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Part I　Conference Schedule

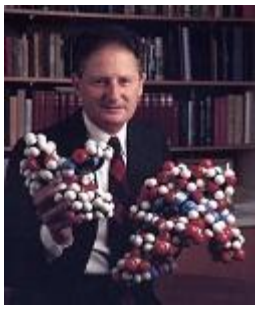
Time: March 18-March 20, 2017
Location: Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower (西安华美达兆瑞酒店), Xi’an China

Date	Time	Location	
Mar. 2	**14:00-17:00**	**Registration (Lobby)**	
Date	Time	**TBD**	**TBD**
Mar. 3	**08:30-12:00**	**Technical Session 1: Biology and Medicine** **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 10:00-10:15**	**Technical Session 2: Communication and Technology** **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 10:00-10:15**
	12:00-13:30	**Lunch** TBD	
	14:00-18:30	**Technical Session 3: Communication and Technology** **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 16:00-16:15**	**Technical Session 4: Economy** **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 16:00-16:45**
	18:00-19:30	**Dinner** TBD	
Date	Time	**TBD**	
Mar. 5	**08:00-18:00**	**One-day Tour (at own expense)**	

Part II Invited Speeches

Invited Session 1: Biology and Medicine

Invited Speech 1: Spirulina Role in Mitigation of Haemato-toxicity in Swiss Albino Mice Exposed to Aluminum and Aluminum Fluoride



Speaker: Prof. Henry M. Sobell, University of Rochester, USA
Time: 08:30-09:15, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017
Location: 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract

B-B (or A-A) premeltons form at specific DNA-regions to nucleate site-specific DNA melting. They are stationary and -- being globally-nontopological -- undergo breather-motions that allow drugs and dyes to intercalate into DNA.

B-A (or A-B) premeltons, on the other hand, are mobile -- and being globally-topological -- act as phase-boundaries transforming B- into A- DNA during the structural phase-transition.

A key feature of both types of premeltons is the presence of an intermediate structural-form in their central regions -- proposed as being a transition-state intermediate in DNA-melting and in the B- to A- transition -- which differs from either A- or B- DNA. Called beta-DNA this is both metastable and hyperflexible and contains an alternating sugar-puckering pattern along the polymer-backbone combined with the partial-unstacking (in its lower-energy forms) of every-other base-pair. Beta-DNA is connected to either B- or to A- DNA on either side by boundaries possessing a gradation of nonlinear structural-change -- these being called the kink and antikink regions .

The presence of premeltons in DNA leads to a unifying theory to understand much of DNA physical-chemistry and molecular biology. In particular, premeltons are predicted to define the 5’ and 3’ ends of genes in naked-DNA and DNA in active-chromatin, this having important implications for understanding physical-aspects of the initiation, elongation and termination of RNA-synthesis during transcription. For these and other reasons, the model will be of broader interest to the general-audience working in these areas.

The model explains a wide variety of data, and carries with it a number of experimental predictions – all readily testable – as will be described at the meeting.

Invited Speech 2: Harnessing Structures and Dynamics of Biomolecules for Computational Drug Design

Speaker: Prof. Jung-Hsin Lin, Research Center for Applied Sciences, Academia Sinica, Chinese Taipei
Time: 09:15-10:00, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017
Location: 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract

Biomolecules are in constantmotion under physiological condition. The apparent limitation of docking to a static protein structure has received increasing attention, and some proper incorporation of protein flexibility has been called to include the effects of induce-fit and the conformation selection of ligands.In the past decade we continue to extend the “relaxed complex” scheme, which incorporated the protein dynamics by rapid docking to the conformation ensemble generated by molecular dynamics simulations. To make more efficient use of computing resources, we proposed a novel global optimization algorithm that could work at the high dimensionality that is relevant to most protein-ligand interaction problems. With the help of the robust regression analysis, we have developed new scoring functions in combination with quantum chemical charge models, which can be used not only to more accurately predict the binding poses of ligands on the protein pockets, but also the binding affinities of ligands to their target proteins. Encouraged by the generally applicability of the new scoring functions, we constructed a web server that allows docking the small molecule again the protein structures in the Protein Databank to help predict its possible targets. Besides, we have proposed an iterative docking scheme to automatically predict multiple binding sites or contiguous conformation of substrates along the pathways or channels inside the proteins.

As an example, I will talk about molecular dynamics simulations of several isoforms of histone deacetylases (HDACs). Comparisons with different ways (Lennard-Jones 12-6, 12-6-4, and QM/MM) of treating the interactions of the Zn2+ ion with its surrounding residues will be discussed, with a special emphasis on the changes in the Zn2+ coordination numbers.

Invited Speech 3: Role of sphingolipids in cell death following oxidative stress

Speaker: Prof. Mladen Korbelik, British Columbia Cancer Agency, Canada
Time: 10:15-11:00, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017
Location: 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract

Localized traumatic stress, including oxidative and thermal stress inflicted by some types of cancer therapy, provokes in targeted cells a homeostatic, evolutionarily well-preserved canonic protection mechanism operated by signaling networks centered on the integrated stress response (ISR) and associated unfolded protein response (UPR). The stressor, misfolded protein accumulated in elevated numbers in endoplasmic reticulum (ER), is detected by sensor kinases that prompt upon their activation the engagement of eukaryotic translation initiation factor eIF2. This factor is responsible for the downregulation of overall rate of translation for protein synthesis and the induction of stress response genes. In case when proteostasis cannot be re-established due to severity of adverse effects, the cell survival-promoting adaptive phase of stress response turns into lethal phase endorsing cell death through apoptosis and lethal autophagy. Our research has shown that de novo biosynthesis of sphingolipids (localized in the ER) becomes upregulated in cellular stress response and that its key members, ceramide, dihydroceramide, and sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P), play a critical role in the fate of cells sustaining adverse stress effects. It will be shown that the ceramide synthase inhibitor LCL521 (that causes an increase in ceramide levels with concomitant decrease in S1P) strongly reduces survival of tumor cells treated by oxidative stress-inducing photodynamic therapy (PDT). A series of selective inhibitors of various elements of cellular stress signaling pathways were employed to uncover vital steps affected by modulating the balance of key bioactive sphingolipids. The findings identify novel therapeutic targets in cellular stress-inducing cancer treatments.

