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Part I Conference Schedule

Time: June 1 to 3, 2018
Location: Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Date	Time	Location	
June 1	**14:00-17:00**	**Registration (Lobby)**	
		明智厅 Mingzhi Meeting Hall	**安仁厅 Anren Meeting Hall**
June 2	**08:30-12:00**	**Psychology: Invited Session I** Prof. Yang Lee, Dr. Paul Granello, Dr. Darcy Haag Granello, Dr. Faina Ingel, Dr. Fawen Zhang, Prof. Zhen Yuan **Chair: Prof. Zhen Yuan** **Coffee Break: 10:30-10:40**	**Earth & Geology: Invited Session I** Dr. Dmitry M. Sonechkin, Dr. Jerzy Nitychoruk, Dr. Pinnaduwa Kulatilake, Prof. Lee D. Wilson, Prof. Ruo-shan Tseng **Chair: Prof. Lee D. Wilson** **Coffee Break: 10:30-10:40**
	12:00-13:30	**Lunch** [Bai Hua Yuan (百花园餐厅), 4th Floor]	
	14:00-18:00	**Psychology: Invited Session II** Prof. Haiyun Xu, Dr. Silvia Chavez-Baray, Prof. Qi Wang, Prof. Mark E. Williams, Prof. Ian Macreadie, Prof. Ik Ki Kim **Chair: Prof. Haiyun Xu** **Coffee Break: 16:00-16:10**	**Earth & Geology: Invited Session II & Technical Session** Dr. Yoshiyuki Kaneda, Dr. Varenyam Achal **Chair: Dr. Varenyam Achal** **Coffee Break: 16:00-16:10**
	18:00-19:30	**Dinner** [Bai Hua Yuan (百花园餐厅), 4th Floor]	
		明智厅 Mingzhi Meeting Hall	
June 3	**08:30-12:00**	**Psychology: Invited Session III & Technical Session** Dr. Dan Field **Chair: Prof. Anton Wicker** **Coffee Break: 10:30-10:40**	
	12:00-13:30	**Lunch** [Bai Hua Yuan (百花园餐厅), 4th Floor]	
June 4	**6:00-18:30**	**One Day Tour (on pending)**	

Part II Invited Speeches

Psychology: Invited Sessions

Invited Speech 1: Gih Paradigm for Living

Speaker: Prof. Yang Lee, Yale University, USA
Time: 08:30-09:10, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
The concept, 'Gih(Qi)' is popular in Asian culture and is regarded to influence both to mind and body. Gih in Asian philosophy corresponds to 'Living force' proposed by Western philosophy, This study attempted to refine Gih as a 3rd entity for what deals the problems of mind and body, and to attest the psychosomatic variable for what construes scientific. This study envisions that the psychosomatic processes of Gih contributes to explain and resolve the problems of everyday living, which is evoked up between mind and body, subject and object, and self and others. This study extends in discussion for integration of Eastern and Western worlds.

Key Word: Gih(Qi), Living Force, 3rd Entity, Problems of mind and body, Psychosomatic variable, Problems of everyday living, Integration of Eastern and Western.

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Invited Speech 2: Clinical Techniques for Working with Suicidal Clients

Speaker: Prof. Darcy Haag Granello, The Ohio State University, USA
Time: 09:10-09:50, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Understanding how to intervene with suicidal individuals is complex and requires knowledge, training, and experience. Using a crisis response model that is enhanced specifically for interventions with suicidal clients can help guide the process of suicide intervention. This 7 step model for working with suicidal clients that has been developed and published by the presenter provides specific, practical, and concrete skills and strategies to employ when working with suicidal clients. At each step of the model, specific strategies guide practitioners through actions to take that have the potential to save the lives of their clients. These strategies are based in the research, as well as in the comprehensive review of the existing literature and the presenter's own clinical experience. This model, when used with practitioner's existing clinical skills, can enhance the process of working with suicidal clients.

Invited Speech 3: Suicide Risk Assessment: Clinical Aphorisms

Speaker: Prof. Paul F. Granello, The Ohio State University, USA
Time: 09:50-10:30, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Suicide risk assessment involves a complex set of skills that requires knowledge, training, and experience. Mental health professionals who conduct such assessments need concrete, practical information on suicide assessment in order to conduct culturally and developmentally appropriate suicide risk assessments. In general, the determination of suicide risk is based on a comprehensive assessment of individual risk factors and warning signs as well as a careful appraisal of protective factors that can work to mitigate the risk. Much of the

research emphasizes the content of suicide risk assessment and instead of the principles that guide the process of assessment. The presenter's own research, clinical experience, and comprehensive reviews of the literature reveal a dozen overarching principles that guide the implementation of suicide assessment, regardless of setting, population, or specific type or method of assessment used. These clinical aphorisms guide the work of individuals who engage in suicide assessment, becoming a part of the expert thinking that directs the process. Taken together, they can form a foundation for the process of suicide risk assessment. Ultimately, a comprehensive and thorough suicide risk assessment is the cornerstone of appropriate and effective interventions with suicidal individuals.

Invited Speech 4: Children's, adult's and family's emotional stress in context of genomic instability

Speaker: Prof. Faina Ingel, the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Russia
Time: 10:40-11:20, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Scientific data concerning the impact of emotional stress to human genomic instability very seldom describe in literature. For many scientists this connection is not suppose to be obvious, although oncologists and psychologists know that a prolonged state of heightened emotional tension is fraught with serious problems for the neuro-immuno-endocrine system of the organism. Moreover, oncologists know that cancer is often the result of resentment and loneliness. At the same time, the role of genome instability in processes of tumor induction and progression is proved very correctly .
In the report will be paying attention to 3 aspects of human life in context of emotional stress expression and its connection with genomic instability: environmental pollution, genomic predispose, ethic and social-economic problems.
The report will contain data from literature and results of own research directed to the analyzing the impact of the degree of emotional stress expression on the children's and adults' genomic instability. Special attention will be paid to the investigation how emotional state of parents and teachers impact on young children's genomic instability.
Methods. For evaluation of stress expression levels we used the complex of standard psychological tests: questionnairws - for adults and 8-coloured M.Luscher test - for children. Estimation of genomic instability was carried out in blood cultures by test on chromosome aberration and micronuclei test with Cytochalasin B. Alteration of biochemical indices were detected by standard methods.

Invited Speech 5: Brain activities elicited by frequency changes can be improvedby music training in cochlear implant users

Speaker: Prof. Fawen Zhang, University of Cincinnati, USA
Time: 11:20-12:00, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract

Authors: Fawen Zhang, Chun Liang, Lisa Houston, and Ravi Samy

Backgrounds

For cochlear implant (CI) users, speech and music tasks that heavily relying on detection of pitch change information (e.g., speech perception in noise, talker gender identification, music melody perception, etc.) are extremely challenging (Kenway et al., 2015). However, little is known about how the auditory brainprocessesfrequency change information in CI users. Acoustic change complex (ACC) is a type of cortical auditory evoked potentialelicited by changes of acoustic features (e.g., frequency, duration, intensity etc.) embedded in an ongoing stimulus. Data in non-CI users have shown that the ACC threshold (the minimum magnitude of acoustic changes required to evoke the ACC) is in agreement with behavioral auditory discrimination threshold and the ACC amplitude is related to the salience of the perceived acoustic change (He et al., 2012; Liang et al., 2016). Examining how the brain processes frequency changes in CI users and whether such brain activities can be improved by auditory training has important impact on the assessment and intervention in CI users. The primary purposes of this study are: 1) to examine the neural substrates of frequency change detection using the ACC; and 2) to examine whether a short-term music training program can improve brain activities elicited byfrequency changes.

Methods

Experiment 1: Twelve post-lingually deafened adult CI users and 12 normal hearing (NH) listeners participated in this study.All participants underwent a psychoacoustic test of frequency change detection and an electroencephalographic (EEG) test.Stimuli were tones (base frequency of 160Hz and 1200Hz) containing different magnitudes of upward frequency change (0%, 5%, and 50%) for each frequency. The frequency change occurred for an integer number of cycles of the base frequency and the change occurred at 0 phase (zero crossing), thus there were no audible transients when the frequency change occurred (Dimitrijevic et al., 2008). Tones were approximately 1 second in duration and presented in the sound field with an inter-stimulus-interval of 800 milliseconds. For the psychoacoustic test, an adaptive, 2-alternative forced-choice procedure was employed to measure the frequency change detection threshold (FCDT). The EEG recordings were obtained usinga 40-channel EEG system when the participants passively listened to the stimuli. Experiment 2: Post-lingually deafened adult CI users were recruited. These subjects have worn their CIs for at least 1 year and have never received any music training. A music training protocol carefully designed in our lab was used for training. The participants only trained the self-selected poorer CI ear with the device in their non-trained ear being switched off during the training. The stimuli were

at the most comfortable level. The training schedule was 40 minutes/day x 5 days/week x 4-8 weeks. They were required to log the training details each day. The pre-training and post-training tests similar to those in Experiment 1 were administered.

Results

In Experiment 1, the FCDT was 3.79% in the CI group, significantly poorer than that in the NH group (0.71%, $p<0.05$). ACC waveform measures were in agreement with the FCDT evidenced by: 1) the subgroup of CI users whose ACCs were present for the 5% change had an averaged FCDT lower than 5%, while the subgroup of CI users whose ACCs were missing for the 5% change had an averaged FCDT greater than 5%; and 2) the N1' latency evoked by 50% frequency change was significantly correlated with the FCDT ($p<0.05$). The ACC N1' peak latency was found to be significantly correlated to the speech perception score assessed with CNC test ($p<0.05$). The EEG source localization showed that CI users had different brain activation patterns for the ACC N1' peak compared to NH listeners. Specifically, NH listeners showed activation in the right temporal lobe; CI users show activation mainly in the contralateral frontal lobe, with the contralateral temporal lobe also being activated for right CI ears. Contralateral dominance was prominent for right CI ears, but not for left CI ears. The brain activity at the ACC N1' peak was related to the FCDT for the right CI ears: right CI ears with better performance (lower FCDT) have a stronger activation in the left temporal lobe and smaller activation in the left frontal lobe. This trend was not found in left CI ears. In Experiment 2, there was an improvement in the FCDT and the ACC after the music-training program. A variation was observed on the training duration required for visible ACC improvement: 1 month of training was enough in some participants, whereas 2 months of training was needed in other participants.

Conclusion

The results suggested that the ACC evoked by frequency changes can serve as a useful objective tool in assessing frequency change detection capability and predicting speech perception performance in CI users. CI ears exhibited a different brain activation pattern responding to frequency changes compared to the NH listeners. The interaction between the temporal and frontal lobes was related to the capability of frequency discrimination in right CI ears. The short-term music training program had positive effects on cortical processing of frequency changes and frequency change detection capability. Future studies will determine if the music training program can further improve the performance of pitch-based speech and music tasks that are challenging in CI users; future studies will also determine if the music training program improves frequency change detection by primarily modifying the bottom-up sensory encoding or top-down components of hearing,including working memory and attention.

Invited Speech 6: Optical Mapping of brain activation during Chinese/English Translation

Speaker: Prof. Zhen Yuan, University of Macau, China
Time: 12:00-12:40, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Translating from Chinese into another language or vice versa, is becoming a widespread phenomenon, however, the present brain mapping techniques are insufficient to reveal the neural mechanism underlying translation asymmetry during Chinese/English sight translation. In this study, the optical neuroimaging technique (fNIRS) was used to extract the brain activation patterns associated with Chinese/English sight translation. Thirteen unbalanced Chinese (L1)/English (L2) bilinguals participated in this study based on an intra-group experiment design, in which two translation and two reading aloud tasks , namely the forward translation (from L1 to L2), backward translation (from L2 to L1), L1 reading, and L2 reading, were performed and administered randomly.As predicted, our findings revealed that the forward translation elicited more pronounced brain activity in the Broca's area, suggesting that neural correlates of translation varies according to the direction. Meanwhile, the significant brain activity in the left PFC was involved the backward translation, indicating the importance functions of this brain region during the translation process.

