Table of Contents

Part I SCET 2023 Conference Schedule

Time: April 21-23, 2023
Location: Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel 昆明锦江大酒店

Date	Time	Location: Lobby, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel, China
April 21	**14:00-17:00**	**Registration**
Date	Time	**Location: TBD, 3rd Floor**
April 22	**08:30-12:00**	**Keynote Speech Session I** **Prof. Hongfa (Henry) Hu, Prof. Junhui Hu, Prof. Sergei Alexandrov, Prof. Elias C. Aifantis, Prof. Mansoor Zoveidavianpoor** **Coffee Break & Group Photo:** **09:50-10:10**
	12:00-13:30	**Lunch** Revolving Restaurant (旋转餐厅) 23rd Floor
	Time	**Location: TBD, 3rd Floor**
	14:00-18:00	**Keynote Speech Session II** **Dr. Kai Wen, Prof. Dr. Osman ADIGUZEL, Prof. R. Kumutha, Prof. Khaled Habib, Prof. Sabu Thomas, Prof. N. Gokarneshan** **Coffee Break & Group Photo:** **16:00-16:15**
	18:00-19:30	**Dinner** Revolving Restaurant (旋转餐厅) 23rd Floor
Date	**Time**	**Location: TBD, 3rd Floor**
April 23	**08:30-12:00**	**Technical Session** **Coffee Break & Group Photo:** **10:00-10:15**
	12:00-13:30	**Lunch** Revolving Restaurant (旋转餐厅), 23rd Floor
April 24	**07:00-19:00**	**One Day Tour (pending, on own expense)**

Part II Keynote Speeches

Keynote Speech 1: Weight reduction of electric motors in battery-powered electric vehicles [Video]

Speaker: Prof. Hongfa (Henry) Hu, Automotive & Materials Engineering, University of Windsor, Canada
Time: 08:30-09:15, Saturday Morning, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
TBD

Keynote Speech 2: Ultrasonically Catalyzed Single-Sensor E-Noses & Their Algorithms

Speaker: Prof. Junhui Hu, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China
Time: 09:15-10:00, Saturday Morning, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
High-performance gas sensing and electronic noses (E-noses) have huge potential applications in human health diagnoses, food industry, environmental safety, internet of things, chamber air quality monitoring, etc.,

due to the merits such as point-of-care testing, easiness to operate, simple and light structure, low cost, etc. My research group proposed the ultrasonically catalyzed gas sensing method in 2017, and then successfully applied the method into high-performance gas sensing and single-sensor E-noses. This lecture gives the detailed research results in this respect, The first part of this lecture includes principle of the ultrasonic catalysis in gas sensing, and structure and characteristics of the gas sensors catalyzed by gas borne ultrasound. In the second part, working principle and algorithms of ultrasonically catalyzed single-sensor e-noses, are given and explained, as well as the structure, system design and gas discrimination performance. The algorithms applied in the E-noses include the k-method, R-C method and machining learning methods. It shows that the ultrasonically catalyzed gas sensors have much better sensitivity and lower detection limit than the conventional ones, and ultrasonically catalyzed single-sensor E-noses have strong capability of gas discrimination and concentration measurement.

Keywords: E-Nose; Ultrasound; ML; Integration.

Keynote Speech 3: Prediction of the thickness of fine-grain layers in axisymmetric extrusion processes

Speaker: Prof. Sergei Alexandrov, Beihang University, China
Time: 10:15-11:00, Saturday Morning, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract

