R. O. C.)
P0040	A Digital Baseband with Novel Clock Generator for UHF RFID Tag ***Ying Cao***, Shan-Shan Yong, Xin-An Wang, Fang-Ni Zhang, and Ji-Ting Su Shenzhen Graduate School of Peking University, China
P3008	Matching Level Fusion Based PalmPrint Identification using WHT and SD ***V. Chandrakala***, B. K., K. Sandeep Suresh Babu, K. B. Raja, K. R. Venugopal, and L. M. Patnaik Ambedkar Institute of Technology, India

15:30-15:50 Coffee Break

Tips:

- Some attendees may arrive on Sunday, please kindly be reminded that you can register during the coffee break.
- This is also a good opportunity to communicate with experts in your related field.

Have a nice time!

Sunday Afternoon, July 7th

Sessions: Session 5, Session 6, and Session 7

Time: 15:50-18:20

Session 5

ICKET 2013 (12)

Time: 15:50-18:20

Venue: *Salon II&III*

Session Chair:

ET037	A Framework for Prioritizing Required Knowledge, Skills and Competencies of Cooperative Students ***Ratapol Wudhikarn*** Chiang Mai University, Thailand
ET042	An application of cloud physical activity promotion system on high school female students' physical activity ***Wan-Chi Ida Wu***, Ya-Ting Carolyn Yang, and Tsai-Yi Hsieh National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
ET043	The Effectiveness of Sleep Behavioral Change Courses and Healthy Promotion Cloud System on Vocational High School Students' Sleep Hygiene ***Hsin-Jui Yang***, Ya-Ting C.Yang, and I-Hua Chen, Qi Ping Tan, Wei-Chun Chiang National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
ET044	SQL Learning Object Ontology for an Intelligent tutoring system ***Wilairat Yathongchai***, Thara Angskun, and Jitimon Angskun Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand
ET045	The Study of Negative Service Encounters during Redeeming Process of Online Group-buying 2. ***Ching Chen*** and Shueh-Cheng Hu ChungChou University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
ET046	Legal issues in E-commerce and E-contracting – An overview of initiatives in Malaysia ***Ayyappan Palanissamy*** Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak, Kuching, Malaysia
ET048	Designing and implementing e-learning courses: A comparative analysis of policy guidelines from nine professional organizations ***Khe F. Hew***, and Wing S. Cheung Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
ET049	A Progressive Staged Digital Yoga Game to Stimulate the Interest of Elders ***Jo-Han Chang***, Yin-Syuan Liao, and Ting-Yi Wang National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan
ET051	Ontology-based Concept Map Assistant Learning System with Rule-based Reasoning Mechanism ***Kuo-Kuang Chu*** and Chien-I Lee National University of Tainan, Tainan, Taiwan
ET052	Development of an Ubiquitous Learning System with Scaffolding and Problem-based Learning Model to Enhance Problem-solving Skills and ICT Literacy ***Noppadon Phumeechanya*** and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok,Thailand
ET058	Effects of Feedback Types on the Student's Self-efficacy ***Kai-Hsiang Yang*** and Yi-Hsuan Wu

	National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan
ET062	The Design of Cloud Computing Management Information System Accordance with Thai Qualifications Framework for Higher Education ***Thassanee Rodmunkong*** and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok (KMUTNB), Thailand

Session 6

ICCEM 2013 (13)

Time: 15:50-18:20

Venue: *Salon VI&VII*

Session Chair:

C037	Effect of Compressive Strength on the γ-Radiation Attenuation Coefficients for High Performance Concretes ***Mohammed M. Al-Humaiqani***, Ahmed B. Shuraim and Raja Rizwan Hussain King Saud University, Saudi Arabia
C040	Simple Models of Foundation-Soil Interactions ***Jun-Yang Shi*** and Shi-Shuenn Chen National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
C047	Using Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement in Tabriz Runway ***Hamed khoshroo*** and Mehdi Mehrabi Iranian Airport Company, I.R.Iran
C1005	The Development Process Research of Wireless Bridge Vibration Monitoring ***Hui-Ping Tserng***, Chih-Ting Lin, Jen-Yu Han, Shi-Ming Wang, Chia-Hao Hsu, Shu-Yi Lee National Taiwan University, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
C2008	Computational Modelling and Analysis of Transient Flow in an IC Engine with a Generic Inlet Tract R. Simpson and ***S. Gao*** University of Leicester, UK
C2009	Illumination Conditions and Visual Comfort in Production Spaces of Ready-Made Garments Factories in Dhaka ***Md Mohataz Hossain*** and Dr Khandaker Shabbir Ahmed Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET), Bangladesh
C2020	Shear Capacity of Non-Metallic (FRP) Reinforced Concrete Beams with Stirrups ***Noor Azlina Abdul Hamid***, Rendy Thamrin and Azmi Ibrahim University Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Malaysia
C2022	Application of Wireless Sensor Network to the Scour Monitoring System of Remote Bridges Hui-Ping Tserng, Shen-Haw Ju, Chung-Wei Feng, ***Yung-Jui Chang***, You-Ren Lin National Taiwan University, Taiwan(R.O.C)
C3003	New Coordinate System by Using Five Geodetic Projections in One Zone ***Mohammed Sabri Akresh*** University of Tripoli, Libya
C3005	Use of Rice Straw Ash as Pozzolanic Material in Cement Mortar Surajit Munshi, Gopinandan Dey, and ***Richi Prasad Sharma*** National Institute of Technology Agartala, India
C3007	Study on Flood Control and Urban Ecological Construction of Naxi District ***Juan Dai***, Guangming Zeng Changjiang River Scientific Research Institute, China

C3010	Financial Prequalification for a Contractor by using a Dynamic Threshold Cash Flow Based Model ***Wen-Haw Huang***, Hsien-Hsing Liao, Hui-Ping Tserng, and Shu-Yi Lee National Taiwan University, Taiwan (R.O.C)
C3012	The Development of the Construction and Demolition Waste Dynamic Model ***T. Chinda***, W. Engpanyalert, A. Tananoo, J. Chaikong, and A. Methawachananont Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology, Thammasat University, Thailand

Session 7

ICKET 2013 & JCMO (14)

Time: 15:50-18:20

Venue: *Salon VIII&IX*

Session Chair:

CQ2006	The Simulation Method of Multi-task Scheduling and Controlling in the Logistics Center ***Wenjing Zhao*** and Guoquan Cheng University of Science and Technology Beijing, China
CQ2007	A Study of IoT-aware Business Process Modeling ***Hsiao-Hsien*** Chiu and Ming-Shi Wang National Cheng-Kung University / Engineering Science Department, Taiwan
CQ2008	Availability Optimization for Repairable n-Stage Standby System by Applying Tabu-GA Combination Method ***Gia-Shie Liu*** Lunghwa University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
ET064	The Development of a Knowledge Management System to promote the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for The Basic Education Teacher ***Darunbhop Pianjud***, Onjaree Natakuatoong, and Jiracha Vicheanpanya Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
ET1003	Sense of Community and English Perceived Learning in a Social Networking Site: A Study of Facebook ***Leila Karimi***, Tunku Badariah Tunku Ahmad, Rouhollah Khodabandelou International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM).
ET1004	Evaluating and Adopting e-Learning Platforms ***Richard W.C.Lui***, Kendra K.Y.Lo and S.M.Yiu Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong
ET1015	Study of e-Waste Management with Green ICT in Thai Higher Education Institutions ***Prateep Lertchaiprasert*** and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand
ET1017	Working Process of Digital Journalists in the 21st Century ***Kritsada Thaweesaksri*** and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand
ET1018	Design of Social Learning Environment as Inquiry-based on Cloud Technology for Enhancing the Critical Thinking Skill and Collaborative Learning ***Apichaya Meepian*** and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok ,Thailand
ET1019	Development of Creative Economy Thinking with Idea Marathon System via Cloud Computing Technology ***Chalit Kangvaravoot***, and Panita Wannapiroon King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand

ET1021	The teacher's feedback that helps develop the learner ***Apicha Dangchamroon*** Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok Thailand
ET1026	Learning Management System (LMS) Among University Students: Does it work? ***Nor Azura Adzharuddin*** and Lee Hwei Ling University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
ET1027	Homework on Social Media:Benefits and outcomes of Facebook as a pedagogic tool ***Viriya Taecharungroj*** Siam University, Bangkok, Thailand
ET1034	The Genetic Algorithm incorporates with Rough Set Theory — An Application in Marketing ***Wen-Yau Liang*** National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Sunday Evening, July 7th

Awarding Ceremony & Dinner

Time: 18:30-19:30

Tips:

The Awarding Ceremony and Dinner will start at **18:30**. Please kindly attend on time with bringing the **Dinner Coupon**.

The Conference Chair / Kynote Speaker will award the Best Presentation Certificates to the winners (One best presentation will be chosen from each session).

Good Luck!

