



**RECENT RESEARCHES in
COMMUNICATIONS, AUTOMATION,
SIGNAL PROCESSING,
NANOTECHNOLOGY, ASTRONOMY and
NUCLEAR PHYSICS**

**10th WSEAS International Conference on ELECTRONICS, HARDWARE,
WIRELESS and OPTICAL COMMUNICATIONS (EHAC '11)**

**10th WSEAS International Conference on SIGNAL PROCESSING,
ROBOTICS and AUTOMATION (ISPRA '11)**

**3rd WSEAS International Conference on NANOTECHNOLOGY
(NANOTECHNOLOGY '11)**

**6th WSEAS International Conference on OPTICS-ASTROPHYSICS-
ASTRONOMY (ICOAA '11)**

**2nd WSEAS International Conference on PLASMA-FUSION-NUCLEAR
PHYSICS (IPLAFUN '11)**

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Preface

This year the 10th WSEAS International Conference on ELECTRONICS, HARDWARE, WIRELESS and OPTICAL COMMUNICATIONS (EHAC '11), the 10th WSEAS International Conference on SIGNAL PROCESSING, ROBOTICS and AUTOMATION (ISPRA '11), the 3rd WSEAS International Conference on NANOTECHNOLOGY (NANOTECHNOLOGY '11), the 6th WSEAS International Conference on OPTICS-ASTROPHYSICS-ASTRONOMY (ICOAA '11) and the 2nd WSEAS International Conference on PLASMA-FUSION-NUCLEAR PHYSICS (IPLAFUN '11) were held in Cambridge, UK, February 20-22, 2011. The conferences remain faithful to their original idea of providing a platform to discuss electronics, hardware engineering, wireless and optical communications, signal processing, robotics, automation, nanomaterials, nanoparticles and colloids, nanomedicine, nanoelectronics, molecular electronics, optics, astrophysics, astronomy, nuclear and plasma sciences, radiation physics etc. with participants from all over the world, both from academia and from industry.

Their success is reflected in the papers received, with participants coming from several countries, allowing a real multinational multicultural exchange of experiences and ideas.

The accepted papers of these conferences are published in this Book that will be indexed by ISI. Please, check it: www.worldses.org/indexes as well as in the CD-ROM Proceedings. They will be also available in the E-Library of the WSEAS. The best papers will be also promoted in many Journals for further evaluation.

Conferences such as these can only succeed as a team effort, so the Editors want to thank the International Scientific Committee and the Reviewers for their excellent work in reviewing the papers as well as their invaluable input and advice.

The Editors

Table of Contents

Plenary Lecture 1: Nonlinear Effects in Optical Fibers: Limitations and Benefits	15
<i>Mario F. S. Ferreira</i>	
Plenary Lecture 2: Generalized Approach for Electronic Circuits Optimization	16
<i>Alexander Zemliak</i>	
Plenary Lecture 3: An Iterative Kalman-like Algorithm with no Requirements for Noise and Initial Conditions	17
<i>Yuriy S. Shmaliy</i>	
Plenary Lecture 4: From Droplets and Particles to Hierarchical Spatial Organization: Nanotechnological Challenges for Microfluidics	19
<i>Michael Kohler</i>	
Plenary Lecture 5: Noble Metal Nanoparticles: From Mass Production to Applications	20
<i>Frank Hubenthal</i>	
Plenary Lecture 6: Solid-core and Hollow Nanostructures: Synthesis, Physicochemical Characterizations and Biological Applications	22
<i>Pawel Kryszynski</i>	
Implementation and Application of a Simple Real-time OS for 8-bit Microcontrollers	23
<i>Dolinay J., Vasek V., Dostalek P.</i>	
Computer Control of Soaking Process	27
<i>Petr Dolezel, Vladimir Vasek, Karel Kolomaznik, Dagmar Janacova</i>	
Optimum Mesh Dependent Diffusion Coefficient Proof from High to Low Order Upwind Schemes Utilized In Plasma Discharges	31
<i>Antonios P. Papadakis, Andrew C. Metaxas</i>	
Implementation of SYMLET Wavelets to Removal of Gaussian Additive Noise from Speech Signal	37
<i>Mahesh S. Chavan, Nikos Mastorakis, Manjusha N. Chavan, M. S. Gaikwad</i>	
A J-PAKE Based Solution for Secure Authentication in a 4G Network	42
<i>Cristina-Elena Vintila, Victor-Valeriu Patriciu, Ion Bica</i>	
Final Users Perceived QoS on Mobile Convergent Multimedia Services	48
<i>Arthur F. A. Battaglia, Joyce M. M. Battaglia, Moacyr Martucci Jr., Andre R. Hirakawa</i>	
Current Status of Nanotechnology in Mexico	54
<i>Jose Bernal, Antonio Juanico</i>	
A Common Cause of Three Independent Anomalies	61
<i>Roger Ellman</i>	

