2013 BOSI EDU CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

2013 International Conference on Mechanical Structures and Smart Materials

(ICMSSM 2013)

ICMSSM 2013

Xiamen, China

November.16-17, 2013

http://www.icmssm.org/

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Simple Version of the Schedule

November.16 p.m.

Registration at the Hotel Lobby (13:30-17:00)

November.17 a.m.

- Plenary Speech 1(9:00-9:45)
- Plenary Speech 2 (9:45-10:15)
- Coffee Break (10:15-10.30)
- Oral Presentation (10:30-12:00) Session 1

- Lunch (12:00-13:00)

November.17 p.m.

- Oral Presentation (13:00-15:00) Session 2
- Coffee Break (15:00-15:15)
- Oral Presentation (15:15-16:30) Session 3
- Award Ceremony (16:30-17:00)

- Dinner (17:00—18:00)

Committees

Conference Chairs

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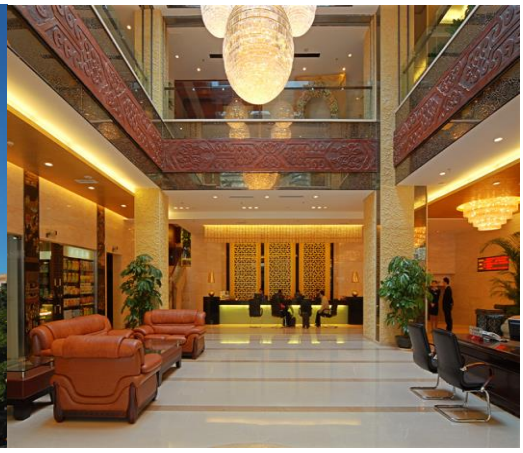
P.Sivaprakash,Karpagam Institute of Technology,India

Venue

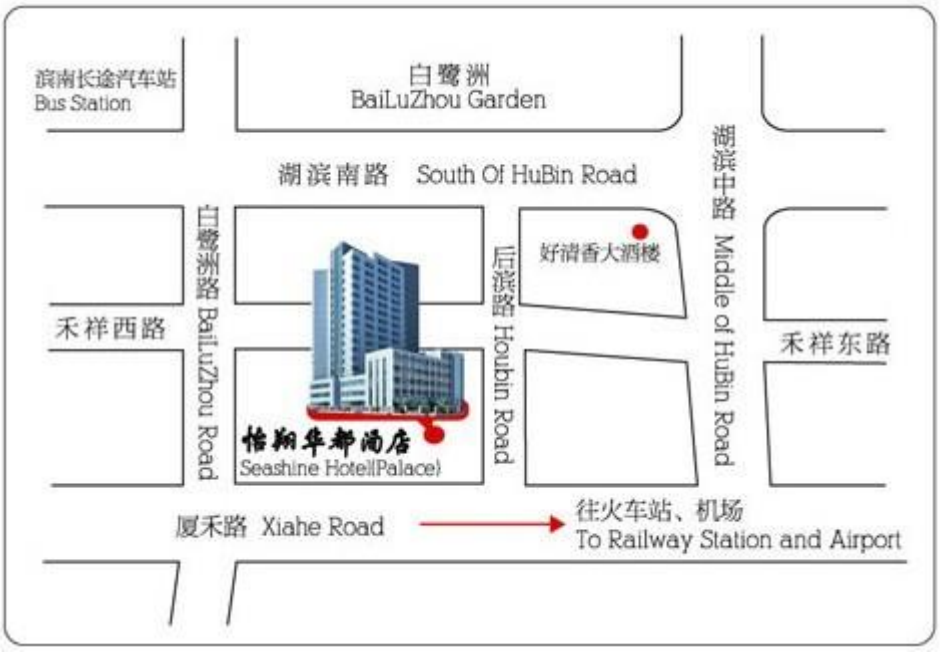
Conference venue: Xiamen SeaShine Hotel Palace

大会会场：夏商.怡翔酒店（华都店）

Add: Xiahe Road No.819,Xiamen City, China

Map and Route to Xiamen SeaShine Hotel Palace



Airport transfers by hotel are available and price is listed below. (Distance from Xiamen Gaoqi international airport to hotel: 20mins)

If you need a taxi from airport to hotel, it will cost 30RMB.