ABSTRACTS FOR YOUR REFERENCE

JCMO

CQ2006	The basic premise of this paper was to study the general principles of multi-task scheduling and controlling in the logistics center, specifically taking the AGV (Automated Guided Vehicle) as an example, setting the three-dimensional models of the equipments through MDT. This study established the relationships between the downstream equipments and the upstream equipments in Flexsim, taking the equipment layout into account and realizing the multi-task scheduling and controlling in the simulation model. As a result we got the visualization simulation models of a cigarette factory accessories distribution system and the simulation data which would support the further optimization process. This article provided a practical method which made a contribution in solving the problem that how to reproduce the reality system task scheduling and controlling strategy into the simulation models. In this way, it made a meaningful attempt of exploring the simulation method of tasks scheduling and controlling in the logistics center.
CQ2007	With the Internet-of-Things (IoT) technologies becoming more mature, the direction of IoT research is moving from single technology to an integration platform. The main purpose of such platform is able to quickly develop, adjust, and deploy IoT-based applications. The IoT-A project conducted by the European Union (EU) has designed an IoT reference architecture model. It contains seven longitudinal Functionality Groups (FGs) complemented by two transversal FGs. In the seven longitudinal FGs, the Business Process Management, Virtual Entity, IoT Service, and Service Organization are the four key FGs, which are basic modules for quickly and easily developing, adjusting, and deploying IoT-aware applications. The components of the Business Process Management FG include Business Process Modeling and Business Process Execution. How to establish an unambiguous IoT-aware Business Process Model is the first problem that needs to be solved. In this paper, the requirements of IoT-aware Business Process Model Notation (BPMN) extensions are first analyzed. Then the four mentioned BPMN extensions with their requirements are compared. Finally, based on the analyzed results and the IoT Domain Model and Information Model, six key concepts called IoT Task, Physical Entity, Virtual Entity, Device, Service, and Resource and its presentation of the IoT-aware Business Process Model are proposed. Hopefully, the work made can make some contributions to describing an IoT-aware Business Process clearly.
CQ2008	This study aims at the availability optimization problem for n-stage standby system under different resource and design configuration constraints by applying Tabu-GA combination method. From the point of view of logistics engineering, availability optimization applied in the initial system development period, plays a key role to affect system reliability, system maintenance planning, logistics requirements, and related costs during system planned life cycle. In general, system availability can be improved by increasing component reliability level, component repair rate or the number of components in each subsystem. This proposed model combines Tabu method with Genetic Algorithm to solve system availability optimization problem. Through our method applied in the initial phase of system design and development, we can find the optimal allocation of component redundancy number, reliability and maintainability levels to minimize the total system cost under different configuration constraints such as weight, volume, and system availability requirements. The proposed numerical examples are demonstrated based on different system constraint requirements and parameter values. Through a simulation study of 30 times of calculations by applying this proposed combination method, stable results are clearly showed. Consequently, all numerical results

	and simulation studies clearly show that the proposed availability optimization model and Tabu-GA combination method developed in this paper can help solving system availability optimization problem in the initial system design and development period.

ICKET2013

ET004	In contrast with traditional classroom method, hybrid learning is the combination concept of online learning and face to face learning. The purpose of this study is to determine a utilization of hybrid learning in accomplishing students learning satisfaction. This study shows the importance of achieving student satisfaction within hybrid learning method. The information generated from this study could guide university administrators and educators, as well as the policy makers in government education system on how to satisfied learning and training environment for the learning activities in universities. The population of this study represented by the bachelor students of Instructional Communication and Training Programme, from the Faculty of Communication and Media Studies, University Technology MARA, Shah Alam. Researcher used Qualitative method as a research design and online survey as its instrument in data findings. The results revealed from this study shows that hybrid learning is the adoption by information technology infrastructure and it should be implemented by the university in this globalization era. With the combination of traditional face to face method and online learning activities lead to the critical factors in accomplishing student's learning satisfaction.
ET005	Several researchers have reported that cultural and language differences can affect online interactions and communications between students from different cultural backgrounds. Other researchers have asserted that online learning is a tool that can improve teaching and learning skills, but its effectiveness depends on how the tool is used. To delve into these aspects further, this study set out to investigate the kinds of learning difficulties encountered by the international students and how they actually coped with online learning. The modified Online Learning Environment Survey (OLES) instrument was used to collect data from the sample of 109 international students at a university in Brisbane. A smaller group of 35 domestic students was also included for comparison purposes. Contrary to assumptions from previous research, the findings revealed that there were only few differences between the international Asian and Australian students with regards to their perceptions of online learning. Recommendations based on the findings of this research study were made for Australian universities where Asian international students study online.
ET008	This work focuses on the people with dementia for rescuing memory research and designs an e-Learning platform. This work also combines with the characteristics of assisting function as well as the user interface mode of the information techniques, the digital interactive games are designed and applied in this work to stimulate the cells of the cerebrum of the people with dementia. The internet is employed as a medium that provides those people with dementia who can play the digital interactive games at home. The goals of prevention and unlimited curing are achieved eventually. Numerous tests have been made to demonstrate the efficiency of the proposed approach.
ET009	This work focuses on the research of track and field sport. An e-Learning platform expert system is constructed as the base to design the track and field network teaching in the long jump. The expert system is applied into the research that constructs the interactive teaching of track and jump by the e-learning platform. Finally, this work employs the network teaching platform to implement the new teaching mode and learning channel. Numerous tests have been made to demonstrate the merits of the

	proposed issue.
ET010	This work proposes a noble fuzzy logic and artificial intelligence controller with single fuzzy to resolve the traditional complexity fuzzy controller. This controller guarantees some special features, such as robust performance and stability; especially the order of the control rule base is reduced greatly. In addition, only five fuzzy rules are given to control a class of fourth-order nonlinear systems effectively. Numerous simulations have been made to demonstrate the efficiency of the proposed design.
ET011	The exponential demand for high speed and high bandwidth data has increased pressure on cellular networks. Macro cell base station is large and has high power consumption base stations that are appropriate in catering to a vast geographical area but emanates low bandwidth data, hence its output is insufficient to satisfy high speed and high bandwidth needs of Thai consumers. The need for small cell is a result of its ability to cater to high speed and high bandwidth data in areas considered as blind spots and having weak signal strength. Small cell is a flexible network tool that is small in size, run on small base stations and are suitable in providing signals in short communication range but at a high speed and high bandwidth. Contrary to macro cellular network, for efficient utilization of bandwidth through small cells, flexible policies and regulations is critical. NBTC (National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission) therefore propose regulations for small cell implementation in Thailand. This research paper presents the advantages and uses of small cell and provides policies and regulations that Mobile Network Operators (MNO) should follow in order to employ small cell base stations in Thailand.
ET017	In the last decade, many data mining techniques have been proposed for fulfilling various knowledge discovery tasks in order to achieve the goal of retrieving useful information for users. Data mining techniques include association rule mining, frequent itemset mining, sequential pattern mining, maximum pattern mining and closed pattern mining. However, how to effectively exploit the discovered patterns is still an open research issue, especially in the domain of Web mining. In this study, we compare these data mining methods based on the use of several types of discovered patterns. The performance of the pattern mining algorithms is investigated on the Reuters dataset RCV1 for completing Web mining tasks. The experimental results show that the closed pattern methods, such as SCPM and NSCPM, have better performance due to the use of pruning mechanism in the pattern discovery stage.
ET026	The purposes of this research study were 1) to development a U-CCPS Model 2) to evaluate a U-CCPS Model. The research procedures were divided into two phases. The first phase was to develop a U-CCPS Model, and the second phase was to evaluate a U-CCPS Model. The sample group in this study consisted of 5 experts in instructional design, information technology, u-Learning, creative thinking and collaboration skills using purposive sampling. Data were analyzed by arithmetic mean and standard deviation. The research findings were as follows: 1.The U-CCPS Model consisted of four components as followed: 1) principles, 2) objectives, 3) instructional process and 4) evaluation. The objective of the model is to develop a creative thinking and collaboration skills. The instructional process consisted of two stages. The first stage is the preparing stage and the second stage is learning stage. The evaluation of learning is to measure a creative thinking, collaboration skills and authentic assessment. 2. The experts agree that a U-CCPS Model was appropriateness in a high level.
ET028	Biomedical Engineering education has increased in popularity for the past two decades. New programs have been developed to prepare students for this emerging field of study. With its highly multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary nature, biomedical engineering is able to better prepare graduates for a engineering career that incorporates aspects life sciences such as medicine and