Friction is responsible for the evolution of material properties near frictional interfaces in metal forming processes. Experimental data show that the gradient of many material properties is very high in a thin layer near these interfaces. Therefore, constitutive equations in this layer should differ from those in bulk. A novel approach for predicting the evolution of material properties near frictional interfaces is based on the strain rate intensity factor. This factor is the coefficient of the leading singular term in a series expansion of the equivalent strain rate in the vicinity of maximum friction surfaces. The layer where the gradient of material properties is very high is usually named the fine-grain layer. An empirical equation that connects the integrated strain rate intensity factor and the thickness of fine-grain layers has been recently established for Aluminum 6061. The present paper uses this equation to predict the thickness of fine-grain layers in axisymmetric extrusion processes. Since determining the strain rate intensity factor requires a solution to a singular boundary value problem, the standard finite element method cannot calculate the strain rate intensity factor. The present paper employs two methods for calculating this factor. One of these methods is the upper bound method. The kinematically admissible velocity field chosen accounts for the singular behavior of the real velocity field near the friction surface, which allows for the strain rate intensity factor to be calculated. The other method employs an exact analytic solution for the flow of material through an infinite channel. If the maximum friction law is adopted, this solution produces the singular velocity field. The second method is appropriate for long dies.

Keynote Speech 4: Revisiting the Classical Laws of Material Mechanics [Video]

Speaker: Prof. Elias C. Aifantis, Lab of Mechanics and Materials, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece
Time: 11:00-11:45, Saturday Morning, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
Motivated by van der Waals gradient theory of interfaces and Ginzburg-Landau order parameter theory of interfaces, an effort has started 40 years ago to extend Hooke's law of elasticity and von Mises flow rule of plasticity, by including nonlocality and examine the implications on removing the classical, but undesirable, singularities from dislocations lines and crack tips, as well as interpreting size effects. These developments are reviewed within a recent proposal for internal length gradient (ILG) mechanics. Moreover, a suggestion is advanced for a gradient modification of Newton's law of gravity and Coulomb's law of electrostatics.

References
E.C. Aifantis, Internal length gradient (ILG) material mechanics across scales &disciplines, Adv. Appl. Mech. 49, 1-110 (2016).
E.C. Aifantis, Gradient Extension of Classical Material Models: From Nuclear & Condensed Matter Scales to Earth & Cosmological Scales, Springer Tracts in Mechan. Engng., pp. 417-452 (2021).

Keynote Speech 5: High-Strength Ultra-Lightweight Composite Proppant [Video]

Speaker: Prof. Mansoor Zoveidavianpoor, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia
Time: 11:45-12:30, Saturday Morning, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
This study is on the experimental characterization of a chemically modified and reinforced composite proppant (CMRCP) made from renewable resources. The CMRCP is mostly made of an organic substrate or any other nutshell that is reinforced with a natural fibre and has a resin or phenolic coating on the outside. Microscopic Characterization (FESEM and SEM) and XRD were used to look at the CMRCP's microstructure and its parts for characterization, and Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) was used to figure out the range of temperature degradation. Roundness and sphericity, specific gravity, bulk density, turbidity, crush resistance, and fracture conductivity were investigated in detail. Physical test results are compared to those of other proppants, and the fracture conductivity is compared to the well-known proppant made from walnut hulls (i.e., ULW-1.25). The results show that the CMRCP can handle much more pressure than its counterpart product.

Keynote Speech 6: Tensile strength, fracture toughness and fatigue crack propagation behavior of a high Zn-containing Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloy with different grain sizes

Speaker: Dr. Kai Wen, General Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals (GRINM), Beijing, China
Time: 14:00-14:45, Saturday Afternoon, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
Grain size is an important factor for Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloy products, which can significantly influence mechanical property. In present work, a high Zn-containing Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloy with different grain sizes (named by SG, MG and LG alloy as the grain sizes were small, medium and large, respectively) was fabricated by extrusion and related precipitation characteristics and mechanical property were investigated after uniform solution and peaking aging treatments. The results showed that precipitation characteristics for the three alloys were almost the same. Matrix precipitates were GPII zone and η' phase and possessed small size and dense distribution while grain boundary precipitates exhibited discontinuous distribution. SG alloy possessed the largest ultimate tensile strength, MG alloy occupied the centered value and LG alloy possessed the smallest one. Yield strength and fracture toughness showed the same trend as the ultimate tensile strength. Tearing ridges had been found on all the fracture surface while only LG alloy possess obvious dimple characteristics. The a-N curve showed that crack length list is MG alloy>LG alloy>SG alloy under a same cycle number. The da/dN-ΔK curve also proved that fatigue crack propagation (FCP) rate of MG alloy is slightly larger than that of LG alloy, both were apparently larger than that of SG alloy. The width of fatigue striations on FCP fracture surface also backed it. Besides, obvious transgranular cracking characteristics and apparent secondary cracks were found on the FCP fracture surface. This gave rise to a reference for adjusting grain size for comprehensively controlling mechanical property of Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloy.