Invited Speech 7: Evaluation of neuron-glia integrity by in vivo proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy: Implications for psychiatric disorders

Speaker: Prof. Haiyun Xu, Shantou University Medical College, China
Time: 14:00-14:40, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS) has been widely applied in human studies. There is now a large literature describing findings of brain MRS studies with mental disorder patients including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, and anxiety disorders. However, the findings are mixed and cannot be reconciled by any of the existing interpretations. Here we proposed the new theory of neuron-glia integrity to explain the findings of brain 1H-MRS studies. It proposed the neurochemical correlates of neuron-astrocyte integrity and axon-myelin integrity on the basis of update of neurobiological

knowledge about neuron-glia communication and of experimental MRS evidence for impairments in neuron-glia integrity from the authors and the other investigators. Following the neuron-glia integrity theories, this review collected evidence showing that glutamate/glutamine change is a good marker for impaired neuron-astrocyte integrity and that changes in N-acetyl-aspartate and lipid precursors reflect impaired myelination. Moreover, this new theory enables us to explain the differences between MRS findings in neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders.

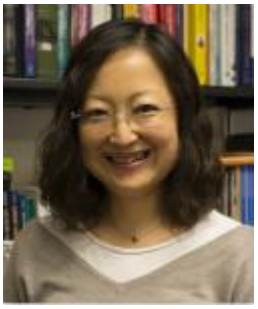
Invited Speech 8: Physical, Mental Health and Well-Being of Latina Migrants in the U.S.-Mexico Border

Speakers: Dr. Silvia M. Chávez-Baray & Dr. Eva M. Moya, The University of Texas at El Paso, USA
Time: 14:40-15:20, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Authors:
Silvia M. Chávez-Baray, PhD, Post Doc, Department of Social Work College of Health Science, The University of Texas at El Paso
Eva M. Moya, PhD, LMSW, Interim Chair, Department of Social Work College of Health Science, The University of Texas at El Paso

The U.S.-Mexico Border is complex region characterized by dynamic cultures, languages and limited access to health and human services. Migrant women in the border face multiple issues which make them vulnerable to violence and homelessness due to poverty, uncompensated employment and unrecognized education credentials, isolation, stigma, and discriminatory practices. The authors present quantitative and qualitative data from five research projects with migrant women that experienced gender and structural violence to illustrate the intersectionality between health, violence, and well-being. This presentation includes the findings of: Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs in Migrant Women; Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in El Paso, Texas; The Voices and Images of Migrant Women, Domestic Violence, Sexual and Reproductive Health; and Stories of Homeless Women. Women's responses to abusive home environments, interactions with services and providers, perspectives on their situation in the U.S.-Mexico border region, resiliency and empowerment responses to ensure wellbeing are highlighted. Implications for research, policy, and services, particularly those with responsibility for meeting the needs of migrant women are discussed.

Invited Speech 9: Culturally Motivated Remembering: The Moderating Role of Culture for the Relation of Episodic Memory to Well-being



Speaker: Prof. Qi Wang, Cornell University, USA
Time: 15:20-16:00, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Remembering specific events from a particular time and place, namely, episodic mem ory, enables us to mentally travel back in time to re-experience our past and is regarded as a true marvel of nature. Yet this fundamental human cognitive faculty is variably valuedacross cultures (Wang, 2013) and may thus have different implications for psychological well-being. I present a series of studies in which we investigated the consequences of cultural fit in detailed episodic recall for psychological well-being among healthy adults and children from European American and East Asian cultural backgrounds. The findings showed that culture moderated the relation of episodic memory to various aspects of mental health and well-being,including coping, depressive symptoms, adaptive skills, and affect. Thus the functional significance of episodic memory depends on cultural contexts.

Invited Speech 10: USING MICROELECTRIC SENSORS FOR THE CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MOVEMENT

Speaker: Prof. Mark E. Williams, University of North Carolina, USA
Time: 16:10-16:50, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Small wearable microelectronic sensors (accelerometers) that detect motion, gravitational acceleration, and velocity with six degrees of freedom (forward-backward, up-down, and side-to-side plus rotational vectors) are readily available for a variety of applications. We have used these motion sensors to create new analytical tools from biokinetographs (BKGs). BKG analysis allows for precise screening, diagnosing, monitoring, assessment and predicting of function of elderly people using sophisticated analysis of the unique electronic motion signature of each person. Remarkable visual differences in “functional walking signatures” are evident on the BKGs of subgroups of elderly people. This presentation will summarize our current efforts to translate this new technology into novel clinical and research tools for improving function, reducing injurious falls, and diagnosing orthopedic and neurological

conditions for elderly people.

Invited Speech 11: How yeast can inform us about healthy aging

Speaker: Prof. Ian Macreadie, RMIT University, Australia
Time: 16:50-17:30, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Yeast are eukaryotes like us, and they have informed us about our cellu-lar and molecular biology for many decades. They are unicellular and live with 6000 genes, carrying out many of the same processes that we do. Like us, yeast exhibit the same processes of aging, with telomere shortening, loss of mitochondrial function, reduced proteostasis, reduced robustness and stress. Some of these attributes are associated with aging and may not be the cause of aging. Therefore, it is important to consider attributes that clearly affect the fitness of cells. We have constructed a yeast with a reporter of deleterious protein turnover. It involves the Alz-heimer's amyloid beta peptide fused to a green fluorescent protein to aid its visualization in living cells. The use of this reporter enables high throughput assays to find compounds that can improve proteostasis in older cells. Compounds, like simvastatin, improve proteostasis and im-prove health outcomes inageing. Stress and biochemicals may decrease health and lifespan. Yeast can be used to study aging, drugs and stress, and to search for compounds that improve robustness in cells affected by drugs or stress.

Invited Speech 12: Comparison of participatory activities of the urban elderly in Gyunggi Province (Korea) and Shandong Province (China)

Speaker: Prof. Ik Ki Kim, Renmin University of China, China
Time: 17:30-18:10, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Activity theory assumes a positive relationship between activity and life satisfaction of the elderly, and proposes that the successful aging occurs when the elderly stay alive and maintain social interactions. The elderly as getting older show lower rate of participation in various social activities. Participatory activities of the elderly may be a good indicator of the productive and active aging of the elderly.

Korea and China in the East Asia are geographically very closely related. In addition to the geographical proximity, these two countries have shared many socio-cultural similarities in spite of some differences. The strong family planning programs under the strong government leadership in both Korea and China have accelerated the rapid processes of the demographic transition, especially in the process of the fertility transition.

The rapid process of the fertility transition has influenced the drastic changes of the population aging in both Korea and China, which turns out to be the fastest in the world. This paper shows the trends of the rapid processes of the population aging in both Korea and China, then compares the participatory activities of the elderly. This paper will compare the different patterns of the participatory activities of the Korean and Chinese elderly focusing on the similar but different cultural background. Finally, this paper possibly analyzes the determinants of the satisfaction of the participatory activities of the elderly in both countries. Regression analysis will be employed for checking the determinants.

The data for this paper were collected in Incheon-Gyeonggi Province in Korea and Shandong Province in China. Incheon-Gyeonggi Province and Shandong Province are the most closely located between Korea and China. The data are based on the same questionnaire at almost the same time, Chinese data in 2009 and Korean data in 2010. The number of the Korean data for the analysis is 1014, that for the Chinese data is 890.

Invited Speech 13: Gambling Disorder in Older Adults: A Qualitative Study

Speaker: Prof. Dan Field, University of Southern California School of Social Work, USA
Time: 08:30-09:10, Sunday Morning, June 3, 2018
Location: Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
For this study, I have combined comprehensive interviews with five older adult problem gamblers regarding their thoughts regarding the intervention that they received and the psychological factors that contributed to their severe addiction. The goal of the current study is to better understand the process of outpatient and residential treatment from the perspective both of those receiving services and providers and which approaches are most effective to assist older clients stop problem gambling behaviors. This information adds to the sparse literature on the factors that contribute to the development of gambling disorder in older adults and the key approaches to healthy aging to help combat the addiction.

Earth & Geology: Invited Sessions

Invited Speech 1: Chinese and North-American long-lived conifers reveal millennial variations and several explosive growth events perhaps associated with worldwide environmental catastrophes

Speaker: Dr. Jingjing Liu, Northwest Research Institute of Eco-Environment and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Time: 08:30-09:10, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Co-Authors:
Nina M. Datsenko (Hydrometeorological Research Centre of Russia),
Bao Yang, Jingjing Liu and Chun Qin (all from Cold and Arid region environmental study and engineering Institute CAS, Lanzhou, China).

Based on two, Two ~4600 year long dendrochronologies are created based on sets of records of very long-lived (>1000 years) Chinese junipers and American pines. Both dendrochronologies reveal a similar alternation of the increased, decreased, and increased again tree growths during the last millennium. These alternations are fingerprints of the well-known climatic epochs of the Modern Climate Warming, the Little Ice Age and the Medieval Warming as well.
The main strict peculiarity of both dendrochronologies consists of the existence of two grand minima and two subsequent maxima of the tree growth. One of the maxima is localized near 2000 BD almost at the same time in both dendrochronologies. This maximum is preceded by a tree growth grand minimum near 2300 BD. There are a huge number of evidences in paleoclimatology that there were many catastrophic events in environment at the time of this minimum caused byan explosive eruption of the Hekla volcano in Iceland (Hekla4). This eruption was so powerful that its effects were essential around the world. The tree growth maxima followed after Hekla4 in both dendrochronologies perhaps represent delayed responses of Chinese and American trees to enrichment of the atmosphere by carbon dioxide and of the soil by minerals.
Time moments of the second grand maximum are essentially different in both dendrochronologies: near 900 BD in the Chinese dendrochronology; and near 1500 BD in the North American one. One may suppose that the very well-known explosive eruption of the Santorin volcano in Mediterrania (near 1100 BD) is the cause of the grand minimum that precedes the maximum of 900 BD in Chinese's dendrochronology, and the second grand maximum itself (near 1500 BD) is just a delayed tree response to this eruption caused by the same factors that were indicated above (enrichments of the atmosphere by carbon dioxide, and of the soil by minerals).
As concern the origin of the second pair of minimum/maximum in American's dendrochronology, one may suppose that an explosive volcano eruption, that took place in Havaii or Alaska, and

remains to be undocumented up to now, is the cause of these.

Invited Speech 2: CLIMATIC CHANGE IN NORTHERN POLAND,

INFERRED FROM DIATOMS RECORDS OFMŁYNEK LAKE SEDIMENTS

Speaker: Prof. Jerzy Nitychoruk, Warsaw University, Poland
Time: 09:10-09:50, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Authors:
Jerzy Nitychoruk1, Abdelfattah Zalat2, Fabian Welc3, Marta Chodyka1, Tomasz Grudniewski1, Leszek Marks4, Anna Rogóż2,Łukasz Zbucki1, Bartosz Zegardło1
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A sediment core, 350 cm long recovered from Młynek Lake, northern of Poland was analyzed with respect to their content of diatoms and chrysophyte cysts. The aim was to reconstruct the environmental and climatic changes during the past 2500 years. The recognized diatom assemblages displayed marked floristic changes along the sediment core samples. The main change in diatom composition consists of a shift from an assemblage dominated by benthic Fragilariasensulato species through marked intervals to a planktonic one in distinct zones.A high proportion of benthic to plankton has been reported as indicative for cold climate and long ice cover, and a shift from benthic to planktonic diatom taxa, reflect the longest growing season and reduced ice cover on the lake during warm climate. Multivariate statistical analysis included hierarchical ascending clustering distinguished four diatom ecological groups. Each ecological group is containing dominant and distinctive diatom taxa that reflect marked environmental changes during the time of sediment deposition. The analyzed core section was divided into eleven diatom zones according to the distribution of ecological groups and the variations in abundance of dominant species supported by 14C data. The results displayed a developmental history of Młynek Lake that can be divided into six main phases of alternating warm wet and cold dry shifts. A distinct dominance of planktonic eutrophic indicators diatoms accompanying with low abundance of chrysophyte cysts indicates an increase in the lake trophicity and a general trend for increasing anthropogenic impacts.