	biology. The University of British Columbia established a graduate level biomedical engineering program in the fall of 2006 after arduous consultations and an extensive survey process with the industry. This new program employs a device-based approach to teaching the life science components including anatomy and physiology. Feedback from industry sponsors and practicing biomedical engineers favour this UBC approach. A graduate survey was performed in 2011 with overwhelming endorsement to this device-based approach of life science education.
ET030	The research aims to (1) develop and (2) evaluate the edutainment instructional model using learning object for electronic book on tablet computer to develop emotional quotient. Two phases of the research will be carried out: 1) a development, and 2) an evaluation of the edutainment instructional model. Samples are experts in the field of ICT, child psychology, and 7^{th} grade curriculum management. Five experts are selected by purposive sampling method. The obtained data are analyzed using mean and standard deviation. The research result demonstrates the following findings: 1. The edutainment instructional model using learning object for electronic book on tablet computer to develop emotional quotient is composed of four key elements: 1) Principles of the instructional model, 2) Objective of the model, 3) Learning process, and 4) Measurement and evaluation; the objective is to develop the emotional quotient; the learning process and activities have five steps: 1) Orientation, 2) Elicitation, 3) Turning, 4) Application, and 5) Review; the measurement and evaluation will be performed using a Time Series Experimental Design survey form for emotional quotient. 2. The five experts have evaluated the instructional model and commented that the developed edutainment instructional model showed high suitability.
ET033	The model of Total Quality Management Information System (TQMIS) for Model School on Best Practice is composed of 4 main elements: 1) principles of development for information system model, 2) objectives of information system model, 3) process of information system development, and 4) measurement and evaluation of information system. The objective of this research is to 1) develop the model of Total Quality Management Information System (TQMIS) for Model School on Best Practice, and 2) evaluate the said model. The process to develop Executive Information Systems (EIS) employs the method of System Development Life Cycle (SDLC), which includes 1) Problem Recognition, 2) Feasibility Study, 3) Analysis, 4) Design, 5) Construction, 6) Conversion, and 7) Maintenance. The measurement and the evaluation of information system are based on Black-Box Testing, which is the test of total system function in order to see whether the working procedures are correct and in compliant with the desired objectives or not. The 5 experts, after evaluating the information system, agreed that the Total Quality Management Information System (TQMIS) for Model School on Best Practice was appropriate in a good level.
ET034	The objectives of this research were: 1) to develop digital citizenship and learning achievement in Information Technology of Suan Dusit Rajabhat University's students by using e-Learning and 2) to finging correlation between digital citizenship and learning achievement. The sample consisted of 49 undergraduate students of Urban Environment and Industry who registered in the Information Technology, course of the 2012 academic year. The research instruments were the questionnaire for digital citizenship and a learning achievement test through e-Learning of Suan Dusit Rajabhat University. Data were analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test dependent and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The results of the study were as follows : 1) digital citizenship and learning achievement could be used e-Learning in Information Technolog for student of Suan Dusit Rajabhat University, development of digital citizenship

	increased 15.85 % and development of learning achievement increased 23.37 % 2) the correlation between digital citizenship and learning achievement were rather high level. (r = 0.79)
ET037	This research proposed a framework to identify the weight and also the priority of required knowledge, skills and competencies of cooperative students. The academic institute needs to supply the required knowledge, skills and competencies to students before they get in to the host organizations. However, the university has no sufficient resources to supply all requirements to the students. Therefore, a proper method to identify the weight and to identify priorities of considered elements was required. According to a distinctive of analytic hierarchy process, this study applied it to be a part of the framework to deliver the expected outcome.
ET042	The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of cloud physical activity promotion system (CPAPS) on high school female students' moderate physical activity time (MPAT). A pre- and post-test quasi-experimental design was used for this study. The participants were sixty-two 10^{th}-grade female students in two classes. The independent variable was whether the class was employed with CPAPS or not. The dependent variable was students' MPAT per week. Chi-square and t-test were conducted to examine whether there is a difference between the two research groups. The result of this study suggests that using CPAPS could improve MPAT.
ET043	The purpose of this study was to apply behavioral change courses and healthy promotion cloud system (HPCS) learning strategies to achieve and goals for vocational high school students to self-regulate their sleep hygiene. A pretest and posttest quasi-experimental design was used for this study. Independent variable is the behavioral change courses and HPCS and it was divided into three levels: a. Control Group; b. Experiment Group One – joining the HPCS with mobile health recording device; and c. Experiment Group Two – participating in sleep behavioral change courses and HPCS with mobile health recording device. Dependent variable is students' sleep hygiene: excessive daytime sleepiness and insomnia. The results show that after having behavioral change courses, Experiment Group Two has improved more than the other two groups on excessive daytime sleepiness and insomnia.
ET044	This paper presents the development of learning object ontology for SQL contents that are designed according to the computer science curriculum standards of the ACM / IEEE Computer Society 2013. The learning object schema was designed by using the SCORM and the Ontology approach. The learning objects can be used as the knowledge base of Intelligent Tutoring System. The major characteristics of them are smaller learning units. These learning units facilitate to retrieve, share and reuse. In addition, it helps to define the different learning strategies of Intelligent Tutoring System in order to enhance the performance of system. The proposed ontology is applied in the semantic search engine in order to measure the performance. The retrieval results reveal that the semantic search engine using the SQL learning object ontology achieves with approximately 90% of F-measure in every type of keywords that are one keyword, two keywords and multi-keywords.
ET045	To many consumers, online group buying has become one major way to shop, which has enjoyed fast growth in the arena of e-commerce. However, various redeeming disputes keep emerging along with increasing adoption of online group buying. This research work investigates the perceptions of online group buyers, identifies the critical incidents leading to consumers' dissatisfaction during redeeming processes, and gains insight into the reasons behind the dissatisfaction. Besides, a set of solutions for increasing customers' satisfaction were proposed accordingly.
ET046	Contracts have become so common in daily life that most of the time we do not even realize that we have entered into one. In the electronic age, the whole transaction can be completed in seconds, with both parties simply affixing their digital signatures to an electronic copy of the contract. There was initially an apprehension amongst the legislatures to recognize this modern technology, but now many

	countries have enacted laws to recognize electronic contracts. Malaysia has enacted legislations on e-commerce in compliance with international ehavior ions. This paper seeks to identify the recent trends and developments on electronic contracting globally and in Malaysia and an overview of e-commerce developments in the neighbouring land, Singapore, which was the first country to adopt the UNCITRAL model law on e-commerce. The paper also examines relevant Malaysian legislations on e-commerce and the adequacy of the existing law in protecting e-consumers.
ET048	Many universities around the world are utilizing or planning to utilize e-learning formats in their programs to reduce the average per-student cost. Although cost-saving is very much desired, many institutions are also concerned about the quality of their e-learning courses. This study aims to synthesize the literature about the various policy guidelines to help faculty design and implement e-learning courses. Documents from nine professional organizations were analyzed. These documents were carefully screened to identify the main themes and corresponding sub-themes. We then describe the similarities and differences among these documents. We found a large extent of agreement among the documents on 11 key areas that should be considered in order to maximize the success of an e-learning course. However, the documents were vague in providing concrete suggestions regarding areas such as how to promote student-student interaction, online discussion group size, and review of e-learning courses. We found three major disagreements among the various documents with regard to: addressing various student learning style, requirement for student online collaboration, and reward for faculty who use e-learning. Finally, we suggest several strategies that could help overcome the fuzziness related to maximizing student-student interaction, and the review of e-learning courses.
ET049	The nowadays elders are lack of the intention and interest to participate in natural sports, and avoid daily sports with two reasons of “Incapable” and “No time”. Therefore, the digital sport game which stimulates the elder’s interest in sport is worth trying. In the research, we collect and sort out the following important points of the elder-digital game through literatures review: the content design principle of the elder-digital game, the eight design principles of game interface for elders and the action-grading of the elder-Yoga sport game; design and develop a progressive staged digital Yoga game; and invite 30 participators to join the experiment of doing and saying as well as participate in the game interest questionnaire; discuss that if the digital game of this research can improve the elder’s interest in sport or not and the applicability thereof. By comparing the results of the Yoga teaching video and the progressive staged digital Yoga game, we learn that the advantages of the progressive staged digital Yoga game are the self-controlled action speed; the preferable and reliable performance and the clear feedback mechanism, only part of elders think the cognition of interface is still with difficulty. As the result of four objects in the game interest questionnaire, the participators confirm the game of this research is good in operability and is easy to understand, as well as can promote our physical and psychological health. Moreover, they think this research can be interrupted at any time and saved in playing, which is the most important function; the participator enjoy the interactive pleasure from feedback and the curiosity which can arouse to learn.
ET051	Although there were some ontology-based learning researches, most of researches were off-line ontology knowledge base or without reasoning mechanism to assist user’s learning. We integrated several APIs to create an ontology-based assistant learning system (ORALS) that provides online editing ontology and rules in web pages and it is compatible with these popular ontology editors. To simplify users creating ontology processes, That provides users search concept and reasoning items, all searching or reasoning results will be listed and shown by visualize concept maps. By three teachers’ experiences, they applied ontology engineering technology to extract knowledge to ontology and build course concept maps and reasoning rules. There were three classes grade 7^{th} of junior high school total 95 students joined our study with the nervous system course unit of Science