If you need a taxi from train station to hotel, it will cost 9RMB.

Conference Schedule

November.16, 2013(Saturday)	
13:30-17:00	**Registration at the Hotel Lobby**

Note: You can also register at any time during the conference.

November.17, 2013(Sunday) in the Huadu hall	
09:00—09:45	**Plenary Speech 1** **Associate Professor Joonwon Kim**
09:45—10:15	**Plenary Speech 2** **Professor Mehmet Zulfu Asik**
10:15—10:30	**Photos&Coffee Break**
10:30—12:00	**Session 1**
12:00—13:00	**Lunch** **Buffet Coupon Lunch on Jade hall M floor**
13:00—15:00	**Session 2**
15:00—15:15	**Coffee Break**
15:15—16:30	**Session 3**
17:00—18:00	**Diner** **Buffet Coupon Diner on Jade hall M floor**

Note:

(1) Certificate of Participation can be collected at the registration counter.

(2) Please copy PPT files of your presentation to the secretary when registration.

(3) The organizer doesn't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.

(4) If you want to deliver oral presentation but your paper is not in the session list, please contact us by Email:cfp@icmssm.org (for ICMSSM 2013)

Instruction about Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptops

Projectors & Screen

Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration of each Presentation:

Regular Oral Session: about 10 Minutes of Presentation and 5 Minutes of Q&A

Session List

Session 1

November.17, 2013,10:30—12:00

Paper ID: 27
Title: Analysis and prediction of surface integrity in machining: a review
Author: Yuan Gao, Xin Huang, Mingjie Lin, Zhengguo Wang, Ronglei Sun
Abstract: Surface integrity is widely used for evaluating the quality of machined components. It has a set of various parameters which can be grouped as: (a) topography parameters (b) mechanical parameters and (c) metallurgical state. Many factors affect surface integrity including cutting parameters, tool geometry, material properties and vibrations. We can make prediction and optimization for surface integrity by taking advantages of these factors. This paper reviews previous studies and offers a comprehensive summary of surface integrity in the following order: introduction of surface integrity, main parameters of surface integrity, factors affecting surface integrity, prediction and optimization for surface integrity.

Paper ID: 31
Title: Dynamic parameter identification of unknown object handled by space manipulator
Author: Chen Gang, Chen Zhilian, Jia Qingxuan, Sun Hanxu
Abstract: This paper presents a dynamic parameter identification method of the unknown object handled by manipulator. Since the load will change the dynamic characteristic of space robot system, it is necessary to identify the dynamic parameters of the handled object. The dynamic parameters of the handled object are identified based on principle of momentum conservation in this paper. The principle and experimental process of the identification is introduced and the feasibility of the method is verified by simulation.

Paper ID: 32
Title: A Genetic Algorithm based approach for pre-collision trajectory optimization with multi-targets
Author: Zhang Long, Jia Qingxuan, Chen Gang, Sun Hanxu
Abstract: Aiming at on-orbit capture task, a Genetic Algorithm based approach for pre-collision trajectory optimization with multi-targets is proposed in this paper. Through the analysis of task characteristics, multi-targets before collision are presented, which contain the point-to-point manoeuvre, impact pose control and impact impulse minimization. Genetic algorithm is employed to optimize the pre-collision trajectory after integrating multi-targets by setting task weight. At last, the simulation results verify the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Paper ID: 34
Title: A Novel Parallel Decoupled Tri-axis Force Sensor
Author: Yulei Hou, Zhanye Zhang, Xinzhe Hu, Daxing Zeng
Abstract: This paper presents a novel parallel tri-axis force sensor with decoupled feature, and performs its performance analysis. Firstly, the structural characteristics of the parallel tri-axis force sensor are introduced and the stress distribution of each limb elastomer is analyzed. To measure the transformation relationship between the force and strain, the electric bridge is formed by pasting strain on the elastic-sensitive element. Then, the finite element simulation of the elastomer is conducted and performance analysis of the sensor is carried out, which shows that the parallel tri-axis force sensor is decoupled, linear and fully-isotropy. The sensor possesses good static performance and can meet the requirements of tri-axis force measurement in general industrial production. The contents of this paper riches the structure type of the multi-component force sensor and will be useful for the research and development of the parallel force sensor.