Invited Speech 4: Compact filtering power dividing/combining circuits with high frequency selectivity for RF/microwave communication systems

Speaker: Prof. Shan-Ho Chou, National Chung Hsing University, China
Time: 11:00-11:45, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017
Location: 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract
Cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP) has been found to be widely present in bacterial kingdom, acting as a secondary messenger to control many important cellular activities, such as biofilm formation, biogenesis and action of flagella and pili, and synthesis and secretion of pathogenic factors in diverse bacteria. C-di-GMP is generated by the GGDEF domain-containing diguanlyate cyclases and degraded by the EAL domain- or HD-GYP domain-containing phosphodiesterases. The mechanisms of c-di-GMP biosynthesis and degradation have been characterized in some detail. However, the nature of c-di-GMP receptors and the mechanisms of c-di-GMP-mediated regulation are still not fully understood. In the past several years, a variety of c-di-GMP-binding protein receptors and two RNA-based riboswitches have been described but it is clear that many more remain to be identified.

In the past, the PilZ domain is possibly the most important c-di-GMP binding domain, and has been found to be present in association with many different protein domains to carry out a variety of c-di-GMP regulated processes. However, we have found that although PilZ or other reported c-di-GMP binding domains have been intensively studied, there are many bacteria that completely lack any such c-di-GMP binding domains. It indicates that there are other c-di-GMP binders that are not discovered yet. Recently, we have found one novel c-di-GMP binding domain that uses anintriguing binding modecompletely different to anyc-di-GMP binders reported to date. It exhibits a 53-residue motif for recognizing and binding c-di-GMP, using many hydrophobic residues that are highly conserved. It also uses unique peptide backbone amide protons to form two hydrogen-bonds with the c-di-GMP guanine via its Hoogsteen-edge. In addition, it exhibits a stronger binding affinity than PilZ domains, approximately ten fold stronger. Importantly, such a strong binding stems mostly from hydrophobic interactions, not via polar interactions. Thus the discovery of this novel c-di-GMP binding mode will sparkle the next phase of c-di-GMP research.

Invited Speech 5: Some Remarks on Prediction of Drug-Target Interaction with Network Models

Speaker: Dr. Shaowu Zhang, Northwestern Polytechnical University, China
Time: 11:45-12:30, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017
Location: 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

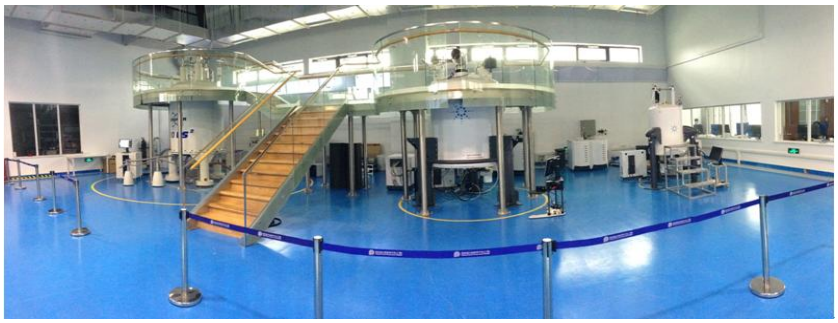
Abstract
System-level understanding of the relationships between drugs and targets is very important for enhancing drug research, especially for drug function repositioning. The experimental methods used to determine drug-target interactions are usually time-consuming, tedious and expensive, and sometimes lack reproducibility. Thus, it is highly desired to develop computational methods for efficiently and effectively analyzing and detecting new drug-target interaction pairs. With the explosive growth of different types of omics data, such as genome, pharmacology, phenotypic, and other kinds of molecular networks, numerous computational approaches have been developed to predict drug-target interactions (DTI). In this presentation, we will make a survey on the recent advances in predicting drug-target interaction with network-based models from the following aspects: i) Drug/target similarity metrics, ii) Network construction, iii) Common network algorithms, iv) Performance comparison of existing network-based DTI predictors.

Invited Speech 6: NMR technical progress and some applications from the Bio-NMR facility of NCPSS

Speaker: Prof. Zhijun Liu, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences,CAS, China
Time: 14:00-14:45, Sunday Afternoon, March 19, 2017
Location: 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) is an evolving technology which plays important roles in the biological and biomedical research, and either the spectrometers or methods of NMR has developed a lot recently. The long-term interest of my research is in understanding the molecular structures and dynamics of Bio-macromolecular by solution NMR spectroscopy. Although we have five high magnetic field NMR instruments, such as Bruker 900MHz and Agilent 800MHz spectrometers for applying them to address important questions in biology. Our major challenge is to push the technological envelope of solution NMR to larger and more complex Bio-macromolecular systems. Combined with the various experimental requirements of different users, several advanced Bio-NMR technology systems have been set up, applied and published, including: 1) high-sensitivity TROSY-type triple-resonance experiments for

larger membrane proteins, 2) several Non-uniform Sampling (NUS) data collection and spectrum reconstruction methods, 3) TROSY-CPMG relaxation dispersion experiments for dynamic studies, 4) NMR data collection for RNA structure and function, 5) NMRlego software which based on Residue Dipolar Couplings(RDCs) for the molecular fragment replacement of membrane proteins.