	and Technology. We hope this paper not only can present applied ontology to assist learning scenarios, but also help the other fields to induced ontology technologies easily.
ET052	The purpose of this research is to 1) design of an Ubiquitous Learning System with Scaffolding and Problem-based Learning (USPBL) model to enhance problem-solving skills and information and communications technology literacy, and 2) evaluate the USPBL model. The research procedures divide into two phases. The first phase is to design of USPBL, and the second phase is to evaluate the USPBL model. The sample group in this study consists of five experts selected by purposive sampling method. Data were analyzed by arithmetic mean and standard deviation. The research findings are as follows: 1. The USPBL model consist of three components is 1) principles of ubiquitous learning environment (ULE), problem-based learning with scaffolding in ULE, problem solving skill and ICT literacy 2) objectives of the model are to enhance problem solving skill and ICT literacy and 3) learning process 2. The experts agree USPBL model is highest level of appropriateness.
ET058	In recent years, self-efficacy has been found to play a key role in the various academic learning, and has a positive correlation with the student's learning performance. That is, the higher the student's self-efficacy, in the face of any traditional network or learning skills will be better than low self-efficacy. Therefore, how to improve student's self-efficacy has become a major topic. Previous research shows that feedback can promote students' positive attitude towards learning and enhance the achievement. Therefore, to enhance the learner's self-efficacy, feedback is the most effective reward. This study investigated the impact of the type of feedback for self-efficacy. There were 13 Senior high school students participated in this study. The results supported that self-efficacy and the feedback behavior has a significant correlation. Hence, self-efficacy and student learning behavior are closely related. From the point of view of receiving different types of feedback, receiving KCR types of feedback will enhance student's self-efficacy; that is, the more KCR types of feedback students receive, the more self-efficacy students have. Our findings can be used as a reference for teachers to design their Web-based learning courses. In particular, the EF type of feedback is regarded as a higher level of feedback. The more EF types of feedback students receive, the less self-efficacy students have. One possible reason is that the EF type of feedback is few, while many students receive the KCR types of feedback.
ET062	The objectives of this research were to 1) development of cloud computing management information system in accordance with Thai qualifications framework for higher education and 2) evaluation of cloud computing management information system in accordance with Thai qualifications framework for higher education. The subjects in this study were five experts, whose experience in their field was not less than one year, comprising of two experts in management system, two experts in Thai Qualifications Framework for Higher Education and one expert in cloud computing. The purposive sampling technique was applied to select the subjects. The research instruments were 1) cloud computing management information system in accordance with the Thai qualifications framework for higher education and 2) evaluated of cloud computing management information system in accordance with Thai qualifications framework for higher education. The statistics utilized in this study were means and standard deviation (S.D.). The findings reveal that 1) cloud computing management information system in accordance with Thai qualifications framework for higher education was appropriate and 2) evaluation of cloud computing management information system in accordance with Thai qualifications framework for higher education from five experts indicated that this system was appropriate at the high level.
ET064	The purposes of this research study were 1) to develop a knowledge management system to promote the sufficiency economy philosophy for the basic education teacher Model and 2) to study factors that

	support the communication methods and the ICT tools in the knowledge management process. The first phase was to develop a model, and study Factors in KM-Process for the Integration of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. Research results were found that 1.This model consisted of four key elements and eight stages. 2. Four Factors for support the KM-Process for the Integration of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy: 1) Supporting factors for learning exchange, 2) Communication Factor, 3) Learning exchange tool factors and 4) Other factors
ET1003	The primary purpose of this study was to determine if a relationship exists between sense of community and English perceived learning in the social networking site Facebook. 27 students from multiple nationalities who were members of English learning page participated in this study. The data were obtained via an online questionnaire with three scales. Results indicate that the students have positive feelings about Facebook as a tool for learning English, English perceived learning and sense of community. Low correlation exists between sense of community and English perceived learning.
ET1004	This paper aims to propose a framework for classifying and analyzing e-Learning platforms from the infrastructure, functions, specialization, learning activity, learning context, learning experience and customization dimensions. The framework is used to classify and evaluate a number of existing mathematics e-Learning platforms.
ET1015	The purpose of this research study was to comprehend the e-Waste management with green ICT in Thai higher education institutions. The research procedure had three main steps: 1) to identify types of e-Waste in Thai higher education institutions, 2) to investigate the progress of Thailand's Information and Communication Technology Policy for 2011 – 2020 under the strategy section 7.2 for Thai academic institutions, and 3) to study of how the e-Waste is managed and handled in Thai higher education institutions. The results of the study reveal that 1) e-Waste in institutions of Thai higher education is categorized into eight types: e-Waste came from IT and telecommunications equipment, Consumer equipment, Lighting equipment, Electrical and electronic tools, Large household appliances, Monitoring and control instruments, Small household appliances and Medical devices; 2) the progress of ICT 2020 or Smart Thailand 2020 was to clearly indicate that not all Thai higher education institutions were aware of the deployment of Thailand's Information and Communication Technology Policy for 2011 – 2020 under the strategic section of 7.2 including its purposes and implementation; and 3) the e-Waste management was done under the principle of ICT EcoDesign following the 4Rs.
ET1017	This research aims to synthesize the conceptual framework of the working process of digital Journalists in the 21st century, in order to make an improvement of the said working process. The focus of the study is on the duty framework and working criteria of the digital Journalists, working procedure from start to finish, including the use of information & communication technology (ICT)'s devices in the working process. This is a qualitative research, which, by using Snowball sampling, selects 10 online news editors and chief executives of mass media organizations as purposive samples. Research device used is in-depth interviews, which are later used in the content analysis. Research result was found that the working process of Thai digital Journalists in the 21st century includes the following 3 major elements: input factor, processing level and delivery level. Each element indicates the processing of actual working by the digital Journalists from beginning to end.
ET1018	In the age of social learning environment, the cloud online technology was another alternative to be used in instructional management since it cost no expense, its use wasn't so complex or high investment like the LMS system which was widely used. Besides, it was required to facilitate the students' learning in the 21st century. The objective of this study was to design the social learning environment as inquiry-based on cloud technology for enhancing the critical thinking skills and

	collaborative learning by using technique in evaluating as well as accrediting the tentative model developed by the experts in order to synthesize into conceptual framework of design. Data were analyzed by using the statistic of Percentage, Mean, and Standard Deviation. Then, the obtained data were explained, interpreted, and concluded. According to research findings, found that the model of social learning environment inquiry-based on cloud technology, was appropriate and practical for being applied in real practice in "the Highest" level. It was supported by learning management for enhancing the critical thinking skills, collaborative learning, and higher education learning context which were appropriate in "the Highest" level. The appropriateness of details in tentative model in the step and instructional activity, was in "the Highest" level. The major factors of the model of social learning environment inquiry-based on cloud technology, were online technology base, learning theories base context base, critical thinking base and inquiry – based learning on cloud technology
ET1019	The objective of this research was to develop model of Development of Creative Economy Thinking with Idea Marathon System via Cloud Computing Technology by the research methodology including: 1) to synthesize the tentative model for Creative Economy Thinking with Idea Marathon System via Cloud Computing Technology, 2) to develop the tentative model for Development of Creative Economy Thinking with Idea Marathon System via Cloud Computing Technology by the research methodology including, and 3) to evaluate for certifying the tentative model for Development of Creative Economy Thinking with Idea Marathon System via Cloud Computing Technology by the research methodology including, by using revision technique from experts called Expert review through the Opinion Survey, Interview, and Focus group discussion in order to synthesize as conceptual framework of design. Data were analyzed by using statistic of Percentage, Mean, and Standard Deviation, and interview tape deciphering. Then, the obtained data were explained, interpreted, and concluded. The research findings found that: 1) the appropriateness of details in tentative model by the research methodology including, found that the appropriateness was in "the Highest" level, 2) the appropriateness of details in tentative model in the steps and instructional activities by the research methodology including, found that the appropriateness was in "High" level.
ET1021	The teacher should teach both academic knowledge and social skills to students. This should be done with a compassionately and creatively verbal reinforcements and actions. This will help create an inductive learning atmosphere that will last long and can be applied later in real life. Teachers are not just boats for hire as in a Thai proverb, rather candle lights that guide one's life to the right way.
ET1026	The Learning Management System (LMS) has been established in a number of universities worldwide to help connect students and lecturers without the confines of the traditional classroom. It is an environment with digital software which is designed to manage user learning interventions as well as deliver learning content and resources to students. Since the LMS system has already been implemented and it has also been made compulsory for the lecturers to apply in their daily lectures, it is vital to identify feedback of students as users of LMS. Previous studies have shown various findings in relation to the impact of using LMS in the higher learning environment in various universities worldwide. Therefore, this paper will provide several insights of the LMS phenomenon.
ET1027	This research explores the benefits and outcomes of social media and education. The experiment, homework on Facebook, was conducted with students at the Faculty of Communication Arts, Siam University. Ease of use is the most prominent benefit perceived by students in the experiment followed by, in this order, media richness, constructive thinking and social bond. The survey also shows that homework on social media have positive impacts on students participation and favorability towards this method. Students participated in homework on social media more than

	actual class attendance. Ninety-four percent of them favor this method over traditional paper-based or email-based homework.
ET1034	This paper proposes the constrained clustering technique combining Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Rough set theory. Based on the result of clustering, Apriori is then used to generate the associate rules in products and marketing people can recommend related products to the targeting segment. The experiments had showed that the proposed approach is better than the other clustering methods.

