

# CONFERENCE & CONFERENCE PAPER

**DR. SACHIN S. SAWANT**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES (DESH)**

# CONFERENCE

**Conference** is a gathering of a particular set of individuals invited to consult with, discuss or present information on a particular topic for the purpose of bettering relations and information between the organization or market the individual represent'.

**Conference** is prearranged meeting for consultation or exchange of information or discussion

# FUNCTIONS OF CONFERENCE

- Alexander King has summarized the main functions of conference thus;
- Announcement of new knowledge.
- Exchange of information and experience.
- Education.
- Formulation of problems and situations.
- Fact-finding and reporting
- Negotiation and policy formulation
- Status and ceremonial congregation



Every conference (International/ National) choose an area/ areas of focus to guide the conference participants, paper submissions scheduling programs for it , better known as **Theme** of the Conference

# CONFERENCE WEBPAGE

Home > 7th ICICN 2019

Conference Overview

Conference Committee

- Invited Speakers
- Conference Venue
- Travel information
- History 2013-2018

"Jun. 14, 2018-The 7th ICICN 2019 is to be held in Macau during April


**ICICN 2019**  
2019 The 7th International Conference on  
Information, Communication and Network

April 24-26  
2019

Conference Theme

Refer this link:- <http://www.icicn.org/>

# CALL FOR PAPERS



HOME **CALL FOR PAPERS** SUBMISSION REGISTRATION PROGRAM CONTACT

Home / Call for Papers

## Call for Papers for Download (CFP)

ICICN will provide a premier interdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in THREE fields.

- ✓ Information
- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Network
- ✓ Track 1: Polarization Effects in Optical Fibers
- ✓ Track 2: Space Communications, Navigation and Tracking

### How can we help you?

Contact us via e-mail for any inquiry online.

CONTACT US

SUBMIT NOW

# SUBMISSION OF PAPER AND SELECTION PROCESS

The screenshot shows the ICICN submission page. The browser address bar displays 'www.icicn.org/submission.html'. The navigation menu includes 'HOME', 'CALL FOR PAPERS', 'SUBMISSION' (circled in red), 'REGISTRATION', 'PROGRAM', and 'CONTACT'. A sidebar on the left lists 'Conference Committee', 'Invited Speakers', 'Conference Venue', 'Travel information', and 'History 2013-2018'. The main content area is titled 'Submission Requirements' and contains a red-bordered box with text about the reviewing process. Below this box is a list of submission requirements. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Submission Method' (circled in red), 'Template Download' (circled in red), and 'Submission Choice'. Red arrows point from the text 'Selection Process' to the red-bordered box and from 'Method of Paper Submission' to the 'Submission Method' button.

← → ↻ ⓘ Not secure | www.icicn.org/submission.html

ICICN

HOME / Submission

HOME CALL FOR PAPERS **SUBMISSION** REGISTRATION PROGRAM CONTACT

Submission

Conference Committee ▶

Invited Speakers ▶

Conference Venue ▶

Travel information ▶

History 2013-2018 ▶

### Submission Requirements

The reviewing process of the ICICN conference aims to provide authors with constructive feedback on their papers, even when a submission is rejected. All submissions will be subjected to **double-blind peer reviews**, who are expert or have been experiencing in the related field for years. The accepted papers must be revised, taking into consideration the referees' comments and suggestions, before inclusion in the conference proceedings.

- ✓ Abstracts or full papers will be accepted in **English only**.
- ✓ Prospective authors are invited to submit original, high quality papers which is original and has not been submitted and published elsewhere.
- ✓ No charge for submitting an abstract.
- ✓ The title must not exceed 125 characters in length; this includes spaces.
- ✓ Manuscripts should be **at least 4 full pages and at most 10 pages**.
- ✓ For one author, you can submit **at most 5 papers**.

How can we help you?

Contact us via e-mail for any inquiry online.

**CONTACT US**

**Submission Method** Template Download Submission Choice

www.icicn.org/submission.html

Selection Process

Method of Paper Submission

# CONFERENCE PAPER

**Conference papers** refer to articles that are written with the goal of being accepted to a **conference**: typically an annual (or biannual) venue with a specific scope where you can present your results to the community, usually as an oral presentation, a poster presentation, or a tabled discussion.



