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# Part I Conference Schedule

**Time:** July 20 to 22, 2017

**Location:** Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China

Date	Time	Lobby, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel	
<b>July 20</b>	<b>14:00-17:00</b>	<b>Registration</b>	
Date	Time	TBD	TBD
<b>July 21</b>	<b>08:30-12:00</b>	<b>Material Sciences and Technology:</b>  <b>Invited Speech Session I</b>  <b>Chair:</b> <b>Coffee Break:</b>	<b>Geology Sciences and Technology:</b>  <b>Invited Speech and Technical Session I</b>  <b>Chair:</b> <b>Coffee Break:</b>
	<b>12:00-13:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b> TBD	
	Time	TBD	TBD
	<b>14:00-18:00</b>	<b>Material Sciences and Technology:</b>  <b>Invited Speech Session II</b>  <b>Chair:</b> <b>Coffee Break:</b>	<b>Geology Sciences and Technology:</b>  <b>Technical Session II</b>  <b>Chair:</b> <b>Coffee Break:</b>
	<b>18:00-19:30</b>	<b>Dinner</b> TBD	
Date	Time	TBD	
<b>July 22</b>	<b>08:30-12:00</b>	<b>Material Sciences and Technology:</b>  <b>Technical Session</b>  <b>Chair:</b> <b>Coffee Break:</b>	
	<b>12:00-13:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b> TBD	
<b>July 23</b>	<b>07:00-19:30</b>	<b>One Day Tour</b>	

## Part II Invited Speeches

### Material Sciences and Technology: Invited Speech Session I

#### Invited Speech 1: Constructuion of Quantum Dot Patterns for Advanced Display Applications

**Speaker:** Prof. Sin-Doo Lee, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

**Time:** 08:30-09:10, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### Abstract

Liquid crystal display (LCDs) have been successfully commercialized owing to their light-weight, thin panel thickness, and low power consumption. Among several characteristics governing the image quality, the color gamut is currently one of the most important issues for the color reproducibility in the LCDs. Toward the improvement of the color gamut, quantum dots (QDs) have been widely exploited because of the color tuning capability, the narrow emission bandwidth, and the high luminescence efficiency. We demonstrate an array of red and green QD patterns in a dispersion matrix of reactive mesogens to enhance the optical efficiency of the QD compensation layer. For the reduction of the band mismatch between the compensation layer and the color filter, we introduce a new configuration of color-separated patterns of the QDs. Our approach has great potential for the enhancement of the optical efficiency in QD-based LC displays with high color gamut.

#### Invited Speech 2: Flexible piezoresistive composite composed of conductive fillers and polymer material

**Speaker:** Prof. Luheng Wang, Central South University, China

**Time:** 09:10-09:50, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### Abstract

The composite composed of the conductive fillers and the polymer material, which possesses not only the flexibility but also the piezoresistivity, can be used to develop the flexible pressure sensor. The progress in the research on the piezoresistivity of

the composite is reported. The existing theories to explain the piezoresistive phenomena of the composite are summarized, including the “conductive filler gap theory”, the “conducting path theory”, the “conductive phase content theory”, and the “effective conductive path theory”. Furthermore, the limitations and the advantages of the aforementioned theories are compared and analyzed. Finally, the applications of the composite in the development of the flexible pressure sensor are presented.

### **Invited Speech 3: Microstructure and Interface Structure in Different**

#### **Composite Materials**

**Speaker:** Prof. James Ren, Liverpool John Moores University

**Time:** 09:50-10:30, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### **Abstract**

The structure and interface between secondary phases and the matrix plays an important role in the property control and performance enhancement of composite structures for different applications. Recent research and technology development has offered enhanced capacity in materials characterisation and modelling as well as new opportunities and freedom in material design. This talk presents collaborative research works on materials with composite structures at different length scales, including particle aggregates structures, nano-filler reinforced systems and coatings. The structures, properties and application specific performances is detailed with combined use of experimental, modelling and analysis. Recent work on smart materials (e.g. auxetic materials) is also presented and discussed.