Studies of the Noise Power Gain as a Measure of Errors for Discrete-Time Transversal Estimators	67
<i>Oscar Ibarra-Manzano, Yuriy S. Shmaliy</i>	
A Kalman-Like Algorithm with no Requirements for Noise and Initial Conditions	73
<i>Yuriy S. Shmaliy</i>	
Discrete p-Lag FIR Smoothing of Polynomial State-Space Models With Applications to Clock Errors	79
<i>Luis Morales-Mendoza, Oscar Ibarra-Manzano, Yuriy S. Shmaliy</i>	
A Single-Turn Coil with Alternating Current Inside a Cylindrical Region with Varying Electric Conductivity and Magnetic Permeability	85
<i>V. Koliskina, I. Volodko</i>	
A Novel Approach in Testing the Accuracy of ECG Compression using Partial Percentage RMS Difference and Dynamic Time Warping	89
<i>Gavin P. Shorten, Martin J. Burke</i>	
Shrinking Planets Illusions	95
<i>Vitaly O. Groppen</i>	
Gravitational Equivalent Frequency and the Planck Length	99
<i>Roger Ellman</i>	
The Problem of Big Bang Matter vs. Anti-matter Symmetry	102
<i>Roger Ellman</i>	
Limited Applicability of the Constant Optical Power Controller to the Integrated Intensity Electro-Optic Modulator	108
<i>Jiri Svarny</i>	
An Efficient Architecture for H.264 Intra Prediction Mode Decision Algorithm	113
<i>P. Muralidha, R. Vasundhara Devi, C. B. Rama Rao, N. S. Murthy</i>	
Mobile Robot Design for Metal Objects Detection	117
<i>Paul Ciprian Patric, Mihaita Ardeleanu, Lucia Pascale</i>	
Attacking Turkish Texts Encrypted by Homophonic Cipher	123
<i>Sefik Ilkin Serengil, Murat Akin</i>	
Energy Spectra of an Electron in a Pyramid-shaped Quantum Dot in Effective Mass Approximation with Even Mirror Boundary Conditions	127
<i>Yuri Vorobiev, Vitor Vieira, Pedro Ribeiro, Valentina Gorley, Paul Horley, Jesus Gonzalez-Hernandez, Tetyana Torchynska</i>	
Defects Detection in X-Ray Images and Photos	132
<i>Roumen Kountchev, Vladimir Todorov, Roumiana Kountcheva</i>	
Investigation of Carbon Black Ink on Fine Solid Line Printing in Flexography	138
<i>M. S. Yusof, D. T. Gethin</i>	
Data and Network Communications Protocol Motherboard Using Reconfigurable Hardware	143
<i>Rosula Reyes, Carlos Oppus, Jose Claro Monje, Noel Patron, Raphael Gonzales, Mark Glenn Retirado</i>	

Euclidean Distance Based Fingerprint Matching	148
<i>Jadhav S. D., Barbadekar A. B., Patil S. P.</i>	
Image Adaptive Watermarking Using Fuzzy Logic on FPGA	154
<i>Pankaj U. Lande, Sanjay N. Talbar, G. N. Shinde</i>	
A Room Temperature CuO Nanowire Sensor for Organic Volatile Gases	160
<i>C. F. Dee, T. Y. Tiong, M. M. Salleh, M. M. Yahya, B. Y. Majlis</i>	
Objectification of Dysarthria in Parkinson's Disease Using Bayes Theorem	165
<i>Jan Ruzs, Roman Cmejla, Hana Ruzickova, Evzen Ruzicka</i>	
Directionally-Grouped CHLAC Motion Feature Extraction and Its Application to Sport Motion Analysis	170
<i>Fumito Yoshikawa, Takumi Kobayashi, Kenji Watanabe, Nobuyuki Otsu</i>	
The Gear Whine Noise: The Influence of Manufacturing Process on Vibro-Acoustic Emission of Gear-Box	175
<i>Niola V., Quaremba G.</i>	
Location Based Energy-Efficient Reliable Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks	180
<i>Rafe Alasem, Ahmed Reda, Mahmud Mansour</i>	
OPNET Simulation Model for Performance Evaluation of CAHP-C Handover Procedure	186
<i>Rok Libnik, Gorazd Kandus, Ales Svigelj</i>	
GLCM based Adaptive Crossed Reconstructed (ACR) k-mean Clustering Hand Bone Segmentation	192
<i>Hum Yan Chai, Lai Khin Wee, Tan Tian Swee, Sheikh Hussain</i>	
Theoretical Equivalency and Practical Advantages of Wavelet Based Paradigms in Signal Processing	198
<i>Jalal Karam</i>	
Full Reference Video Quality Assessment for Multimedia Applications	206
<i>C. Lee, J. Lee, S. Lee, K. Lee, H. Choi, G. Seo, J. Park</i>	
Computation of Stability Regions for PID Controllers	210
<i>Radek Matusu</i>	
Analysis of a Lyapunov Function Characteristics for Various Strategies of Designing Circuits	214
<i>Alexander Zemliak, Antonio Michua, Tatiana Markina</i>	
Analysis of the Switch Points of Control Vector for the Process of Circuit Optimization	220
<i>Alexander Zemliak, Miguel Torres</i>	
Study on Holograms Laser Engraving Process	227
<i>Mihaiela Iliescu, Teodor Necsoiu, Brindus Comanescu</i>	
Toward Active Sensor Placement for Activity Recognition	231
<i>Paul M. Yanik, Joe Manganelli, Linnea Smolentzov, Jessica Merino, Ian D. Walker, Johnell O. Brooks, Keith E. Green</i>	