# CONTINUED.....

- The review process for conference papers is typically within a fixed window: everyone submits for a certain deadline, then the review committee (program committee) collaborates to review and discuss papers, then all authors are notified with accept/reject at the same time.
- Since the review process has a fixed schedule (to meet the schedule of the physical meeting), conference review times are quite predictable.
- Conference papers are typically published in collections called "proceedings": sometimes these are printed by university presses, by professional organizations, by big-name publishers, or simply online

# CONTINUED.....

- Since conference papers have a fixed schedule and provide the authors a venue for discussion and feedback, they are generally for earlier-term work or for "announcing/marking an idea", or for finding collaborators.
- Furthermore, conference papers tend to have fixed page-limits, which restricts the content to preliminary findings

# Conference Papers

[View All Tips & Tools](#)

## What this handout is about

This handout outlines strategies for writing and presenting papers for academic conferences.

## What's special about conference papers?

Conference papers can be an effective way to try out new ideas, introduce your work to colleagues, and hone your research questions. Presenting at a conference is a great opportunity for gaining valuable feedback from a community of scholars and for increasing your professional stature in your field.

A conference paper is often both a written document and an oral presentation. You may be asked to submit a copy of your paper to a commentator before you present at the conference. Thus, your paper should follow the conventions for academic papers and oral presentations.

Link:-<https://writingcenter.unc.edu/conference-papers/>

# KEYNOTE ADDRESS



- o a **keynote address** is a speech that sets the theme and tone for a meeting or conference
- o emphasizes the importance of the topic or the purpose of the meeting, motivates the audience, and sets the theme for other speakers or events

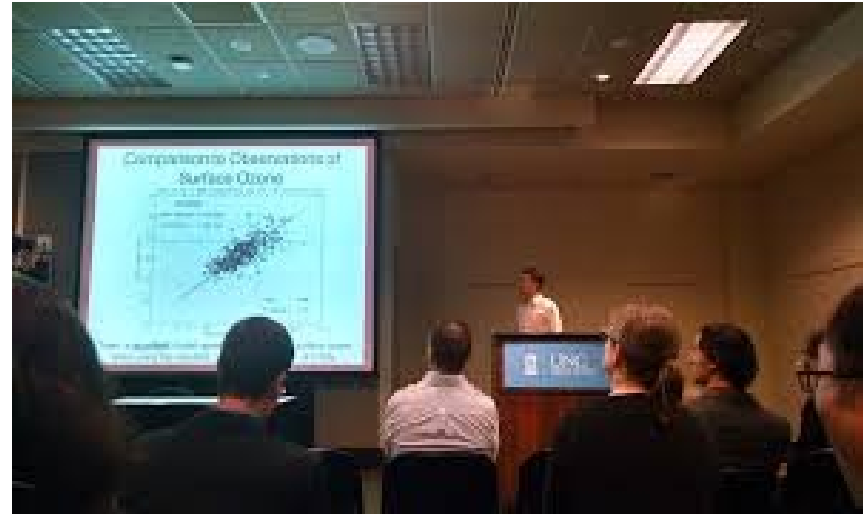
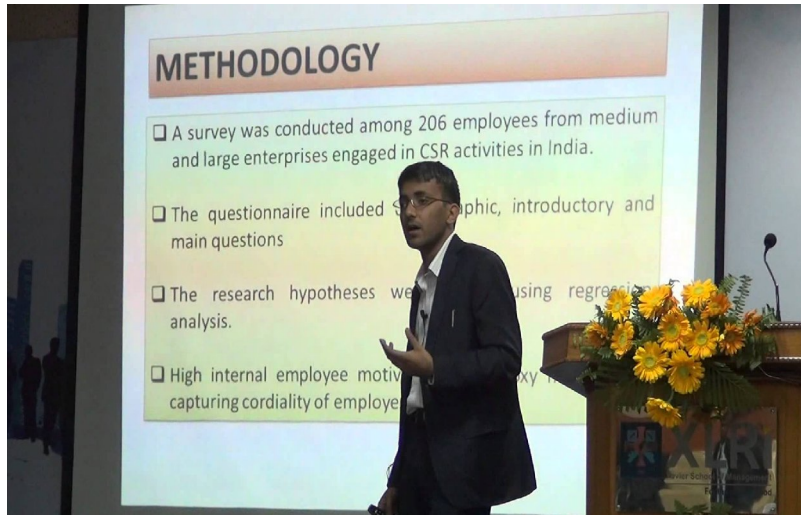
A greater importance is attached to the delivery of a keynote speech or keynote address. It is also known as **a plenary session**

