Study on Innovative Scenario for Transportation and Lowering of 18000 Ton Caisson for Persian Gulf Bridge

This paper aims to provide an innovative scenario for transportation and lowering installation of heavy caissons of 18000 tons for Persian Gulf Bridge. The project is supposed to be carried on in Bohal port from Hormozgan to Qeshm Island in Iran. There is a heated controversy over the suitable scenario to do the operation safely and lower the caissons correctly under ...

Chemistry in Civil Engineering-New Products and Applications

The field of civil engineering is ever expanding where technology grows and advances at a very fast pace. Newer constructional materials are introduced every year to cater to these needs. There are certain naturally occurring cement types that have been found to bear many useful properties such as increased strength and workability and/or reduction in bleeding, segreg ...

Six Sigma DMAIC for Shaking Stagnant Construction Cultures – A Conceptual Perspective
Cultural barrier is always perceived as the prime challenge for modernizing idle construction markets. Unsurprisingly, most changes in construction hinge on understanding the benefits of sustainable transformation. Persistent attempts in stagnant construction cultures have materialized in some noted changes. Successful sustainable transformation in such economies appe ...

Effect of Different Regional Climates on Persimmon Quality

Persimmon (Diospyros kaki) is grown in wide climate conditions, which may affect fruit biochemical characteristics such as vitamins, soluble solids and antioxidants. Therefore, the aim of this research is to evaluate the biochemical responses of fruit to these climate variables. For this purpose 5 districts of Kashan, Shahrud, Yazd, Kiasar and Sari were chosen to coll ...

Kinetics of Ethylene Glycol Biodegradation in a Sequencing Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor

Treatment of waste water containing ethylene glycol (EG) by implementing a sequence of two Moving Bed Biofilm Reactors (MBBR) were studied. Reactors were operated at different hydraulic retention times (HRT) of 48, 24, 18, and 10 hours while EG concentration was in the range of 10 mg/l to 1,150 mg/l. Throughout the experiments the ratio of EG Chemical Oxygen Demand (CO ...
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