From Droplets and Particles to Hierarchical Spatial Organization: Nanotechnology Challenges for Microfluidics	237
<i>J. Michael Kohler, P. Mike Gunther, Anette Funfak, Jialan Cao, Andrea Knauer, Shuning Li, Steffen Schneider, G. Alexander Gross</i>	
Total Variation Image Edge Detection	246
<i>Peter Ndajah, Hisakazu Kikuchi</i>	
Smart Three-Phase Power Transformer Utilizing Fuzzy Logic Approach	252
<i>Yeong-Hwa Chang, Yi-Cheng Cheng, Sau-Lie Lie, Chen-Chin Lin, Chang-Hung Hsu, Chia-Wen Chang, Wei-Shou Chan</i>	
Vertical Handover Techniques Evaluation	259
<i>Bojan Bakmaz, Zoran Bojkovic, Miodrag Bakmaz</i>	
Error Analysis of Measuring the Time Intervals with a Combined Measuring Method	265
<i>Horia-Nicolai Teodorescu, Mircea Hulea</i>	
Polymeric Composite Armed with Powder	271
<i>Elena Valentina Stoian, Ionita Gheorghe, Cristiana Zizi Rizescu, Jana Pinteaa, Dan Nicolae Ungurean</i>	
An Investigation of the Protection Performances for Current-Limiting Fuses Using Stainless Steel Wires	277
<i>Narong Mungkung, Somchai Arunrungrusmi, Toshifumi Yuji</i>	
Channel Capacity Restoration of Noisy Optical Quantum Channels	283
<i>Laszlo Gyongyosi, Sandor Imre</i>	
A DSP TMS320LF2407 Based Implementation of PWM for Single-Phase AC-DC Bipolar Converter with a Unity Power Factor	289
<i>H. Denoun, N. Benamrouche, S. Haddad, S. Mezine, S. Ait Mamar</i>	
Synthesis and Characterization of Hydroxyapatite Nanopowders by Chemical Precipitation	296
<i>Dan Nicolae Ungureanu, Nicolae Angelescu, Rodica Mariana Ion, Elena Valentina Stoian, Cristiana Zizi Rizescu</i>	
Mathematical Model for Small Satellites, Attitude Control Synthesis	302
<i>Teodor-Viorel Chelaru, Cristian Barbu, Adrian Chelaru</i>	
Surface Plasmon Resonance Spectroscopy for In Situ Sensing of Molecular Nanowire Formation	308
<i>Rodica Morarescu, Frank Trager, Frank Hubenthal</i>	
Line and Monopole with Wires of Different Lengths	314
<i>M. Haridim, B. Levin, M. Bank, S. Tapuchi, Y. Trabelsi</i>	
HAPs Special OFDMA Technique for Fast Mobile Radio Systems	318
<i>Michael Bank, S. Tapuchi, M. Haridim, Miriam Bank, B. Hill, J. Gavan</i>	
A Romanian Corpus for Speech Perception and Automatic Speech Recognition	323
<i>Ahsanul Kabir, Mircea Giurgiu</i>	