At conference, very often eminent scholars, researchers in respective area delivers keynote address. They are called as **Keynote speakers**

The **keynote address** establishes the framework for the following program of events or convention agenda; frequently the role of keynote speaker. Keynote address is delivered to set the underlying tone and summarize the core message or most important revelation of the event, conference :-

content source: [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)

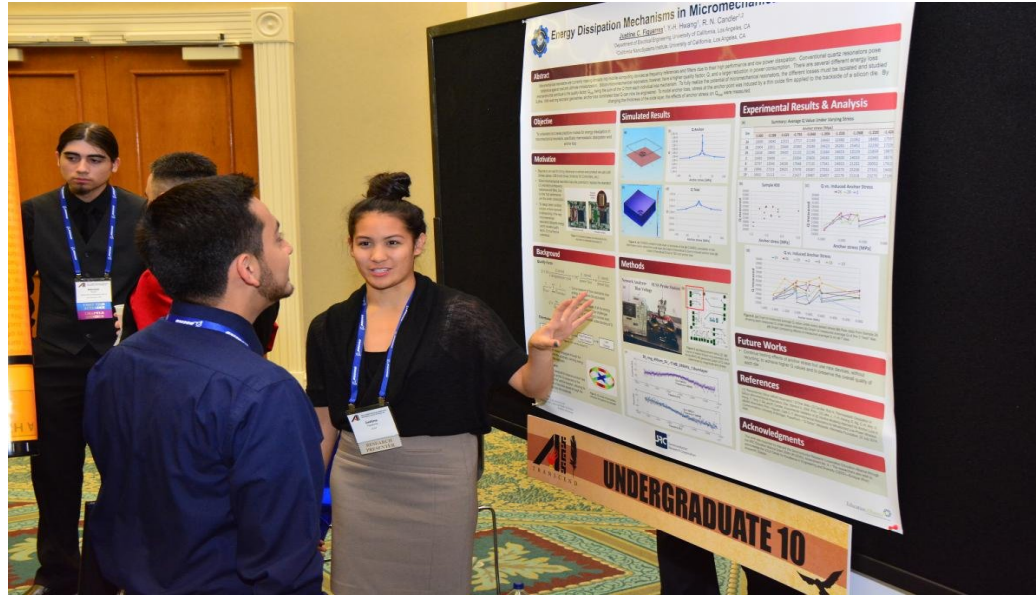
# ORAL PRESENTATION



Like scientific papers, **oral presentations** at a **conference** or internal seminar are for sharing your research work with other scientists.

It must convince the audience that the research presented is important, valid, and relevant to them.

# POSTER PRESENTATION



A **poster presentation**, at a conference with an academic or professional focus, is the presentation of research information, usually peer-reviewed work in the form of a paper poster that conference participants may view.

A **poster session** is an event at which many such posters are presented.

Content Source – [www.googleimages.com/](http://www.googleimages.com/)



# FORMAT OF A POSTER

## Logo

## Title of the Research Study

## PEOPLE WHO DID THE STUDY

UNIVERSITIES AND/OR HOSPITALS THEY ARE AFFILIATED WITH

## Logo

## Introduction

We hope you find this template useful! This one is set up to yield a 48x72" (4x6") horizontal poster when we print it at 200%.

We've put in the headings we usually see in these posters, you can copy and paste and change to your hearts content! We suggest you use keep black text against a light background so that it is easy to read. Background color can be changed in format-background-drop down menu.