National Center for Protein Science ·Shanghai (NCPSS) officially launched in Dec. 2013, and NMR is one of the principal technologies in the NCPSS. The NMR facilities includes Bruker 900 and 600MHz NMR spectrometers, Agilent 800, 700 and 600 MHz NMR spectrometers. As the NCPSS passing the national acceptance in May. 2015, the NMR facility have the ability to support a lot of NMR application, including folding optimization of protein samples, study protein solution structure and function relationship at atomic resolution, and investigation on the dynamics and interactions of proteins.

Invited Speech 7: An Array of 100,000 Monoclonal Antibodies

Speaker: Dr. Jimmy Bao, Abmart (Shanghai) Co., Ltd, China
Time: 14:45-15:30, Sunday Afternoon, March 19, 2017
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract
We have created a large monoclonal antibody library using diverse antigens. This library is then used to build a massively parallel, spatially addressable array, called MabArrayTM, with all 100,000 antibodies. MabArrayTM can measure thousands of proteins in diverse biological samples from a wide variety of organisms including plants, model organisms and human. MabArrayTM has been used to successfully identify novel therapeutic targets against solid tumors and plasma biomarkers for multiple diseases. It has also found applications in identifying critical proteins determining key phenotypic attributes for agriculturally important crops. MabArrayTM is a powerful platform for functional proteomics for basic research, clinical studies and drug discovery.

Invited Session 2: Communication and Technology

Invited Speech 1: Wireless Networks and Communications: An Operator Calculus Approach

Speaker: Dr. René Schott, University of Lorraine, France
Time: 08:30-09:15, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract
I will present, in a self contained way, methods built on algebraic structures for tackling important real world problems related to wireless communications, neural networks, electrical circuits, and the world wide web. Algorithms for multi-constrained routing in wireless sensor networks, precomputed routing in a store-and-forward satellite constellation will be presented and detailled.

Invited Session 3: Economy

Invited Speech 1: Research on the Regulation Effectiveness of Chattel Mortgage in Logistics and Supply Chain Finance

Speaker: Prof. Aimin Deng, Hunan University, China
Time: 14:00-14:45, Sunday Afternoon, March 19, 2017
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower

Abstract
In the multi member cooperation process of logistics and supply chain finance, great attention has been paid to chattel mortgage risk regulation, but still there are various events of default, resulting in losses, this situation is often attributed to the failure of logistics regulation. What caused the failure of logistics regulation in logistics and supply chain finance? In this regard, this paper discusses the regulation effectiveness of logistics and supply chain finance from the multi angles of logistics and supply chain theory, finance and financial regulation theory; studies on the regulation effectiveness evaluation of chattel mortgage regulation in logistics and supply chain finance from the aspects of functional regulation, risk regulation, mechanism regulation and cost benefit management, expects to provide related theory and decision-making basis for the smooth development of logistics and supply chain chattel financing.

Part III Technical Sessions

Technical Session 1: Biology and Medicine I

Session Chair: TBD
TBD 08:30-12:00, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017

Paper ID	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	The centers of premeltons signal the beginning and ends of genes	Prof. Henry M. Sobell	University of Rochester, USA
Invited Speech	Harnessing Structures and Dynamics of Biomolecules for Computational Drug Design	Prof. Jung-Hsin Lin	Research Center for Applied Sciences, Academia Sinica, Chinese Taipei
10:00-10:15	**Coffee Break**		
Invited Speech	Role of sphingolipids in cell death following oxidative stress	Prof. Mladen Korbelik	British Columbia Cancer Agency, Canada
Invited Speech	The Wonderful Secondary Messenger Molecules Crucial for Bacterial Physiology	Prof. Shan-Ho Chou	National Chung Hsing University
Invited Speech	Some Remarks on Prediction of Drug-Target Interaction with Network Models	Dr. Shaowu Zhang	Northwestern Polytechnical University, China

Technical Session 2: Biology and Medicine II

Session Chair: TBD
TBD 14:00-17:00, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017

Paper ID	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	Compact Filtering Power Dividing/Combining Circuits with High Frequency Selectivity for RF/Microwave Communication Systems	Prof. Zhijun Liu	University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (UESTC), China
Invited Speech	An Array of 100,000 Monoclonal Antibodies	Dr. Jimmy Bao	Abmart (Shanghai) Co., Ltd， China

2-1	Leaf macro- and micro-morphology of Vicia L. (Fabaceae) and their taxonomic implication	Ann Abozeid	Northeast Forestry University
2-2	Improving Utilization of Head CT requested by Emergency physicians for minor head injury in pediatric age group in Hamad General Hospital, Qatar.	Amr Elmoheen	Emergency Associate Consultant, Hamad General Hospital
2-3	Affecting Factors of Acute Stress Disorder in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction	Qiong Song	North China University of Science and Technology Affiliated Hospital
2-4	Vasculitis Cause of Gradual Advance Lesions	Ying Wang	Gansu Provincial Institute of Chronic Disease Prevention and Treatment

Technical Session 3: Communication and Technology

Session Chair: TBD

TBD 08:30-12:00, Sunday Morning, March 19, 2017

Paper ID	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	Wireless Networks and Communications: An Operator Calculus Approach	Dr. Ren é Schott	University of Lorraine, France
3-1	A Testbed for Deployment of Datacenter Switches for Training Purposes	Hamid Shahnasser	San Francisco State University
3-2	Emotion Classification from EEG Signals using Time-Frequency-DWT Features and ANN	Wee Ser	Nanyang Technological University
3-3	The performance of proposed deep Residual Learning network of images	Ruihan Shen	University of Electronic Science and Technology of China
3-4	Image Retrieval using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks and Regularized Locality Preserving Indexing Strategy	Xiaoxiao Ma	Soochow University