Invited Speech 3: Rock mass stability investigations associated with surface and underground excavations in three dimensions

Speaker: Prof. PINNADUWA H.S.W. KULATILAKE, University of Arizona, USA
Time: 09:50-10:30, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Deformation and stability of rock masses in underground and surface mine excavations depend on the following factors: 1. Lithological system that exists in the rock mass; 2. Major discontinuity geometry system (large scale features) of the rock mass; 3. Minor discontinuity geometry pattern (small scale features) that exist in each lithology; 4. Intact rock and rock mass physical and mechanical properties of each lithological unit of the rock mass; 5. Mechanical properties of the discontinuities of the rock mass; 6. In-situ stress system of the rock mass; 7. Applied boundary conditions to the rock mass; 8. Water conditions in the rock mass if applicable and 9. Dynamic loading conditions which may be applicable to the rock mass due to blasting and earthquakes. Usually the lithological system and the major discontinuity pattern that exist in the rock mass are very complex. Currently available sophisticated, powerful three-dimensional (3-D) stress analyses software do not have the capability of modeling such complexity. Therefore, the lithological system and the major discontinuity network should be modeled separately before importing them to 3-D stress analyses software to perform 3-D discontinuum stress analyses. Examples of such modeling through previously conducted case studies will be covered in the presentation (Xu et al. 2011, Kulatilake & Biao 2015, Xing et al. 2018). Sampling of minor discontinuity geometry data either through manual or remote fracture mapping techniques is subject to sampling biases. In addition, minor discontinuity geometrical parameters exhibit high variability. Therefore, sampling bias corrections need to be applied using geometrical probability techniques before inferring probability distributions for each of the minor discontinuity geometry parameter using probability and statistical techniques. It is important to note that such procedures are not available in the 3-D stress analyses software available at present. Therefore, modeling of discontinuity minor discontinuity geometry parameters need to be performed separately before importing the results of them to 3-D stress analyses software. Examples of such modeling through previously conducted case studies will be covered in the presentation (Kulatilake et al. 1993, 1996 & 2003, Wu & Kulatilake 2012, Zheng et al. 2014). Rock mass mechanical properties exhibit anisotropic scale dependent properties. The procedures that are used to estimate rock mass mechanical properties using rock mass classification systems do not have the capability of capturing the anisotropic scale dependent properties. Please note that rock mass classification system indices such as RMR, Q and GSI are scalars. On the other hand, both the rock mass strength and deformability change with the direction. Therefore, they are tensors. This presentation will cover estimation of rock mass strength and deformability parameters incorporating intact rock properties and minor discontinuity geometry and

capturing the scale effects and anisotropy through previously conducted case studies (Kulatilake et al. 1992, 1993, 2004 & 2006, Wang & Kulatilake 1993, Wu & Kulatilake 2012, Kulatilake & Wu 2013, Kulatilake 2016, He et al. 2017). In most numerical modeling studies very little attention is paid in estimating the discontinuity mechanical properties comprehensively either through laboratory or field tests. This presentation will cover procedures to estimate all the needed mechanical properties of discontinuities to perform 3-D discontinuum stress analyses (Kulatilake et al. 1999, Malama & Kulatilake 2003, Kulatilake et al. 2006, Kulatilake et al. 2016). Variability and uncertainty of estimated mechanical properties for rock masses and discontinuities are unavoidable. Therefore, sensitivity or probabilistic analyses should be performed to evaluate the effect of the said material parameter variability and uncertainty (Zheng et al. 2014, 2015 & 2016, Zheng & Kulatilake 2017). Because a large number of material parameters are used in performing the 3-D stress analyses, the number of combinations of stress analyses that need to be performed will be large. This leads to very high computational time. This presentation will cover how to reduce the total number of combinations and thus the computational time using the statistical experimental design techniques (Kulatilake & Ge 2014). The complicated lithological system and the discontinuity network that exist in the rock mass play a major role on the in-situ stress system. This will be shown through case studies in the presentation (Tan et al. 2014a & 2014b). Then one can ask the question "Can we use the measured in-situ stress system in the field in performing 3-D numerical stress analysis". This aspect will be discussed in the presentation. Numerical stress analyses results depend on the boundary conditions applied to the numerical model. This will be shown through case studies in the presentation. In addition, use of appropriate boundary conditions in 3-D numerical modeling will be discussed in the presentation. All the aforementioned, clearly indicate the uncertainty we run into in predicting the deformation and stability around underground excavations in 3-D (Wu & Kulatilake 2012b, Sherizadeh & Kulatilake 2016, Huang et al. 2017). This means it is necessary to compare the numerical predictions with measured field deformations and stresses. Such comparisons will be shown in the presentation using previously conducted case studies by the author's research group (Wang at al. 2012, Kulatilake et al. 2013, Kulatilake & Shu 2015, Shreedharan & Kulatilake 2016, Yan et al. 2017 & 2018, Dong et al. 2018).

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Invited Speech 4: Abrupt drainage basin reorganization following a Pleistocene river capture in the Yimeng Mountains, China

Speaker: Dr. Niannian Fan, Sichuan University
Time: 10:40-11:20, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract

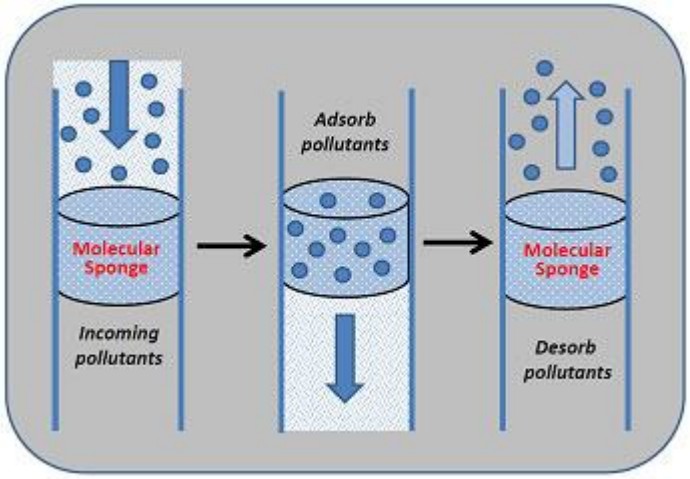
River capture is a dramatic and abrupt natural process of internal competition through which mountainous landscapes evolve 1 and respond to perturbations in tectonics and climate. River capture may occur during the dynamic reorganization of drainage networks where one catchment grows on the expanse of another, resulting in a victor that steals the neighboring headwaters 1-3. While river capture occurs regularly in numerical landscape evolution models 2-6, field observations of captures are rare. Here, we document a late Pleistocene river capture in the Yimeng Mountains, China, that abruptly shifted 25 km2 of drainage area from one catchment to another. River terraces and imbricated cobbles indicate that the main channel incised 27 m into granitic bedrock within 80 kyr, following the capture event, and upstream propagating waterfalls reversed the flow direction of a major river. Topographic analysis shows that the capture shifted the river basins far from topographic equilibrium, and active divide migration is propagating the effects of the capture throughout the landscape.

Invited Speech 5: TBD

Speaker: Dr. Lee D. Wilson, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
Time: 11:20-12:00, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract

Modified biomaterials were prepared by various facile synthetic strategies such as cross-linking and composite formation. This has led to the development of adsorbent materials with unique physicochemical properties for the controlled removal of waterborne contaminants. This presentation will focus on several case studies of modified biomaterials developed by Wilson's research group that demonstrate the unique adsorption properties at equilibrium and at dynamic conditions. Our results reveal that modified biomaterials possess high uptake and improvement in adsorption properties with responsiveness toward external conditions (temperature, pH, magnetic fields, etc.). Our studies illustrate the unique properties of modified biomaterials for advanced water treatment applications at variable scale to address chemical aspects of global water security. Several examples will show how an understanding of the functional properties of biomaterials relate to the "catch and release" of organic and inorganic waterborne contaminants for applications ranging from chemical fractionation of species with variable hydrophile-lipohile character to environmental remediation of targeted species (petrochemicals, fertilizers, detergents, etc.) in aquatic environments.



Invited Speech 6: Response of ocean-mixed layer current to global typhoons of different intensities

Speaker: Prof. Ruo-shan Tseng, National Sun Yat-sen University, Chinese Taipei
Time: 12:00-12:40, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Global data from drifters of Surface Velocity Program and tropical cyclones (TCs) were analyzed to demonstrate strong ocean currents and their characteristics under various storm intensities in the Northern Hemisphere (NH) and in the Southern Hemisphere (SH). Mean TC's translation speed (Uh) is faster in the NH (~4.7 m/s) than in the SH (~4.0 m/s), owing to the fact that TCs are more intense in the NH than in the SH. The rightward (leftward) bias of ocean mixed-layer (OML) velocity occurs in the NH (SH). As a result of this slower Uh and thus a smaller Froude number in the SH, the flow patterns in the SH under the same intensity levels of TCs are more symmetric relative to the TC center and the OML velocities are stronger. This study provides the first characterization of the near-surface OML velocity response to all recorded TCs in the SH from direct velocity measurements.
We also analyzed data from satellite altimeter measurements, satellite-tracked surface drifters and global typhoons from 1993 to 2015 to investigate mesoscale cyclonic eddies induced by slow-moving super typhoons, defined as that the translation speed of typhoon is less than the phase speed of first baroclinic mode in that ocean. Our results show that among 22 slow-moving super typhoons found globally in this period, only seven typhoons produced or strengthened cyclonic eddies (3 in Northern Hemisphere, and 4 in Southern Hemisphere). Comparing to the averaged characteristics of eddies in open oceans, these typhoon-induced eddies had stronger intensity and longer lifespan, especially for the Northwestern Pacific and South Pacific Oceans. Take TC-Nida-eddy for instance, maximum current speeds of over 2 m/s, lifespan of 8 month, temperature drop of 4.5oC and formation of upwelling were observed. A negative correlation is also found between eddy's EKE and TC's translation speed.

Invited Speech 7: Prediction research on the integration of real time data and advanced simulation for disaster mitigation against Nankai trough in Southwestern Japan

Speaker: Dr. Yoshiyuki Kaneda, Kagawa University
Time: 14:00-14:40, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
The Nankai Trough Mega Thrust Earthquake is one of most severe disaster in Japan. For disaster mitigation on this disaster, the prediction research based on real time monitoring data and AI research is very important for preparedness and early warning. This research is indispensable to understand crustal activities and phenomena as precursor. In Japan, Ocean floor network systems as DONET already deployed for early warning of Tsunamis/Earthquakes and prediction researches. In DONET system, DONET1 and DONET2 are focusing on the Nankai Trough seismogenic zone southwestern Japan. However, for disaster mitigation, not only prediction research but also advanced simulation and disaster counter measurements are indispensable. Integration of these researches which we are developing is very important for disaster mitigation.
Finally, we have to integrate advanced simulation and real time information for disaster mitigation.
In this paper, we explain the concept of prediction research using seismicity and some research results for disaster mitigation.

Invited Speech 8: Biogrout – a novel eco-friendly ground improvement material to control soil liquefaction

Speaker: Prof. Varenyam Achal, East China Normal University, China
Time: 14:40-15:20, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel

Abstract
Soil liquefaction during earthquakes is one of major causes of damage to all types of structures including buildings, dikes, and seawalls. Although there are many physical and chemical methods available for treating or improving sites susceptible to soil liquefaction by forming grouts, they are often costly and environmentally unfriendly. The drawbacks of such grouting techniques warrant finding suitable novel grout material. In order to overcome drawbacks of those techniques, this talk discusses about biogrout ground improvement

technology for soil improvement. This technique utilizes the metabolic pathways of bacteria to form calcite that binds the soil particles together, leading to increased soil strength and stiffness. This research represents a significant contribution to interdisciplinary research of earth science, geotechnical engineering, and microbiology.