The boxes around the text will automatically fit the text you type, and if you click on the text, you can use the little handles that appear to stretch or squeeze the text boxes to whatever size you want. If you need just a little more room for your type, go to format-line spacing and reduce it to 90 or even 85%.

The dotted lines through the center of the piece will not print, they are for alignment. You can move them around by clicking and holding them, and a little box will tell you where they are on the page. Use them to get your pictures or text boxes aligned together.

## How to bring things in from Excel® and Word®

Excel: select the chart, hit edit-copy, and then edit-paste into PowerPoint®. The chart can then be stretched to fit as required. If you need to edit parts of the chart, it can be ungrouped. **Watch out** for scientific symbols used in imported charts, which PowerPoint will not recognize as a used font and may print improperly if we don't have the font installed on our system. It is best to use the Symbol font for scientific characters.

**Word-** select the text to be brought into PowerPoint, hit edit-copy, then edit-paste the text into a new or existing text block. This text is editable. You can change the size, color, etc. in format-text. We suggest you not put shadows on smaller text. Stick with Arial and Times New Roman fonts so your collaborators will have them.

## Scans

We need images to be 72 to 100 dpi in their **final size**, or use a rule of thumb of 2 to 4 megabytes of uncompressed .tif file per square foot of image. For instance, a 3x5 photo that will be 6x10 in size on the final poster should be scanned at 200 dpi.

We prefer that you import tif or jpg images into PowerPoint. Generally, if you double click on an image to open it in Microsoft Photo Editor, and it tells you the image is too large, then it is too large for PowerPoint to handle too. We find that images 1200x1600 pixels or smaller work very well. Very large images may show on your screen but PowerPoint cannot print them.

**Preview:** To see your in poster in actual size, go to [view-zoom-100%](#).  
Posters to be printed at 200% need to be viewed at 200%.

**Feedback:** If you have comments about how this template worked for you, email to [sales@megaprint.com](mailto:sales@megaprint.com).

Content Source – [www.googleimages.com/](http://www.googleimages.com/)

## Methods

[illegible]

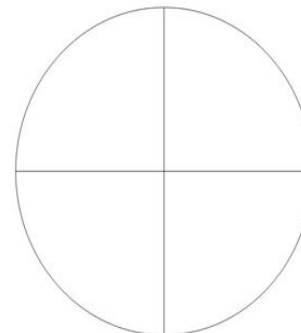
**Figure #1**

CHART or PICTURE

## Results

[illegible][illegible]

**Figure #2**



## Conclusions

[illegible][illegible]

## Bibliography

1.  $X_{11} \times \dots \times X_{1n}$   
 $X_{21} \times \dots \times X_{2n}$   
2.  $X_{11} \times \dots \times X_{1n}$   
 $X_{21} \times \dots \times X_{2n}$   
3.  $X_{11} \times \dots \times X_{1n}$   
 $X_{21} \times \dots \times X_{2n}$   
 $X_{31} \times \dots \times X_{3n}$   
4.  $X_{11} \times \dots \times X_{1n}$   
 $X_{21} \times \dots \times X_{2n}$   
 $X_{31} \times \dots \times X_{3n}$

# SAMPLE POSTER



## Modeling of Capillary Forces and Binding Sites for Fluidic Self-Assembly

Karl F. Böhringer<sup>1</sup>, Uthara Srinivasan<sup>2,4</sup>, Roger T. Howe<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Electrical Engineering and Center for Applied Microtechnology  
University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-2500

<sup>2</sup>Chemical Engineering, <sup>3</sup>Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences, <sup>4</sup>Berkeley Sensor & Actuator Center  
University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-1774



### Abstract

In next generation MEMS, micromechanical sensors and actuators will be integrated with electronic, optical, and fluidic components onto a variety of substrates to create powerful, complex microsystems. Massively parallel **micro self-assembly** is an efficient, low-cost alternative to complex, monolithic fabrication processes or robotic pick-and-place microassembly.

**Fluidic self-assembly** is driven by hydrophobic-hydrophilic surface patterning and capillary forces between binding sites. Design of an effective self-assembly system requires understanding of interfacial phenomena; improvement of its performance involves optimization of binding site shapes and surface chemistry.