Characterisation of Powders Samples by Scanning Eletronic Microscopy (SEM), Diffraction of X-Rays and Particle Size Determinations	327
<i>Constanta Ittu, Cristiana-zizi Rizescu, Elena Valentina Stoian, Dan Nicolae Ungureanu, Zorica Bacinschi, Poinescu Aurora</i>	
Business Model for Mobility and Interactivity in Heterogeneous Convergent Environment – A Study Case	333
<i>Dib Karam Junior, Moacyr Martucci Junior, Arthur Battaglia, Maria Elisa Chuery Martins Rostelato</i>	
Computerized Methods for the Assessment and Characterization of the Inflammatory Bowel Diseases and Colon Cancer from Ultrasound and Endoscopic Images	336
<i>Delia Mitrea, Paulina Mitrea, Radu Badea, Mihai Socaciu, Lidia Ciobanu, Adela Golea, Claudia Hagi, Andrada Seicean</i>	
Delay Variation Model for RTP Flows in Network with Priority Queueing	344
<i>Miroslav Voznak, Michal Halas, Filip Rezac, Lukas Kapicak</i>	
Video Files Recording and Playback with VoiceXML	350
<i>Miroslav Voznak, Lukas Kapicak, Jaroslav Zdralek, Pavel Nevlud, Jan Rozhon</i>	
On the Convergence Properties of Constraints in the Iterative Algorithm for Phase Retrieval	355
<i>Wooshik Kim</i>	
Metal Polymer Multiscale Material Formed by Arranging Metal Nanoparticles in Self Patterned Spin-On Films	361
<i>P. Mike Gunther, J. Michael Kohler</i>	
Geometrical Model of Plant Presented on a State Surface of a Complex Error	368
<i>Oleg Agamalov</i>	
Image Region Segmentation Based on the Virtual Edge Current in Digital Images	377
<i>X. D. Zhuang, N. E. Mastorakis</i>	
Structure and Origin of Short-Perihelion Comet System	386
<i>Guliyev A. S.</i>	
Hierarchical Access Control and Content Protection in Medical Image Archives, Based on Inverse Pyramid Decomposition	391
<i>Roumen Kountchev, Barna Iantovics, Roumiana Kountcheva</i>	
MadeInTime-Real Time Operating System Applied for Power Quality Analysis	397
<i>F. M. Frigura-Iliasa, G. Benche, F. Solomonesc, P. Andea</i>	
WLAN Security Performance Study	401
<i>Gheorghe Mulec, Radu Vasiiu, Flaviu M. Frigura-Iliasa, Doru Vatau</i>	
Performance Analysis of Routing Protocols in Delay/Disruption Tolerant Mobile Ad Hoc Networks	407
<i>Fuad Alnajjar, Tarek Saadawi</i>	
Process of Optimization for Analogue Networks Using Parallel Computing	418
<i>Alexander Zemliak, Antonio Michua</i>	

Simulation, Programming and Control of Kinematics and Other Articulated Mechanisms Based on a Uniform Framework	424
<i>Jurgen Rossmann, Christian Schlette, Michael Schluse, Kevin Eilers</i>	
Frequency Shaping Sliding Mode with Hidden Sliding Mode Quantized Control	430
<i>Chien Yuan Juan</i>	
Image-Based and Landmark-Based Approach to Camera Calibration	435
<i>Karlheinz Spindler</i>	
Authors Index	444

Plenary Lecture 1

Nonlinear Effects in Optical Fibers: Limitations and Benefits



Professor Mario F. S. Ferreira

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Abstract: Nonlinear effects in optical fibers impose different limitations on the communications link, and an understanding of such effects is almost a prerequisite for actual lightwave-system designers. On the other hand, they offer a variety of possibilities for all-optical signal processing, amplification and regeneration. The nonlinear effects are enhanced dramatically and new phenomena are observed in the so called photonic crystal fibers. In this talk we review the effects – both detrimental and potentially beneficial – of optical nonlinearities in conventional and in photonic crystal fibers.

Brief Biography of the Speaker: Mario F. S. Ferreira was born in Ovar, Portugal. He graduated in Physics from the University of Porto, Portugal, in 1984. Since then, he became an assistant lecturer, first at the Mathematics Department and afterwards at the Physics Department of the University of Aveiro, Portugal, from which institution he received the Ph.D. degree in Physics in 1992. He is now a Professor at the same Physics Department.

Between 1990 and 1991 he was at the University of Essex, UK, performing experimental work on external cavity semiconductor lasers and nonlinear optical fiber amplifiers. His research interests have been concerned with the modeling and characterization of multi-section semiconductor lasers for coherent systems, quantum well lasers, optical fiber amplifiers and lasers, soliton propagation, polarization and nonlinear effects in optical fibers. He is actually the leader of the Optics and Optoelectronics Group of the I3N – Institute of Nanostructures, Nanomodelling and Nanofabrication. He has written more than 200 scientific journal and conference publications, a book with the title: "Optics and Photonics" (Lidel, 2003, in Portuguese) and another with the title: "Nonlinear Effects in Optical Fibers" (John Wiley & Sons, to appear in August 2010).

He is a member of the Optical Society of America (OSA), SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering, The New York Academy of Sciences (NYAS), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the European Optical Society (EOS), the European Physical Society (EPS) and the Portuguese Physical Society.