Keywords: Strength; Fracture toughness; Fatigue crack propagation; Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloy; Grain size

Keynote Speech 7: Shape Memory Phenomenon and Phase Transformation in Shape Memory Alloys

Speaker: Prof. Osman Adiguzel, Firat University, Elazig, Turkey
Time: 14:45-15:30, Saturday Afternoon, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
Metals and many alloy systems have different phases at different conditions, and these phases are described in phase diagrams as alloy composition-temperature or composition-pressure space. A series of alloy systems exhibit a peculiar property called shape memory effect in β-phase region. These alloys are called shape memory alloys and they are very sensitive to external conditions This phenomenon is initiated with thermomechanical processes on cooling and deformation, and performed thermally on heating and cooling, with which shape of the materials cycle between original and deformed shapes in reversible ways. Therefore, this behavior can be called thermoelasticity. This is plastic deformation, due to the soft character of the material in low temperature condition, with which strain energy is stored in the materials and release upon heating, by recovering original shape.

Shape memory effect is governed by phase transformations in crystallographic level, thermal and stress induced martensitic transformations. Thermal induced martensitic transformation occurs on cooling, with cooperative movement of atoms in-type directions on the {110} - type planes of austenite matrix, along with lattice twinning reaction, and ordered parent phase structures turn into twinned martensite structures. The twinned structures turn into detwinned martensite structures by means of stress induced transformation with stressing the material in the martensitic condition. These reactions are driven by lattice invariant shear.

These alloys exhibit another property called superelasticity, which is performed with mechanically stressing and releasing the material in elasticity limit at a constant temperature in parent phase region and shape recovery occurs instantly upon releasing, by exhibiting elastic material behavior. Stress-strain profile exhibits nonlinear behavior at stress-strain diagram, stressing and releasing paths are different and hysteresis loops refers to energy dissipation. This phenomenon is also result of stress induced martensitic transformation and ordered parent phase structures turn into detwinned martensite structure with stressing.

Copper based alloys exhibit this property in metastable β-phase region. Lattice twinning and lattice invariant shear are not uniform in these memory alloys and gives rise to the formation of layered structures, like 3R, 9R or 18R depending on the stacking sequences on the {110} - type close-packed planes of the parent phase. Unit cell and periodicity is completed through 18 layers in 18R structures in ternary copper-based alloys. Also, parent phases of these alloys have the high symmetry, and product martensitic phases have low symmetry at low temperature.

In the present contribution, x-ray diffraction and electron diffraction studies were carried out on copper

based CuZnAl and CuAlMn alloys. X-ray diffraction profile and electron diffraction patterns exhibit super lattice scattering. Critical transformation temperatures of these alloys are over the room temperature, at which alloy samples are completed in the martensitic state. These alloy samples were aged at room temperature, and a series of x-ray diffraction profiles and electron diffraction patterns were taken. X-ray diffractograms taken in a long-time interval show that scattering angles, peak intensities and characteristics change with ageing at room temperature. This result refers to the rearrangement of atoms in diffusive manner.