**Modeling and computational tools:** strong, close-range attractive forces governing fluidic self-assembly are approximated by a geometric model, which allows application of efficient algorithms to predict system behavior.

**Results:** Various binding site designs are analyzed, and results are compared with experimental observations. For a given binding site design, the model predicts the outcome of the self-assembly process by determining minimum energy configurations and detecting unwanted local minima, thus estimating expected yield. These results can be employed toward the design of more efficient self-assembly systems.

### Microfluidic Self-Assembly: Experimental Methods

- Patterning of SiO<sub>2</sub> surfaces with Cr/Au layer.
- Surface treatment with octadecanethiol self-assembled monolayer (SAM) renders Au surfaces hydrophobic but leaves SiO<sub>2</sub> surfaces hydrophilic (adapted from Whitesides et al.).
- Coat substrate sites with hydrocarbon lubricant / heat-activated adhesive.
- Microparts are directed towards substrate by agitation.
- Capillary forces of adhesive lead to shape matching self-assembly.



Table 1: Interfacial Energies

Interface	Interfacial Energy $\gamma$ (mJ/m <sup>2</sup> )
SAM - H <sub>2</sub> O	$\approx 46$
SAM - SiO <sub>2</sub>	$\approx 46$
SAM - hexadecane	$< 1$
H <sub>2</sub> O - hexadecane	52.2 *
H <sub>2</sub> O - SiO <sub>2</sub>	$< 1$

Interfacial energies of surface materials used in fluidic self-assembly. Values determined by contact angle measurements except \* from literature.



### Acknowledgements

- University of Washington:
- NSF Career Award ECS-9675367 to Karl Böhringer,
  - Donations from Agilent Technologies, Intel Corporation, Microsoft Research, and Tanner Research Inc.
- University of California at Berkeley:
- Berkeley Sensor & Actuator Center,
  - Berkeley Microfabrication Facility staff for advice and support.

### Modeling Approach

Describe interfacial energies during self-assembly of a part onto a substrate.

$$W = \gamma_{P,S} \cdot |P \cap S| + \gamma_{P,H_2O} \cdot |P - S| + \gamma_{S,H_2O} \cdot |S - P| - (\gamma_{P,H_2O} \cdot |P| + \gamma_{S,H_2O} \cdot |S|) \quad (1)$$

- $W$  : difference in interfacial energy after (top line) and before (bottom line) assembly.
- $|P|$ ,  $|S|$  : surface area of part  $P$ , substrate binding site  $S$ .
- $\gamma_{AB}$  : interfacial energy between surfaces  $A$  and  $B$ .

Assumptions:

- $\gamma_{A,H_2O} \approx 0$  for any hydrophilic surface  $A$ .
- $\gamma_{AB} \approx 0$  for all surfaces  $A$ .
- $\gamma_{AB} \approx \gamma_{A,H_2O}$  for two hydrophilic surfaces  $A$  and  $B$ .

Then eq. (1) simplifies to

$$W = - (\gamma_{P^-,H_2O} + \gamma_{S^-,H_2O}) \cdot |P^- \cap S^-| \quad (2)$$

where  $P^-$  and  $S^-$  are the hydrophobic surface regions of  $P$  and  $S$ .

If the hydrophobic coatings of  $P$  and  $S$  are equal, eq. (2) simplifies further to

$$W = - 2 \gamma_{*} \cdot |P \cap S| \quad (3)$$

where  $\gamma_{*}$  is the interfacial energy between hydrophobic and hydrophilic surfaces.

### Algorithms and Implementation

Goal: Determine surface energy of part  $P$  and substrate  $S$  in any given assembly configuration specified by  $(x,y,i)$  position of  $P$  relative to  $S$ .

Input: Design of hydrophobic binding sites  $P^-$  and  $S^-$ ;  $(x,y,i)$  sample coordinates.

Output: Binding energy  $W$  as function of  $(x,y,i)$ .

Algorithm: Idea:  $W$  is proportional to geometric intersection  $P^- \cap S^-$ , after eq. (3). Thus,  $W(x,y) \propto P^- * S^-$  (i.e., convolution of  $P^-$  and  $S^-$  rotated by  $\pi$ ).

