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Part I Conference Schedule

Time: November 12-14, 2021 **Location:** Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

西安古都文化大酒店

Date	Time	Location: Lobby, 1st floor			
Nov. 12	14:00-17:00	Registration			
Date	Time	Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor			
		Keynote Speech Session 1			
		Dr. Fangbao Tian, Prof. Vineet Jain,			
Nov. 13	08:30-12:00	Prof. Alam Md. Mahbub, Prof. Adem Kilicman			
		Chair: TBD			
		Group Photo & Coffee Break: 09:50-10:10			
	12:00-13:30	Lunch Chinese Restaurant 中餐厅, 2nd Floor			
Date	Time	Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor			
Nov. 13	14:00-18:00	Keynote Speech Session 2 Dr. Chengpeng Wan, Dr. Pratibhamoy Das, Prof. Anatolii Kretov, Prof. Josu Takala, Prof. Michael John Short			
		Chair: TBD Group Photo & Coffee Break: 16:00-16:10			
	18:00-19:30	Dinner Chinese Restaurant 中餐厅, 2nd Floor			
Date	Time	Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor			
		Technical Session			
Nov. 14	08:30-12:00	Chair: TBD			
	12.00.12.20	Group Photo & Cottee Break: 10:00-10:20			
	12:00-13:30	Lunch Chinese Restaurant 甲餐厅, 2nd Floor			

Part II Keynote Speech

Keynote Speech Session 1

Keynote Speech 1: Applications and challenges of immersed boundary methods

[video]

Speaker: Dr. Fangbao Tian, University of New South Wales (UNSW), Australia Time: 08:30-09:10, Saturday Morning, November 13, 2021 Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

Abstract

The immersed boundary method (IBM) is a methodology for dealing with

boundary conditions at fluid – fluid and fluid – solid interfaces. It has been attracting growing attention in the recent years due to its simplicity in mesh processing. Great effort has been made to develop its new features and promote its applications in new fields. This talk is focused on assessing the the latest progresses especially the applications and challenges of the IBM. Various numerical examples will presented to demonstrate the capability of the IBM. The major challenges and several open issues in this field will be discussed.

Keynote Speech 2: Industry 4.0: An Introduction [video]

Speaker: Prof. Vineet Jain, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Mewat Engineering College, Haryana Waqf Board, Government of Haryana, Nuh, Haryana, India Time: 09:10-09:50, Saturday Morning, November 13, 2021 Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

Abstract

Industry 4.0 is a novel phenomenon that intends to change traditional manufacturing processes into a highly flexible manufacturing framework of digitalized goods with real-time intercommunication between employees, products, and equipment. Under the Industry 4.0 concept, manufacturers may employ smart equipment to create intelligent goods. The aim is to introduce industry 4.0 that will completely transform current production and manufacturing processes.

A main focus of this presentation will be on Industry 4.0 technology and essential elements for its deployment in rising nations like India, as available literature indicates that the industrial sector is





still hesitant of Industry 4.0.

A detailed grasp of I4.0 technologies and key variables will enable managers and policymakers to analyse the effect of factors on each other.

Keynote Speech 3: Cylinder from square to circular: flow topology, heat transfer

and forces

Speaker: Prof. Alam Md. Mahbub, Harbin Institute of Technology (Shenzhen), China Time: 10:10-10:50, Saturday Morning, November 13, 2021 Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel



Abstract

The flow and heat transfer topologies around isothermal circular and square

cylinders have received a great deal of attention in many practical engineering applications such as electronic-chip cooling systems (processors and power chips), and turbine blade cooling systems. Particularly, due to technological developments of electronic components, cooling of chips on board is a fundamental issue to increase the service life or to avoid overheating. Design optimization and miniaturization of electronics components are always demanded in terms of heat transfer enchantment. A square cylinder has an infinite curvature at the corners and zero curvature on the surfaces, while a circular cylinder has a finite curvature (inverse of the radius) of the surface. Therefore, rounding the corners of a square cylinder from the corner radius ratio r/R = 0 to 1.0 leads to the formation of a series of cylinders, where r is the radius of the rounded corners and R is the half-width (R = W/2) of the square cylinder or the radius of the circular cylinder. The flow around and heat transfer from a circular cylinder (r/R = 1.0) are independent of the attack angle α due to an infinite-order rotational symmetry of a circular cylinder cross-section. On the other hand, those from a square cylinder (r/R = 1.0) are highly sensitive to $\alpha = 0 - 90$ as a square cylinder cross-section has a fourth-order rotational symmetry. Thus, it is very important to understand the flow and heat transfer characteristics of a square or rounded square cylinder with changing attack angle α and r/R because of their practical significance. This lecture will encompass the effect of α and r/R on flow topology, heat transfer and forces, casting light upon correspondence between fluid dynamics and heat transfer mechanisms.