Keynote Speech 8: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOUNTABLE R.C. STRUCTURES [Video]

Speaker: Prof. R. Kumutha, Department of Civil Engineering, Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, India
Time: 15:30-16:15, Saturday Afternoon, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
Demountable Reinforced Concrete Structure is a prefabricated structure in which components or parts are assembled by properly designed and fully removable dry structural connections with no or almost no cast-in-place concrete. Structural parts can be demounted with no or little destruction and are suited for reuse. Demounting instead of demolishing leads to less energy consumption, better cost control, better quality management and minimisation of dust and noise. There is a ppossibility to reuse structural components as elements for new buildings either in the original shape or they could be adjusted to new geometries. In seismic regions “upgradability” of the building system with the replacement of critical elements (i.e. beams) with new elements of higher strength is possible in demountable concrete building. Addition of extra elements (i.e. steel braces) to the lateral load resisting frames is possible. The most common systems are: beam and column systems (beam elements, column elements, connections), floor and roof systems (floor elements, roof elements, connections), bearing wall systems (wall elements, connections) and fa çade systems (fa çade wall elements, connections). There is an ample scope to develop pre-fabricated large-scale elements of 100% recycled green materials (geopolymer concrete) from construction and demolition waste that can be easily demountable/Deconstructable.

Keynote Speech 9: Engineering at the Nanoscale: A Strategy for Developing High Performance Functional Materials from Agrowaste [Video]

Speaker: Prof. Sabu Thomas, Mahatma Gandhi University, India
Time: 16:30-17:15, Saturday Afternoon, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract

Green chemistry started for the search of benign methods for the development of nanoparticles from nature and their use in the field of antibacterial, antioxidant, and antitumor applications. Bio wastes are eco-friendly starting materials to produce typical nanoparticles with well-defined chemical composition, size, and morphology. Cellulose, starch, chitin and chitosan are the most abundant biopolymers around the world. Cellulose nanoparticles (fibers, crystals and whiskers) can be extracted from agrowaste resources. Chitin is the second most abundant biopolymer after cellulose, it is a characteristic component of the cell walls of fungi, the exoskeletons of arthropods and nanoparticles of chitin (fibers, whiskers) can be extracted from shrimp and crab shells. Starch nano particles can be extracted from tapioca and potato wastes. These nanoparticles can be converted into smart and functional biomaterials by functionalization through chemical modifications due to presence of large amount of hydroxyl group on the surface. The preparation of these nanoparticles includes both series of chemical as well as mechanical treatments; crushing, grinding, alkali, bleaching and acid treatments. Since large quantities of bio wastes are produced annually, further utilization of cellulose, starch and chitins as functionalized materials is very much desired. The cellulose, starch and chitin nano particles are currently obtained as aqueous suspensions which are used as reinforcing additives for high performance environment-friendly biodegradable polymer materials. These nanocomposites are being used as biomedical composites for drug/gene delivery, nano scaffolds in tissue engineering and cosmetic orthodontics. The reinforcing effect of these nanoparticles results from the formation of a percolating network based on hydrogen bonding forces. The incorporation of these nano particles in several bio-based polymers have been discussed. The role of nano particle dispersion, distribution, interfacial adhesion and orientation on the properties of the ecofriendly bio nanocomposites have been carefully evaluated.

Recent Publications

1. Patanair, B., Saiter-Fourcin, A., Thomas, S., Thomas, M. G., Parathukkamparambil Pundarikashan, P., Gopalan Nair, K., ... & Delpouve, N. (2021). Promoting interfacial interactions with the addition of lignin in poly (lactic acid) hybrid nanocomposites. Polymers, 13(2), 272.
2. Jose, C., Chan, C. H., Winie, T., Joseph, B., Tharayil, A., Maria, H. J., ... & Thomas, S. (2021). Thermomechanical Analysis of Isora Nanofibril Incorporated Polyethylene Nanocomposites. Polymers, 13(2), 299.
3. Amalraj, A., Raj, K. J., Haponiuk, J. T., Thomas, S., & Gopi, S. (2020). Preparation, characterization, and antimicrobial activity of chitosan/gum arabic/polyethylene glycol composite films incorporated with black pepper essential oil and ginger essential oil as potential packaging and wound dressing materials. Advanced Composites and Hybrid Materials, 3(4), 485-497.