Paper ID: 38
Title: The study of Ti -Al layered composite electrode in the anti-gravity casting method
Author: Zhaohui Han, Peixian Zhu, Xiuqin Yang, Shenggang Zhou
Abstract: The structure and properties of the Ti-Al composite electrode materials prepared by the anti-gravity casting method was analyzed by SEM, EDS, four-probe method and electrochemical workstation. The results show that the metallurgical bonding of Ti and Al can be achieved by the method of anti-gravity casting with the Al temperature≥800℃, mold temperature of 400℃, pressure difference 0.5MPa. The electrochemical properties of the composite electrode materials is much better than pure Ti anode. Under the same condition， polarization potential of composite materials will fell by 32mV~43mV in polarization potential of pure Ti, it can be increased by 60% or more in current density, the resistivity was only 1/10 of pure Ti.

Paper ID: 48
Title: Optimization of Granular Chute Flow with Two Bottlenecks
Author: Qi-Yi Liu, Guo-Cheng Yang, Mao-Bin Hu, Rui Jiang, Qing-Song Wu, Yong-Hong Wu
Abstract: Granular materials are ubiquitous in industrial, mining and pharmaceutical processes. In this paper, we study the flow pattern and optimization of granular chute flow with two bottlenecks. The dependence of flux on channel width show dilute to dense flow transition. A remarkable bistable phenomenon appears near the transition point. Base on this discovery, one can optimize the flow rate along such channels.

Paper ID: S342
Title: Analysis of Steering Control Strategy on Tractor's Hydraulic Steering By-wire System
Author: Lu Zhixiong, Chang Jiangxue, Bai Xuefeng, Lu Yang, Wu Jungan
Abstract: The structure and working principle of the hydraulic steering by-wire system were described, and the optimal control algorithm of the system was obtained by the comparative analysis. Fuzzy control was chosen as the steering system's control algorithm, and it can realize closed-loop control of the front wheel corner. Matlab/Simulink was used for the simulation of the entire system. The simulation got the fuel tank displacement's response curve, and verified the accuracy of the system design, which can provide a reference to the design of tractor's steering system. Bench test was proposed to verify the accuracy of the system. The bench test results showed that the hydraulic steering by-wire controller can realize system's steering function well, and the system improved the control accuracy and fast response characteristics.

Paper ID: S354
Title: The research on structure and technology of lead-in threaded devices
Author: Dongdong Dai, Wenbin Jiang
Abstract: The structure and working principle of the hydraulic steering by-wire system were described, and the optimal control algorithm of the system was obtained by the comparative analysis. Fuzzy control was chosen as the steering system's control algorithm, and it can realize closed-loop control of the front wheel corner. Matlab/Simulink was used for the simulation of the entire system. The simulation got the fuel tank displacement's response curve, and verified the accuracy of the system design, which can provide a reference to the design of tractor's steering system. Bench test was proposed to verify the accuracy of the system. The bench test results showed that the hydraulic steering by-wire controller can realize system's steering function well, and the system improved the control accuracy and fast response characteristics.

10:15—10:30	**Photos&Coffee Break**

Session 2

November.17, 2013, 13:40—15:00

Paper ID: 66
Title: A Microassembly System with Coaxial Alignment Function
Author: YE Xin, GAO Jun, ZHANG Zhi jing, SHEN Chen, LIU Pan
Abstract: This paper proposes a microassembly system with coaxial alignment function (MSCA). The system is comprised of vision system module, micro gripper module, motion module, and laser ranging module. The image processing technique is applied in the position detection procedure. A special prism is integrated in this system to capture the two parts simultaneously. The assembly accuracy of the system can reach micrometer lever.