Keynote Speech 4: On Fractional Operations of Linear Functional and

Generalized Functions [video]

Speaker: Prof. Adem Kilicman, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia **Time:** 10:50-11:30, Saturday Morning, November 13, 2021 **Location:** Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

Abstract

In this present study we review the fractional operations for some elementary

and special functions and we generalize the idea of fractional operations to linear functional in the sense of generalized functions spaces. We provide several examples in order to illustrate the geometric interpretations of Dirac delta type functions. Further gave several counterexamples that the fractional derivatives of distributions need not necessarily to be elementary functions rather appear as the hypergeometric functions.

Keywords: Fractional derivatives; linear functional; Dirac delta function; generalized functions; hypergeometric functions

Keynote Speech Session 2

Keynote Speech 5: Evaluating recovery strategies of liner shipping network

disruption - a resilience perspective [video]

Speaker: Dr. Chengpeng Wan, Wuhan University of Technology, China Time: 14:00-14:40, Saturday Afternoon, November 13, 2021 Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

Abstract

Container shipping in a liner mode is dominating the world intercontinental maritime transportation. It has been a main driver to sustain the rapid world

economy development over the past decades. Ports, as the main components of global liner shipping networks, have been exposed to different sources of risks in their daily operations. Given the possible catastrophic consequence when accidents occur, it requires to continuously review the current practice and ensure the overall safety and efficiency of the whole liner shipping network system.

Safety is one of the issues with great importance in global transportation. However, its foci have being expanded from traditional risk through security, to resilience and sustainability. Resilience has attracted considerable interests from both researchers and practitioners across different research





domains in recent years, offering new insights into the risk management of maritime transportation. In view of this, this paper aims to establish a novel transport resilience framework to measure the effectiveness of different recovery strategies of liner shipping network disruption in a quantitative manner. It aids to support the comparison and ranking of any recovery strategy by shifting the risk foci from a local to global level for optimal resilience of the whole network. In the proposed framework, a resilience-based indicator is pioneered to take into account both the dynamic resilience of liner shipping networks and the total cost with which a recovery strategy associates to restore the whole system. Based on a resilience loss triangle model, we define the loss of resilience in this study as the ratio between the changed performance of a liner shipping network and the original status with respect to the total recovery time.

Large databases are explored to investigate the recovery of disruption of the Maritime Silk Road (MSR) liner shipping network under storm disasters in a case study. Four types of recovery strategies (i.e. the random sequence based recovery strategy, the degree centrality based recovery strategy, the betweenness centrality based recovery strategy, and the closeness centrality based recovery strategy) are compared to demonstrate how the proposed new method can effectively aid resilience decision of large transport networks.

Keynote Speech 6: Approximate Solutions of Weakly Singular Volterra Integro

Differential Equations based on Residual Minimization Method [video]

Speaker: Dr. Pratibhamoy Das, Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, India **Time:** 14:40-15:20, Saturday Afternoon, November 13, 2021 **Location:** Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

Abstract

In this talk, I focus on the optimal solution approximations of the weakly singular Volterra integro differential equations. First, the sufficient conditions

for the existence and uniqueness of the solution of this problem will be considered under different norms. In addition, another, sufficient condition under which the model problem will provide an analytic solution, will be also provided. Next, an operator based parameterized method will be introduced to generate an approximate solution of this problem. This approximate solution is optimized based on least square method. For this, residual minimization is used to obtain the optimal values of the auxiliary parameter. Experimental results based on the standard methods and residual minimization based optimized methods show the better accuracy of the present method.