10:00-10:15	**Coffee Break**		
3-5	Grey relativity analysis used to track association in passive sonar system	Tao Jianfeng	Hangzhou Applied Acoustics Research Institute
3-6	A Model of Security Adaptation for Limited Resources in Wireless Sensor Network	Jumadi Mabe Parenreng	Kanazawa University
3-7	Robust local weighted regression for magnetic map-based localization on smartphone platform	Zhibin Meng	Guilin University of Electronic Technology, China
3-8	A Study of WiFi-Aided Magnetic Matching Indoor Potisioning Algorithm	Enliang WANG	Key Laboratory of Guilin University of Electronic Technology, China
3-9	A Network Lifetime Enhancement Algorithm Based on Path Planning of Mobile Sink in Wireless Sensor Networks	Wenjie Mo	Guilin University of Electronic Technology, China
3-10	A Cooperative Communication Protocol with Network Coding for Wireless Sensor Networks of Monitoring Power Transmission Lines	Gang Qi	Guilin University of Electronic Technology, China

Technical Session 4: Economy

Session Chair: TBD

TBD 14:00-17:00, Sunday Afternoon, March 19, 2017

Paper ID	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	Research on the Regulation Effectiveness of Chattel Mortgage in Logistics and Supply Chain Finance	Prof. Aimin Deng	Hunan University
4-1	Dynamic Portfolio Choice in Multi-Asset Jump-Diffusion Models: Explicit Solutions and Their Applications	Xing Jin	University of Warwick
4-2	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC EXCHANGE, WHO'S EXCHANGING? WHOSE ECONOMICS? PERSPECTIVES FROM THE AFRICAN DIASPORA	JUALYNNE Dodson	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

4-3	A Model of Online Lenders Competing with Differing Rates and Loan Covenants	Erik Benrud	Peking University HSBC Business School
10:00-10:15	**Coffee Break**		
4-4	Investor Influence on Start-Ups : The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly	Jean-François Ouellet	HEC Montréal
4-5	Seasonal Adjustment of the Consumer Price Index - Based on the X-13-ARIMA-SEATS Program	Tianyi Zhang	Hebei University of Economics and Business
4-6	Capacity expansion and financial leverage under a potential entry threat	Shinsuke Kamoto	Faculty of Economics, Kagawa University
4-7	Confirmatory factor analysis on the demand of volunteer tourism in Thailand	Pannee Suanpang	Suan Dusit University, Bangkok, Thailand
4-8	INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLENARY ECONOMIC EXCHANGE WHO'S EXCHANGING, WHO'S ECONOMICS?	JUALYNNE Dodson	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Part IV Abstracts

Technical Session 2: Biology and Medicine II

ID: CB2017_40008
Title: Leaf macro- and micro-morphology of Vicia L. (Fabaceae) and their taxonomic implication
Name: Ann Abozeid
Affiliation: Key Laboratory of Plant Ecology, Northeast Forestry University
Email: annabozeid@yahoo.com

Abstract
The genus Vicia L. belongs to tribe Vicieae of the Fabaceae family. The genus includes about 190 species, from which about 40 species have economic importance. The genus includes some minor food crops and more than a dozen forage plants. In this study, leaves of Vicia species from China, USA and Argentina were examined using stereo-microscopy and light microscopy to extract the macro- and micro-morphological characters that could be of taxonomic use. Forty eight characters of each taxon were extracted including petiole and tendril length; leaflets number, length, width, shape, apex, base; blade surface, trichome shape, type, base and length; stipules shape, base, length, width and surface. Numerical analysis of these characters was used to construct a phenogram illustrating the relationship between the studied taxa and to build an artificial key to identify Vicia species. The results partially confirm sectional classification of the genus Vicia.

ID: CCEM2017_04003
Title: Improving Utilization of Head CT requested by Emergency physicians for minor head injury in pediatric age group in Hamad General Hospital, Qatar.
Name: Amr Elmoheen
Affiliation: Emergency Associate Consultant Hamad General Hospital
Email: amamiro@hotmail.com

Abstract
The aim of this project is to achieve a sustained compliance with Internationally acceptable standards for undertaking CT scanning of the brain for pediatric minor head trauma at Hamad General Hospital (HGH) Emergency Department (ED). Whilst CT scanning carries an important role in the identification of clinically significant intracranial injuries, there are associated risk of radiation. Our initial audit of clinical notes and survey of EM physicians revealed a rate of 45% CT scans for pediatric minor head injuries with around half of request not indicated. In 36 % there were issues with documentation. Interventions were undertaken in the form of physician education, prominent display and ready availability of summary international decision rule guidelines in clinical areas leading to a reduction of CT Head scans (from 32% to 22%) and increase in the percentage of the indicated CT Head done (from 26% to 36 %) during the first round of measurement to seek improvement in practice.

ID: CCEM2017_40000
Title: Affecting Factors of Acute Stress Disorder in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction
Name: Qiong Song
Affiliation: North China University of Science and Technology Affiliated Hospital
Email: sqhl68@163.com

Abstract

Objective To investigate the risk factors of acute stress disorder in AMI patients. Methods 138 cases acute stress disorder of AMI patients were selected from September 2015 to August 2016 in North China University of Science and Technology Affiliated Hospital, and controls were 276 cases AMI patients. Both cases and controls were investigated with Stanford acute stress reaction questionnaire. Results The mean score of SASRQ was (45.53±26.744), Univariate analysis showed that female, <45 years old, non-married, primary and lower education level, borrow money to pay for medical expenses, low income, introverted personality, 3 times and above onset, 3 and above lesions, severe pain, poor heart function, High CK value, high CK-MB value, high CTnI value, high defibrillation, high Gensini score, more than 7 days of CCU monitoring, family dysfunction and low social support. Logistic regression analysis showed that female, defibrillation, CTnI and cardiac dysfunction were risk factors for ASD in AMI patients (P<0.05). Age, family function and social support were protective factors of ASD in AMI patients (P<0.05). Conclusions The AMI patients have serious acute stress response, poor heart function, family dysfunction and low social support are risk factors for ASD in AMI patients.