- Digitize  $P^-$  and  $S^-$  (1  $\rightarrow$  hydrophobic, 0  $\rightarrow$  hydrophilic)
  - For all  $\theta$ , compute  $W(x,y) = -2\gamma_{*} P_{\theta}^- * S_{\theta}^-$  ( $P^-$  rotated by  $\theta$  and  $S$  rotated by  $\pi$ )
- Implemented in Matlab<sup>®</sup>. Fast convolution algorithm for fixed  $\theta$  and arbitrary  $(x,y)$  values.

### Conclusions

- Development of a novel model and computational tools for efficient analysis and simulation of fluidic self-assembly.
- Fast algorithms based on convolution and Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) can determine energy levels for arbitrary binding site designs.
- Prediction of desired and undesired configurations during self-assembly process allows estimation of performance, optimization of binding site designs, and elimination of failure modes.
- Good accordance between predicted and experimentally observed behavior.

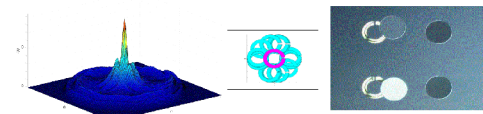
### Future Directions

- Incorporation of algorithms from Computational Fluid Dynamics for modeling of liquid forces.
- Automated design optimization for self-assembly: model provides evaluation method that guides search for optimal binding site designs.

The software is available upon request from Karl Böhringer, karl@ee.washington.edu.

### Experiment 1: Assembly of Ring-Shaped Binding Sites

Both part and substrate binding sites have ring-shaped hydrophobic region.



Left: Plot of interfacial energy  $W$  (negated) shows local and global maxima.  
Middle: Assembly states predicted by simulation.  
Right: Assembly experiments with 2 failed and 2 successful assemblies.

### Experiment 2: Assembly of Disks on Ring-Shaped Substrate Sites

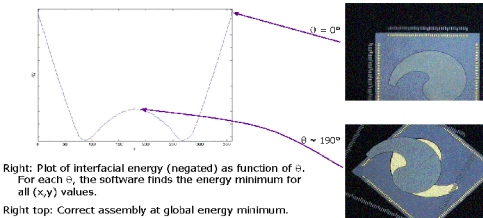
Parts are hydrophobic disks. Substrate has ring-shaped hydrophobic binding sites.



Left: Plot of interfacial energy  $W$  (negated) shows only one global maximum.  
Right: 4 successfully assembled parts.