4. Varghese, R. J., Parani, S., Adeyemi, O. O., Remya, V. R., Maluleke, R., Thomas, S., & Oluwafemi, O. S. (2020). Green Synthesis of Sodium Alginate Capped-CuInS 2 Quantum Dots with Improved Fluorescence Properties. Journal of Fluorescence, 30(6), 1331-1335.
5. Nourbakhsh, M., Zarrintaj, P., Jafari, S. H., Hosseini, S. M., Aliakbari, S., Pourbadie, H. G., ... & Saeb, M. R. (2020). Fabricating an electroactive injectable hydrogel based on pluronic-chitosan/aniline-pentamer containing angiogenic factor for functional repair of the hippocampus ischemia rat model. Materials Science and Engineering: C, 117, 111328.

Keynote Speech 10: Spectro-Electrochemical Setup of Monitoring The Rate Change of Electrical Resistance of Al Oxide Films by White Light-Optical Interferometry [Video]

Speaker: Prof. Khaled Habib, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), Kuwait
Time: 17:15-18:00, Saturday Afternoon, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
A white light, i.e., Fabry-Perot, interferometry was utilized for the first time to determine the rate change of the electrical resistance of aluminum samples during the initial stage of anodization processes in aqueous solution. In fact, because the resistance values in this investigation were obtained by Fabry-Perot interferometry, an electromagnetic method rather than an electronic method, the abrupt rate change of the resistance was called electrical resistance–emission spectroscopy. The anodization process of the aluminum samples was carried out by the DC method in different sulphuric acid concentrations (0.0,2,4,6,8,10% H2SO4) at room temperature. In the meantime, the Fabry-Perot interferometry was used to determine the difference between the electrical resistance of two subsequent values, dR, as a function of the elapsed time of the DC experiment for the aluminum samples in 0.0,2,4,6,8,10% H2SO4 solutions. The Fabry-Perot interferometry was based on a fiber-optic sensor in order to make real time-white light interferometry possible at the aluminum surfaces in the sulphuric acid solutions. The electrical resistance-emission spectra represent a detailed picture of not only the rate change of the electrical resistance throughout the anodization processes but also the spectra represent the rate change of the growth of the oxide films on the aluminum samples in different solutions. As a result, a new spectrometer was developed based on the combination of the Fabry-Perot, i.e., white light, interferometry and DC method for studying in situ the electrochemical behavior of metals in aqueous solutions. In addition, the obtained values of the resistance of the combination of the Fabry-Perot interferometry and DC method were compared with resistance values of the aluminum samples in 0.0,2,4,6,8,10% H2SO4 solutions by the electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS).

Keywords: Fabry-Perot interferometry, White light interferometry, Electrical resistance, Anodization,

Fiber-optics sensor, DC method & EIS.

Keynote Speech 11: PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS OF NANO PARTICLE COATED HYBRID FIBER BASED COMPOSITES [Video]

Speaker: Prof. N. Gokarneshan, SSM College of Engineering, India
Time: 18:00-18:45, Saturday Afternoon, April 22, 2023
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor, Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel

Abstract
An overview of the properties of various natural and synthetic fibre in the design of pure natural is composites is discussed.