Keynote Speech 7: Problem of Elements Returning of Launch Vehicles and the

Ways of its Solution [video]

Speaker: Prof. Anatolii Kretov, Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, China Time: 15:20-16:00, Saturday Afternoon, November 13, 2021 Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

Abstract

Increased competition in the market for delivering payloads to outer space

forces all designers and manufacturers of rocket and space transport systems to look for the most cost-effective solutions. The work is devoted to the review of main existing real and in projects the ways to save elements of launch vehicles for their reusable use. The analysis of three main re-entry ways the elements of launch vehicles, aimed at reducing the cost of bringing the payload to low earth orbit: rocket-dynamic, airplane and parachute. The cost of output of the payload is the most convenient and demonstrative indicator of the success of any rocket space transport system. Prime cost reduction is achieved by reducing the cost per launch and increasing the payload mass. The authors consider the use of aerospace parachutes as a priority one for salvation of elements for their reuse.

Keynote Speech 8: Validating a Decision Making Method basing on Technology

and Knowledge Priorities for Sustainable Strategies for Innovative Start-ups

[video]

Speaker: Prof. Josu Takala, University of Vaasa, Finland Time: 16:10-16:50, Saturday Afternoon, November 13, 2021 Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel



This paper tries to propose a model to prioritize technology and knowledge requirements in decision making process of business strategy. Knowledge and

technology plays significant role in firm success, so it should be included in business strategy selection. Generally, three types of technology has been detected in business: basic, core and spearhead. Basic technology refers to those technologies which are used commonly and could be outsourced. Core technology is the one which can bring competitive advantage to the company currently and spearhead technology refers to the future technology. Considering the fact that technology decision is very important towards gaining sustainable competitive advantage for firm,





the main question is to find technology focus regarding business strategy. Answering this question is even more important in terms of high tech firms and start-ups, since technology is their core competences and they might have limited resources. Therefore, this paper tries to answer this question by proposing a decision making tool for technology and knowledge priorities and applied the proposed model in two high tech start-ups. Having used sense and respond method and analytical hierarchy process with this new proposed decision making tool, the paper suggests a robust improvement plan in business strategy of these two selected cases for future.

Keywords: knowledge and technology (K/T) rankings, sustainable competitive advantage, sense and respond, Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Keynote Speech 9: Informatics and Control for Energy Management in Smart

Grid Applications [video]

Speaker: Prof. Michael John Short, Teesside University, UK Time: 16:50-17:30, Saturday Afternoon, November 13, 2021 Location: Huashan Room (华山厅), 1st Floor, Xi'an Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel

Abstract

Smart grids are electrical grids that include a variety of interoperable communication and control devices to optimally facilitate the production,

distribution and consumption of electricity. Smart grids allow better integration of renewable energy sources and flexible transmission resources, along with energy storage devices, electric vehicles, microgrids and controllable loads; they are seen as key enablers in the decarbonisation of both industry and society. This talk will outline innovative and disruptive services for energy dispatch and control developed within the context of the IDEAS, DR-BoB, InteGridy and REACT EU-funded research and innovation projects. The talk will first focus upon describing the types of real-time asset control and optimization problems which can arise on both energy supply and demand sides, and associated communications and integration issues related to asset dispersion over wide areas. It will then progress to describing solutions which generate coordinated, optimal (or near-optimal) dispatch instructions for generation and consumption assets in real-time within the context of a rolling-horizon optimization framework. It will also outline effective strategies for integration and supervisory control of assets within an IoT framework. The talk will then describe details of implementation within a Fog computing framework, and will present simulation and practical results for algorithms tailored to dispatch of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plant, domestic Smart Appliances, Offshore Wind Turbines and also commercial Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) loads. Finally, it will outline some of the open issues and challenges in related Smart Grid areas which should be of interest to the wider industrial and mechanical/manufacturing engineering community.