Part III Technical Sessions

Psychology: Invited Session III & Technical Session

Session Chair: Prof. Anton Wicker, Paracelsus University Salzburg
Mingzhi Meeting Hall (明智厅), the 6th Floor 08:30-12:00, Sunday Morning, June 3, 2018

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	Gambling Disorder in Older Adults: A Qualitative Study	Prof. Dan Field	University of Southern California School of Social Work, USA
09:10-09:20	The Active Role of Material Things: An Environment-based Conceptual Framework to Understand the Well-being of People with Dementia	Hui Ren	University of Alberta
09:20-09:30	Ageing is the major risk factor associated with disability in patients with rheumatic diseases.	Panagiotis Trontzas	"Sotiria" Regional Chest Diseases Hospital of Athens
09:30-09:40	Lessons from A Case of The End-of-Life Care in An Elderly Nursing Home in Japan	Shotaro Tokura	Long-Term Care Health Facility "Tarumi Sumire-en" Kobe, Japan
09:40-09:50	Analysis on the status quo and influencing factors of the "Five conceptions and Six features" Community Courtyard Pension Model in Nanchang	XING LIU	Jiangxi Province Key Laboratory of Preventive Medicine, Nanchang University
09:50-10:00	Analysis on the Applicability of Building Pension Model among Community Courtyard	Hui Xiao	Jiangxi Province Key Laboratory of Preventive Medicine, Nanchang University,
10:00-10:10	Antisense oligonucleotides against microRNA-21 inhibit the growth and metastasis of Colorectal carcinoma via DUSP8 pathway	Lin Xu	Zunyi Medical University
10:10-10:20	The Influence of Parent-adolescent Conflict and Conflict between Friends on Loneliness: Gender Difference	Siyuan Hu	Beijing Normal University

10:20-10:30	**Coffee Break**		
10:30-10:40	Priming social identity moderates the effect of a social norm message on food intake	Jinyu Liu	University of Birmingham
10:40-10:50	The Relationship Between Parental Psychological Control and Indirect Aggression: A multiple Mediation Model through Self-Esteem and Empathy Concern.	Liuqing Jiang	Beijing Normal University
10:50-11:00	Mind-language, the expanding heart of cognition	Jacques COULARDEAU	Editions La Dondaine, Academia.edu
11:00-11:10	Helicopter parenting influences the children's internalizing problems：The mediation role of parent-child conflict	Lingfei Wang	Beijing Normal University
11:10-11:20	Children's distributive justice behavior based on resource value: the role of in-group favoritism	Lu Liu	Beijing Normal University
11:20-11:30	Using Hofstede's Axes of Cultural Values as a Way of Serving Culturally Diverse Clients	Jerry Vuncannon Jr	Liberty University
11:30-11:40	The Attributes of Love: Behavioral, Emotional, and Cognitive	Mihyang Ju	Center of Gih Study, South Korea
11:40-11:50	COGNITIVE PENETRABILITY AND CONSCIOUSNESS	Athanassios Raftopoulos	University of Cyprus
11:50-12:00	Role of protein synthesis and CREB mRNA for long-term memory in sea slug Onchidium struma	Guolv Xu	Shanghai Ocean University
12:00-12:10	The Mediating Effect of Fatigue on Work-Life Balance and Positive Well-Being in Railway Staff	Jialin Fan	Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom
12:10-12:20	Using Social Media to Increase Mental Health Well-Beings of Chinese Immigrants: A Case Study of My Sunnysky—an Online Counselling and Therapy Service	Shuo Yao	Radford University

12:20-12:30	Psychometric properties and relationship of benefit finding in Chinese adults with cancer and their family caregivers: a cross-sectional study	Qiuping Li	Wuxi Medical School, Jiangnan University
12:30-12:40	Skin conductance response to violated speech and music stimuli as the markers of the predictive function of the limbic loop	Piotr Podlipniak	Institute of Musicology, A. Mickiewicz University in Poznań Edward Jacek Gorzelańczyk Cognitive Science Laboratory of Institute of Philosophy in Casimir the Great University in Bydgoszcz; Department of Theoretical Biomedical Sciences and Medical Informatics in Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz of Nicolas Copernicus University in Toruń (Poland)

Earth & Environment: Invited Session II & Technical Session

Session Chair: Prof. Varenyam Achal, East China Normal University, China

Anren Meeting Hall (安仁厅), the 6th Floor 14:00-18:00, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	Prediction research on the integration of real time data and advnaced simulation for disaster mitigation against Nankai trough in Southwestern Japan	Dr. Yoshiyuki Kaneda	Kagawa University
Invited Speech	Biogrout – a novel eco-friendly ground improvement material to control soil liquefaction	Prof. Varenyam Achal	East China Normal University, China
15:20-15:30	**Coffee Break**		
15:30-15:40	Individual Minke Whale Recognition Using Deep Learning Convolutional Neural Networks	Dmitry Konovalov	James Cook University
15:40-16:00	Non-smooth mechanics for rockfall dynamics modelling Part I – Rock-terrain interaction; Non-smooth mechanics for rockfall dynamics modelling Part II – Rock-tree interaction	Guang Lu	WSL-Institut für Schnee- und Lawinenforschung SLF
16:00-16:10	Measurement of Atmospheric and Ocean Surface Properties from Hyperspectral Data	Xu Liu	NASA Langley Research Center
16:10-16:20	THE SUN'S MAGNETIC FIELD WAVE STIMULATE THE GLOBAL SEISMICITY	Weizheng Qu	College of Marine Geosciences, Ocean university of china
16:20-16:30	Study on Physical Simulation Test for Pipeline Vulnerability in Case of Landslide	Bai Luyao	PetroChina Pipeline R & D Center
16:30-16:40	Experimental Study on Seismic Attenuation and Permeability of Large Porosity Rock	Xiaochen Yang	Kyushu University
16:40-16:50	High-precision Chronostratigraphic Correlation of mid-Cretaceous Strata in Western Interior Baisn, USA through Graphic Correlation Technique	FEI SHANG	Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development, Petrochina

16:50-17:00	Characteristic of tight tuff reservoir of Shahezi Formation in Dehui Fault Basin：An Example from Deshen-16 well	Jian Zhou	Jilin University, China
17:00-17:10	Identifying Non-Darcian Flow and Non-Fickian Pressure Propagation in Field-Scale Discrete Fracture Networks	Yong Zhang	University of Alabama
17:10-17:20	Statistical and Probability Quantification of Hy-drologic Dynamics in the Lake Tuscaloosa Wa-tershed, Alabama, USA	Yong Zhang	University of Alabama
17:20-17:30	The Characteristics, Origin and Distribution of “Sweet Point” Reservoir in Low Permeability Conglomerate of Permian in The Slope of Mahu Sag ,Junggar Basin in Western China	Linjun Huang	Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development - Northwest, Petrochina
17:30-17:40	Phases of ravine erosion based on the variability of sediments building alluvial-diluvial cones in the Bug valley (eastern Poland) – preliminary research.	Jerzy Nitychoruk	Pope John Paul II State Higher School of Education in Biała Podlaska
17:40-17:50	Glacier mass-balance variation in China during the past half century	Yousif Elnour Yagoub	Northwest Institute of Eco-Environment and Resources, CAS
17:50-18:00	Hydrological connectivity of hillslopes and depression in karst catchment	Runrun Zhang	Hohai University
18:00-18:10	Cavity Profiling by 2D Electrical Resistivity Imaging and 3D Plotting of the Profiles by Using a Geographic Information System	Fouzan Al Fouzan	King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology
18:10-18:20	Observations "Detections" of Shallow Unconventional Qusaiba Shale Gas Reservoirs North Part of Saudi Arabia	Abdulrahman Alotaibi	King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology
18:20-18:30	Stable isotope characteristics of the volcanic-hosted Shaquanzi and Yamansu iron deposits, Eastern Tianshan, NW China : Implications for deposits origin of ore-forming materials and origin type	Zhe Song	China University of Geosciences&Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences

Part IV Abstracts

Psychology

ID: HAAC2018_10000

Title: The Active Role of Material Things: An Environment-based Conceptual Framework to Understand the Well-being of People with Dementia

Name: Hui Ren
Affiliation: University of Alberta
Email: hren1@ualberta.ca

Abstract:
This study discusses the relationships of material things to people with dementia and proposes the development of material environments to enhance their well-being. Inte-grating research on well-being from existential, ecological, and place-based perspec-tives, this study develops a new understanding of the well-being of people with demen-tia when considering the active role of material things in the process of developing well-being. "Well-being of people with dementia" refers to the awareness of self-existence in a real-world environment established by the interactions of people and material things. Based on this understanding, this study integrates four types of envi-ronmental embodiments, including obliviousness, watching, noticing, and heightened contact, providing specific guides to understand people's associations with their mate-rial environments. An environment-based conceptual framework, based on the new understanding of the meanings of well-being and its association with material things, allows designers and professional/family caregivers to understand the lived experiences of people with dementia, in order to enhance the well-being of their clients and their families by using material things to create a more holistic environment.

ID: HAAC2018_10001

Title: Ageing is the major risk factor associated with disability in patients with rheumatic diseases.

Name: Panagiotis Trontzas
Affiliation: "Sotiria" Regional Chest Diseases Hospital of Athens
Email: panatron@otenet.gr

Abstract:
OBJECTIVE: To estimate the risk factors associated with disability in patients with
rheumatic diseases.
METHODS: This cross-sectional population based epidemiological study was
conducted on the total, non-selected, adult population in 7 urban, suburban and
rural areas throughout mainland Greece. A standardized questionnaire was used in
order to assess the prevalence of long-term disability (LtD) associated with
rheumatic diseases. LtD was determined as "limitation of occupational or any other
activities because a rheumatic disease".
RESULTS: 8,740 subjects were interviewed (participation rate 82.1%). The most
common rheumatic disease was low back pain (11.0%), followed by symptomatic
peripheral osteoarthritis (7.9%), neck pain (4.8%), soft tissue rheumatism disorders
(4.3%), and inflammatory rheumatic diseases (2.1%).
Logistic regression analysis between subjects who suffered from a rheumatic disease
revealed an association of the following independent risk factors with the morbidity
indicator of the long-term disability: 1. Age ≥45 yr (OR 5.1 [95% CI 3.9-6.5]),
2. Female gender (OR 2.0 [95% CI 1.7-2.4]), 3. Low educational level (OR 1.5 [95% CI
1.2-1.8]), 4. Obesity (OR 1.5 [95% CI 1.2-1.9]).
CONCLUSION: These findings suggest that age,

female gender, low level of education
and obesity correlate with disability in rheumatic patients, independently of the
specific disease.

ID: HAAC2018_10100

Title: Lessons fromACase ofThe End-of-Life Care in An Elderly Nursing Home in Japan

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Abstract:

[Introduction]

Japan is the top longevity country in the world. 27.7% of the population are senior citizens aged 65 years or over, while 1.6% are those aged 90years or overas of September 15, 2017. 54.8% of all the senior citizens aged 65 years or over are living alone or with their elderly partners as of June 2, 2016.

They are mostly eager to live at their own homes but dare to stay at the elderly homes where not their related families but the unrelated professional care providers support their living. Such elderly citizens are increasing in number. Those staying at the nursing homes mostly feel lonely and a deep sense of isolation. However, the number of care providersis lacking in Japan. Therefore, the efficient way of care service is important to keep satisfactory quality service to such lonely senior citizens, especially in the end-of-life carethat is delivered to the people inevitable from death and requires the extinguishment and/or alleviation ofthe mental/ physical anguish, and the protection of human dignity.

【Aim】

Theend-of-life care at our nursing home was assessed in a 94-year-old womanwhether it is efficient and satisfactory, and sophisticated way of effective care, if any, was extracted from the present case experienced.

【Method】

The favorable stimulation of five senses(taste, smell, vision, hearing and touch)suggested from her past tales to her family and our care professionalswas provided to the elderly woman who had been barber in youth. Besides,her pulse rate together with the weight of diapers as indicator of urinary volume was monitored during an period of the last few weeks before death.

【Results】

(1) The quiet woman void of expression so far showed peaceful smile on the face and droplets of tear in her eyes on the bed in her room decorated with her lovely pictures and filled with her favorite music, unexpectedlyafter havingher disheveled hair cut by her youngest brother, 18 years of age apart, who learned the professional skill and technique in youth from her and then the face makeup using her favorite cosmetics by our care provider and nurse.

(2)Six days before death the urinary volume increased transiently and sharply to its peak staying for only one day followed by its gradual decrease to the stage of anuria. Another 104-year-old woman undescribed in the present communication also showed a transient rapid increase of urine excretion 4 days before the death similarly.

(3) The rapid rise of pulse rate was observed one day before death and lasting to the death. Another undescribed case also showed the similar quick elevation of pulse rate on the day of death.

【Conclusion】

The high quality care could be served efficiently to the elderly citizens in the stage of the end of life through favorable stimulation of all five senses of the body and in condensed way during a period between the observation of the time of rapid and steep increase of urinary volume and the appearance of the sharp and quick rise of pulse rate.

ID: HAAC2018_10003

Title: Analysis on the status quo and influencing factors of the “Five conceptions and Six features” Community Courtyard Pension Model in Nanchang

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Abstract:
Objective Analysis on the status quo and influencing factors of the Community Courtyard Pension Model in Nanchang. Methods A unified questionnaire and interviews were conducted to collect relevant information. Result The survey obtained 590 valid questionnaires and interviews. The analysis suggested that 77.1% of the respondents chose "Five conceptions and Six features" Community Courtyard Pension Model and there were significant differences in gender, educational level, occupation, monthly income, health status and illness or not (P<0.05). Logistic regression indicates that gender, monthly income and illness are important for choosing the pension model. Conclusion The choice of community pension mode depends on the individual's biological and sociological characteristics or needs. The "Five conceptions and Six features" Community Courtyard Pension Model has good applicability, though it is influenced by various factors of the individual and the community.