### **Invited Speech 4: Degradable conductive polymers: synthesis, scaffold design and tissue engineering application**

**Speaker:** Dr. Baolin Guo, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China

**Time:** 10:40-11:20, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### **Abstract**

Tissue engineering scaffolds play a critical role in tissue regeneration by providing a temporary extracellular matrix for cells growth and inducing cells differentiation and formation of functional neotissues. Serving as a kind of novel materials for scaffolds, conductive polymers show a great potential in tissue engineering applications due to their capability of regulating cell behavior (including cells adhesion, proliferation and differentiation)

with or without electrical stimulation. In the first part, we have designed and synthesized a series of linear, star-shaped, hyperbranched, and crosslinked degradable and electrically conducting polymers and hydrogels based on polylactide, polycaprolactone, and aniline oligomers. By tuning their conductivity, mechanical property, degradability, and thermal property, these electroactive copolymers could meet requirement for a specific biomedical application. In the second part, we have developed a series of novel electroactive micro-porous nanofibrous tissue engineering scaffolds by using solution-casting/salt-leaching, electrospinning, and phase separation, and both the structures and performances of these electroactive scaffolds have been analyzed. We have further developed injectable electroactive hydrogels, which could be prepared in any desired shape at the site of injection and overcome the disadvantages of surgical implantation by using pre-shaped electroactive scaffolds. In the third part, we have presented the application of these degradable conductive copolymers in tissue engineering including skeletal muscle, nerve, skin, cardiac tissues and bone. These conductive polymers that were fabricated into different forms including core-shell composite structure, self-healing injectable conductive hydrogels, elastic shape memory films showed great potential for electrical signal sensitive tissue regeneration.

## **Invited Speech 5: pH/Redox Dual Stimuli-Responsive Sheddable Nanodaisies for Efficient Intracellular Tumour-Triggered Drug Delivery**

**Speaker:** Prof. Il Kim, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

**Time:** 11:20-12:00, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



### **Abstract**

A series of dual stimuli-responsive poly(L-histidine)<sub>n</sub>-S-S-polyurethane-S-S-poly(L-histidine)<sub>n</sub> [p(His)<sub>n</sub>-SS-PU-SS-p(His)<sub>n</sub>; n = 25, 35, 50, and 75] triblock copolymers that bear two pH-responsive p(His)<sub>n</sub> end-blocks and PU middle-block tethered by a redox-responsive disulphide linker have been synthesized. The resulting triblock copolymers self-assemble to form micelles, nanodaisies (NDs), of uniform size (~100 nm) and efficiently encapsulate the anticancer drug doxorubicin (Dox) with a high drug loading content (~19%). The in vitro release profile shows an enhanced release of Dox at an acidic environment in the presence of 10 mM of glutathione. The in vitro cell viability assays performed in various cell lines show that the NDs have no acute or intrinsic toxicity. Confocal microscopy images and flow cytometry results show the pH-responsive cellular uptake of Dox-loaded NDs, accelerated at pH ≤ 5.0. The tumour accumulation and in vivo bio-distribution studies of near-infrared dye (IR-820)-labeled NDs show higher tumour accumulation in CT26 tumour-bearing mice within 72 h. Furthermore, the Dox-loaded NDs effectively inhibit the CT26 tumours, suggesting they are promising nanocarriers for cancer therapy.

## Material Sciences and Technology: Invited Speech Session II

### Invited Speech 6: Nanoneedle cell penetration for intracellular drug delivery

**Speaker:** Dr. Xi Xie, Sun Yat-Sen University

**Time:** 14:00-14:40, Friday Afternoon, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### Abstract

Introduction of biomolecules across the cell membrane with high efficiency is a challenging yet critical technique in biomedicine. Vertically nanoneedle arrays have been recently reported to offer new opportunities to access a cells' interior by directly breaching the cell membrane, yet microscopic understanding of how and when the nanowires penetrate cell membranes is still lacking. First, to elucidate the possible penetration mechanisms, a continuum elastic cell mechanics model is presented to address how penetration occurs, and explore the characteristics that affect penetration. Our results reveal that cell penetration is likely to occur only for a limited time window during cell adhesion. The penetration effects of nanoneedle geometry and cell properties are systematically evaluated. Nanoneedle cell penetration efficiency is low, and were unable to achieve efficient DNA plasmid transfection. A nanoneedle-electroporation platform was developed to achieve highly efficient molecular delivery and high transfection yields with excellent uniformity and cell viability. Cellular engulfment of the nanoneedles provides an intimate contact, significantly reducing the necessary electroporation voltage and increasing homogeneity over a large area. Biomolecule delivery is achieved by diffusion through the nanoneedles and enhanced by electrophoresis during pulsing. The system was demonstrated to offer excellent spatial, temporal, and dose control for delivery, as well as providing high-yield co-transfection and sequential transfection.