Paper ID: S305
Title: Modeling and Development of Copper Wire Annealing Fuzzy Control System Based on Temperature Detecting
Author: Xu Xuejun, Lin Yongzhong, Sun Hongyang, Lu Yigen, Lv Tian
Abstract: Copper wire continuous annealing is a key process of the cable production line. The accuracy of the temperature control directly determines whether the quality of copper wire meets the requirements. In this paper, the fuzzy--PI compound controller was selected and the structure of the annealing temperature fuzzy-PI control system was designed based on temperature measurement. Through the simulation of traditional PI control system and the improved Fuzzy-PI control system, the results show that the Fuzzy-PI controller is better than traditional PI controller. It verifies the feasibility and effectiveness of the Fuzzy -PI controller and proves that Fuzzy-PI algorithm can be successfully applied to the copper wire continuous annealing temperature control system.

Paper ID: S317
Title: Heat Transfer Characteristics of Fe3O4-H2O Nanofluids by External Magnetic Field
Author: YIN Shaoyou, WU Zhijiang
Abstract: An experimental system of Fe_3O_4-H_2O nanofluids on convective heat transfer characteristics was presented. The influences of magnetic field direction and intensity, particle mass fraction, axial distance were presentd. The experimental results show that the synergic function between the external magnetic field and the thermal field has impact on convective heat transfer characteristics of the device.

Paper ID: S325
Title: Snoek-type anelastic relaxation in a water-quenched Ti-Nb alloy
Author: Z. C. Zhou, Y. K. Zhang, J. Du, Y. J. Yan, S.Y. Gu
Abstract: The internal friction of Ti-35.4Nb-0.05C (wt.%) was investigated using a dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) Q800 from TA Instruments. It has been shown that a relaxational peak is observed in the water-quenched Ti-35.4-Nb-0.05C alloy on tanδ-temperature curve. The activation energy and pre-exponential factor of the peak are H_q=1.82±0.1 eV and $\tau_{0q}=1.7\times10^{-19\pm1}$ s, respectively. The activation energy value is a little larger than that of the water-quenched Ti-35.4-Nb alloy. The peak height is decreased compared with the water-quenched Ti-35.4-Nb alloy.

Paper ID: S328
Title: Strength design of a mechanical parking system
Author: Bin Xu**,** zhongjian Yu, Yuqing Yang, Tao Zhang
Abstract: Mechanical parking systems are widely used special electromechanical equipments. With the increasing interests on strength safety, it was becoming a hot spot to achieve its strength properties precisely. Based on Timoshenko beam theory, a mechanical parking system was simplified to a two dimensional model, and strength calculation was performed with analytical method. Furthermore, finite element method was adopted to calculate the strength properties of this mechanical parking system, and the maximum Von Mises and shear stress were approached. By comparison with experimental stress analysis, the finite element analysis was precise, which showed a potential application in practical engineering.

Paper ID: S359
Title: High Temperature Oxidation Behaviors of CNTs/MoSi2 Composites
Author: Hejian Wu, Houan Zhang, Siyong Gu, Jia Lin
Abstract: Molybdenum disilicide ($MoSi_2$) matrix composites with various contents of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) were fabricated by sintering in vacuum at 1550 ℃ for 1 h. The oxidation behaviors of CNTs/$MoSi_2$ composites at 1300 ℃ for 200 h in air were studied. Results showed that $MoSi_2$ matrix composites with no more than 8 % CNTs in volume had good oxidation resistance at 1300 ℃, although addition of CNTs reduced the high temperature oxidation resistance of $MoSi_2$. An approximate linear relationship was found between the weight gain of CNTs/$MoSi_2$ composites and the content of CNTs. The oxidation resistance of CNTs/$MoSi_2$ composites at high temperature decreased with the increasing of CNTs contents. Since the gaseous products were formed during the oxidation process and escaped from the oxide film, the protective film became loose which offered channels for the oxygen soaking into the composites. Thus the oxidation resistance of CNTs/$MoSi_2$ composites was decreased.