The combination of both natural or synthetic fibre based hybrid composites , bio based resins, various fabrication techniques, chemical and mechanical properties of fibres, the effect of chemical treatment and the influence of nano particles on the composite materials have been discussed Natural Fibers are becoming more popular and attractive to researchers, with satisfactory results, due to their availability, ease of availability, ease of fabrication, cost effectiveness, Biodegradable nature and being environment friendly Hybrid composites made up of two different natural fibres under the same matrix material are more popular than a combination of natural and synthetic Recent studies relevant to natural fibre hybrid composites have stated that, due to their biodegradability and the strength of individual fibres causing an impact on mechanical properties, flame retardants and moisture absorption, natural fibres need an additional treatment like chemical treatment for the fibres to overcome those drawbacks and to enhance their better properties The result of chemical treatment on composite material properties such as thermal, mechanical and moisture properties was studied Researchers found that the positive influence on the overall strength by placing the filler materials (Nanoparticles) in the composite materials Hybrid composites are one of the fields in Polymer Science that are attracting consideration for various light weight applications in a wide range of industries such as automobile, construction, shipping, aviation, sports equipment, electr8, hardware and biomedical sectors.

Part III Technical Sessions

Technical Session

Session Chair:
Location: TBD, 3rd Floor 08:30-12:00, April 23, 2023

Time	Title	Author	Affiliation
Oral	Narrow-band UV photodetector based on porous GaN/MoO3 heterojunction	Weidong Song	五邑大学 应用物理与材料学院
Oral	Study on Failure Characteristics of Typical Rivet Connections of C/SiC Composites	Tan Zhiyong	Beijing Institute of Nearspace Vehicle's Systems Engineering
Oral	Surface Modified Materials for enzyme immobilization application	Dandan Wang	Oxford University (Suzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.
Oral	Effect of annealing on the microstructure and mechanical properties of high purity erbium metal	Shuang Wang	GRIREM Advanced Materials Co., Ltd.
Oral	Heat transfer coefficient of 7050 aluminum alloy under different quenching medium parameters	Yanan Li	General Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals
Oral	Preparation of and research on co doped TiO2 photocatalysis	Miao Zheng	The Air Force University
Oral	Grain refinement enhanced tensile strength, fracture toughness and fatigue crack propagation resistance of a high Zn-containing Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloy	Kai Wen	China GRINM Group Co., LTD.
10:30-10:45	**COFFEE BREAK**		
Oral	Effect of minor Fe, Si contents on microstructure and property of 7085 alloy during fabrication processes	Kai Wen	China GRINM Group Co., LTD.
Oral	Preparation and photocatalytic properties of titanium dioxide composites*	Peng Lian	Guangdong University of Petrochemical

			Technology
Oral	Effects of aluminum source with different properties on the properties of Pd/SAPO-41 and its catalytic hydroisomerization reaction	Xuefeng Bai	Institute of Petrochemistry, Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences, Harbin 150040, China;
Oral	Achieving highly spectrally-stable blue light-emitting diodes based on mixed-halide perovksite quantum dots	Fang Chen	Zhejiang University
Oral	Effective Colour Communication using spectrum tuneable LED lightings	Ming Ronnier Luo	Zhejiang Unievrsity
Oral	Abstract-Preparation and properties of bio-based resin for degradable chewing gum	Jiao Li	BUCT
Oral	High-throughput growth of hexagonal boron ni-tride film using porous-structure isolation layer	Ruitao Jia	University of Electronic Science and Technology of China
Oral	Review of Influencing Factors of Damping Properties of High Manganese Steel	CHEN chao	China, Anhui University of Technology,Ma'anshan
Oral	Preparation of flexible and elastic thermal conductive nanocomposites via ultrasonic-assisted forced infiltration	Jiadong Wang	Beijing university of chemical technology
Oral	Plasticization Effect of Bio-Based Plasticizers from Soybean Oil for Tire Tread Rubber	Xu HaoShu	Beijing University of Chemical Technology
Video			
Poster			
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Part IV Abstracts

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

Requirements 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

Kunming Jin Jiang Hotel (昆明锦江大酒店) is recognized as one of the most distinguished deluxe hotels in Kunming, an area rich with Yunnan minority culture and warm hospitality. Situated in the heart of the commercial and trade center, the hotel is within walking distance of Jewelry City and both the Kunming International Trade Center and Foreign Trade Center. There are 320 well-appointed guestrooms, seven deluxe restaurants and conference and banquet facilities. With its high-quality service standard, the hotel is ideal for both business and leisure travelers alike.