### Experiment 3: Interfacial Energy as Function of Part Orientation $\theta$

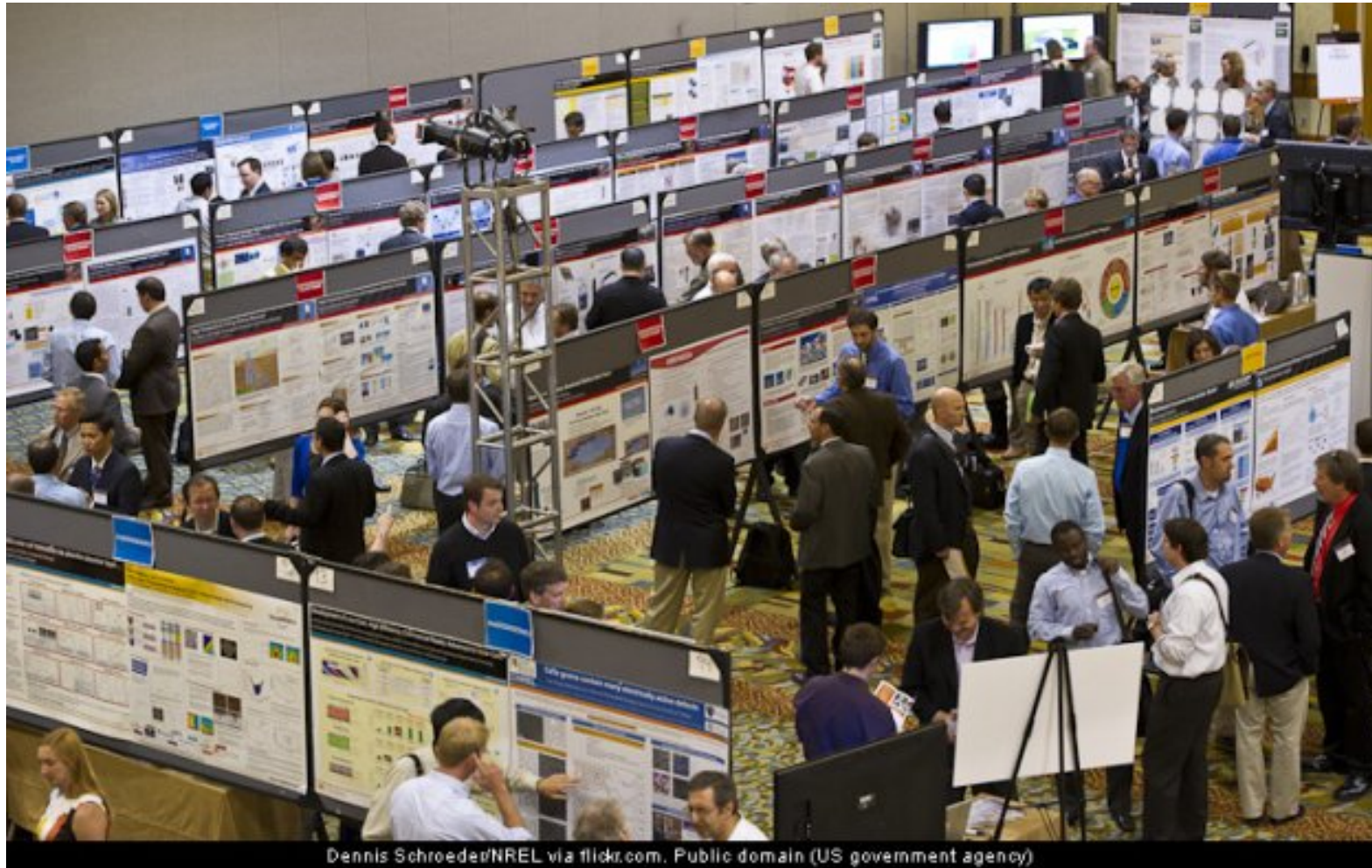
Comma-shaped part that attempts to avoid 180 degree symmetry.



Right: Plot of interfacial energy (negated) as function of  $\theta$ . For each  $\theta$ , the software finds the energy minimum for all  $(x,y)$  values.  
Right top: Correct assembly at global energy minimum.  
Right bottom: Incorrect assembly at local energy minimum.



# POSTER SESSION



Dennis Schroeder/NREL via flickr.com. Public domain (US government agency)

# VALEDICTORY FUNCTION



A **valedictory function** is a **function** arranged at end of an activity / Conference in which a group of people have been engaged.

**valedictory** speech is a **farewell** speech given at Valedictory function.

Certificates are distributed to participants

Winners of Best Paper awards , Poster award are felicitated with trophies, medals and certificates

# CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

- A Conference Proceeding is a collection of manuscripts representing the presentation given at a conference. These presentation current cutting edge original work published in full text or abbreviated form.

**conference proceedings** are a collection of academic papers published in the context of an academic conference or workshop. Conference proceedings typically contain the contributions made by researchers at the conference.