Paper ID: S361
Title: Sensing Capabilities and Mechanical Property Evaluation of Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) Composites
Author: T. Rangaswamy ,K.R. Channakeshava Manjunath K
Abstract: Smart material is one of the upcoming fields in science and technology. The integration of sensing and actuation capabilities in the material to make it SMART is the challenging task. In this research work, an attempt has been made to develop a passive smart material by the integration of electrical inserts in Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) components. Specimens are prepared as per ASTM standards. Mechanical strengths were tested for tensile, flexural, compression and impact. The obtained results have been compared using ABAQUS/CAE V6.12-1 solver. Experimental and Finite Element Analysis (FEA) results show that FRP smart materials possess good mechanical strength to weight ratio. These composites are successful integrated with electrical inserts for tactile sensing capability and replacement of nylon plastic 66/6 quadra-copter arms.

Paper ID: S362
Title: Crash Analysis of Kevlar49/Epoxy Composite Drive Shaft
Author: Manjunath K**,** T.Rangaswamy, Karisiddappa
Abstract: In this research work, Crash analysis has been carried out on conventional steel and Kevlar49/Epoxy drive shaft for automotive drive application for optimally designed using particle swarm optimization (PSO) technique. Obtained energy balance graphs from ABAQUS/CAE 6.12-1 have been compared with the experimental energy balance graph. Results show that the Kevlar49/Epoxy drive shaft is better for crash comp actability over steel drive shaft.

Paper ID: S364
Title: Brushless DC motor controller design and double-loop PID parameter tuning
Author: WANG Huazhang, HUANG Qinzhen
Abstract: An efficient and practical controller was designed, which achieves high performance for a BLDC motor. Actual hardware experimental platform was established. Double-closed loop control scheme using PID algorithm is presented and applied into the system successfully. Through the tuning of PID parameters, the start and stop of motor is fast, current fluctuation is small, and the actual speed of operation is consistent to the set speed, the error of stability maintains at 10r/min or less. The experiment result shows the BLDC control system operates smoothly, and it has high reliability, robustness.

15:00—15:15	**Coffee Break**

Session 3

November.17, 2013, 15:15—16:30

Paper ID: 58
Title: Experiment Study and Optimization of Merging Granular Flow
Author: Guo-Cheng Yang, Qi-Yi Liu, Mao-Bin Hu, Rui Jiang, Qing-Song Wu, Ruili Wang
Abstract: Granular flow is an important process in industry, agriculture and mining. This paper studies the flow pattern and optimization of two channel of granular chute flow merging into one channel. Experiment shows that the flow pattern in each channel can be dilute flow, shock or dense flow. Base on the discovery, one can optimize the flow rate in this system.

Paper ID: S335
Title: Numerical Study on Rolling Bearing Temperature Field under the Oil-air Lubrication
Author: Qiguo Sun, Yuefei Wang, Ying Wang, Peng Niu, Xiongshi Wang
Abstract: Speed of rolling bearing and flow rate of air have important influences on the bearing's working temperature under the oil-air lubrication mode. Based on basic principle of lubrication, one of the heat productivity equations of deep groove ball bearing is selected to calculate the heat value of bearing's cavity. The bearing's temperature field is simulated by Fluent at different rotational speeds and air flow rates. Results of the simulation show that the highest temperatures of bearing have a quantitative relationship with the bearing's rotational speeds. The relationships between the velocity of inlet and heat transfer coefficient, viscosity of the lubricant and the heating of bearing are analyzed in the end of this paper.

Paper ID: S425
Title: Principle and Application of Complex Surfaces Expand
Author: Li Deng, Lizhong Wang, Dehong Yu
Abstract: Based on triangulation plane parametric method, the in-depth research of the complex surface flattening system has been attempted. The required database system of complex surface flattening algorithm is established. An attached LSCM algorithm is realized. To be continued, with a proposed initial parametric network, the auxiliary program is constructed with higher accuracy. A friendly interface in VB was finished and a complex surface flattening system is realized with Solidworks secondary development technology based on SolidworksAPI interfacing.