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C002	LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is a credit-based green building rating system. Considering that a better understanding of the relationships between credits would help managers better achieve green building certification, this study analyzed 1381 projects that have been certified in LEED-Existing Building versions 2008 and 2009. The credits achieved by those projects were analyzed using data mining techniques to discover hidden inter-relationships and the effects on high-scoring sustainable design strategies. The data mining results were compared with the credit pairs provided by LEED AP consultants from the engineering perspective. Additional hiddencredit pairs were also discovered.
C006	The goals of this study are to understand different buckling modes, determine the buckling mode and maximum buckling capacity of the built-up C-channels, and evaluate the AISI-2001 Specification. For these goals, the following was conducted: 1) different buckling modes of cold-formed steel columns were investigated; 2) previous research on built-up columns and testing rigs for column buckling was reviewed; and 3) the authors' buckling test results of 42 cold-formed built-up columns were examined. The study and review help better understanding of the buckling modes and the effect of design or testing parameters on the buckling behavior. The results show inconsistencies in the calculated values by AISI-2001 as compared to the maximum capacity loads determined from the buckling tests. The orientation of the member substantially impacts the maximum load of the member.
C007	In this study, ultra high performance concrete (UHPC) was used to investigate the effect of UHPC and its precast product by the severe freeze-thaw testing. The UHPC to be used as a precast product material contains a large amount of cement and cementitious materials, a large amount of superplasticizer, and a very small amount of water. The UHPC mixes with eight different volumes of steel fibres were tested and evaluated to find the optimum quality of precast production. The results show that the mechanical properties of UHPC possess high strength, ductility, and bond stress. The results also indicate that most of UHPC specimens presented a steady decrease in compressive and flexural strength after freeze-thaw testing. The 2.5, 3.0 and 3.5% steel fibres by volume were chosen and used in UHPC precast products, after UHPC specimens were tested and finished on their performance evaluations. The results show that the loading capacity of UHPC precast products increased significantly after 600 free-thaw cycles. As a result of freeze-thaw resistance, the appropriate mixes of UHPC applied in the precast products have been obtained; it would provide a reference manufacturing for the UHPC products.
C008	Pervious concrete pavement is an effective means to address important environmental issues and support green and sustainable growth. By capturing storm water and allowing it to seep into the ground, pervious concrete is instrumental in recharging groundwater, reducing storm water runoff, and meeting U.S. Environmental Protection Agency storm water regulations. In fact, the use of pervious concrete is among the Best Management Practices recommended by the EPA. In this research, water quality and pollutants leached from pervious concrete pavement was investigated. This project mainly aims to study the pervious concrete pavement by pollutants such as acid rain, sea

	water or waste lubricating oil. The results show that pollutant and water purification of pervious concrete pavement both significantly improved in the acid rain, sea water or waste motor oil test. A diluted sulfuric acid solution (Ph value 2.0) after the pervious concrete pavement system could significantly enhance its Ph value to 6.5 above. This study demonstrates that implementing pervious concrete pavement is valuable for road design and hydrologic consideration.
C009	By far the most common coarse aggregate used in concrete is obtained from natural rock, but type of rock suitable for concrete making is not available everywhere. In Tripura a north-eastern state of India brick aggregate concrete are used conventionally for ordinary concrete due to scarcity of aggregate from natural source. Due to advancement of concrete technology and to fulfill the durability requirement it necessitated to use standard concrete, for which only stone aggregate is used, as a result, cost of construction has been skyrocketed as these are transported from other states. Making good quality concrete with finest sand (grading zone –IV as per Indian code IS: 383-1970) is itself a challenge, moreover there is unavailability of natural coarse aggregate locally. Therefore, in this paper a concerted effort has been made to check the feasibility of use of brick aggregate made of locally available brick in standard concrete (M25 to M55 as per IS:456-2000). High water absorption (12% to 20% by mass) of brick aggregate is a major problem to use it in the actual work, thus an attempt has been made to suggest a realistic solution for real field application. An experimental study has been conducted to check various strength parameters, workability and fire resistance of brick aggregate concrete. It is observed that standard concrete can be made with crushed brick aggregate which are also having very good heat resistance upto a temperature of 600^0C.
C010	Most important civil infrastructures are made of concrete, so accurate information by routine inspection is necessary for structure maintenance. Sometimes temporarily erected scaffoldings are needed for infrastructure inspections. Bridge inspection for example, the inspectors must stand on the platform to examine the underside of a bridge, but such a procedure is risky. At present, several inspection systems coupled with Charge Coupled Devices (CCD) cameras have been developed and applied to infrastructure inspections in order to reduce the danger of accidents to the human inspectors. This paper proposes a computer vision technique based on CCD images to attempt to automatically detect cracks in concrete structure. The experimental result indicates that the optimal accuracies of 90% and 84% could be achieved for the training and testing samples, respectively.
C011	Bridge scour is one of the major reasons to cause bridge failure and bring serious disaster. As a preventive against disaster the scour depth around a bridge pier is an important index to evaluate the condition of the bridge. However, to detect the scour depth around bridge piers is hard task since the bridge foundation is under water. In this study, an approach which combines finite element method and genetic algorithms is used to estimate the bridge scour depth via the variation in the natural frequency of the bridge structure and conduct a genetic formula for scour bridge. In this paper, soil strength and pile length compare with natural frequency within different bridge scour depth is discussed. And to exam the approach, two types of bridge pile arrangement are used.
C015	Cold-formed steel sections are popular nowadays with a lot of advantages such as lightweight, thinner, less maintenance and ease to transport. With a lot of advantages, the study used two channels and bolted side by side to produce beam. The beam is established with symmetrical section and their strength investigated due to bending. The arrangement of the bolt is important to determine the relationship of the strength. In the study, there are 3 types arrangement of bolt spacing. The high stress illustrated in this study is recorded with bolt spacing 225 mm and end bolt spacing 230 mm. The stress showed lowest value when compared with hollow, solid section and reinforced concrete beam.
C016	Understanding defect causalities is indispensable to its prevention. This paper aims to identify the correlations and inter-causalities amongst the root causes of construction defects, so as to obtain insights

	about the complex mechanics of defect causation and assist in developing effective defect prevention strategies. Data was collected through a questionnaire survey of 106 professionals in the construction industry. Correlations and inter-causalities analysis showed that time pressure, financial constraints and organizational culture were the most influential root causes.
C017	Human behavior needs to be considered when designing buildings and infrastructures. In recent decades, building information modeling (BIM) has been increasingly adopted as a computer aided design methodology for architectural design, engineering design simulation and evaluation, and 4D constructability analysis. BIM models can be used to conduct engineering analyses while human behavior simulation using BIM models is still lacking. The research objective of this study is to connect BIM software with the human behavior simulation engine utilizing object-oriented computer programming language. A behavioral modeling engine is also developed in this study upon the agent-based modeling (ABM) approach. Finally, this paper presents a demonstrative example of four scenarios and the result proves that implementation of the occupant simulation help improve building design.
C020	Comparison of heat transfer reduction efficiency of construction materials and its economical worthiness was performed for materials popularly used in the construction industry in Thailand. Heat transfer through walls and roofs on the southern side of a model constructed according to the criteria and specifications for controlled buildings in the category for offices and educational institution as announced by the Ministry of Energy. Economical analysis results show that foam cellocrete is the best wall material for heat resistance properties with an OTTV value of 18 W/m^2 but lightweight concrete is more cost effective with a B/C ratio of 2.93 and a payback period of 1 year and 7 months. For the best concrete block arrangement, double walls with gap, has B/C ratio value of 2.56. Light screening film on glass or double glass walls help to lower the heat transfer rate but not to the required 50 W/m^2 by the Ministry of Energy. Thus, it should be integrated with other materials at the appropriate portions. For roofing materials, the best material for heat insulator is polyurethane foam but the most cost-effective material is polystyrene foam with highest B/C = 1.12 and a return period of 4 years and 5 months.
C021	This paper presents the effect of curing conditions on freeze-thaw durability of self-consolidating concrete. In order to determine the effect of curing conditions on the durability properties of self-consolidating concrete, some specimens were cured in air and the others in water. Moist-cured (M-C) specimens were kept in water for 14 days at a temperature of 23±2 ℃ before they were subjected to freeze-thaw cycles. Air-cured (A-C) specimens were however left in ambient laboratory conditions and were saturated in water for a day before they were subjected to the same freeze-thaw cycles. From the permeability tests, it was concluded that air cured specimens have higher permeability. Furthermore, an increase in fly ash content resulted in a reduction in the permeation properties of self-consolidating concrete. On the other hand, more variations were observed in permeability results since only two specimens were used for permeability tests. During the freezing-thawing test, it was observed that air cured specimens were not affected by freezing-thawing and did not indicate any degradation since they were not totally saturated because of the lack of the saturation period that was employed.
C024	This paper is the performance comparison of time duration between A* algorithm and waypoint algorithm on Android and Ios operating system. The research began with the literature review in order to select the algorithms and the devices with different operating system. Code developing and system testing were applied after respectively, then design user interface and composite processing to collect results on the smart devices. The result of samples was shown that A-star pathfinding is better than waypoint algorithm under the objective function.