ID: ICP2017_40006

Title: Vasculitis Cause of Gradual Advance Lesions

Name: Ying Wang

Affiliation: Gansu Provincial Institute of Chronic Disease Prevention and Treatment

Email: wyltgscdc@163.com

Abstract

A 20-year-old woman presented with an 8-year- history of both soles began the blisters and then have ulcerated ingravescence. Foot toes opening and the back of toes have occurred intermittently blisters and erosion. The patient who had been treated invalidation according to marrow inflammation and foot soles ulcers and so on was introduced to visit our laboratory.

Examination showed the elliptic type and the no standard type ulcers in foot soles , the left sole was three sites and the right sole was two sites with the diameters 2-3 cm and the deep approach 2 cm, foot toes absorbed to become shorter, the back of toe and toe opening blisters and erosion were seen. The instep arteries pulsated abatement, rest of the skin surface was unremarkable and the sensation was no abnormality. Routine blood and urinalysis were negative. X¬¬ray examination showed the phalanx withered, the metatarsals cortex broadened, density increase and sclerotin destruction.

A histopathological examination of the biopsy obtained from the left instep′ s skin showed cuticular layer proliferation and pigment pellets increase on the prickle cells of lower layer. There were the focal infiltrate of histocytes, lymphocytes with some fibrosytes proliferation, rest sites scattered distributing fibroplasts proliferation and a disseminated fibrinoid degeneration, the endothelium proliferation of the small arteries and the tub wall increased in where occurred with fibrinoid degeneration but no thrombi was seen in the dermis.

The ulcer biopsy showed super layer necrosis without structure of the granulation tissue and underneath areas was a diffuse inflammatory infiltration, the infiltrate included histocytes, lymphocytes, numerous neutrophils and some eosinophils with the numerous erythrocytes spilt throughout. The tub wall of Super-middlestructur and a few blood vessels in the deep in which were replaced by fibrinoid degeneration and the tub cavities were

obstructed by deposited fibrin and seen occasionally cellular fragment. The blood vessels were involved major for the small artery and rare the middle artery. Small nerves structure normal and around the perineurium the infiltrate accompanied fibrosytes proliferation and fibrosis in rest site. The sections stained with PAS examination fungus and acide fast bacilli showed negative.

Pathological diagnosis: allergic vasculitis

Discussion: the patient′s acra necroses has been ingravescence and her skin lesions on the back of toes and toes opening showed deterioration and laxation alternate development. The patient who was not systematic lesion and her lesions have been limited the acra in which the tub wall of the blood vessels occurred of fibrinoid degeneration, which also was necrosis vasculitis′ a major histopathological feature. The lesions were defined diagnosis for allergic cutaneous vasculities owing to numerous neutrophils and some eosinophils infiltration. Furthermore the back of toes and the toes pening appeared intermittently blisters and erosion adjoint the toes withering which may be the pathological changes cause of allergic cutaneous vasculitis.

Technical Session 3: Communication and Technology

ID: CWCN_S2017_40001
Title: A Testbed for Deployment of Datacenter Switches for Training Purposes
Name: Hamid Shahnasser
Affiliation: San Francisco State University
Email: hamid@sfsu.edu

Abstract

Today's network industry needs highly qualified engineers to understand, configure, develop and upgrade switches that can build scalable high performance and ultra-low latency networks. This paper describes a new networking laboratory that has been set up to provide hands-on experience on datacenter network switches, such as ARISTA, programing and monitoring the traffic. This paper explains the networking laboratory coursework that students carry out during the course of a semester. The laboratory consists of six hands on experiments on the latest datacenter switches from Arista Networks, two programming assignments that teaches some of the protocols used at data link layer and routing protocols used at the network layer of OSI reference model. The final two laboratory experiments use the Wireshark software tool for traffic monitoring and peeking into details of some of the protocols in TCP/IP such as ARP protocol, Ethernet and so forth. The coursework details include the switch basics, switch hardware, Extensible Operating System (EOS), configuration of Link Aggregation Control Protocol, Multi- chassis Link Aggregation Protocol, Access Control Lists, and Open Short Path First version 2 on Arista switches 7050T-64 and 7048T-4S. The programming tasks cover High-level Data Link Control (HDLC) and Routing Algorithms.

ID: CSIP2017_40000
Title: Emotion Classification from EEG Signals using Time-Frequency-DWT Features and ANN
Name: Wee Ser
Affiliation: Nanyang Technological University
Email: ewser@ntu.edu.sg

Abstract

This paper proposes the use of time-frequency

and wavelet transform features for emotion recognition via EEG signals. The proposed experiment has been carefully designed with EEG electrodes placed at FP1 and FP2 and using images provided by the Affective Picture System (IAP), which was developed by the University of Florida. A total of two time-domain features, two frequency-domain features, as well as discrete wavelet transform coefficients have been studied with Artificial Neural Network (ANN) as the classifier, and the best combination of these features has been determined. Using the data collected, the best detection accuracy achievable by the proposed schemed is about 81.8%.

ID: CSIP2017_40014
Title: The performance of proposed deep Residual Learning network of images
Name: Ruihan Shen
Affiliation: University of Electronic Science and Technology of China
Email: harry.510@qq.com

Abstract
Nowadays, artificial intelligence has become more and more popular in daily life. In this paper, a ten-layer network model which is based on residual thought is proposed. And the deep learning framework Caffe is used to verify the proposed algorithm where a face dataset and a car dataset collected from multiple perspectives are employed. Results show that the proposed residual network model contributes to improve the accuracy of recognition.