Paper ID: S443
Title: Finite element analysis of burr formation in micro-machining
Author: Juan Huang, Yonghua Xiong, Jingui Huang, Guicheng Wang
Abstract: In the process of micro-cutting for the precision small parts, one of the main problems is the micro burrs. The finite element software Abaqus was used to simulate the micro-cutting process of aluminum 2024-T3. To create this model, Johnson-Cook (J-C) model was used to establish the material model, and Arbitrary Lagrangian Eulerian (ALE) method was used to separate the chip from work-piece. The contact friction models which was used between chip and tool was the modified Coulomb friction law. The formation process of micro burrs was simulated dynamically, and the effect of different cutting parameters and tool geometry parameters on burrs forming was analyzed. Furthermore, the general law was obtained. The results provide the guidance for optimizing the tool geometry parameters and cutting parameters to reduce the burrs in micro-cutting with the high surface quality.

Paper ID: S448
Title: The Development and Application of expert system about metal cutting burr based on neural network
Author: Guicheng Wang, Junping Chen, Yunming Zhu, Juan Huang,Dan Zhou
Abstract: The formation of burr is a common phenomenon in metal cutting, its formation and variation directly affects processing quality and production efficiency of the workpiece. It is one of the key technologies which were applied in precision or super-precision manufacture and automatic processing. Burr expert system is not only a communication platform between burr formation mechanism and burr removal technology, but also an important channel that promote the development of burr-free cutting technology. It was highly concerned by mechanical engineering experts and scholars at home and abroad. This study develops neural network (NN) metal cutting burr expert system with network function, facing the application of burr removal technology, making use of neural network technology and expert knowledge system technology, and closely integrating experimental study of metal-cutting burr. Combined with milling, the study on prediction burr sizes using the system is carried out. The results show that the predicted results and the experimental results are in good agreement, which demonstrates the system is feasible and effective.

Paper ID: S445
Title: Study on nail holding power of bamboo integrated timber for decoration
Author: Li guangyao，Wang Wen guang
Abstract: By measuring the nail holding power used in the decoration of bamboo integrated timber, analyze the influence of bolt category，diameter of guiding bore and screwing depth. The results show that the bolt joint strength of bamboo integrated timber was obviously increased in usage with the decreasing of diameter of guiding bore and the increasing of screwing depth.

Paper ID: S385
Title: Random Vibration Analysis of Kevlar49/Epoxy Composite Drive Shaft
Author: Karisiddappa**,** T.Rangaswamy, Manjunath K

Abstract: Vibration plays an important role in designing drive shafts because failure due to vibration is more prominent compared to material failure. In this direction, an attempt has been made to study the suitability of Kevlar49/Epoxy composite drive shafts for automotive driveline application from vibration point of view. Random vibration analysis has been carried out for steel and Kevlar49/Epoxy drive shaft having optimized stacking sequence, number of layers, and layer thickness has been obtained from particle swarm optimization (PSO) technique. Using FE solver ANSYS 10, the results obtained have been compared with experimental values and found to be satisfactory.
Paper ID: S378 **Title:** Effect of Delamination on the Strength of Laminated Glass Plate Structures **Author:** M.Zülfü Aşık**,** Ebru Dural **Abstract:** Laminated glass which consists of two glass sheets connected to each other with PVB interlayer is used in many engineering applications for years. Despite the long history of the use of laminated glass in buildings there are serious problems about delamination of laminated glass units. This paper provides information about delamination issues of laminated glass plate structures. Delamination of laminated glass unit may be due to the thinning of PVB (Polyvinyl Butyral) interlayer or the folds which occur during the manufacturing process. Laminated glass behaves in a complex manner due to the effect of geometry that undergoes large deflection even under their own weight and the order difference between the elastic modulus of glass and interlayer. Because of the mentioned reasons large deflection analysis has to be performed in the determination of the effect of delamination on the strength of laminated glasses.