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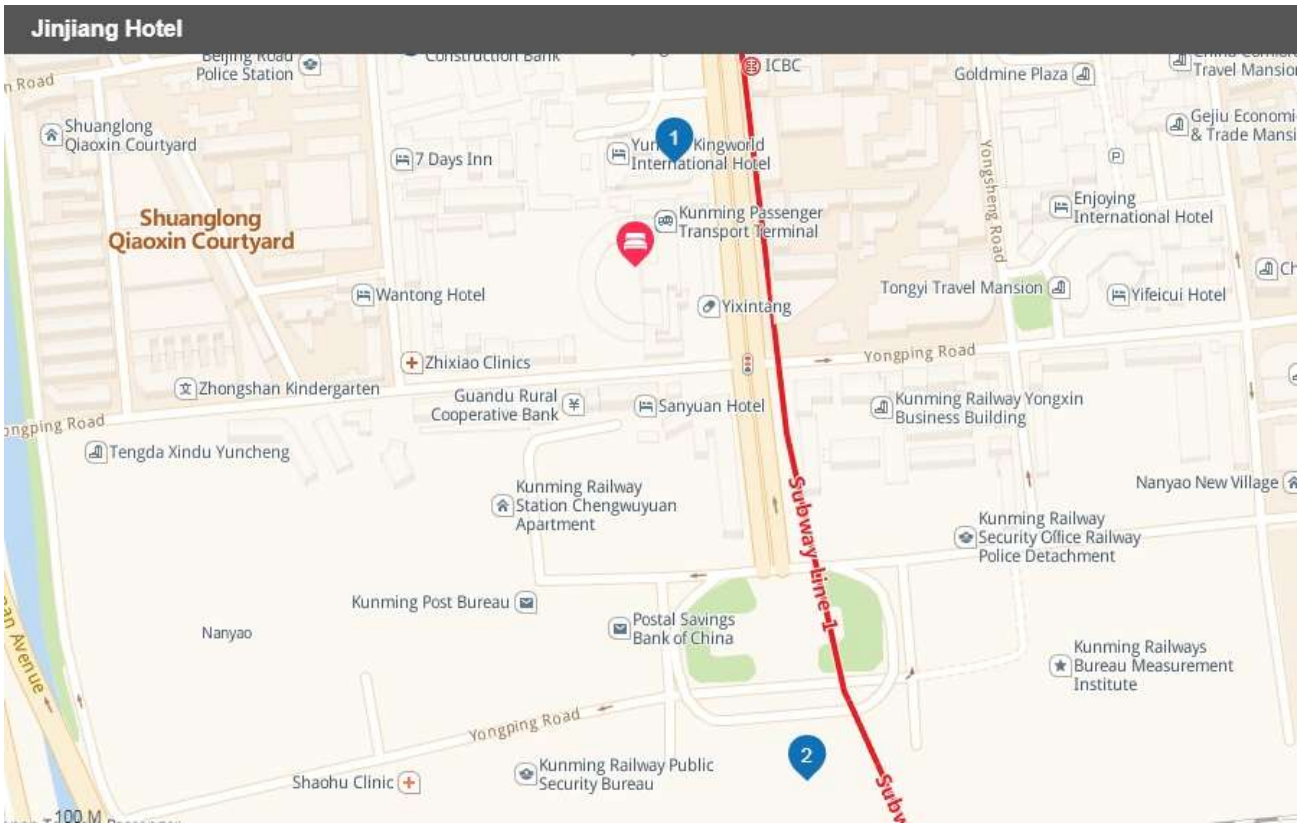

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