C025	Design procedures for Geosynthetic Reinforced Column Supported (GRCS) embankments generally consider the sliding failure for external stability and the shear failure mode for internal stability. However, other failure modes such as collapse failure, slip circle failure, punching shear failure around column heads (overall or local), and bending failure of DCM columns are also significant for GRCS embankments. Although some design procedures have considered some of these failure modes and proposed design criteria to check against these failure modes, they are not currently used in practice due to uncertainties related to some assumptions used in developing these methods, unreliable results given by them and difficulty in finding some parameters. Still there are uncertainties in identifying the critical failure modes for these embankments at the ultimate limit state (ULS) conditions. In this paper, two-dimensional finite element modeling incorporating strain softening behavior of cement admixed soils is used to identify the failure modes of GRCS embankments at the ULS. Bending failure of columns with subsequent shear failure is found to be critical for internal stability of GRCS embankments. Consequently, analytical equations are derived to calculate the factor of safety against bending failure for improved ground considering driving and resisting moments.
C026	Traditionally, construction quality control relies on final inspection and rework if the output is not fit-for-purpose. However, this reactive approach does not guarantee compliance with the requirements. By focusing on checking to completed product, a proactive approach to prevent poor quality is thus hampered. Studies have shown that poor quality of key resources commonly results in a number of production-related problems. The premise of this paper is that inadequate resources, such as deficient material, will not only result in unacceptable product quality but also in wasted time for handling and repair. It investigates the causal relationship between process input (i.e. resource) and output quality, as the basis for a pro-active control scheme. A field test was executed to look specifically at the quality of a prefabricated material, steel reinforcing bars (rebar), as it relates to its staging for final assembly. A discussion of correlations between attributes of input quality regarding rebar and the productivity of placement will complete the paper.
C027	A quantitative understanding of the efficiency of fly ash as a mineral admixture in concrete is essential for its effective utilization. To overcome the disadvantages of traditional decomposition approaches, we proposed a novel unification approach. In this approach, using nonlinear regression and optimization technique, the compressive strength model and the efficiency factor model are generated at the same time. That is, the efficiency factor model is a part of the compressive strength model. The efficiency factor model reported could be helpful in the design of fly ash concretes at different age, at different replacement percentage, and different water-binder ratio with greater confidence.
C032	The response of concrete structures under fire is very important as fire represents as an extreme loading and severe environmental condition to a structure. The use of High Strength Concrete (HSC) in concrete construction is getting very popular now. There is an increased focus on the use of numerical methods and performance based fire design on concrete structures, which requires a temperature dependent material relationship. In this paper, a constitutive temperature dependent material model for HSC under fire is presented. Temperature dependent compressive strength, tensile strength, elastic modulus, peak strain and stress-strain relationships are discussed and identified. The model describes the variation of these properties at elevated temperatures and can be implemented into finite element software for analysis of HSC systems under fire. The proposed model is then compared with the experimental data collected and the existing models proposed by other researchers on conventional concrete and HSC. It shows close agreement with the test data and being more straightforward and simple for the numerical implementation than that of other HSC models.
C036	The electro-hydraulic systems are commonly used in the motion control applications. This paper represents an implementation of robust control for an electro- hydraulic system of CVT. The robust PI

	controlled system for speed ratio electro-hydraulic system of CVT is designed for adjusting speed ratio of CVT by using MATLAB environment. The objective of this study was to design the controller of an electro-hydraulic system using the robust PI control system which is to maintain guarantee of the speed ratio electro-hydraulic system performance in spite of model inaccuracies and alteration. The Mathematical modeling of the electro-hydraulic system of CVT is presented in terms of equations. The robustness and tracking ability of the designed controller were demonstrated through simulations. According to the results, the robust PI controlled system for speed ratio electro-hydraulic system of CVT gives the good performance, such as rise time, settling time, overshooting.
C037	An experimental investigation of radiation shielding properties of high performance concretes (HPCs) was mad under effect of different variables. HPCs were produced from different normal and heavyweight aggregate with three low water-to-cementitious materials ratios (w/cm) to obtain different compressive strengths. The linear attenuation coefficients were measured at 0.663 MeV γ-rays energy of ^{137}Cs radioactive using NaI (Tl) scintillation detector. It was found that the compressive strength of heavyweight HPCs plays an important role in enhancing the attenuation of γ-rays. The compressive strength and attenuation of γ-rays have a near to linear relation. While in the normal concrete, the strength has no effect on the attenuation of γ-radiation. The mass attenuation coefficients were also compared with the values obtained by the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The comparison showed a reasonable agreement. It was observed that the attenuation of γ-rays is considerably affected by concrete density.
C040	This study aims to develop a series of simplified mass-spring-dashpot model to simulate unbounded soil for a foundation-soil system subjected to vertical, horizontal, rocking and torsional motions. A group of equivalent models are established by using three equivalent criteria and the coupling of horizontal and rocking motions is also considered. An optimal equivalent model is then determined to represent the best simplified model. The dynamic responses of the foundation-soil system using the optimal equivalent model are compared with those obtained by the half-space theory and by the lumped-parameter models. Since the coupling of horizontal and rocking motions is adequately considered, the optimal equivalent model is found to have more accurate results than most existing models. Moreover, the proposed model is also applied to a time-history analysis for a building-soil interaction system subjected to horizontal excitations. This proposed method may be effectively applicable to practical soil-structure interaction problems.
C047	These instructions give you guidelines for The runway of TABRIZ required a fundamental reformation. For the change of runway from asphalt to concrete a great amount of chip was produced, and the reuse of these materials was studied under a research. In this research, the use of chip of asphalt with cement was studied which will be done by the WR device and the creation of a fixed and resistant layer. The resistance and penetrance of these materials are controlled. The CBR experiment was done for the layers of pavement which are built from basic materials and the materials for recycling the asphalt with different percentages. It is obvious that, this number is not constant for a specific kind of soil and it is dependent on the condition of consolidation and moisture of that soil. The penetration of the materials of chip of asphalt is pretty high and can be used as a layer in the condition of appropriate bearing and this action will be done by mixing new materials. Also the reduction of penetration of these materials in the condition of fixing with cement was studied in the research and after density and fixing, the experiment of penetration was done and the results are almost equal to a basic layer.
C1005	This research focuses on the study of the developing process of wireless sensor network (WSN) monitoring system. In addition, problems confronted during the developing process are also reviewed

	and solved. In the WSN platform development, Supernode and accelerometers are used to collect the acceleration data and examine the safety of bridges. A global-position-system (GPS) chip is also used to obtain high-precision time information to promote the accuracy of the examination. Moreover, IEEE 802.15.4 was chosen for the communication protocol in the WSN platform as it complies with the demand of low cost and low power consumption. For the experiment requirement and the stability of the WSN system, this research has undergone 3 versions of modification. Moreover, this system is employed to monitor the vibration of Chung-Sha Bridge in Taiwan for the field- implementation experiment.
C2008	The geometry at the open end of the inlet tract and the effects of the transient phenomena due to the motion of piston and valves have a significant influence on tuning effects for optimum engine volumetric efficiency. Previous work at University of Leicester has been conducted into the effects of inlet tract radius on transient and steady flow properties that occur within the intake manifold using a general purpose CFD code, which are validated against the experimental data available. The optimum inlet tract radius along with the rest of the intake manifold geometry is consistent with the work reported here. In this project unsteady transient flow in a simplified computational model of a single cylinder and intake manifold of an internal combustion engine has been investigated, based on the successful application of dynamic mesh ehavior techniques. The study mainly focuses on the effect of parameters such as bore of the cylinder (combustion chamber) and clearance length on the flow within both the intake manifold and the chamber itself. The work reported here will help build a set of optimum design parameters for achieving improved values of volumetric efficiency as well as highly efficient mixing of air and fuel in the combustion chamber.
C2009	In Bangladesh, Ready-made garment (RMG) sector is fully supported by the workers who labour in the production spaces of garments factory buildings throughout the day. Appropriate Illumination conditions of these production spaces, which indicate the quality as well as quantity of lighting suitable for the production processes, is a major requirement. As indoor environments of these spaces are becoming highly complex, working under poor lighting conditions are usually exposed to a variety of visual problems with operating machines, textile sewing activities, ironing and other tasks. Visual comfort for various illumination levels has impact on total physical comfort condition and any physical discomfort influences the human ehavior and their works. Eventually, the visual comfort of these workers becomes a significant issue which is based upon determining the suitable range of illumination levels and glares available on the work plane of the user. Local visual comfort standards and guidelines for improving the illumination conditions in these production spaces should be established for incorporation in the sustainable design process. The objective of this paper is to investigate standard illumination conditions in terms of visual comfort of the workers in production spaces of RMG sector of Dhaka region.
C2020	This study presents test results of simply supported concrete beams longitudinally reinforced either by steel or glass fiber-reinforced polymer (GFRP). A total of sixteen large-scale concrete beams with steel stirrups were constructed and tested under four-point monotonic loading until failure. Half of the beams were longitudinally reinforced with GFRP bars, while the other half was reinforced with conventional steel bars as control specimens. To examine the shear behavior of the GFRP reinforced concrete (RC) beams, the main parameters investigated in the study included shear span-effective depth ratios, longitudinal reinforcement ratios and stirrup ratios. Two modes of failure, namely flexure and shear were observed. Due to low modulus elasticity of FRP bars, it was found that lesser shear strength resulted in concrete beams reinforced with GFRP bars compared to beams reinforced with steel bars. Moreover, the influence of the shear span-effective depth ratios and longitudinal reinforcement ratios significantly affect the distribution of internal forces in GFRP reinforced concrete beams. The test