ID: HAAC2018_10004
Title: Analysis on the Applicability of Building Pension Model among Community Courtyard
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Abstract:
This study combines the current situation in Nanchang and the available resources in the community to develop the applicability and conditional analysis with the construction of a new model among community courtyard pension for the "Five conceptions and Six features" based on Internet plus. It's aimed at providing guidance. According to the regulations of the National Natural Science Foundation in China, 258 community managers (some residents) and 200 residents representative were selected. The population of the four communities surveyed was 19,506, of whom ≥ 60 accounted for 12.39%. Among the investigated subjects, 46.51% were middle school students and 38.37% were workers. There were significant differences between different education levels and occupations (2culture = 97.662, P <0.001, 2occupation = 70.245, P <0.001). The ideal degree of the building conditions of the courtyard building is Xiao jin tai. There are six items in the analysis of its ten indicators. Such as very convenient for shopping (90.90%), ideal for health care (72.72%)and so on .There are significant differences between the number of children and the monthly income in the two types mode among Community Courtyard (2 children = 16.410, P <0.05, 2income = 14.389, P<0.05). The community in Nanchang City basically has the conditions for the construction of the pension model among Community Courtyard, and residents have a high degree of acceptance.

ID: HAAC2018_10006
Title: Antisense oligonucleotides against microRNA-21 inhibit the growth and metastasis of Colorectal carcinoma via DUSP8 pathway
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Abstract:
Accumulating literatures documented that microRNA-21 (miR-21) played an important role in the development of human colorectal carcinoma (CRC). Our recent work also showed that antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs) against miR-21 could impair the growth of CRC cells in vitro. However, the potential role of miR-21 in the gene therapy against CRC remains to be fully elucidated. Here, we further observed the effect of ASOs against miR-21 on the growth and metastasis of CRC in vivo using xenograft model of human CRC. We found that ASOs could high effectively inhibit the growth and metastasis of CRC in vivo, accompanied by downregulated expression of

miR-21 and reduced transduction of AKT and ERK pathway. Mechanically, global gene expression analysis showed that the expression of DUSP8, a novel target of miR-21, was upregulated in tumor mass. Furthermore, overexpression of DUSP8 could remarkably suppress the proliferation and migration of CRC cells in vitro. Finally, downregulation of DUSP8 could abrogate the effects of ASOs against miR-21 on the proliferation and migration of CRC cells, as well as altered transduction of the AKT and ERK signaling pathway. Together, these data suggest that ASOs against miRNAs is an attractive and potential therapeutic for the treatment of human CRC and warrants further development.

ID: PHC2018_10011

Title: The Influence of Parent-adolescent Conflict and Conflict between Friends on Loneliness: Gender Difference

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Abstract:

Loneliness refers to a kind of negative emotion experience that the individual is not satisfied with his/her present social relationship with others. It exists in every period of the whole life, and individuals could be likely to experience the highest level of sense of loneliness in adolescence due to the significant changes of social expectations, roles, and interpersonal relationships. Therefore, the loneliness of middle school students is worth studying. According to the Social Needs Theory, loneliness could appear when individual's need to establish specific interpersonal relationship with others is not met. In addition, the previous researchers have found out that the adolescents with high friendship quality are likely to have lower sense of loneliness, and the loneliness also could be affected by the parent-child relationship. Additionally, the previous researches tended to explore the protective factors of the loneliness, such as parental and friends' supports. On the contrary, there were handful researches focusing on the risk factors, especially based on the longitudinal study. However, both parent-adolescent conflict and the conflict between friends might lead to the sense of loneliness, what is more, adolescents may have more conflicts between friends if they had more parent-adolescent conflict, and the conflict between friends might also result in the parent-adolescent conflict according to the spillover assumption. Furthermore, there could be gender differences in terms of loneliness and interpersonal conflict in adolescents, but there are rare researches investigating the difference of the impacts of these conflicts on loneliness between boys and girls. Hence, the present study used the cross-lagged model to explore the influence of parent-adolescent conflict and conflict between friends on loneliness using longitudinal study, as well as its gender difference. The participants (N = 1330) who were middle school students from Grade 7 to Grade 8(ages 13 years 5 months, SD =7 months) were recruited from central and rural areas of Beijing in 2015 and 2016, consisting of 565 girls and 565 boys. The subjects were required to complete Family Environment Scale, Loneliness Inventory and Friendship Quality Questionnaire once a year.

The results indicated that: (1) there was a mutually predictive relation between boys' loneliness and conflict between friends ($p < .05$); (2) after controlling other variables, the degree of parental education could predict the boys' parent-adolescent conflict and girls' conflict between friends at Time 2 significantly ($p < .05$); (3) there was a significant cross-lagged effect between girls' parent-adolescent conflict and conflict between friends ($p < .01$).

ID: PHC2018_10015

Title: Priming social identity moderates the effect of a social norm message on food intake

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Abstract:
Social norms have been reported to influence eating behaviour. Social Identity Theory suggests a strong association between a person and their social group is key to the effectiveness of social norms on behaviour. The present study explored whether social identity moderates the effect of a social norm message on food intake. It was hypothesized that: (1) students would eat more fruit and vegetables when they were exposed to a social norm message about others' healthy eating behaviours, than when they were exposed to a health message about the advantages of eating healthily; (2) The social norm effect would be enhanced when student identity was made salient. 160 participants (mean age= 20.1, SD=2.4; mean BMI=21.8, SD=3.3) took part in the study. There were 3 conditions: message type (social norm message vs. health message), identity priming (priming vs. non-priming) and food type (fruit and vegetable versus high energy dense food intake). Three-way ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of message type with participants consuming a greater amount of foods in the social norm condition than in the health control condition (141.7g vs. 108.6g; $F(1, 91)=8.31$, $p=0.005$) and a marginal three-way interaction effect between message type, food type and identity priming ($F(1, 91)= 3.32$, $p=0.072$). Follow-up analyses showed that participants consumed more fruit and vegetables after exposure to the social norm versus health message, but only when social group identity was primed ($F(1, 39)=8.36$, $p=0.006$). These data suggest that social identity moderates the effect of a social norm message on food intake and that priming social identify could enhance the effects of social norm interventions.

ID: PHC2018_10016

Title: The Relationship Between Parental Psychological Control and Indirect Aggression: A multiple Mediation Model through Self-Esteem and Empathy Concern.

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Abstract:
Recently, school bullying and adolescent aggression have gained an increasing number of community's attention. However, being an insidious form of aggression, indirect aggression is more likely to be neglected by the public. Indirect aggression refers broadly to all behaviors which intended to harm others through the use of social or emotional means. In addition, researchers have found that indirect aggression might be associated with the adolescent psychological maladjustment significantly, and could cause profound damages to their physical and mental development. According to the Ecological Systems Theory, parenting style is one of the most influential factors during the process of adolescent socialization. Many studies have proved that the parental psychological control may relate to adolescent aggression. Hence, it is of great necessity to do more empirical researches to explore the latent functioning process.
According to the General Aggression Model, indirect aggression is associated with parental psychological control, self-esteem and empathy concern, so this study proposed the hypothesis that parental psychological control could predict indirect aggression through two chain mediators, i.e., self-esteem and empathy concern. Participants were 2,325 students from 13 middle schools in Beijing, who were required to complete Parental Psychological Control Scale, Indirect Aggression Scale, Self-esteem Scale and Interpersonal Reacting Index-C. The Bias-corrected Nonparametric Percentile Bootstrap test showed that the chain mediational effect was significant. There were three mediational paths in the mediational model: (1) the mediational path through self-esteem, with the effect size of 11.08%; (2) the mediational path through empathy concern, with the effect size of 3.4%; and (3) the mediational path through self-esteem and empathy concern, with the effect size of 2.6%. The total mediational effect size was 17.08%. The effect size

through self-esteem was the strongest among the three mediation paths. In conclusion, this study constructed a chain mediation model that parental psychological control predicted indirect aggression through two chains of mediators of self-esteem and empathy concern, which presented a better explanation for the relationship between parental psychological control and indirect aggression. Future study can explore the different multiple mediation models in an environmental context.

ID: PHC2018_10003

Title: Mind-language, the expanding heart of cognition

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Abstract:

On the basis of already published research on the phylogeny of language during the emergence of Homo Sapiens starting around 300,000 years ago, and on still to be published research in its final phase on the psychogenesis of language for human beings starting in the 24th week of gestation, I would like to present my work on the central role of two virtual human constructs of man's nervous system and brain confronted to their real environment, both natural and social.

These two constructs, the mind and language, are the results of the development of the general pattern-capturing potential of the brain's architecture. The mind and language develop simultaneously, reciprocally and in close coordination transforming the pattern-capturing potential of the brain into the mental and linguistic conceptualizing power of men and women.

This is a long process of development that can be captured in six stages: to sense; to perceive; to discriminate (or recognize) patterns; to experiment; to speculate, and to conceptualize spatial items and temporal processes.

In psychogenetics, these six stages are essential for education. Lev Vygotsky, among others, has proposed the best approach to this conceptualizing competence in children and young adults, though it may never be finished expanding in our whole life.

The concept of mind is understood in the Buddhist conception as a sixth meta-sense that enables a human being to step back and watch themselves from a distance that permits meditation, reflection, and abstraction in a conscious perspective.

My approach will seriously question the western European-centeredness that is not able to capture the full totality of one's experience from emotional experience to imaginary experience and to intellectual experience; from empathy to religion-philosophy-ideology and to science-technology.

Cognition requires a global approach to human mental processes and education has to follow the same procedure to be effective. That will lead me to suggesting an educational process based on action, emotions, imagination from visions to spirituality, and finally logical and rational activities of discovery and construction.

Human beings have to be understood as in constant change, evolution, and construction meaning a personality or a psyche is never set once and for all and can always be expanded and enriched.

ID: PHC2018_10012

Title: Helicopter parenting influences the children's internalizing problems：The mediation role of parent-child conflict

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Abstract:

Helicopter parenting refers to a kind of over-involvement of parents in their children's lives, and it has attracted an increasing number of researchers' attention in recent years. Previous studies

have found that helicopter parenting in childhood and adolescence had a negative effect on mental health in early adulthood. Additionally, helicopter parenting correlates with the authoritative parenting style positively, and it's associated with lower quality of parent-child communication, so it has a deleterious effect on parent-child relationship. Meanwhile, many researches indicated that parent-child conflict could influence the children's internalizing problems significantly. Hence, it is crucial to explore the relationships among helicopter parenting, parent-child conflict and children's internalizing problems, in order to know the deep impact of helicopter parenting on children.

Furthermore, helicopter parenting involves parental excessive interference with their children, and adolescence is the period when adolescents' self-consciousness develops rapidly, thus helicopter parenting could be likely to trigger parent-child conflict in adolescence, and then affect the adolescents' internalizing problems. Thus, the purpose of the current study is to explore the effect of helicopter parenting on adolescents. The first hypothesis is that helicopter parenting could improve parent-child conflict significantly, and parent-child conflict could improve children's internalizing problems. The second hypothesis is that parent-child conflict mediates the associations between helicopter parenting and children's internalizing problems. A 2-year longitudinal study was conducted to verify the hypotheses. Participants were 1,811 junior middle school students (898 boys, 881 girls, 31 unknown) who completed the questionnaires, including the scales used to measure helicopter parenting they received, parent-child conflict, depression and anxiety when they were in grade 8 (T1) and grade 9(T2).

Then Mplus 7.0 was used to analyze the data. Firstly, because there lacks researches indicating the direct relation between helicopter parenting and parent-child conflict, Cross-Lagged Regression Analysis was conducted to explore this relation. The result showed that they could influence each other, that was to say that helicopter parenting (T1) improved parent-child conflict (T2), and parent-child conflict (T1) also improved helicopter parenting (T2). Then the relationship between helicopter parenting and depression/anxiety was analyzed through Cross-Lagged Regression Analysis, and the results presented that helicopter parenting and internalizing problems (depression and anxiety) could influence each other. In addition, it is found that parent-child conflict mediated the relationship between helicopter parenting and internalizing problems based on structural equation model (SEM). The conclusion is that helicopter parenting influenced the children's parent-child conflict and internalizing problems significantly even when they were in middle adolescence, and parent-child conflict played an important role in the relationship between helicopter parenting and internalizing problems.