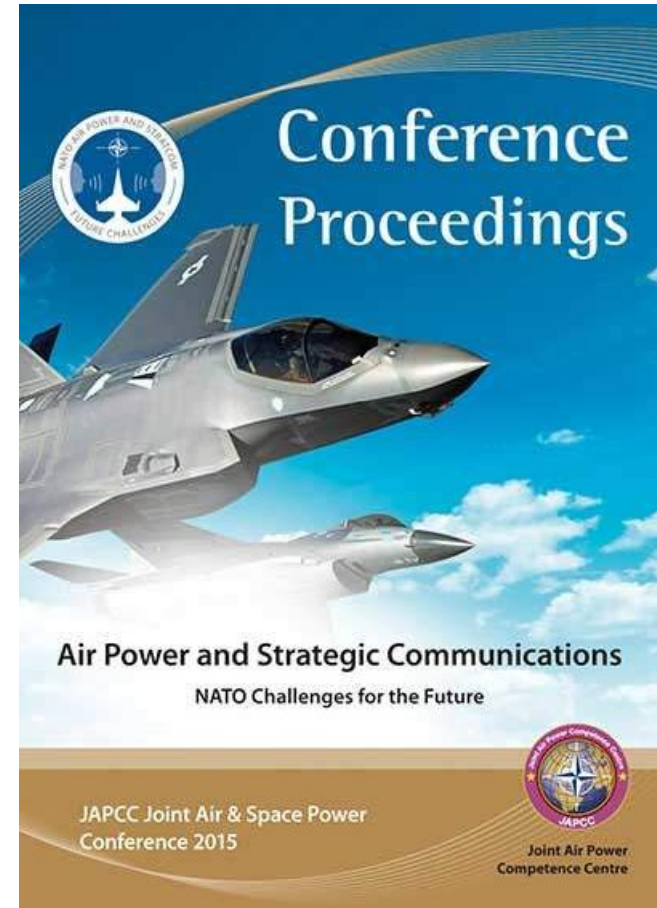
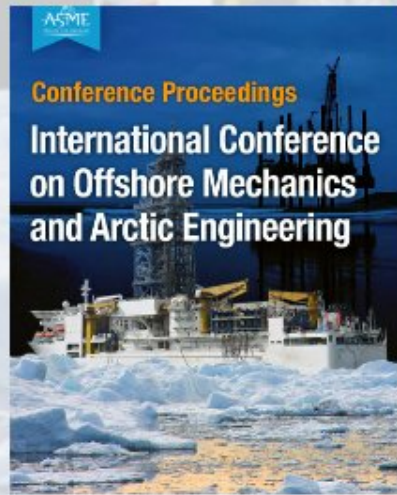
# CONTINUED.....

*The conference proceedings minimally contain the following items.*

- Front Cover
- Title page
- Copyright page
- Table of contents
- Technical papers
- Author Index
- Back cover



# CONTINUED.....



Content Source – [www.googleimages.com/](http://www.googleimages.com/)

# CONTINUED.....

The screenshot shows the ICICN 2019 website. The browser address bar displays 'www.icicn.org'. The website header includes the ICICN logo and navigation links: HOME, CALL FOR PAPERS, SUBMISSION, REGISTRATION, PROGRAM, and CONTACT. A red box highlights the 'Conference Proceedings' section, which states: 'All submissions will be peer reviewed, and accepted papers will be published in the ICICN 2019 conference Proceedings, which will be indexed by Ei Compendex and Scopus.' A red arrow points from the text 'Selected Papers for Proceedings' to this section. Below the 'Conference Proceedings' section, there is a 'How to submit?' section featuring the EasyChair logo and a link to the submission page: <http://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=icicn2019>. The 'Important Dates' section lists the submission deadline as November 25, 2018, and includes notes about language and page requirements.

Track 2: Space Communications, Navigation and Tracking  
Chair: Prof. Wang Tianshu, Changchun University of Science and Technology, China

HOME CALL FOR PAPERS SUBMISSION REGISTRATION PROGRAM CONTACT

**Conference Proceedings**

All submissions will be peer reviewed, and accepted papers will be published in the ICICN 2019 conference Proceedings, which will be indexed by Ei Compendex and Scopus.

How to submit?

**EasyChair**  
The world for scientists

Click the EC Button to submit your paper or abstract.  
<http://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=icicn2019>

Note: An EC account is needed. Please register first, if you do not have one.  
Full paper submission can be published in proceeding after reviewing and registration.  
Abstract can be included in conference program only.

**Important Dates**

**SUBMISSION DEADLINE: NOVEMBER 25, 2018**

\* Abstracts or full papers will be accepted in English only.  
\* Manuscripts should be at least 4 full pages and at most 10 pages.

Content Source:- [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com),  
[www.slideshare.net](http://www.slideshare.net), [www.google.co.in/images](http://www.google.co.in/images)

THANKS