Keywords: Automation, Smart Grid, Renewable Energies, Energy Management, Optimization of Systems



Part III Technical Session

Technical Session

Session Chair: TBD							
Location: Huas	han Room (华山厅), 1st Floor	08:30-12:00, November 14, 2021					
Time	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation				
Oral	IMAGE ENCRYPTION TECHNOLOGY BASED ON FRACTIONAL TWO DIMENSIONAL DISCRETE CHAOTIC MAP ACCOMPANIED WITH MENEZES-VANSTONE ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOSYSTEM	Zeyu Liu	Northwest A&F University, China				
Oral	Investigation in the ignition performance of embedded multichannel plasma igniter under low pressure	Dong Lin	Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an, China				
09:50-10:20	Group Photo & Coffee Break						
Poster	Discussion on the application of highway maintenance platform based on GIS+BIM Technology Take Gansu Province as an example	Yuanqing Wang	Chang'an University, China				

Part IV Technical Session Abstracts

ID: CET2020_20001

Title: Discussion on Road Traffic Problems and "Public Transport Priority" Policy in the Macau Peninsula

Name: Ziwei Huang Affiliation: Faculty of Innovation and Design, The City University of Macau, Macau, China Email: U19091105101@cityu.mo

Abstract

The roads on the Macao Peninsula are famous for their short, fast, and small features. At the same time, due to the protection of historical and cultural sites, the road network system is mostly based on the planning and design of the previous road network system. Although the planning of the contemporary road network system is quite unique, it has not been considered to the contemporary transporting needs of the citizens of Macau. At the same time, the complexity of the road network makes zonings unobvious functional and mixes urban functions in the region. Therefore, through field surveys, the relevant data of the Macau Transport Bureau (DSAT) is combined to find out the current problems of the road traffic on the Macau Peninsula and analyze the strategy of optimizing the "public transport priority" public transportation prove system. At Last, regarding the citizen as the core and find out the relationship between passengers and the public transportation system to explore the future development direction of the road traffic planning and design of the Macau Peninsula will become the main direction of this study.

Keywords: The Macau Peninsula, road traffic, public transport priority, government policy

ID: CET2020_20005

Title: A New Two-Parameter Heteromorphic

Elliptic Equation: Properties and Applications*

Name: Zhouhu Wu

Affiliation: School of Environmental and Municipal Engineering, Qingdao University of Technology, Qingdao, Shandong, China Email: wu zh2008@qut.edu.cn

Abstract

The ellipse and the superellipse are both planar closed curves with a double axis of symmetry. Here we show the isoconcentration contour of the simplified two-dimensional advection-diffusion equation from a stable line source in the center of a wide river. A new two-parameter heteromorphic elliptic equation with a single axis of symmetry is defined. The values of heights, at the point of the maximum width and that of the centroid of the heteromorphic ellipse, are derived through mathematical analysis. Taking the compression coefficient $\theta = b/a = 1$ as the criterion, the shape classification of H-type, Standard-type and W-type for heteromorphic ellipse have been given. The area formula, the perimeter theorem, and the radius of curvature of heteromorphic ellipses, and the geometric properties of the rotating body are subsequently proposed. An illustrative analysis shows that the inner contour curve of a heteromorphic elliptic tunnel has obvious advantages over the multiple-arc splicing cross section. This work demonstrates that the heteromorphic ellipses have extensive prospects of application in all categories of tunnels, liquid transport tanks, aircraft and submarines, bridges, buildings, furniture, and crafts.

Keywords: Two-Parameter Curve, Heteromorphic Ellipse, Standard Equation, Geometric Properties, Engineering Applications

ID: CET2020_20008 Title: Research on Collision Response of Titanium

Alloy Cylindrical Pressure Shell

Name: Xiang Jiang Affiliation: School of Ship and Ocean Engineering, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology Email: 18852760372@163.com

Abstract

Titanium alloy materials are widely used in the marine and aviation fields due to their excellent properties. The submersible sailing on the water surface is faster than underwater diving, so once an accident occurs, the consequences are unimaginable.Based on the failure criterion of the J-K model, this paper uses finite element simulation software to study the impact of impact velocity and impact angle on the collision response of a titanium alloy cylindrical pressure shell, providing a reference for the deep sea titanium alloy pressure shell.