### Invited Speech 7: Controllable Synthesis of Graphene and its Functional

#### Structures as Highly Sensitive Platforms

**Speaker:** Dr. Jia Zhang, Harbin Institute of Technology (HIT), China

**Time:** 14:40-15:20, Friday Afternoon, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### Abstract

Graphene, one-atom-thick planar sheet of carbon densely packed in a honeycomb crystal lattice, has received increasing attention in high-performance sensors, owing to its unique physicochemical properties (e.g. high surface area,

excellent conductivity and carriers mobilities, high mechanical strength, and ease of functionalization). To finally realize the practical applications, graphene and its functional structures must be synthesized in a controllable manner as the first step. In this context, the controllable synthesis methods will be reviewed and its state-of-the-art sensing applications will be detailed in my projects.

## **Invited Speech 8: Recent development for semiconductor diamond based**

### **MOSFETs**

**Speaker:** Dr. Jiangwei Liu, National Institute for Materials Science, Japan

**Time:** 15:20-16:00, Friday Afternoon, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### **Abstract**

Diamond is a wide band gap semiconductor. It has some excellent basic physical properties, such as high breakdown field ( $\sim 10 \text{ MV}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), large hole mobility ( $3800 \text{ cm}^2\cdot\text{V}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ), low dielectric constant (5.7), and high thermal conductivity ( $22 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ). These properties make diamond suitable for the fabrication of high-power, high-frequency, and high-temperature electronic devices.

Recently, diamond-based metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) capacitors and MOS field-effect transistors (MOSFETs) have developed greatly. They were fabricated on p-type boron-doped oxygenated diamond (O-diamond) and hydrogenated diamond (H-diamond) channel layers.<sup>1,2</sup> Although thermal stability of the O-diamond is believed better than that of the H-diamond, trap charge density at insulator/O-diamond interfaces and leakage current density of the O-diamond based MOS capacitors are very high. It is still difficult to fabricate high-performance O-diamond based MOSFETs. On the other hand, many successful diamond MOSFETs were fabricated on the H-diamond channel layers. The H-diamond epitaxial layer has a high surface conductivity. The holes are accumulated on the surface with the sheet hole density of  $10^{12}\sim 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . Notably, it was reported that the exposure of the H-diamond in  $\text{NO}_2$  gas could increase the sheet hole density of H-diamond significantly to be as high as  $1 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ .<sup>3</sup> Therefore, it is promising to fabricate high performance H-diamond based MOSFETs.

In this talk, the fabrication of H-diamond based electronic devices such as MOSFETs and MOSFET logic circuits will be demonstrated and discussed.

## **Invited Speech 9: TBD**

**Speaker:** Prof. Jian Xu, Pennsylvania State University

**Time:** 16:10-16:50, Friday Afternoon, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China

## Abstract

TBD

## Invited Speech 10: Nanoparticles based theranostics

**Speaker:** Dr. Bingyang Shi, Henan University, China

**Time:** 16:50-17:30, Friday Afternoon, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



### Abstract

Nanoparticles (NPs) are promising platform for theranostics applications such as bioimaging, diagnostics, drug delivery, gene delivery, biosensors and photodynamic therapy.<sup>1</sup> NPs can be designed and developed based on a variety of core materials (metal, semiconductor, silica and organic polymers). During the synthesis process, the size and morphology can be controlled via the adjustment of reaction conditions, such as time, temperature and catalysts. The surface functionalization is other important field for NPs development, various surface functional groups and targeting ligands can be introduced onto the core materials as an additional dimension in regulating NP interfacial properties for further biomedical applications.

During last five years, we have designed and developed various advanced nanoparticles including polymers based nanoparticles,<sup>2-4</sup> nanogels based nanoparticles,<sup>5</sup> dendrimer-like silica nanoparticles,<sup>6</sup> gold-silica hybrid nanoparticles, mesoporous silica nanoparticles and upconversion nanoparticles. Those developed nanoparticles have been applied in drug delivery, gene delivery, early stage cancer detection and photodynamic therapy, the promising results evidence that they will have potential applications in the future medicine.