He served in various committees of the Optical Society of America (OSA) and of SPIE – The International Society for Optics and Photonics, having been also a member of the Telecommunications Committee of the "International Association of Science and Technology for Development" (IASTED). He is a Visiting Lecturer of SPIE – The International Society for Optics and Photonics. He served in the technical committees of various international conferences, being actually one of the Chairs of the Conference "Optical Sensors", which is part of the Symposium "Advanced Photonics: OSA Optics & Photonics Congress", to be held at Karlsruhe, Germany, 21-24 June 2010.

He served as a reviewer of several scientific journals in the area of optics and optoelectronics. He is presently an Associate Editor of "Optical Fiber Technology- Materials, Devices, and Systems" (Elsevier) and a member of the Advisory Board of "Fiber and Integrated Optics" (Taylor & Francis), "Nonlinear Optics, Quantum Optics" (Old City Publishing, Inc.), "Research Letters in Optics" (Hindawi Publishing Corporation), and "International Journal of Optics" (Hindawi Publishing Corporation). He was the Guest Editor of a Special Issue of "Fiber and Integrated Optics", published in 2005, dedicated exclusively to the fiber and integrated optics activity carried out in Portugal.

Plenary Lecture 2

Generalized Approach for Electronic Circuits Optimization



Professor Alexander Zemliak

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Abstract: One of the major challenges of designing large electronic systems is the task of reducing the CPU time for circuits optimization. This problem can be solved on the basis of a generalized approach to optimization of electronic circuits. The generalization of circuit optimization can be done as a problem of minimizing the functional in control theory. A special vector of control serves as a principal tool to redistributing the computer time between circuit analysis and the procedure of parametric optimization. The circuit design process is formulated in this case as a controllable dynamic system. To realize the minimal-time design algorithm we need constructing the optimal structure of the vector of control. Obtaining the optimal sequence of switching points of the vector control in the design process can be based on the intrinsic properties of each optimization strategy. The Lyapunov function of the process of optimization serves as a principal function that separates the perspective strategies for design of circuits. The process of designing electronic circuits is formulated as a dynamic controllable system, while the design corresponds to the transition process to bring the system in steady state. In this case, the main objective of optimum design is defined as the problem of minimizing the transient process of bringing the system in steady state. Stability analysis of each strategy of design based on Lyapunov's direct method revealed a strong correlation between the time of design and the main indicators of the design process, namely the Lyapunov function and its time derivative. The strategies that have the greatest absolute value of the time derivative of Lyapunov function in the initial phase of the trajectory design, exhibit the greatest stability and have the least CPU time. This property is the basis for the constructing a minimal-time algorithm of design.

Brief Biography of the Speaker: Alexander Zemliak received the M.S. degree in electronic engineering from the Kiev Polytechnic Institute (KPI), Kiev, Ukraine, in 1972 and in mathematics from the Kiev University in 1975, and Ph.D. in electronic engineering from KPI in 1976. He is currently a Professor of Physics and Mathematics Department, Autonomous University of Puebla, and a Professor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "KPI" too. His research interests are in computer-aided RF and microwave circuit analysis, optimal design methodologies, computational electromagnetics, numerical techniques in the simulation, analysis and optimization of microwave devices. He has authored of two books, 6 chapters of books and over 250 papers in refereed journals and conference proceedings. From 1986 to 1994 he held some research grants from Ministry of Superior Education of Ukraine and industry. From 1998 to 2010 he held some grants from Mexican National Council of Science and Technology. He is a member of Ukrainian Scientific Society, National System of Investigators of Mexico, Senior Member of IEEE, member of IEICE, WSEAS and New York Academy of Sciences. He was a chairman of some international conferences in Mexico, member of technical program committee of some conferences around the world and invited lecturer of more than 10 international conferences. He obtained best paper award at National SOMI Conference, 1999 (Mexico), International conference IBERCHIP, 2002 (Mexico), International WSEAS Conference, 2009 (Turkey), International Conference IEEE EWDTs, 2010 (Russia). He is Editor-in-Chief of the WSEAS Transactions on Systems, Member of the Editorial Board of the WSEAS Transactions on Circuits and Systems, WSEAS Transactions on Electronics. He was a Reviewer of International Design Automation Conference-DAC, 2001–2003, USA; International Conference on Computing, Communication and Control Technologies-CCCT, 2004–2008, USA; World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics, 2003–2010, USA.