	results correlated well with the prediction values provided by standard codes and design guidelines except in the case of GFRP reinforced concrete beams failed on shear.
C2022	Due to climate change, in recent years, each typhoon has easily brought thousands millimeters of rainfall which is too much for the short and narrow rivers in Taiwan to undertake, thus has led to serious disasters. As the wireless network techniques are well developed, we applied such techniques to the monitoring of bridges. It allows managers to get the information of bridge scouring in a short time, and there would be no necessary for managers to visit site in person. Therefore in this research, the research team has developed a wireless network system. Then we've conducted some experimental tests in the hydraulic test station to simulate the condition on site. And the experimental pier scouring data could be transmitted to the computer to do further analysis.
C3003	The modern technologies and developments in computers and Global Positioning System (GPS) as well as Geographic Information System (GIS), become very important in present time in mapping and coordinate system. This paper presents a new system of coordinates by a harmonic equations "United projections", who have five projections (Mercator, Lambert, Russell, Lagrange, and the compound of the projection) in one zone coordinate system width 12 degrees, also it has 3 degrees for overlap between zones, as well as five standards parallels for zone from equator to 75 North (South). Also this paper presents two cases; first case is to compare distances between the new coordinate system and UTM, second case creating local coordinate system for city of Hong-Kong for measuring the distances directly from rectangular coordinates using Mercator, Lambert and UTM projection. All results compared by geodesy indirect problems.
C3005	In this paper an experimental study was made on the effects of using Rice Straw Ash (RSA) as a partial replacement of cement in mortar. Control specimens with ordinary Portland cement (OPC) was made and in other specimens cement were replaced with 5%, 10% and 15% of RSA by weight of cement. Locally available rice straw was burnt to ash in uncontrolled manner in the earthen oven used by the rural people for cooking purpose, which were used in this study. The setting times and compressive strength of that mortar mix using RSA at different percentage of cement replacement was investigated and compared with the control specimen. The tests results obtained shows that setting times are delayed with increased amount of cement replacement and there is enhancement of strength of mortar with certain quantity of replacement of cement with RSA which will lead to reduction of construction cost.
C3007	Under new social trend, new characteristics happen to the urban flood disaster—the conflict of flood disaster and water resources coexists and becomes intensified; the scientific ecological idea of "human-water harmony" is proposed and developed to guide the development of the cities in future and how to better realize urban ecological flood prevention and deal with the conflict of urban water demand has become the key point for urban construction. Through the analysis on the current situation of flood prevention of Naxi District and the analysis and calculation of flood hydrology, the planning design of urban ecological flood prevention of Naxi District is preliminarily finished under the guidance of ecological idea. The study results indicate that the simulation of urban ecological flood prevention will be deemed as one reference system for the urban planning and construction as well as the new idea and basis for the urban planning and construction in future; attempts have been made in paper study to form new standard and specification for urban planning and construction.
C3010	Prequalification plays a crucial role in selecting a capable contractor in construction project. Contractor prequalification studies seldom address contractor financial risk, despite the importance of contractor's evaluation in successful project completion. Based on a cash flow based structural model using the dynamic threshold by Liao, Chen and Su, this study evaluates the credit quality of construction

	contractor. Via uses of the area under curve (AUC), the discriminatory performance of the cash flow model in ranking the credit qualities of construction contractors for three year is evaluated, in which S&P issuer credit ratings are used as the benchmarks. Empirical results indicate that the proposed model has an excellent discriminatory power under AUC. Result of this study demonstrates that the proposed model is highly effective in evaluating the credit risk of construction contractors. Importantly, the proposed model only requires financial statement, making it applicable to both listed and private construction contractors.
C3012	With the higher amount of buildings and infrastructures in Bangkok, Thailand, the number of construction and demolition (C&D) waste is increasing continuously. These wastes, if not completely recycled, will create the environmental problems. This research paper concentrates on the use of a system dynamics modeling technique to develop a C&D waste recycling model. Data and related relationships were generated to develop the simulated equations to simulate the model to reflect real practices of the construction industry in Bangkok, Thailand. The simulation results reveal the improved C&D waste recycled over time.

ICSIP 2013

P0002	To detect and recognize the small targets under complex background, a new segmentation algorithm based on wavelet transform and mathematical morphology is presented. Firstly, the original image is decomposed in three levels by wavelet transform and the high-frequent images are fused by minimum mean square error algorithm to suppress the background and enhance the target. Secondly, the fused images are segmented with an adaptive threshold to get the centroid coordinates of the target area. Thirdly, the original images are segmented accurately with region growing algorithm to get the precise contours and centroid coordinates of the target area. The results of flight test show that the segmentation algorithm has high precision and accuracy, as well as strong engineering adaptability.
P0011	As demand for high quality transmission increases, improving spectrum efficiency and error performance in wireless communication systems are important. OFDM is a multi-carrier modulation technique with densely spaced sub-carriers that has gained a lot of popularity among the broadband community in the last few years. One of the promising approaches to next generation communication systems are adaptive OFDM (AOFDM). Fixed modulation systems uses only one type of modulation scheme (or order), so that either performance or capacity should be compromised but in adaptive modulated systems change modulation scheme (or order) depending on instantaneous Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) to attain superior performance and capacity compared to fixed modulated systems. Neuro-fuzzy controller combines advantages of fuzzy logic and neural networks. Neurofuzzy controller provides automatic adaption procedure to fuzzy logic controller. Neural networks requires sufficient prior knowledge to be initialized but neurofuzzy systems doesn't requires any prior knowledge to be initialized and is efficient compared to fuzzy logic and neural networks. In this paper we propose an adaptive modulated OFDM system using neuro-fuzzy controller. The proposed system is simulated in MATLAB and compared with existing systems, simulation results shown significant improvement in systems performance.
P0013	According to the opinions of specialized doctors, being able to accurately make diagnosis with both the regions and types of stroke is very important, and with these information available, only then medical treatments can be applied properly. However, for any delay treatment or misdiagnosis, it is very likely as the key attributed to the fatal death of the patients. Currently, there are a lot of researches on the development of many methods with application of MRI for diagnosis of brain stroke out there already. However, in this paper, CT image is used to diagnosis brain stroke. And, we use laws' mask to extract

	texture feature on the CT image, and further to input them into our proposed iterative Fuzzy LDA (iFuzzyLDA) method for classification. Next, we will make classification of four different features (stroke, CSF, gray and white matter), as well as to put a link among them, in order to get better accuracy for diagnosis. Experimental result shows our method has a good accuracy, and be able to precisely help the doctors for marking out the regions of brain stroke. In addition, it can be verified that the accuracy rate of our method is up to 90% through object-level consistency error (OCE) method.
P0025	In order to expand a formal linearization method on designing an observer for nonlinear dynamic and measurement systems, we exploit the discrete Fourier expansion that can reduce computational complexity. A nonlinear multidimensional dynamic system is considered by a nonlinear ordinary differential equation, and a measurement equation is done by a nonlinear equation. Defining a linearization function which consists of the trigonometric functions considered up to the higher-order, the nonlinear dynamic system is transformed into an augmented linear one with respect to this linearization function by using the discrete Fourier expansion. Introducing an augmented measurement vector which consists of polynomials of measurement data, the measurement equation is transformed into an augmented linear one with respect to the linearization function in the same way. To these augmented linearized systems, a linear estimation theory is applied to design a nonlinear observer.
P0027	System-on-a-Chip (SoC) design has become more and more complexly. How to verify a design effectively has become a serious challenge. In this paper, how to build up the effective verification environment of AXI using SystemVerilog is introduced. Firstly, the design under verify (DUV) AXI bus is introduced. Then a comprehensive analysis of the verification plan has been made according to the protocol. The proposed integrated verification environment with Functional coverage, score-boarding, assertions and constrained random vectors generation is implemented. With this environment, a high coverage and less time spending verification has been achieved.
P0030	Direction-of-arrival estimation is one of the most important issues in the signal processing field, and fourth-order cumulants are used for DOA estimation by the motivation of the attractive fact that the higher-order cumulants of all kinds of Gaussian processes are identically zero. Because of the complexity of the computation for fourth-order cumulant, downsizing the cumulant matrix has attracted great interests. Beamspace fourth-order cumulant matrices have been proposed and simulation results show that they have better resolution performance with less computation load than the corresponding ones in element space. In this paper, we emphasize on their experimental performance. Experiments of DOA estimation in water tank are carried out and the results confirm the previous conclusion.
P0031	Multi-target tracking is widely studied, but it is still an attractive but difficult research area because of existence of occlusion and interaction between target images. We propose a novel detection-based multi-target tracking method using data association. The main contribution of our method is providing a strategy to quickly correct the wrong tracker aroused by occlusion. We use somewhat unreliable detection confidence to assist a particle filter tracker. The resulting algorithm is tested using movies having much occlusion. The result shows good performance, fast enough to run real time for a relatively long period of time.
P0032	This paper presents the design and automatic system verification of digital baseband for Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radio frequency identification (RFID) tag, which is complied with a modified ISO 18000-6C protocol. Module-reuse approach and low power techniques are applied in the digital baseband to reduce the power consumption. And a novel verification strategy is discussed, which decreases the verification cycle greatly via function test mode and coverage test mode, and generates testcases automatically by using coverage-driven random-based approach. The strategy has many merits, such as a hierarchical architecture for reuse, inspecting low power design though assertion, locating bugs accurately,