## Invited Speech 11: Elastic Anisotropy Modulates Phonon Focusing

**Speaker:** Prof. Hongzhi Fu, Luoyang Normal University, China

**Time:** 17:30-18:10, Friday Afternoon, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



### Abstract

Theoretical calculations of the three dimensional slowness surfaces give insights into the mixing of longitudinal and transverse modes and show the origin of the phonon caustics. The phonon focusing due to the elastically anisotropy, and the phonon phase and group velocities are explained. In general, the propagation of elastic waves in crystals is

strongly affected by the elastic anisotropy of the lattice. The topological structures of three dimensional slowness surfaces show the origin of the phonon caustics due to the fact that the phonon phase velocity and group velocity are generally not collinear in elastically anisotropic crystals. The comparative investigations between anisotropy and slowness show that the propagation of elastic wave is affected by the elastic anisotropy of the lattice, and the phonon caustics “walk along” the extreme direction of elastic anisotropy.

## **Geology Sciences and Technology: Invited Speech Session**

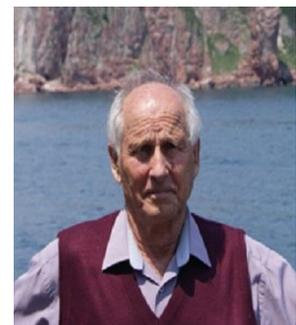
### **Invited Speech 1: Geological control of the submarine gas hydrate resources in the Western Pacific/Eastern Asia**

#### **Invited Speech 1: The Relationship Between Gas Hydrate and Oil-Gas Deposits**

**Speaker:** Prof. Anatoly Obzhirov, V.I. Il'ichev Pacific Oceanological Institute Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

**Time:** 09:00-09:45, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China



#### **Abstract**

The next geological, geophysics and hydro-acoustics characteristics assist which help to explain to form methane bubbles fluxes and gas hydrate in the Okhotsk Sea. The methane fluxes are mostly located in the zones fault. It is very important that quantity and power of methane fluxes increase in period seismic activity of the Far Eastern Seas region. Methane is going from deep layers to up in surface sediment and water column via zone fault. Source of methane is oil-gas bearing layers. Thickness sediment with it in North-East Sakhalin slope is about 5-7 km and many hydrocarbon deposits were discovered in Eastern Sakhalin shelf in structures with sediment consist oil-gas-bearing layers that stretch in the slope. Since from 1988 to 2015 methane bubbles fluxes (flares) from sediment to water column increased every year and now they were found in the East Sakhalin slope and shelf of Okhotsk Sea more than 500. Methane concentration increased in 100-1000 times as well as in bottom, column and surface water and sediment in area with bubbles. Gas hydrate in surface sediment in Okhotsk Sea was found in the 17 areas. Source of methane is deep layers that contain oil-gas on hydrocarbon deposit. It is very important regularity of relationship between methane fluxes, gas hydrate and oil-gas deposit. Investigation of gas hydrate and other geological characteristic in the Okhotsk Sea was provided in frame international projects from 1998 year. These are Russian-Germany (KOMEX, 1998-2004), Russian-Japan-Korea (HAOS, 2003-2006 and SAKHALIN, 2007-2012 and 2013-2017). Thus, complex investigations with international cooperation allow us to discover methane fluxes, gas hydrate and to find much regularity to form and to destroy gas hydrate in the Okhotsk Sea. There is show that it is present relationship between methane fluxes, gas hydrate and oil-gas deposit.