ID: PHC2018_10013

Title: Children's distributive justice behavior based on resource value: the role of in-group favoritism

Name: Lu Liu, Xue Xiao, Xuran Zhang, Yanfang Li

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Abstract:

Distributive justice behavior based on resource value means that everyone receives equal value resource. Recent study had found that children cannot do it steadily until they were 9- to 10- year-old (Sheskin et al, 2016). Numerous studies (e.g., Jordan et al., 2014) demonstrated that in-group favoritism had an influence on distributive justice behavior. Nevertheless, the relationship between distributive justice behavior based on resource value and in-group favoritism was not clear now in China. Thus, this study focused on this question and tried to investigate its age-related difference for Chinese children.

Participants were sixty-four 5- to 6- year-old and sixty-six 7- to 8- year-old Chinese children. To begin with, children were told there were two in-group members (good friends from the same class) and two

out-group members (strangers from other school). Then, we showed them nine different objects and asked them to pick out two favorite objects and two least favorite objects, and to allocate these four objects to two person of in-group or out-group, resulting in three conditions (Out-out condition, In-in condition and In-out condition). For example, In-out condition meaned that children were asked to allocate resources between in-group member and out-group member. Moreover, it was worth noting that children were asked to allocate each receiver two objects.

McNemar tests indicated that children were more likely to allocate unequally in In-out condition than in the other two conditions, $p < 0.01$. Besides, comparing to random responding (50%) with binomial test, the proportion of both 5- to 6- year-old ($p < 0.01$) and 7- to 8- year-old children ($p < 0.01$) who allocated their two favorite objects to in-group member in In-out condition differed significantly from random expectation, so they all showed in-group favoritism. However, 7- to 8-year-old children were more likely to allocate equally than 5- to 6- year-old children in In-out condition, $\chi 2 = 15.15$, $df = 1$, $p < 0.01$.

In short, in-group favoritism played an important role in distribution. But its effect on children's distributive justice behavior based on resource value decreased with age. These results shed light on the in-group favoritism characteristics of Chinese children's distributive justice behavior based on resource value and its age-related difference. All these results have great significance in understanding the development of children fairness about resource value.

ID: PHC2018_10009

Title: Using Hofstede's Axes of Cultural Values as a Way of Serving Culturally Diverse Clients

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Abstract:

Historically, the mental health profession is rooted in traditional Western approaches; however, since its inception the profession has experienced a number of shifts. These shifts, also known as forces, include psychoanalysis, behaviorism, humanism, and multiculturalism. With multiculturalism as the most recent force, culturally-sensitive therapeutic approaches (also known as prescriptive approaches) based on client preferences have been utilized extensively (c.f., Pedersen, Lonner, Draguns, Trimble, & Scharron-del Rio, 2016; Townes, Chavez-Korell, & Cunningham, 2009; . While these prescriptive approaches are beneficial, two problems can result in utilizing them. First, there are large numbers of cultural groups thus making it difficult to be fully multicultural competent for every group. Second, the prescriptive approach may lead to broad generalizations about members of specific cultural groups without accounting for individual member differences within those groups (MacCluskie, 2010). Therefore, a new learning approach is needed that accounts not only for characteristics of the cultural group-at-large but also individual nuances of persons in that cultural group. Hofstede's Axes of Cultural Values affords the opportunity to allow for both as it utilizes axes rather than cultural categories to describe characteristics. These axes include: Power Distance, Uncertainly Avoidance, Individualism-Collectivism, Masculinity-Femininity, and Long- and Short-term Orientation. This presentation will include explaining Hofstede's model as well as application in learning about individual characteristics within cultural group characteristics.

ID: PHC2018_10100

Title: The Attributes of Love: Behavioral, Emotional, and Cognitive

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Abstract:

What properties love consists of qualify social relations. They feature the aspects of religious, familial and sexual relation. This study purposed to categorize the

types of love into man-woman, parent-child and god-person relation, attempting to discriminate them in dimensions as behavioral, emotional and cognitive. A questionnaire was designed to test the three types of love, distributed differently each other on the three dimensions of love. The results of rating response on Likert scale were Factor-analyzed to show independence of the love-dimensions. Analysis of Euclidian distances, showed differentiation of the love-types; the man-woman love was positioned high on the behavioral dimension, the parent-child love high on the cognitive and emotional dimension, and the god-human love high on the emotional dimension. Therefore, this study concluded that the love-types were distributed differently on the love-dimensions, which, in suggestion, would be generalized to varieties of human activities as labors, efforts, and social relation.

ID: CPACN2018_10000

Title: COGNITIVE PENETRABILITY AND CONSCIOUSNESS

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Abstract:
In this paper, I discuss the repercussions of the thesis that an early stage of perceptual processing is cognitively impenetrable, while a later stage is cognitively penetrated, for the sorts of consciousness involved in these two stages.

ID: CPACN2018_10001

Title: Role of protein synthesis and CREB mRNA for long-term memory in sea slug Onchidium struma

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Abstract:
Objective and Background: This study was conducted to develop a new type species of invertebrate except Aplysia California in studying long-term memory. The marine mollusk Onchidium struma can easily procured in China and have central nervous system with low complexity. All seven ganglia in neural ring are distinct (a pair of cerebral ganglia, a pair of pleural ganglia, a pair of pedal ganglia and a visceral ganglion). Moreover, O. struma are oval in shape and have dark brown notum with several columns of spots. The ventral of hyponotum is light grey with many black granular glands. When they received electric shock, their mantle would upturn and expose the hyponotum. Meanwhile, in response to stimulus the glandular secretions are released with unpleasant smell.
Method: Here, we take advantage of O. struma to investigate the effects of protein synthe-sis and CREB mRNA on long-term memory in the form of mantle upturn reflex in vivo and relative expression level of mRNA in vitro. In the experiment about the function of protein synthesis, adult animals were randomly divided into six groups. The former 3 groups were to study the significance of protein synthesis in memory consolidation and the latter 3 groups were to testify the importance of protein synthesis in memory reconsolida-tion. The animals received eight trains of shock (4 mA, 1 s in duration) delivered to the notum at 10-min intervals. Moreover, to inhibit protein synthesis, a volume of 20 μl per 10 g of body weight of anisomycin (16 mM) was injected into the animal. For a better understanding of the role of different CREB isoforms, the expression of CREB1 and CREB2 mRNA were examined by RT-PCR method in “Control”, “Trained” and “Drug-injection” groups.
Results and Conclusion: We found that the memory consolidation was blocked by aniso-mycin that injected shortly after training, but the memory can reestablished at 48h after original memory blocked by protein synthesis inhibitor. Furthermore, we found that the amnesia happens in trained animals that injection of protein synthesis inhibitor imme-diately after reminder training. The CREB1 and CREB2 mRNA levels were different in various groups (Native, Trained, Drug-injection). In this study significant increases in

CREB1 mRNA level in "Trained" group were observed in the O. struma ganglion compared with other two groups ($P<0.05$). And the decreased CREB2 mRNA level in "Trained" group also was observed compared to "Native" group ($P<0.05$). The CREB mRNA levels were associated with CREB and p-CREB protein levels. Our results provide a simple model for understanding the role of basic factors in memory consolidation.

ID: CPPWb2018_10003

Title: The Mediating Effect of Fatigue on Work-Life Balance and Positive Well-Being in Railway Staff

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Abstract:

Both fatigue and negative work–life balance can be influenced by job characteristics and individual differences, while fatigue is associated with reduced positive well-being. This paper reports a study that investigated the mediation effect of fatigue between those stressors and well-being outcomes among UK railway staff. A large number of significant mediation effects of fatigue were found in this study, and as a result, the process by which job demands, job support and control influence major positive well-being outcomes can be partially explained by fatigue.

ID: CPPWb2018_10004

Title: Using Social Media to Increase Mental Health Well-Beings of Chinese Immigrants: A Case Study of My Sunnysky—an Online Counselling and Therapy Service

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Abstract:

Self-acceptance, positive relations, autonomy, environmental mastery, purpose in life, and a sense of personal growth form important aspects of one's psychological well-beings (Ryff, 1989). It's not surprising then that during the acculturation process, when immigrants reconcile the differences between their ethnic identity and the cultural identity in the host country, their psychological well-beings can be in jeopardy since this reconciliation process involves modifying or losing part of traditions, values, and beliefs from immigrants' country of origin (Berry, 1990). Past research on acculturation have focused on identifying factors that facilitate or hinder the immigrants' adaptation to the new culture, such as social support. Support from family, friends, and community, e.g., churches, received most of attentions from researchers. However, little is known about the role of professional services, especially ones that target on specific cultural groups, in improving immigrants' mental health well-beings. Additionally, most research examining acculturation related issues studied Asian immigrants in general, not much about individual cultural groups. Chinese population group could be quite different from other Asian immigrants, such as Filipinos, Laotian/Cambodians, with generally a higher social economic status and higher education levels (Portes, Fernandez-Kelly, & Haller, 2013), which traditionally have been associated with mental health well-beings. As Chinese being the third-largest foreign-born group in the United States, surprisingly there's a dearth of research focusing on Chinese immigrants and their psychological well-beings. This research aims to study a professional service that uses social media to communicate mental-health related information to Chinese immigrants. The effectiveness of their communication can be examined by using google analytics. Demographic information, language settings, technology used, number of site visits and returns, length of time per visit and overall user engagement will be tracked down as an indication of whether their messages are well reached and received. The findings of this research can provide valuable information to similar professional resources about how to effectively communicate to their target

audiences. It can also contribute to the existing acculturation literature by studying the role of professional services in facilitating immigrants' acculturation process.

ID: CPPWb2018_10006

Title: Psychometric properties and relationship of benefit finding in Chinese adults with cancer and their family caregivers: a cross-sectional study

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Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the psychometric properties of the 17-item benefit finding scale (BFS) in Chinese adults with cancer and their family caregivers; and to investigate the benefit finding relationships between adults with cancer and their family caregivers.

Methods: A total of 772 dyads of adults with cancer and family caregivers completed a survey assessing their demographic information, benefit finding, anxiety and depression. Benefit finding was measured by a 17-item BFS. Anxiety and depression were measured by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Data analysis methods included exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, paired T-test, and Pearson correlations.

Results: Dimensionality analysis confirmed a three-dimensional structure indicating construct validity. The extracted three factors were personal growth, improved relationship, and acceptance. The overall and three subscales of BFS in both adults with cancer and family caregivers had good internal consistency, as evidenced by all of the Cronbach's alpha $\geq$0.819. There was acceptable concurrent validity, with significant negative correlation between the BFS overall and subscales, and HADS anxiety and depression, in both adults with cancer and their family caregivers ($p<0.01$). All of the paired benefit findings were significantly related to one another between adults with cancer and their family caregivers ($r=0.231$-0.437, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: This study provides the satisfactory psychometric properties of a 17-item BFS when applied in the sample of Chinese adults with cancer and their family caregivers. Healthcare professionals need to pay special attention to the benefit finding on the dyadic level when caring for adults with cancer.

ID: CPACN2018_10002

Title: Skin conductance response to violated speech and music stimuli as the markers of the predictive function of the limbic loop

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Abstract:

Introduction

It has been suggested that emotional reactions to pitch violations in music, and phonotactic violations in speech, are a kind of surprise elicited in response to the cognitive processing of respective musical and speech structures. With this in mind, such a surprise is the result of the general mechanism of prediction. If this is true, the processing of musical and speech syntaxes can be explained solely by activity within the cerebral cortex. However, some recent studies have indicated that subcortical brain structures are also important during the processing of syntax. The skin conductance response is an objective marker of arousal of the autonomic nervous system in response to stimuli. In order to check whether emotional reactions play a role in the processing of syntax in music and speech or are only the result of the general mechanism of prediction, the comparison of skin conductance levels (reacting to

three types of musical and two types of speech stimuli) were recorded.

Materials and Methods

In this study, 9 subjects (5 men and 4 women) listened to three types of short melodies prepared on Musical Instrument Digital Interface Standard (MIDI) files: i) tonally correct, ii) tonally violated (with one out-of-key – i.e., of high information content), and iii) tonally correct but with one note played in a different timbre. As well as this they listened to two types of speech stimuli: i) phonotactically correct and ii) phonotactically violated short sentences. Additionally, the participants were asked to press a button whenever when recognized any types of changes. The BioSemi ActiveTwo with two passive Nihon Kohden electrodes was used.