ID: CSIP2017_40015
Title: Image Retrieval using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks and Regularized Locality Preserving Indexing Strategy
Name: Xiaoxiao Ma
Affiliation: Soochow University
Email: 526627357@qq.com

Abstract
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) has been a very popular area in large scale data processing and many works have demonstrate that CNN is a very promising tool in many field, e.g., image classification and image retrieval. Theoretically, CNN features can become better and better with the increase of CNN layers. But on the other side more layers can dramatically increase the computationally on the same condition of other devices. In addition to CNN features, how to dig out the potential information contained in the features is also an important aspect. In this paper, we propose a novel approach utilize deep CNN to extract image features and then introduce a Regularized Locality Preserving Indexing (RLPI) method which can make features more differentiated through learn a new space of the data space. First, we apply deep networks(VGG-net) to extract image features and then introduce Regularized Locality Preserving Indexing (RLPI) to train a model. Finally, the new feature space can be generated through this model and then used to image retrieval.

ID: CSIP2017_40010
Title: Grey relativity analysis used to track association in passive sonar system
Name: Tao Jianfeng
Affiliation: Hangzhou Applied Acoustics Research Institue
Email: jftaoh@163.com

Abstract
In passive sonar system, multisensor-multitarget data association is a very difficult problem. For the “combination

Bang" problem of static data association, many researchers have presented many solutions such as the least distance method and the maximum likelihood method. But some of these methods have a low correct association rate or a high computation burden. A novel association method on the gray theory is presented based on continuous transcendent knowledge of moving target in time. This algorithm can weigh the degree of relative correlation by the developing situation between the factors in the data sequence, which breaks through the limitations of the sample quantities and the typical distributing rule. The results of simulation indicate that this algorithm compute fast and have a high correct association rate. It has higher application value of engineering.

ID: CSN2017_40002
Title: A Model of Security Adaptation for Limited Resources in Wireless Sensor Network
Name: Jumadi Mabe Parenreng
Affiliation: Kanazawa University
Email: parenreng@merl.jp

Abstract
View of wireless sensor network (WSN) devices is small but have exceptional functionality. Each node of a WSN must have the ability to compute and process data and to transmit and receive data. However, WSN nodes have limited resources in terms of battery capacity, CPU, memory, bandwidth, and data security. Memory limitations mean that WSN devices cannot store a lot of information, while CPU limitations make them operate slowly and limited battery capacity makes them operate for shorter periods of time. Moreover, the data gathered and processed by the network face real security threats. This article presents an Adaptable Resource and Security Framework (ARSy) that is able to adapt to the workload, security requirements, and available resources in a wireless sensor network. The workload adaptation is intended to preserve the resource availability of the WSN, while the security adaptation balances the level of security with the resource utilization. This solution makes resources available on the basis of the workload of the system and adjusts the level of security for resource savings and makes the WSN devices work more efficiently.

ID: CSN2017_40003
Title: Robust local weighted regression for magnetic map-based localization on smartphone platform
Name: Zhibin Meng
Affiliation: Key Laboratory of Cognitive Radio &Information Processing, Ministry of Education, Guilin University of Electronic Technology, Guilin 541004, China 2. Guangxi Experiment Center of Information Science
Email: mengzhibin321@163.com

Abstract
The magnetic information measured on the smartphone platform has a large fluctuation and the research of indoor localization algorithm based on smartphone platform is less. Indoor localization algorithm on smartphone platform based on particle filter is studied. Robust local weighted regression is used to smooth the original magnetic data in the process of constructing magnetic map. Use moving average filtering model to filter the online magnetic observation data in positioning process. Compare processed online magnetic data with processed magnetic map collected by smartphone platform and the average matching error is 0.3941uT. Average positioning error is 0.229 meter when using processed online and map data.

ID: CSN2017_40004
Title: A Study of WiFi-Aided Magnetic Matching Indoor Potisioning Algorithm
Name: Enliang WANG
Affiliation: Key Laboratory of Cognitive Radio &Information Processing, Ministry of Education, Guilin University of Electronic Technology, Guilin 541004, China 2. Guangxi Experiment Center of Information Scienc
Email: 547908153@qq.com

Abstract
Aiming at the shortcomings of the existing indoor location algorithm, such as low accuracy of positioning, high deployment and maintenance cost, and unstable robustness, this paper proposes a method of indoor location based on the integration of smartphone with WiFi and magnetic field using multi-sensor fusion. In the initial stages of positioning, rough location is achieved by WiFi-RSSI fingerprints which provides an initial location and geomagnetic matching area for indoor positioning based on particle filter magnetic field matching. This paper proposes the use of median filter algorithm to deal with the original magnetic field data and covariance interpolation algorithm to generate magnetic field map, and effectively reduce the interference which caused by geomagnetic fluctuations, thereby it will improves the positioning accuracy. Finally, through conducting comprehensive experiments and tests, the results show that the proposed technique can reliably achieve 0.836 meters precision in current experimental environment.

ID: CSN2017_40005
Title: A Network Lifetime Enhancement Algorithm Based on Path Planning of Mobile Sink in Wireless Sensor Networks
Name: Wenjie Mo
Affiliation: Guangxi Key Lab. Wireless Wideband Communication and Signal Processing, Guilin, China; Guilin University of Electronic Technology, Guilin 541004, China
Email: 584346330@qq.com

Abstract
In wireless sensor networks (WSN), the uneven distribution of nodes and the different amount of perception data lead to the imbalance of energy consumption and hotspot problem, which reduces the network lifetime. To solve this problem, a data gathering algorithm of mobile sink (MSDG) is proposed to travel shorter route and balance energy cost in wireless sensor networks. By defining the grids in the network area, several candidate sites of mobile sink are distributed in each grid, and then sink node select a site in each grid for collecting sensed data for nodes with lowest energy cost. The dynamic programming is introduced to choose the parking sites and planning the path for mobile sink. Simulation results show that algorithm can effectively extend network life in network than general hierarchical routing in WSN and hierarchical routing for mobile sink.