## **Invited Speech 2: TBD**

**Speaker:** Dr. VINOD KUMAR KUSHWAH, Hindustan College of Science & Technology

**Time:** 09:45-10:30, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

**Location:** TBD, Guilin Golden Dragonball Hotel (桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店), China

### **Abstract**

TBD

## Part III Technical Sessions

### Material Sciences and Technology: Technical Session

Session Chair: TBD

TBD, 08:30:12:00, Saturday Morning, July 22, 2017

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
<b>08:30-08:50</b>	Nitrogen-doped porous carbon nanofiber supported platinum as promising oxygen reduction reaction electrocatalysts	YI DING	Donghua University
<b>08:50-09:10</b>	The influence of porous features on the electrochemical performance of its supported platinum catalyst in porous carbon nanofibers	Fang yi Mao	Donghua University
<b>09:10-09:30</b>	The Effect of Manufacturing Parameters and Environmental Factors on Mechanical Properties of Carbon Fiber/Epoxy Composites	Hung-Yin Tsai	National Tsing Hua University
<b>09:30-09:50</b>	Finite Element Analysis of Graphite/Epoxy Composite Pressure Vessel	Meng-Kao Yeh	National Tsing Hua University
<b>09:50-10:10</b>	Evolution of microstructure in a Cu-Cr in situ composite produced by thermo-mechanical processing	Keming Liu	Nanchang Institute of Technology
<b>10:10: -10:30</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
<b>10:30: -10:50</b>	Aligning Discontinuous Carbon Fibers and Pearl-Chain Formation during Ceramic Composite Fabrication UnderElectrical Field	Cheryl Xu	Florida State University, USA
<b>10:50: -11:10</b>	Synthesis of Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Nanowire and Its Application in Nonenzymatic Glucose Sensor	Wen Zhang	Southeast University
<b>11:10: -11:30</b>	The effects of TiO <sub>2</sub> particle size on the properties of PTFE/TiO <sub>2</sub> composites	Tang Bin	University of electronic Science and Technology of China
<b>11:30: -11:50</b>	La <sub>0.7</sub> Sr <sub>0.3</sub> Mn <sub>0.9</sub> Ti <sub>0.1</sub> O <sub>3-δ</sub> : a high	Zhixian Wei	School of Chemical

	efficient magnetic solarlightdriven photocatalys		and Environmental Engineering, North University of China
<b>11:50: -12:10</b>	hUC-MSCsCXCR-4/GFP encapsulated in a functionalized self-assembling peptide hydrogelRADA16-IKVAVfor brain tissue engineering	Xinhua Zhang	Nantong University
<b>12:10: -12:30</b>	Computer modelling of degradation of bioresorbable polymeric implants	Jingzhe Pan	University of Leicester

## Geology Sciences and Technology: Invited Speech and Technical Session I

Session Chair: TBD

TBD,

09:00-12:00, Friday Morning, July 21, 2017

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
<b>VIP</b>	The Relationship Between Gas Hydrate and Oil-Gas Deposits	Prof. Anatoly Obzhirov	V.I. Il'ichev Pacific Oceanological Institute Russian Academy of Sciences
<b>VIP</b>	TBD	Dr. VINOD KUMAR KUSHWAH	Hindustan College of Science & Technology
<b>10:30-10:50</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
<b>10:50-11:10</b>	Impact of the Future Changing Climate on the Southern Africa Biomes, and the Importance of Geology	Danni Guo	South African National Biodiversity Institute
<b>11:10-11:30</b>	Characteristics of tight gas deposition and reservoir in Ordos Basin	Zhang Yanling	Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development
<b>11:30-11:50</b>	In the exploitation process of the tight gas reservoir, because of its extremely low permeability and limited discharge area, the control of basic well pattern on the reserves is far from enough. How	Ning Bo	PetroChina Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development

## Geology Sciences and Technology: Technical Session II

Session Chair: TBD

TBD,

14:00:17:00, Friday Afternoon, July 21, 2017

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
<b>14:00-14:20</b>	Correlation of prehistoric and early medieval settlement phases in north Poland with the changes of the natural environment in the light of lacustrine sediments study.	Jerzy Nitychoruk	Pope John Paul 2nd State School of Higher Education, Poland
<b>14:20-14:40</b>	New limit of the Saalian ice sheet in central Europe	Lukasz Zbucki	Pope John Paul 2nd State School of Higher Education, Poland
<b>14:40-15:00</b>	Sedimentology Features of LY1 Well Es3x-Es4s Formation in DongYing Depression Lijin Sag	wang yue	PetroChina Research Institue of Petroleum Exploration & Development, China
<b>15:00-15:20</b>	SEISMIC HAZARD ASSESSMENT IN THE MEGACITY OF BLIDA(ALGERIA) USING PARAMETRIC-HISTORIC PROCEDURE	Fouzi BELLALEM	Centre de Recherche, Astronomie, Astrophysique et Géophysique
<b>15:00-15:40</b>	The estimation of seismic hazard due to the potential Nantou earthquake in the central Taiwan	Liao Boi-Yee	Civil Engineering Department National Chi-Nan University
<b>15:40: -16:00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
<b>16:00: -16:20</b>	Approach to characterize Q-value in seismic environments	Mohammad Hajiazizi	Razi University, Iran

# **Part V Instructions for Presentations**

## **Oral Presentation**

### **Devices Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:**

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

### **Materials Provided by the Presenters:**

- PowerPoint or PDF files

### **Duration for each Presentation:**

- Regular Oral Session: 10-15 Minutes for each Presentation(5 minutes for Q&A)
- Invited Speech: 40-45 Minutes (5 minutes for Q&A)

## Part VI Hotel Information

### About Hotel

The Golden Dragonball Hotel (Jin Longzhu Guoji Dajiudian) is situated in central Guilin not far from popular natural scenery like Elephant Trunk Hill. The hotel's restaurant serves both Western and Chinese cuisines. A café with a wide choice of coffee and dessert is a great place for guests meeting friends. Business-related needs are well catered to with the business center and conference room. Moreover, Wi-Fi access is available in public areas.