Results

The participants pressed the button for 94% of tonal violations, for 100% of change in timbre, and 95% for phonotactic violations. Interestingly, skin conductance levels were positively correlated with 76% of tonal violations, 65% of timbral changes and 53% of phonotactic violations. Additionally, the reactions to the violations in musical stimuli were 26% stronger than violations in speech stimuli.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that all violations are equally unexpected, the processing of musical syntax mainly generates increased activation of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system. These results suggest that the anterior cingulate – limbic cortico–subcortical loop which controls the functioning of the autonomic nervous system, may play a more important role in the processing of musical syntax than in the processing of speech phonotactics.

Earth & Environment

ID: COST2018_10000

Title: Individual Minke Whale Recognition Using Deep Learning Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract:

The only known predictable aggregation of dwarf minke whales (Balaenoptera acutorostrata subsp.) occurs in the Australian offshore waters of the northern Great Barrier Reef in May-August each year. The identification of individual whales is re-quired for research on the whales' population characteristics and for monitoring the potential impacts of tourism activities, including commercial swims with the whales. At present, it is not cost-effective for researchers to manually process and analyze the tens of thousands of underwater images collated after each observation/tourist season, and a large catalogue of historical non-identified imagery exists. This study reports the first proof of concept for recognizing individual dwarf minke whales using the Deep Learning Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). The "off-the-shelf" Imagenet-trained VGG16 CNN was used as the feature-encoder of the per-pixel sematic segmentation Automatic Minke Whale Recognizer (AMWR). The known MW1020 whale was la-beled in 179 images out of the total 1,320 images of 76 individual whales. Training and image augmentation procedures were developed to compensate for the small number of available images. The trained AMWR achieved 93% prediction accuracy on the testing subset of 36 positive/MW1020 and 228 negative/not-MW1020 images, where each negative image contained at least one of other 75 whales. Furthermore on the test sub-set, AMWR achieved 74% precision, 80% recall, and 4% false-positive rate,

making the presented approach comparable or better to other state-of-the-art individual animal recognition results.

ID: COST2018_10003
Title: Measurement of Atmospheric and Ocean Surface Properties from Hyperspectral Data
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Abstract:
Satellite-based hyperspectral observations can be used to retrieve atmospheric temperature, water vapor , cloud, and ocean surface information. However, in order to analyze hyperspectral data efficiently, fast and accurate radiative transfer model is needed. We have developed a Principal Component-based radiative transfer model (PCRTM) which can simulate radiative transfer in the cloudy atmosphere from far IR to visible and UV spectral regions quickly and accurately. Multi-scattering of multiple layers of clouds/aerosols is included in the model. The computation speed is 3 to 4 orders of magnitude faster than the medium speed correlated-k option MODTRAN5 and LBLRTM. The PCRTM calculated radiance spectra agree with the Modtran and LBLRTM within 0.02%. We will demonstrate the application of the PCRTM forward model for atmospheric and surface property inversions and for climate observation studies.

ID: GRP2018_10000
Title: Non-smooth mechanics for rockfall dynamics modelling Part I – Rock-terrain interaction; Non-smooth mechanics for rockfall dynamics modelling Part II – Rock-tree interaction
Name: Guang Lu
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Abstract:
Rockfall hazard is increasingly recognized as a natural threat to human lives and public facilities in the mountainous regions [1]. An understanding of rockfall dynamics plays a significant role in hazard prevention and mitigation. To probe the different modes of rock motion and to assess the runout zones of rocks, many computational modelling strategies have been proposed aiming to reproduce/predict rockfall trajectories [2]. Numerical studies of rockfall processes have exhibited unique advantages over experimental investigations since the dynamics of a falling rock can be readily obtained on different kinematic levels.

Simulation of rockfall is an extremely challenging task due to the inherent uncertainty (stochasticity) observed in real events [3]. First, the properties of the rock (e.g. shape, volume, mass, and material), the terrain parameters (e.g. topography, ground mechanics, and vegetation/scree cover), and the rockfall starting conditions (e.g. releasing region, and rock velocity and orientation) are all difficult to be determined accurately. Furthermore, it is formidable to precisely capture rock-terrain interactions, which occur only in short time durations but have a great influence on the overall rock speed, jump height and runout.

To overcome these challenges, a novel software system RAMMS::ROCKFALL has been developed in Switzerland by WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF [4]. The numerical engine employs non-smooth mechanics coupled with hard contact laws to model rock-terrain interactions. Here we present the theoretical concepts behind the RAMMS::ROCKFALL system, specifically the mathematical foundation of the modelling strategy, including numerical solution routines. First, the core features of the software are summarized. Second, the application of non-smooth mechanics in rockfall modelling is demonstrated using several test cases, allowing a comparison with alternative discrete element model (DEM) approaches [5]. Finally, the constitutive modelling of the energy dissipated during rock-ground interactions is highlighted.

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Forest plays a significant role in rockfall hazards mitigation [1]. When a falling rock collides with tree stands, the kinetic energy of the rock will be dissipated, which potentially leads to a reduced speed, jump height and runout for the rock. For a long time, the great challenges, which are encountered during performing experimental measurements of rockfall in forest, have limited the insight into the complex rock-tree interacting processes. To overcome those difficulties novel experimental techniques were developed recently such as integrating sensor into rock to measure its dynamics [2] and utilizing airborne laser scanning to acquire forest data [3].

Alternatively, numerical simulation provides a feasible tool to investigate the details of rock dynamics during a rock-tree impact. The existing research has employed the discrete element model (DEM) to simulate this mechanical process and to develop the so-called block propagation models [4, 5]. However, normally DEM requires using many mechanics parameters to calculate the contact forces acting at the boundary of a rock. This adds additional difficulties to the system calibration and to the extraction of the leading parameters that control rock kinematics after impacts. Furthermore, only ‘virtual’ rocks represented by a spherical geometry or by assembling many composite spheres have been used in the simulations [4, 5], leaving the effect of rock shape (especially with sharp boundaries) on rock-tree interactions largely unexploited.

To help solve these problems, a novel software system RAMMS::ROCKFALL has been developed in Switzerland by WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF [6]. The numerical engine employs non-smooth mechanics coupled with hard contact laws to model rock-tree interactions. Here we present the detailed modelling strategy behind the TREE module in the RAMMS::ROCKFALL system. First, the mathematical solution routines are dissected clearly explaining how the contact issues are treated between rock and tree. The well-known Separating Axis Testing (SAT) technique is tailored for the specific contact detection procedure. Second, several test cases using an equant-shaped, polyhedral rock are performed, particularly investigating the variation of rock kinematics before and after impacting with a tree trunk (modelled as a truncated cone). It is aimed to identify the leading factors governing a rock-tree interacting process. Finally, the influence of rock shape on its energy dissipation during the rock-tree interaction is highlighted.

Reference

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ID: GRP2018_10001

Title: THE SUN'S MAGNETIC FIELD WAVE STIMULATE THE GLOBAL SEISMICITY

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Abstract:
Who would believe that under the surface of the severe earthquake activity associated with distant the sun's magnetic field anomaly oscillation?But big data analysis results tell us that the sun is the well-known one hundred cycles, 22 years and 11 years period, also is the main cycle. The global seismicity in solar activity and global earthquake cycle curve peaks and troughs basic fixed relative orientation, solar activity phase advance, after the peak of solar activity, global earthquake also entered Tuesday;Solar trough shortly after, the global earthquake also into the doldrums, the born is always to it for the world is of great significance of research and long-term prediction of strong earthquakes.

Global earthquake 110 cycles, 31 years cycle, cycle and 17 years 22 years, 11-year cycle curve and the curve of live perfectly since 1800, reveals the global earthquake on Tuesday with the basic law of a period of quiet alternating cycle, and is entered into the phase of wave crest, curve extending trend to predict the future, current and future ten years the world is in a strong earthquake on Tuesday, is worthy of attention.

ID: GRP2018_10004

Title: Study on Physical Simulation Test for Pipeline Vulnerability in Case of Landslide

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Abstract:
Landslide is one of the most harmful geological disasters for long-distance oil and gas pipelines, and evaluating pipeline vulnerability in case of landslide consequently plays an important role in improving the landslide risk assessment level. To ensure creditability, applicability and operability of pipeline vulnerability evaluation results, a physical simulation test based on the similarity principle was carried out between landslide and pipeline to verify the deformation behavior, stress and strain distribution status of pipeline in case of landslide and to acquire the empirical formula of pipeline vulnerability and distribution of thrust applied on the pipeline by landslide.

ID: GRP2018_10003

Title: Experimental Study on Seismic Attenuation

and Permeability of Large Porosity Rock

Name: Xiaochen Yang
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Abstract:
The large porosity areas widely present in the underground resulting from natural hazards or artificial damages. The porosity and permeability are suggested to be capable of estimating the mechanical and air flow conditions inside the porous layer in the underground. To accurately measure the porosity and permeability in the porous area is imperative. To address this issue, we experimentally modeled some porous samples in large porosities by using sandstone particles sieved to different sizes. Ultrasonic was employed to apply on the porous sandstone samples to characterize the seismic velocity and attenuation. Permeability was also measured simultaneously to find a correlation with the porosity. The results showed the seismic attenuation decrease as the reduction of frequency and increasing particle size at the same porosity. Seismic attenuation was strongly correlated to porosity and particle size. Velocity showed a good relationship with the porosity change. Permeability was highly dependent on the particle size especially in the higher porosity range. The results indicated that it is possible to find a relationship between the permeability and seismic attenuation via the porosity and particle size.

ID: ICGG2018_10000

Title: High-precision Chronostratigraphic Correlation of mid-Cretaceous Strata in Western Interior Baisn, USA through Graphic Correlation Technique

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Abstract:
Graphic correlation method has been proved to be very useful in correlating sections in different places. In this study, we have selected five sections from the Western Interior Basin, USA and applied graphic correlation method to correlate them. The selected five sections are located from the eastern to the western margins of the Western Interior Basin, USA. The cross-basinal high-precision chronostratigraphic correlation provides geologists a better understanding about how facies and depositional environments evolved across the mid-Cretaceous Western Interior Basin during the mid-Cretaceous. In addition, our data fits well with the previous understandings about mid- Cretaceous Western Interior Seaway, which characterized by slow depositional rates and higher organic matter concentration.

ID: ICGG2018_10001

Title: Characteristic of tight tuff reservoir of Shahezi Formation in Dehui Fault Basin：An Example from Deshen-16 well

Name: Jian Zhou
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Abstract:
The tight tuff reservoir of Shahezi Formation in Dehui Fault Basin has become one of the key exploration areas in Songliao Basin in recent years. It is of great significance to clarify the reservoir characteristics for deepening the exploration of unconventional tight oil and gas in Dehui Fault Basin. In this paper, the typical samples of Deshen-16 well are selected to study the microscopic characteristics of the reservoir based on core observation, cast thin section and whole rock x-ray diffraction, combined with field emission scanning electron microscopy and mercury capillary pressure curve. Influences of Clay Minerals on Reservoir were also studied. At the same time, with the logging curves, the tuff reservoirs are distinguished from the surrounding rocks by using acoustic (AC), offset density(DEN), gamma ray(GR) and true formation resistivity(RT) cross-plot. The results show that the rock typee of Shahezi Formation are mainly crystal tuff, vitreous- crystal tuff, tuffaceous sandstone

and brecciated tuff. The main minerals in the tuff are quartz, feldspar and some clay minerals. The types of reservoir space are intragranular dissolution pores dominated by feldspar dissolution pores, the intergranular micropores formed by devitrification and the structural microfractures. The properties of tuff reservoirs have the characteristics of medium-low porosity and ultra-low permeability. The porosity is mainly distributed between 7% and 16%, and the average permeability is 0.04mD. According to mercury intrusion data, the throat radius is very small, mainly distributed in 0.016-0.063μm, showing the characteristics of fine throat. Although the volume of intergranular micropores formed by demineralization is small, the porosity is large due to the large number of pores. The tiny throats and the strong water-sensitive clay minerals dominated by the mixed layers of Illite and montmorillonite(I/S) make the permeability extremely low. The cross-plot of the log shows that the tuff reservoirs are distinguished from mudstone, tuffaceous sandstone and brecciated tuff by low offset density(DEN), relatively high acoustic (AC), Medium natural gamma(GR),and slightly lower true formation resistivity(RT).