16:30—17:00	**Award Ceremony**

Note: If you would like to deliver oral presentation but your paper is not in the session list, please contact us by Email:cfp@icmssm.org ASAP. Thanks again for all your great attention and kind support to ICMSSM2013.

Related Conference information

2013 the 5th International Conference on Advanced Computer Control (5th ICACC2013)
Dec .14-15th, 2013 Singapore
Web：http://www.icacc.org/

2013 3rd International Conference on Advanced Materials and Engineering Materials (**ICAMEM 2013**)
Dec.14-15th 2013 Singapore
Web：http://www.icamem.org/

Thanks again for your greatest support to 2013 BOSI EDU CONFERENCE!

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2013 the 5th International Conference on Advanced Computer Control (5th ICACC2013)

Singapore•Dec.14-15th 2013 http://www.icacc.org/

Conference Introduction

2013 the 5th International Conference on Advanced Computer Control (5th ICACC2013) is being organized and will be held on 14-15th Dec, 2013 in Singapore. Sponsored by BOSI EDU conference organizer, 5th ICACC 2013 will continually provide a high-level international platform for researchers from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in the fields of Advanced Computer Control Related Issue. The organizing committee of conference is pleased to invite prospective authors to submit their original manuscripts to 5th ICACC 2013.

Topic

T1: Modern and Advanced Control Strategies
T2: Human-Machine Systems
T3: Multimedia and Communication Systems
T4: Database System
T5: Robotics and Automation
T6: Decision Making and Information Retrieval
T7: Data Analysis, Prediction and Model Identification
T8: Control System Application
T9: Hybrid Systems

Submission tool

1. Submit by EASYCHAIR:

If you have an Easy chair account, you may submit your paper by Easy chair at https://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=icacc20131;

2. Email submission:

You can choose to submit by sending email to cfp_icacc@163.com.

Important Dates

Paper Submission:	November 25, 2013
Notification of Acceptance:	November 30, 2013
Authors Registration :	December 5, 2013
Conference Date:	December 14-15, 2013

Contact

Email：cfp_icacc@163.com
Tel ：+86-24-83958379 ext. 801 Ms.Ji or +86-24-83958169 ext. 811 Ms.Lin
Q Q： 1730324866
Website: http://www.icacc.org/

2013 3rd International Conference on Advanced Materials and Engineering Materials (3rd ICAMEM2013)

Singapore•Dec.14-15th 2013 http://www.icamem.org/

2013 3rd International Conference on Advanced Materials and Engineering Materials 2013 (ICAMEM 2013) is being organized and will be held on 14-15th December, 2013 in Singapore.

The organizing committee of conference is pleased to invite prospective authors to submit their original manuscripts to 3rd ICAMEM 2013.All papers, both invited and contributed, will be reviewed by two or three experts from the PC. After a careful reviewing process, all accepted paper will be published in international journal "Advanced Materials Research" [ISSN: 1022-6680, Trans Tech Publications]. Advanced Materials Research is indexed by Elsevier.

Submission Method

1. Submit by EASYCHAIR:

If you have an Easychair account, you may submit your paper by Easychair at https://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=3rdicamem2013

EASYCHAIR submission must select the categories before upload your paper.

2. Email submission:

If you cannot upload paper or have other problems in using the EASYCHAIR system, you can choose to submit by sending email to cfp@icamem.org.

Topics	**Deadline**	
T1: Advanced Materials Science	Submission:	Nov.28, 2013
T2: Engineering Materials Research	Acceptance:	Dec.3, 2013
T3: Materials Processing Technology	Registration :	Dec.8, 2013
T4: Materials Related Issue	Date:	Dec. 14-15, 2013

Conference Secretary

Email: cfp@icamem.org

QQ: 2607594628

Tel: +86-24-83958169-801 Ms.Ji

Tel: +86-24-83958169-803 Ms.He

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