Keywords: cylindrical pressure shell; collision; ferroalloy; response

ID: CET2021_20001

Title: Investigation in the ignition performance of embedded multichannel plasma igniter under low pressure

Name: Dong Lin

Affiliation: Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an, China

Email: ld582853198@163.com

Abstract

In order to research the influence of the pressure on the ignition process of combustion chamber, the ignition experiment of semiconductor igniter and embedded multichannel plasma igniter is carried out under extreme conditions. The results show that the concentration of spark energy of igniters is smaller and the flame propagation speed is slowed down with the ambient pressure decreases under the condition of low pressure at room temperature. The influence of different ambient pressure on embedded multichannel plasma igniter is more obvious. Compared to the semiconductor igniter, the embedded multichannel plasma igniter can produce a deeper spark penetration depth, significantly shorten the ignition time and widen the ignition limit at low pressure.

Keywords: embedded multichannel plasma igniter; low pressure; ignition process; ignition limit

ID: CET2021_20003

Title: Study on the deformation characteristics and mechanism of argillaceous earth-rock compacted fillings*

Name: Yi Sun

Affiliation: School of Civil Engineering, Southwest Jiaotong University, SWJTU, Chengdu, China Email: sunnys90@163.com

Abstract

In western hilly region, increasing numbers of excavated argillaceous earth-rock materials were used to fill compacted bodies, such as high embankment, high filled airport runway, high earth-rock dam and high filled construction sites, whose dualistic structure and deformation characteristics were related to their long-term deformation trend and stability. There was hardly any researches on this issue recently. Based on the established argillaceous dualistic structure and simplified spherical contact model, the de-formation characteristics, mechanism and influencing factors of layered compacted filli ngs were systematically studied by means of Hertz contact theory and compared with discrete element numerical model. The results showed that the macroscopic deformation trend derived from established theoretical model was basically similar to that of numerical model and monitoring of actual compacted filling. The settlement of fillings were related to such factors as the average particle size of earth-rock materials, single-layer micro-structure and particle size combination model of dualistic structure. The total macroscopic deformation increased with the decreasing of average particle size. The local defor-mation difference was more significant when the average particle size difference between two layers be-came larger. As well, the particle arrangement of each monolayer had

influence on the overall macro-scopic deformation of fillings, among which the deformation of rectangular arrangement of equivalent spherical with larger porosity was larger than that of triangular arrangement with lower porosity. The results can provide references for further study on the micro and macro deformation characteristics and mechanism of argillaceous earth-rock fillings with dualistic structure as well as engineering application.

Keywords: Argillaceous earth-rock material, Deformation of compacted filling, Dualistic structure model, Hertz con-tact theory, Particle size, PFC^{2D}

ID: CET2021_20004

Title: Research on the Recovery of Irregular Flights under Uncertain Conditions*

Name: Xiangfei Meng

Affiliation: Department of Service Supporting, Air Force Command College, Beijing, China Email: mengxiangfeikgd@163.com

Abstract

This paper mainly studies the problem of irregular flights recovery under uncertain conditions. Based on the analysis of the uncertain factors affecting the flight, taking the total delay time and the total cost of flight delay as the objective function, and considering the constraints of flight plan and passenger journey, an uncertain multi-objective programming model is constructed. Finally, taking OVS airport temporarily closed due to bad weather as an example, the results show that better quality optimization scheme can be obtained by integrating passenger recovery with narrow sense flight recovery stage and implementing integrated recovery.

Keywords: Recovery of irregular flights, Uncertainty theory, Multi-objective programming

ID: CET2021_20007

Title: Discussion on the application of highway maintenance platform based on GIS+BIM Technology -- Take Gansu Province as an example Name: Yuanqing Wang Affiliation: Chang'an University, China Email: wyqing@chd.edu.cn

Abstract

Gansu Province is a large province in Western China, and its geographical location and economic status are very im- portant. With the state's attention to the western development, the economy of the western region represented by Gansu Province has developed rapidly, and the construction of roads and other infrastructure has also been developed. Taking Gansu Province as an example, this paper studies and discusses the application of highway maintenance platform based on GIS + BIM Technology. Firstly, this paper expounds the advantages of GIS + BIM Technology in highway construction and maintenance, and analyzes the development status of GIS + BIM Technology; Secondly, it expounds how to solve the problem of highway maintenance from the aspects of GIS + BIM system and its advantages and difficulties in highway maintenance, and briefly explains the difficulties existing in highway maintenance in Gansu Province. Then, starting from the path of GIS + BIM Technology to solve highway maintenance in Gansu Province, this paper analyzes the expected effect of GIS + BIM Technology in highway maintenance in Gansu Province.