Plenary Lecture 3

An Iterative Kalman-like Algorithm with no Requirements for Noise and Initial Conditions



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Abstract: The term "Kalman-like" or "Kalman-type" is commonly used whenever the standard linear Kalman filtering algorithm is modified to estimate state of the nonlinear model, under unknown initial conditions, in the presence of nonwhite or multiplicative noise sources, etc. In such improper applications for the Kalman filter, the Kalman-like one is designed to save the recursive structure, while connecting the algorithm components with the model in different ways. Because there can be found an infinity of the Kalman-like solutions depending on applications, we encounter a number of propositions suggesting some new qualities while saving (or not deteriorating substantially) the advantages of the Kalman filter: accuracy, fast computation, and small memory. The extended and unscented algorithms are among the widely recognized Kalman-like ones suitable for nonlinear problems. Nahi proposed a modification for uncertain observations by including the multiplicative noise component to the measurement matrix. For hidden Markov trees, the efficient restoration Kalman-like algorithm was discussed by Basseville et al. Implying nonlinear modeling for hidden Markov chains, the Kalman filter was modified by Baccarelli and Cusani to have the gain dependent on the observations. Most recently, Ait-El-Fquih and Desbouvries applied the Kalman-like approach to triple Markov chains. We also meet a new Kalman-like tracking algorithm applied to the autoregressive channel process estimation with fading by Stefanatos and Katsaggelos. Different kinds of the Kalman-like algorithms can also be found in the area of control. Becis-Aubrya et al, discussed the two-step one with a switching gain matrix. Carli et al. employed the concept of the centralized Kalman filter for state estimation in the complex sensor networks, and the list of the developments can be extended. There were also proposed the iterative Kalman-like forms for the finite impulse response (FIR) time invariant filters. Han, Kwon, and Kim suggested a relevant algorithm for deterministic control systems and Shmaliy derived an algorithm for the p-shift unbiased FIR estimator.

This lecture introduces readers to the recently developed p-shift general iterative linear Kalman-like FIR estimation algorithm intended for filtering ($p = 0$), prediction ($p > 0$), and smoothing ($p < 0$) of linear discrete time-varying state-space models. The algorithm is designed to have no requirements for noise and initial conditions and thus has strong engineering features. A solution is first found in a batch form and then represented in the computationally efficient iterative Kalman-like one with the following advantages peculiar to FIR structures: guaranteed bounded input/bounded output (BIBO) stability, better robustness against temporary model uncertainties and round-off errors, and low sensitivity to noise and initial conditions. It is shown that the estimator proposed overperforms the Kalman one when 1) the noise covariances and initial conditions are not known exactly, 2) the noise constituents are not white sequences, and 3) both the system and measurement noise components need to be filtered out. Otherwise, the Kalman-like and Kalman estimators produce similar errors. A payment for this is a larger operation time featured to averaging. These conclusions are supported by extensive numerical investigations and comparisons with the Kalman smoothing, filtering, and predictive estimates of multistate space models. Examples of applications are taken from signal and image processing, clock synchronization, and control. If one still wonders why the Kalman-like FIR algorithm ignoring noise and initial conditions is able to provide errors similar or even lower than in the Kalman one, then there is no magic. Just recall the rule of thumb of averaging: the estimate variance diminishes as a reciprocal of the averaging interval irrespective of the model.

Brief Biography of the Speaker: Dr. Yuriy S. Shmaliy is Full Professor of Electrical and Electronics Engineering of the University of Guanajuato (DICIS campus in Salamanca), Mexico. He received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in 1974, 1976 and 1982, respectively, from the Kharkiv Aviation Institute, Ukraine, all in Electrical Engineering. In 1992 he received the Doctor of Technical Sc. degree from the Kharkiv Railroad Institute. In March 1985, he joined the Kharkiv Military University. He serves as Full Professor beginning in 1986 and has a certificate of Professor from the Ukrainian Government in 1993. Since 1993 to 1999, he has been a director-collaborator of the Scientific Center "Sichron" (Kharkiv, Ukraine) working in the field of precise time and frequency. Since 1999 to 2009, he has been with the Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics, and, since November 1999, he has been with the Guanajuato University of Mexico. His books Continuous-Time Signals (2006) and Continuous-Time Systems (2007) were

published by Springer, New York. His book GPS-based Optimal FIR Filtering of Clock Models was published by Nova Science Publ., New York. He also contributed to several books with invited chapters. Dr. Shmaliy has 262 Journal and Conference papers and 80 patents. He was rewarded a title, Honorary Radio Engineer of the USSR, in 1991; was listed in Marquis Who's Who in the World in 1998; was listed in Outstanding People of the 20th Century, Cambridge, England in 1999; and was listed in The Contemporary Who's Who, American Bibliographical Institute, 2003. He is Senior Member of IEEE and belongs to several other professional Societies. He is currently an Associate Editor of Recent Patents on Space Technology. He is a member of the Organizing and Program Committees of various Int. Symposia. He is a founder and organizer of the Int. Symposium on Precision Oscillators in Electronics and Optics. He was multiply invited to give tutorial, plenary, and seminar lectures. His current interests include statistical signal processing, optimal estimation, and stochastic system theory.