ID: ICGG2018_10013

Title: Identifying Non-Darcian Flow and Non-Fickian Pressure Propagation in Field-Scale Discrete Fracture Networks

Name: Yong Zhang
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Abstract:

Non-Darcian flow has been well documented for fractured media, while the potential non-Darcian flow and its driven factors in field-scale discrete fracture networks (DFNs) remain obscure. This study conducts Monte Carlo simulations of water flow through DFNs to identify non-Darcian flow and non-Fickian pressure propagation in field-scale DFNs, by adjusting fracture density, matrix hydraulic conductivity, and the general hydraulic gradient. Numerical simulations and analyses show that interactions of the fracture architecture with the hydraulic gradient affect non-Darcian flow in DFNs, by generating and adjusting complex pathways for water. The fracture density affects significantly the propagation of hydraulic head/pressure in the DFN, likely due to fracture connectivity and flow channeling. The non-Darcian flow pattern may not be directly correlated to the non-Fickian pressure propagation process in the regional-scale DFNs, because they refer to different states of water flow and their controlling factors may not be the same. Findings of this study improve our understanding of the nature of flow in DFNs.

ID: ICGG2018_10007

Title: The Characteristics, Origin and Distribution of "Sweet Point" Reservoir in Low Permeability Conglomerate of Permian in The Slope of Mahu Sag ,Junggar Basin in Western China

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Abstract:

The unclear understanding of the characteristics of "sweet point" reservoir and the formation mechanism bring great risks to Permian oil and gas exploration in the Slope of Mahu Sag, Junggar basin. The reservoir is dominated by conglomerate reservoirs deposited in fan delta, which are all of typical low porosity and low permeability reservoirs, and contain "sweet point" reservoir in which most of the oil and gas reserves are accumulated. By means of thin section identification, scanning electron microscope observation, whole rock analysis, NMR logging, CT scanning and other methods combined with diagenetic evolution study, The "sweet point" reservoir has the characteristics of high rigidity grain content, low clay mud content, large pore radius of pore throat, large reservoir thickness and fracture development. The reservoir space is mainly

composed of residual primary pores and dissolved pores, the residual intergranular pores formed by the support of the particles, and the clay membrane on the role of the protection of the pores; the dissolution pores was mainly formed by the dissolution of organic acids from the source rocks of the Fengcheng formation at the bottom of the Permian, mainly occurred in the authigenic minerals including zeolite, calcite and albite. By combining with the main palaegroove restoration during deposition based on paleo-gradient correction, prestack reservoir prediction and rock brittleness analysis, the law is present that the "sweet point" reservoir are mainly distributed in the main palaegroove and flanks of the underwater distributary channel of the fan delta front, with the background of inherited nasal tectonic in the slope zone. All of the results were applied to exploration practices and achieved significant breakthroughs in exploration, which demonstrated the potential and scale of deep oil and gas exploration of the Mahu slope as well.

ID: ICGG2018_10020

Title: Statistical and Probability Quantification of Hy-drologic Dynamics in the Lake Tuscaloosa Wa-tershed, Alabama, USA

Name: Yong Zhang
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Abstract:
Interconnected components of water cycle, including surface water, groundwater, and precipitation, can exhibit complex hydrologic dynamics. This study investi-gates dynamics embedded in surface water, groundwater, and precipitation time series data in the Lake Tuscaloosa watershed located in northern Alabama, using standard statistics and non-stationarity analysis. Standard statistics analysis shows that less water is available in this watershed over time. A significant correlation between different data sets is found, and groundwater is found to be slower evolving than its nearby surface systems. Non-stationarity analysis based on time scale-local Hurst exponents calculated by the multifractal detrended fluctuation approach shows that, on one hand, the stream system exhibits non-stationarity properties similar to precipitation, as expected. On the other hand, groundwater and lake stage non-stationarity is found to be influenced by the seasonal variation in rainfall and the long-term anthropogenic factors. Therefore, sustainability of surface water and aquifer may be affected by natural input and/or anthropogenic activity, both of which can evolve non-stationary in different time scales.

ID: ICGG2018_10100

Title: Phases of ravine erosion based on the variability of sediments building alluvial-diluvial cones in the Bug valley (eastern Poland) – preliminary research

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Abstract:
Alluvial-diluvial cones formed at the mouth of erosional divisions are a good source of information about historical and prehistoric erosion caused by climate change and economic human activity. Erosional forms are often created in the marginal zones

of valleys. They cut moraine as well as lower terrace levels in river valleys. Material accumulated in cones is source of information about changes occurring in the basin. Lateral migration of alluvial large river channels makes these accumulation forms fully preserved relatively rare.

The aim of this research was to determine the sedimentological-geochemical variability of the selected alluvial-diluvial cones, occurring in the Bug valley between Neple and Janów Podlaski. On the basis of changes of river course analysis the forms were selected for detailed research. The river coarse analysis was based on archival and modern topographic maps, and detailed geomorphological field mapping.

Radiocarbon dating made for 3 profiles indicates that the accumulation within the erosive cuts and on alluvial-diluvial cones begun relatively recently, 200-500 years ago, which relates the youngest phase of the evolution of these erosive forms and in some cases the origin of them with the development of intensive settlement in this area. Establishment of new settlements was accompanied by deforestation and development of agricultural activity. The increase in the human economic activity in the studied area is confirmed by the facies changes of the cones, the increase in the mineral matter, often with a thicker fraction, and the content of trace elements, the number of which increases in the top, that is the youngest part of the cones.

ID: ICESS2018_10007

Title: Glacier mass-balance variation in China during the past half century

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Abstract:

The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of temperature trend on glacier-mass balance, snow density, snowmelt, snow depth and runoff by using observations of nine glacier stations that covered most of the China over the period of 1979-2013. Trend analysis showed an increasing trend of temperature on all of the selected stations. On an average, temperature (C°) was increasing at the rate of 0.46/10a. The increasing trend of temperature showed a negative relationship with annual glacier-mass balance on most of the stations and caused a decrease in annual balance. Results of Pearson's correlation analysis showed a highly significant negative correlation between temperature and snow density (correlation coefficient (CC = -0.661 at 0.01 significance level). There was a significant positive correlation between temperature and snowmelt (CC = 0.532 at 0.01 significance level). There was a significant negative correlation between temperature and snow depth (correlation coefficient (CC = -0.342 at 0.05 significance level). Moreover, there was a significant positive correlation between temperature and runoff (CC = 0.586 at 0.01 significance level). Increasing trend of temperature caused an increasing trend of annual snowmelt and runoff anomaly % at the rate of 24.82/10a and 9.87/10a, respectively. On the other hand, a declining trend in annual snow density and snow depth anomaly % was found at a rate of -5.32/10a and -1.93/10a, respectively. We concluded that the snow density, snowmelt and runoff are significantly sensitive to temperature in China. This contribution has provided information for further understanding of glacier variation and its influencing factors.

ID: ICGG2018_10018

Title: Stable isotope characteristics of the volcanic-hosted Shaquanzi and Yamansu iron deposits, Eastern Tianshan, NW China : Implications for deposits origin of ore-forming materials and origin type

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Abstract:
The Carboniferous Yamansu and Shaquanzi iron deposits both are important Volcanic rock-hosted iron deposits. there are still a lot of insufficient parts about Mineralization of the deposits in the area, especially one controversial discussion concerning a possible magmatic or hydrothermal origin, or a combination of both.In this study, we present the oxygen isotope of magnetite and sulfur isotope of pyrite, chalcopyrite in the two deposits to explain origin of ore-forming materials. These differences are thought to be mineralization causes.

ID: ICGG2018_01008
Title: Cavity Profiling by 2D Electrical Resistivity Imaging and 3D Plotting of the Profiles by Using a Geographic Information System
Name: Fouzan Al Fouzan
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Abstract:
The existence of natural voids and cavities in subsurface weathered limestone rocks is a problem for environmental and civil engineering. Mapping the hazardous weathered zones is very significant step for geotechnical, engineering, and construction purposes. The central part of Saudi Arabia consists of limestone with a jointed structure and many interspersed karst features, including cavities and voids. Exploring the thickness of the shallow weathered zone is prerequisites before starting any foundation construction process. During the planning stage of a new construction project, a cavity with undefined dimensions and depth was reported.
In this study, a geophysical method, 2D electrical resistivity imaging, was used to investigate the subsurface and detect the suspected cavity. This geophysical technique is considered a cost-effective solution for investigating the subsurface and detecting cavities and any other shallow weathered zones. The 2D electrical resistivity technique is a powerful geophysical technique for detecting such features where considerable resistivity differences exist in the subsurface structure.
Five different 2D electrical resistivity profiles with different lengths and locations were run over the suspected cavity. The specifications of each profile were considered during processing and interpretation. A Wenner-Schlumberger electrode array was utilized using the deferent electrode spacing.A new integration between surface and subsurface images was applied to determine the suspected cavities. A geographic information system (GIS) was used to combine the results and plot the final 2D electrical resistivity profiles in a 3D image. The reason of using this GIS technique is because these profiles were limited and not run parallel to each other, therefore was difficult to use the common geophysical program to obtain an 3D image. Meanwhile, the final 2D and 3D interpretative images clearly present the anomaly and the local structures.

ID: ICGG2018_10021
Title: Observations "Detections" of Shallow Unconventional Qusaiba Shale Gas Reservoirs North Part of Saudi Arabia
Name: Abdulrahman Alotaibi
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Abstract:
There are many oil and gas conventional reservoirs in Saudi Arabia have been exploited, but still there are also need to be explored and produced especially in the fields of unconventional shale gas. Investigation the extending of rock source of the hot shale gas Qusaiba formation in North part of Saudi Arabia, the most important rock source in the word, is crucial for one of the most promising shallow shale gas reservoir in the region. Most previous studies in the area were a geological,petrographical,petrophysical, geochemical characteristics or well logs studies which are not

enough to show the continuously of the reservoir and map the diverse of the depth changes. The lack of the geophysical studies in the area inspiring to perform such study and image how the continuously and behavior of the reservoir subsurface. Imaging the geological stratigraphy of area utilizing a multiple geophysical methods is a crucial step to disclosure the unconventional reservoir and understand the source rock extending underneath the North region of Saudi Arabia. A good achievement is shown in this study using this integration of seismic migrated image and gravity geological model. This integration provides a robust and true subsurface geological formations, structures, anddetermined thickness and depth of the Lower Silurian Sharawra Qusaiba and Sarah formations. This work would be a valuable contribution in unconventional reservoirs exploration in shale gas in Saudi Arabia.

Part V Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

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

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

- PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration for each Presentation:

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

Part 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 of each Presentation:

- Regular Oral Session: 10-15 Minutes of Presentation
- Plenary Speech: 40-50 Minutes of Presentation

Part VI Hotel Information

About Hotel

Chengdu Xinliang Hotel (成都新良大酒店) is a four-star deluxe business hotel and it is conveniently located in Jinjiang district in Chengdu, 500 m from Chunxi Road, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel features a restaurant and free WiFi throughout the property. Free private parking is available on site. Chengdu Xinliang Hotel is a 6-minute walk from Daci Temple and a 6-minute drive from Tianfu Square. It is a 25-minute drive from Chengdu East Railway Station and Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport.

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For non-Chinese author, please show the following info to the driver if you take a taxi:
请送我到：四川省成都市锦江区东大街上东大街段246号成都新良大酒店

新良·商圈

如何到新良大酒店？

- 火车北站
  - 出租车，费用约为15元。
  - 公交车，在人民北路二段被乘55路至春熙路南口站，下车后往西走约100米即到。
  - 地铁，在火车北站乘1号线至天府广场站，从E出口出站往东御街方向，经过盐市、东大街至酒店。

- 火车东站
  - 出租车，费用约为26元。
  - 公交车，在成都东客站站乘公交47路至盐市口站，下车后过马路至酒店（酒店位于该站点对面）。
  - 地铁，在成都东客站乘2号线至春熙路站，从D口出站往东大街方向，往西经春熙路、东大街至酒店。

- 火车南站
  - 出租车，费用约为21元。
  - 公交车，在盛和一路站乘99路至盐市口站，下车后向东大街方向至酒店。
  - 地铁，在火车南站乘1号线至春熙路站，从E口出站往东御街方向，经过盐市口、东大街至酒店。

- 机场
  - 出租车，费用约为50元。
  - 公交车，在机场乘坐机场1号线，至岷山饭店。下车后往北，经大业路、青石桥街至酒店。在机场乘坐机场2号线，至天府广场。下车后往盐市口方向，经东大街至酒店。

Contact Us

Organizing Committee

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