ID: CSN2017_40008
Title: A Cooperative Communication Protocol with Network Coding for Wireless Sensor Networks of Monitoring Power Transmission Lines
Name: Gang Qi
Affiliation: Key Lab of Guangxi Wireless Wideband Communication and Signal Processing, Guilin University of Electronic Technology
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Abstract
According to the high demand of real-time and reliability on monitoring power transmission lines, this paper proposed a cooperative

communication protocol with network coding. This protocol makes full use of channel broadcast characteristics and cooperative communication between nodes. It combines the advantages of opportunistic routing and network coding, and applies the classical butterfly structure of network coding into the WSN (wireless sensor networks) long-chain topology of transmission line. Performance analysis and simulation results show that the proposed protocol improves the reliability of data transmission and system throughput, reduces the network transmission delay. And the significantly improved the network performance are obtained.

Technical Session 4: Economy

ID: ISE2017_40001
Title: Dynamic Portfolio Choice in Multi-Asset Jump-Diffusion Models: Explicit Solutions and Their Applications
Name: Xing Jin
Affiliation: University of Warwick
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Abstract
This paper studies the optimal portfolio selection problem in jump-diffusion models where there are potentially a large number assets and/or state variables. More specifically, we derive closed-form solutions for the optimal portfolio weights up to solving a set of ordinary differential equations (ODEs), which generalizes the results in Liu (2007) and Jin and Zhang (2012) by incorporating jumps in both stock returns and state variables. To examine the effects of jump on an investor's behavior, we then apply our results to two examples. In the first application, we propose a particularly tractable self-exciting jump intensity process in a double-jump model and explicitly solve the optimal investments in variance swaps. In a calibration exercise, we show that an investor always takes a short-long-short strategy and suboptimal portfolio strategies of ignoring jumps in volatility can easily violate jump-induced constraints in the double-jump model and thus lead to a 100% economic cost. The second application revisits the bond/stock ratio puzzle in a jump-diffusion model, illustrating that unlike pure-diffusion models, the puzzle cannot be rationalized by the hedging demand assumption due to the presence of jumps in stock returns.

ID: ISE2017_40017
Title: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC EXCHANGE, WHO'S EXCHANGING? WHOSE ECONOMICS? PERSPECTIVES FROM THE AFRICAN DIASPORA
Name: JUALYNNE Dodson
Affiliation: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Email: dodsonj2@msu.edu

Abstract
This paper focuses or re-focuses participants' attention to the global phenomenon of the African Diaspora as economic engine that brought Western Civilization's expansion to contemporary modernity. The paper contextualizes the worldwide presence of African descendants within the more than five centuries of western capitalist development that brought descendant members to a worldwide variety of locations in our international reality. The paper discusses common status of the majority of African descendants and reflects the social inequality they face, no matter geographic situation or socio-politico system they inhabit.

ID: ISE2017_40021
Title: A Model of Online Lenders Competing with Differing Rates and Loan Covenants
Name: Erik Benrud
Affiliation: Peking University HSBC Business School
Email: ebenrud@phbs.pku.edu.cn

Abstract
This paper develops a model where two online lenders compete with the interest rates charged and the severity of loan covenants imposed. The model has a stable equilibrium, which demonstrates how an increase in the number of online borrowers or an increase in the cost of meeting covenants by the borrowers will reduce the severity of the covenants required by lenders, and each of these changes will increase the difference in the severity of the loan covenant levels. An increase in the expected losses to the lender from relaxing covenants will increase the severity of loan covenants, and this will also make the levels of severity more dispersed. Additional analysis demonstrates how exogenous shifts affect the interest rates charged by the lenders and their profits.

ID: ISE2017_40025
Title: Investor Influence on Start-Ups : The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly
Name: Jean-François Ouellet
Affiliation: HEC Montréal
Email: jean-francois.ouellet@hec.ca

Abstract
It has been well documented that VC-backed start-ups achieve greater results (Alperovych & Hübner 2013), although this advantage may only be about scale, and not profitability (Puri & Zarutskie 2012). The question we ask is therefore twofold : (1) do investors actually influence the strategic orientation of the start-ups they invest in? And (2) is this influence always beneficial? To address these questions, we used a unique, hand-collected, dyadic dataset of start-ups and investors (Venture Capital firms and Business Angels) in 6 different countries. The first conclusion we draw from our dataset is that investors do indeed significantly influence strategic orientations of firms ($p<.01$). However, when considering various measures such as company valuation and more market-related performance metrics such as market share, product advantage, and time to market, the various stages of development—NTS, PRD, and IPO—benefit from distinct strategic orientations, or may in fact suffer from said strategic orientations.

ID: ISE2017_40027
Title: Seasonal Adjustment of the Consumer Price Index - Based on the X-13-ARIMA-SEATS Program
Name: Tianyi Zhang
Affiliation: Hebei University of Economics and Business
Email: gavintyzhang@outlook.com

Abstract
This paper firstly introduces the significance of seasonal adjustments of the consumer price index (CPI). Then this paper focuses on the theory of seasonal adjustments and the ARIMA model with regression. Based on X-13 ARIMA-SEATS program, we develop a statistically robust method to conduct seasonal adjustment on China's monthly CPI with respect to moving holidays, especially, Chinese Spring Festival. It is demonstrated that seasonally adjusted CPI time series are more sensitive and conducive to monitor the macro economy.

ID: ISE2017_40028
Title: Capacity expansion and financial leverage under a potential entry threat
Name: Shinsuke Kamoto
Affiliation: Faculty of Economics, Kagawa University
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Abstract
This paper examines the impact of financial leverage on strategic decisions on capacity expansion under a potential entry threat and uncertainty about the future price of products. The paper develops a model of strategic real options where a levered firm decides the timing of capacity expansion to increase production in the presence of a market entry threat by potential competitors. In the model, a levered firmmonopolizes a market at the beginning point in time and observes a potential competitor that plans to enter the market in the future. The potential competitor chooses the size of its production capacity when it enters to the market. The incumbent monopolist also chooses the timing and the size of its capacity expansion. These firms take their investment decisions with strategic consideration for each other's preemptive behavior. In this study, the capacity expansion decision is derived from the optimal response to the potential competitor's investment decision on market entry. The study demonstrates that the incumbent monopolist undertakes capacity expansion with the strategic motivation to force the potential competitor to delay entering the market and to prolong a period of monopoly status. It also demonstrates the impact of the incumbent monopolist's leverage on the timing and the size of capacity expansion. In addition, it demonstrates that high leverage of the monopolist can induce the potential competitor to force the monopolist to liquidate by entering the market in the industry downturn and to take over the monopolistic position. This study contributes the literature in real options theory by examining the impact of financial leverage on strategic investment decisions on capacity expansion and market entry. The results presented in this study would provide useful insights into strategic aspects regarding corporate investment and financing policies.