Keywords: GIS+BIM Technology; highway; Research on maintenance platform; Gansu Province

ID: CET2021_20012

Title:IMAGEENCRYPTIONTECHNOLOGYBASEDONFRACTIONALTWODIMENSIONALDISCRETECHAOTICMAPACCOMPANIEDWITHMENEZES-VANSTONEELLIPTICCURVECRYPTOSYSTEMName:ZeyuLiuAffiliation:NorthwestA&FUniversity,ChinaEmail:liuzeyu90@163.com

Abstract

A new fractional two dimensional triangle function

combination discrete chaotic map (2D-TFCDM) with the discrete fractional difference is proposed. The chaos behaviors are observed through the bifurcation diagrams, the largest Lyapunov exponent plot and the phase portraits. The proposed map is applied in color image encryption with the secret keys generated by Menezes-Vanstone Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem. The image encryption system is analysed using 4 aspects indicating the superiority of the proposed algorithm compared to other algorithms.

Keywords: Chaos; Discrete Fractional Calculus; Fractional 2D-TFCDM; Image Encryption; Menezes-Vanstone Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem

ID: CET2021_20013

Title: Green Affordable Social Housing: A Survey-based Passive Cooling Design, with Focus on Jakande Housing Estate in Lagos, Nigeria*

Name: Justus Anih Nzube

Affiliation: School of Design, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

Email: anihnzubej@sjtu.edu.cn

Abstract

With rising health risks escalating from temperatures in the Global South, the shortage of essential indoor cooling is frequently seen as a dimension of energy poverty and human wellbeing. As a result, this study assessed ventilation and passive cooling in Jakande, Lagos Housing estate to design social housing that integrates proper cross ventilation and cooling. A total of 1,215 housing units in the estate was used for the sampling frame. Based on the survey, the authors proposed an analytical housing design equipped with urban greenery that allows for free air movement with minimal thermal discomfort. The design methodology aids continuous cooling within the housing envelope and also improves aesthetics and landscaping within the environment.

Keywords: Affordable housing, Climate Change, Green building, Landscaping, Passive Cooling, Social housing, Sustainable energy

Part V Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

- Laptops (with MS-office & Adobe Reader)
- Projectors & Screen
- Laser pointer

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

• PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration of each Presentation:

- Regular Oral Session: 10-15 Minutes of Oral Presentation
- Keynote Speech: 40-45 Minutes of Keynote Speech

Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

- X Racks & Base Fabric Canvases (60cm×160cm, see the figure below)
- Adhesive Tapes or Clamps

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

• Home-made Posters

Requirement for the Posters:

- Material: not limited, can be posted on the Canvases
- Size: smaller than 60cm×160cm
- Content: for demonstration of the presenter's paper



Part VI Hotel Information

About Hotel

The Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel (西安古都文化大酒店) is ideally located in the city center near several major Xi'an attractions. All 464 guestrooms in this Xi'an hotel feature modern amenities including large screen TV's, mini-bars and 24-hour room service. The hotel's restaurant serves a variety of Asian and Western delicacies, and a bar/lounge caters for after dinner drinks. Conference rooms at the business center are equipped with audiovisual facilities as well as all necessary amenities for an efficient office environment away from home. In terms of recreation, the hotel offers a fully-equipped gymnasium and a tennis court for active guests, along with an indoor swimming pool, steam room and sauna for guests seeking something a little more relaxed.

Address: No.172 Lianhu Road, Lianhu District, Xi'an, China

陕西省西安市莲湖区莲湖路172号

Post code: 710002

Tel: +86-029-87216868

How to Get to the Hotel

Xi'an Xianyang International Airport: 34.15km 咸阳国际机场: 全程约34.15公里, 打车费约95元 Xi'an Railway Station: 3.75km 西安火车站: 全程约3.75公里, 打车费约11元 Line 1 Metro Station Sajinqiao: 0.24km

For authors who do not understand Chinese, please show the following info to the

driver if you take a taxi:

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November Conference Guide

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