	and linking C++ via direct programming interface (DPI). The tag chip is designed in a 0.18um CMOS process with a size of 89234 um2. Simulation results verify the efficiency of the proposed methods.
P0033	A system-level SOC verification method based on hardware accelerator is proposed in this paper. The storage mapping relationship is designed according to storage characteristics of the hardware accelerator, and the whole testbench is put into the accelerator directly, resulting in a quick migration to accelerator and an optimized memory area. In order to ensure the comprehensiveness, complexity and authenticity, the system feature description is extracted from different application scenarios, and the test cases are derived from the paths of data flow and control flow. Additionally, The system debugging is simplified by controlling the acceleration processing with the method of trigger-driver-based state transition diagram. By adopting the system-level verification method proposed in this paper, RTL design of a DSP chip is verified and the experiment results demonstrate an immense acceleration effect and a high accuracy in bug locating. Finally the DSP chip is implemented in 0.18um CMOS process and it works properly.
P0034	IPTV (Internet Protocol Television) is one of the main Internet applications developed in recent years. It provides an unprecedented variety of multimedia services in the form of streaming media, delivers real time contents to users directly, and supports new services such as user interactive TV programs. In this paper, we design and implement a cross-platform web IPTV systems based on the functional definitions of the OIPF (Open IPTV Forum) standard. We implement a few multimedia streaming functions, including video upload, NPVR (Network Personal Video Recorder), VoD (Video on Demand) and live video services.
P0036	This study uses the joint receive antenna selection and symbol detection (JRAS/SD) technique to simultaneously improve the bit error rate and channel capacity while reducing the cost of the radio-frequency chains in multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems. Optimal antenna selection methods in the literatureare based on the criteria of maximal capacity or minimal bit error rate. Either of these criteria requires an exhaustive search over all submatrices in the full channel response matrix, resulting in high complexity. This study proposes a new multiobjective JRAS/SD using the cross-entropy optimizationto reduce the bit error rate while approaching the maximal channel capacity in MIMO systems. Simulation results show that the proposed approach achievesimproved performance in both channel achievable rate and bit error rate performance compared with previous works.
P0040	Clock accuracy is critical to the performance of UHF (Ultra High Frequency) RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) tag, especially for the encoder in baseband. To reduce the bit error rate of the responded data from tag, a novel clock strategy is proposed in this paper, which generates a high accuracy clock for the encoder bycounting the preamble of the commands from reader. Moreover, for reducing the chip area and the power consumption, a novel CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) generator is designed, which reuses the resource and fulfills a no-gap-link between the responded data and CRC code. The baseband of tag is implemented in a 0.18μm CMOS process and its area is 75479μm2.Simulation results show that the frequency variation of the clock is within a reasonable range.
P3008	Palmprint biometric trait is suitable to identify a person as it has more number of features compared to other biometric traits. In this paper, we propose matching level fusion based pamprint identification using WHT and SD. The pre-processing is done on palmprint images to crop ROI and resize ROI into 170×170 size. The Walsh Hadamard Transform (WHT) is applied on ROI of palmprint database and Test palmprint to derive WHT co-efficients which form features. The WHT features of test palmprint are compared with Database palmprint images using Euclidean Distance (ED) to compute EER. The Spatial Domain (SD) features are obtained from ROI palmprint database and Test palmprint. The SD features of test image are compared with features of database images using ED to compute EER. The values of EER computed using WHT and SD features are fused using Log-Transformation to obtain better EER. It is observed that the values of EER are zero in the proposed algorithm compared to non-zero EER values of existing algorithms.

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Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):

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Plenary Speech: 45 Minutes of Presentation 5 Minutes of Q&A

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UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Melaka, Malaysia, October 5-6, 2013. **The submission deadline: July 15, 2013**

Conference Name	Conference Website	Conference Email
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2013 3rd International Conference on Computer and Software Modeling (ICCSM 2013)	www.iccsm.org	iccsm@vip.163.com
2013 3rd International Conference on Nanomaterials and Electronics Engineering (ICNEE 2013)	www.icnee.org	icnee@iacsit.com

Macau, China, November 2-3, 2013 **The submission deadline: August 15, 2013**

Conference Name	Conference Website	Conference Email
2013 5th International Conference on Computer Technology and Development (ICCTD 2013)	www.icctd.org	icctd@vip.163.com
2013 2nd International Conference on Networks and Information (ICNI 2013)	www.icni.org	icni@iacsit.com
2013 2nd International Conference on Software and Information Management (ICSIM 2013)	www.icsim.org	icsim@iacsit.com

Chengdu, China, December 1-3, 2013 **The submission deadline: September 15, 2013**

Conference Name	Conference Website	Conference Email
2013 5th International Conference on Information Management and Engineering (ICIME 2013)	www.icime.org	icime@iacsit.com
2013 4th International Conference on Computer and Computational Intelligence (ICCCI 2013)	www.iccci.org	iccci@iacsit.com
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Call for papers

ICFIT 2013 will be held during October 5-6, 2013, in Melaka, Malaysia. ICFIT 2013 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Information Technology, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Information Technology and related areas.

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All papers for the ICFIT 2013 will be published in the JIII (ISSN: 2301-3745) as one volume, and will be indexed by WorldCat, Google Scholar,CROSS REF and Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

English is the official language of the conference. We welcome paper submissions. Prospective authors are invited to submit full (and original research) papers (which is NOT submitted/published/under consideration anywhere in other conferences/journal) in electronic (PDF only) format through the easy chair conferences management system website or via email icfit@vip.163.com.

Paper Submission (Full Paper)	Before July 15, 2013
Notification of Acceptance	on August 5, 2013
Final Paper Submission	before August 25, 2013
Authors' Registration	before August 25, 2013
ICFIT 2013 Conference Dates	October 5-6, 2013

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Call for papers

2013 5th International Conference on Computer Technology and Development (ICCTD 2013) will be held in Macau, during November 2-3, 2013, together with the workshop ICNI 2013 and ICSIM 2013. The aim objective of ICCTD 2013 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 Computer Technology and Development. This conference provides opportunities for the delegates to exchange new ideas and application experiences face to face, to establish business or research relations and to find global partners for future collaboration.

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The conference proceeding will be published by ASME, which **will be included in the ASME Digital Library, and indexed by the Ei Compendex, ISI Proceeding and other indexing services.**

Disclaimer: The publisher takes responsibility for the indexing. The conference is to provide a platform for researchers, engineers, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and exchange new ideas,we will also send the accepted papers to be published in the conference proceeding. However, the conference committee will not be responsible for papers' indexing.

English is the official language of the conference. We welcome paper submissions. Prospective authors are invited to submit full (and original research) papers (which is NOT submitted/published/under consideration anywhere in other conferences/journal) in electronic (PDF only) format through the easy chair conferences management system: https://www.easychair.org/account/signin.cgi?conf=icctd2013 or via email icctd@vip.163.com

Paper Submission (Full Paper)	Before August 15, 2013
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Final Paper Submission	before September 25, 2013
Authors' Registration	before September 25, 2013
ICSAP 2013 Conference Dates	November 2-3, 2013

www.iccci.org

Call for papers

ICCCI is the main annual Computer and Computational Intelligence conference aimed at presenting current research being carried out. Current ICCCI 2013 will be held during December 1-3, 2013 in Chengdu, China. The idea of the conference is for the scientists, scholars, engineers and students from the Universities all around the world and the industry to present ongoing research activities, and hence to foster research relations between the Universities and the industry. This conference provides opportunities for the delegates to exchange new ideas and application experiences face to face, to establish business or research relations and to find global partners for future collaboration.

One Excellent Paper will be selected from each oral session which will be awarded after each session by session chair.

Submitted conference papers will be reviewed by technical committees of the Conference. All papers for the ICCCI 2013 **will be published in the IJMLC (ISSN: 2010-3700) as one volume, and will be indexed by Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Google Scholar, Crossref, ProQuest.**

We will choose some excellent papers to the JCP (ISSN: 1796-203X).

SUBMISSION METHODS

1. Electronic Submission System; (.pdf)

If you can't login the submission system, please try to submit through method 2.

Email: iccci@iacsit.org (.pdf and .doc)

Paper Submission (Full Paper)	Before September 15, 2013
Notification of Acceptance	on October 5, 2013
Final Paper Submission	before October 25, 2013
Authors' Registration	before October 25, 2013
ICSAP 2013 Conference Dates	December 1-3, 2013

Date：

Member:

Place:

Suggestions

Please kindly write down your suggestions regarding our conference. And leave this paper to our colleagues.

Thank you!