ID: ISE2017_40029
Title: Confirmatory factor analysis on the demand of volunteer tourism in Thailand
Name: Pannee Suanpang
Affiliation: Information Technology Department, Faculty of Science & Technology, Suan Dusit University, Bangkok, Thailand
Email: dtechpannee@yahoo.com

Abstract
The objective of this paper is to analyses the confirmatory factors analysis that af-fects the demand of volunteer tourism in the Sanuk group (SakonNakhon, Na-konPhanom, Mukdahan provinces) in Thailand. This study is a quantitative study and data was collected from 400 volunteer tourists. The results found that the factor analysis on the demand of volunteer tourism contains the information that motivation is highest confirmatory factor analysis (l=.644), second attitude (l=0.557), third expectation (l = 0.492) and finally need (l=0.319) respectively. Therefore the variation of the demand of volunteer tourism was 71%, 73.40% and 57.30% respectively. Finally, the statistical significance of the goodness of fit indices, the results found that every variable passed the criteria.

ID: ISE2017_40012
Title: INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLENARY ECONOMIC

EXCHANGE WHO'S EXCHANGING, WHO'S ECONOMICS?

Name: JUALYNNE Dodson
Affiliation: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Email: dodsonj2@msu.edu

Abstract

As an academic field, Economics is rarely thought to go beyond the use of large and small datasets to employ numerical, mathematical equations, formulae and/or logarithms procedures. Within their quantitative investigations, economic researchers are noted for proposing analyses of "cost benefit, regression, economies of scale, cost to price earning ratios, exchange" and others. These and many similar investigative techniques definitely contribute to our ability to understanding issues of humans' international economic orders but such a singular posture may not be best for comprehending the essentially human qualities that are the core of economic decisions. This is particularly true when we expand our investigative approach to include interdisciplinary and international exchanges about economics: the theme of this event.

This paper will focus or re-focus participants' attention to the global phenomenon of the African Diaspora as the economic engine that brought forth Western Civilization's expansion into contemporary modernity. The presentation will contextualize the worldwide presence of African descendants within the more than five centuries of western capitalist development and that brought descendant members of the population to a wide variety of locations in our global, international reality. The paper will also discuss the common status of the majority of African descendants' and how it reflects the social inequality they face, no matter geographic situation or socio-politico system in which they live.

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 for each Presentation, 5 minutes for Q&A

Part VI Hotel Information

About Hotel

Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower（西安华美达兆瑞酒店） is located in the historic "imperial capital", the hotel unique location, adjacent to Xi'an landmark building - the clock tower. Centrally located downtown commercial area, located in the North Tower Avenue subway station and subway station, east of Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, west of Xi'an Municipal People's Government; around all over the large scale commercial, shopping and financial center. Transportation is very convenient, only 30 minutes from the airport, railway station only 5 minutes. Modern and stylish hotel is the theme of intelligent, digital, information-based multi-functional environmental protection as one of the four-star luxury business conference hotel. It is located on the lobby floor, with a total area of 991 square meters, equipped with front desk, lobby bar, concierge, and public rest areas. Design coherence, the modern West, fashion, pour carefully to take the concept of an international element.

Address: 79, North Street, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China（西安北大街79号）
Contact Number: 86-29-87283999
Fax Number: 86-29- 87283888
Webiste: http://www.ramadabelltower.com/en/index.asp

Part VII Transportation Information

For non-Chinese attendees, how to get to the hotel from Xi'an Xianyang International Airport:

1.
Take airport bus line 2 from T2 or T3 (Please see attached picture) to Longhai Hotel (Railway Station) (two stops). Then walk to **WULUKOU subway station**(五路口地铁站）to take metro ***line 1*** to **BEIDAJIE subway station**（北大街地铁站), then walk to Ramada Xi'an Bell Tower (西安华美达兆瑞酒店)(About 500m).

2. By taxi (About RMB110, 1.5 hours)

For non-Chinese attendees, please show the following info to the driver if you take a taxi:
请送我到：中国西安市北大街79号西安华美达兆瑞酒店

For Chinese attendees：

起始站	交通路线	就近站点	距酒店距离
西安咸阳国际机场	乘坐机场大巴东大街线 至西安威尔佳酒店（朱宏路）站下车， 乘坐 235 路北大街站下车，步行前往	北大街站（公交车站）	行车约 1 个小时 4 分 钟距离约 35.1 公里
西安北站	乘坐地铁 2 号线由北客站上车，至北大 街站下车，步行前往	北大街站（地铁站 B 出口）	约 40 分钟 距离约 12.2 公里
西安火车站	乘坐 706/707 路由火车站上车，西华 门站下车	西华门站（公交车站）	距离约 3 公里 打车约 10 元
西安南站	乘坐 4-23 路从火车南站上车，至东长 安街西口下车，航天城站上车，乘坐地 铁 2 号线（北客站方向）至钟楼站 D 出口下车	钟楼站（地铁站 D 出 口）	约 2 小时 距离 31.9 公里
其他参照			
钟楼地铁站 D 口，步行约 6 分钟，距离 361 米			
北大街地铁站 C1 口，步行约 7 分钟，距离 444 米			

Contact Us

Organizing Committee

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