Plenary Lecture 4

From Droplets and Particles to Hierarchical Spatial Organization: Nanotechnological Challenges for Microfluidics



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Abstract: The compartmentation of fluids in the microliter, nanoliter and picoliter range lead recently to many applications of microfluidics in material development, in diagnostics and biological screenings. Droplet-based microfluidics allows the improvement of nanoparticle homogeneity and the tuning of particle properties. It supports combinatorial synthesis of inorganic as well as organic substances and can be applied for the cultivation and screening of bacteria, eucaryotic cells and embryos. The well-ordered handling and the addressing of microfluids segments improves the information transfer between chemical, biological and electronic systems. Despite this remarkable technical progress, there is a particular importance of microfluidics for futural nanotechnological solutions. The hierachical spatial organization of liquids, particles and gels in microfluidics represents a fundamental biomimetic principle which overcomes the limits of planar technology and opens the gate for realizing complex structured threedimensional nanoarchitectures. Recent applications of microstructured fluids in chemistry and biology and concepts for future developments will be discussed.

Brief Biography of the Speaker: J. Michael Kohler (born 1956) studied chemistry at the universities of Halle/S. and Jena. After dissertation on electrochemical effects in microfabrication (1986), he lead projects on submicron photolithography at the Institute of Physical Technology in Jena. During a research stay 1991 in Dortmund (MPG) he dealt with chemical waves in gels. He get the habilitation for general and physical chemistry of the university of Jena in 1992. In the same year, he become the head of the microfabrication department, in 1994 the head of the microsystem department of the Institute of Physical High Technology in Jena. Since 2001, he is a full professor for Physical Chemistry and Micro Reaction Technology at the Technical University of Ilmenau. His research activities are focussed on the connection between chip reactors, cell screening in microfluidic systems, biomolecular technologies, nanomaterials and nanotechnology.

Plenary Lecture 5

Noble Metal Nanoparticles: From Mass Production to Applications



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Abstract: In this presentation a general introduction in the unique optical properties of noble metal nanoparticles will be given. It will be shown, how the ultrafast electron dynamics in the nanoparticles can be exploited to precisely tailor their morphology and, hence, their optical properties. Afterwards, different synthesis techniques are explained and a variety of applications of noble metal nanoparticles will be discussed.

After the introduction in the unique optical properties of noble metal nanoparticles, three different physical preparation techniques are presented. For example, a new route for mass fabrication of metal nanoparticles with monodisperse shape and narrow size distribution in pure water [1]. For this purpose, we have combined pulsed laser ablation with the technique of selective laser tailoring. I demonstrate that we can easily narrow the width of the initially broad size distribution of the generated nanoparticles from $\sigma = 32\%$ to $\sigma = 20\%$ in a single irradiation step and without a significant change of the mean nanoparticle radius [1].

In the second part of my talk, I demonstrate the preparation and tailoring of noble metal nanoparticles on substrates. Such tailored nanoparticles have a wide range of applications, for example in biosensing, confocal microscopy, or for surface enhanced spectroscopy techniques. Examples, where tailored gold and silver nanoparticles have been successfully applied for surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy will be given [2].

Finally, experiments aiming at a parallel generation of sub-diffraction sized nanostructures in fused silica will be presented. The key point of these experiments is the electromagnetic near field in the vicinity of highly ordered triangular nanoparticles on substrates, prepared by nanosphere lithography. The near field is exploited to overcome locally the ablation threshold of the fused silica substrate. For this purpose, supported triangular gold nanoparticle arrays have been irradiated with a single 35 fs pulse of a Ti:sapphire multipass amplifier ($\lambda = 790$ nm). Depending on the laser fluence and polarisation direction, sub-diffraction sized nanostructures have been generated [3]. An example of such a structure is displayed in figure 2. It shows nano-channels with a mean depth of 5 nm, a width of 95 nm, but with a length of up to 10 μ m.

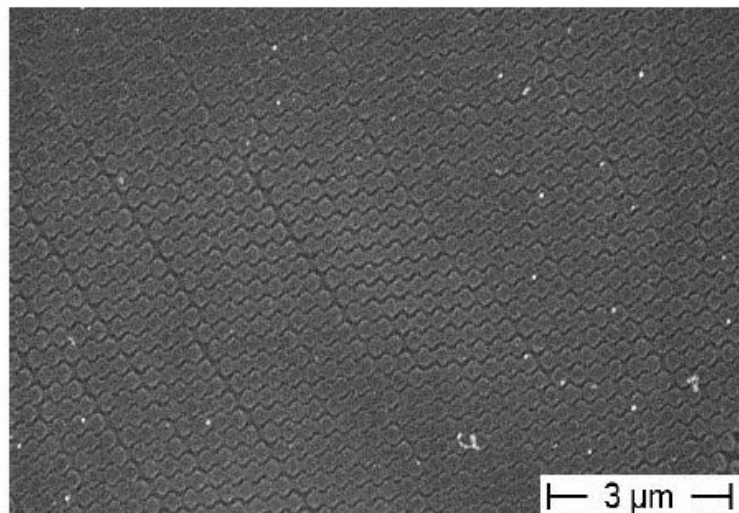


Fig. 1. SEM image of the generated nanochannels.