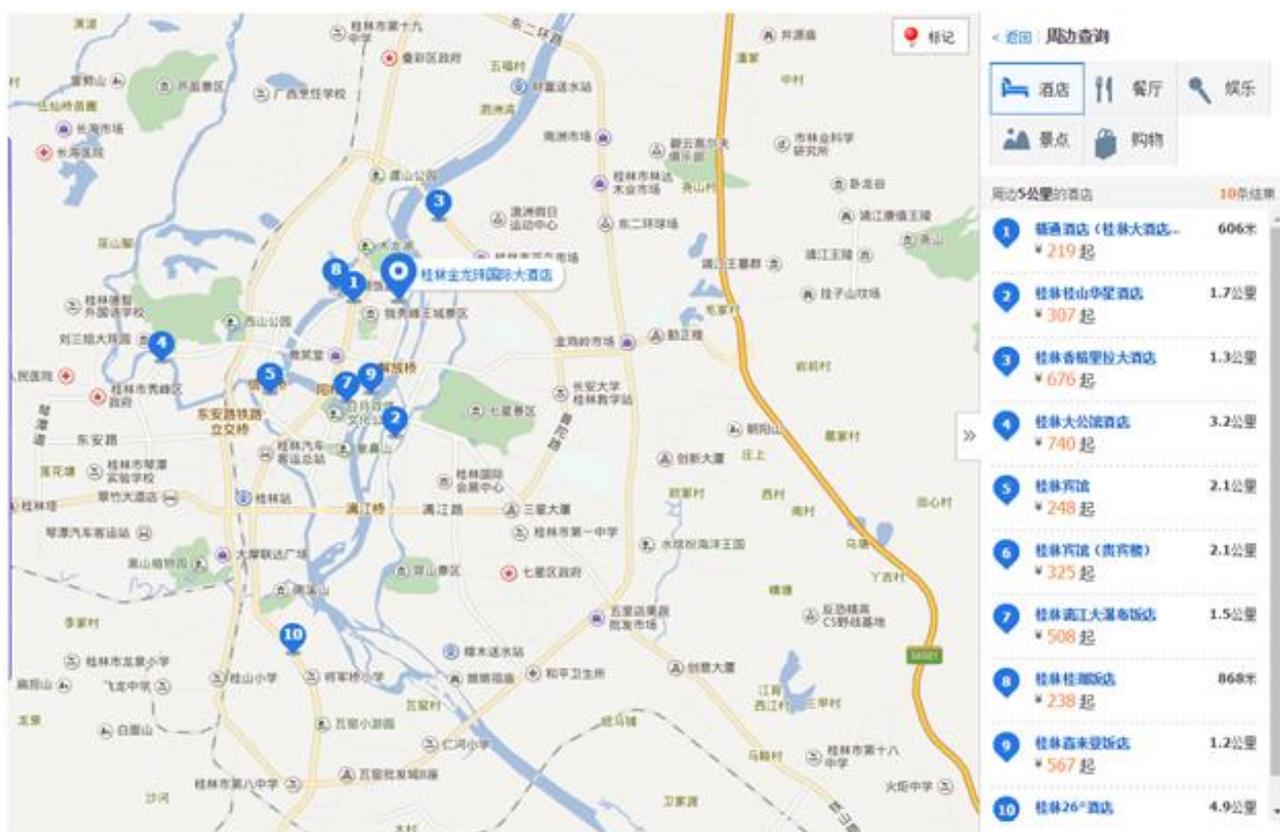
Address: 17 Longzhu Road (Longzhu Lu), Diecai Distrcit, Guilin, China  
(桂林市叠彩区龙珠路7号, 桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店)

Tel: 0773—2560000

Fax: 0773-2819555

Website: <http://www.jlzhotel.com/>

**For non-Chinese author, please show the following info to the driver if you take a taxi:**  
请送我到: 中国桂林市叠彩区龙珠路7号, 桂林市金龙珠国际大酒店



## **Contact Us**

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