Brief Biography of the Speaker: PD Dr. Frank Hubenthal studied initially engineering and afterwards physics at the university of Kassel in Germany. He did his diploma work under supervision of Prof. Dr. G. Kraft, in the biophysics group at the center for heavy ion research in Darmstadt, Germany.

After receiving the diploma in 1997, he switched the topic and investigated anisotropic thin magnetic films under the supervision of Prof. Dr. K. Roll. In 2001 he received his PhD from the university of Kassel.

After a short stay in an engineering group, Frank Hubenthal gets in 2001 a position as a junior scientific researcher in the group of Prof. Dr. F. Trager, again at the university of Kassel, Germany. He investigated, among others, the ultrafast electron dynamics of noble metal nanoparticles and received in this field his habilitation in 2007. Also in 2007 he was elected as a Privatdozent (private lecturer/assistant professor) at the university of Kassel.

In the last years Frank Hubenthal extended his research and investigated possible applications of tailored noble metal nanoparticles as biochemical detection systems. This includes the detection of molecules by surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) and the detection of molecule binding using the metal nanoparticles as surface plasmon resonance sensors. In addition, he investigated the effect of heavy ion bombardment induced strand breaks of DNA, by extended scanning probe microscopy (SPM) measurements. The obtained results are a first step, to explain the high efficiency of heavy ion bombardment in cancer therapy.

In recent years, Frank Hubenthal has been published a variety of papers in quiet different fields, such as ultrafast electron dynamics of noble metal nanoparticles, tailoring and mass production of noble metal nanoparticles, stresses in thin films, SERS, and ion induced damages of DNA. Furthermore, he is the author of a book chapter with the title: Noble Metal Nanoparticles: Synthesis and Optical Properties. (to appear in: Comprehensive Nanoscience and Technology, Elsevier), and co-organizer of the workshop: "Photophysics of Nanoscale Systems", held during the international conference: "Fundamentals of Laser Assisted Micro- & Nanotechnologies, FLAMN 10", 05. – 08.06.2010 in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Plenary Lecture 6

Solid-core and Hollow Nanostructures: Synthesis, Physicochemical Characterizations and Biological Applications



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Abstract: In the past decade, the synthesis of nanostructures of various geometries, chemical and physical behaviour has been intensively developed not only for its fundamental scientific interest but also for many technological, biosensing and medical applications, such as contrast increase of MRI, in bioaffinity assays, and targeted drug delivery. These structures have also unusual optical, electrical and catalytic properties, which allow for their potential and exciting applications in the above areas. In this respect we will focus on two types of representatives of such structures, namely: the magnetic ferrite nanoparticles and hollow polymeric nanocapsules. For the first type of nanostructures, we will discuss on the attachment of monomolecular adlayers to the surface of various types of nanoferrites for the purpose of their stabilisation, changing the hydrophilic/hydrophobic balance or to provide their surface with suitable functional groups ready for further modifications and tailoring, e.g., for targeted drug delivery. Especially, we will discuss the covalent adlayer growth, which can be easily adapted to allow for the formation of hydrophobic and hydrophilic regions stacked at predetermined distance from the magnetic core, providing also the colloidal nanoferrites with functional groups capable of further modifications with, e.g. drug molecules. For the case of the second type of nanostructures, a considerable stress is laid on synthesis and characterization of hollow polymeric structures in which different molecules or particles can be entrapped or encapsulated. We have recently developed several new methods of preparation of polymeric micro- and nanocapsules using gaseous, liquid or solid particles that template growth of 3D structures. The role of the capsule is to provide the proper environment for the molecules and nanoparticles and to protect them from degradation when they travel through the tissues to the targeted site. Moreover, the capsules allow much higher loading densities of the drug molecules when compared to e.g. covalent grafting on nanoparticle surface. Additionally, polymer shells influence the antifouling characteristics of the nanoparticles and also contribute to their effective hydrodynamic size, one of the key factor in avoiding the response by the ReticuloEndothelial System (RES).

Brief Biography of the Speaker: Prof. Pawel Krysinski is a Professor of Chemistry in the Faculty of Chemistry, University of Warsaw, Poland, since 2004. His scientific career is bound with his Alma Mater from 1979, when he received his PhD and later, in 1991 – habilitation. His research interest covers the area of charge transfer, energy transduction and molecular electronics in molecular film assemblies, including cell membranes, self-assembled monolayers on a conducting support, hybrid alkanethiol/phospholipid bilayers, bilayer lipid membranes (BLMs) and phospholipid bilayers tethered to a conducting support. Later on he became involved in synthesis and surface functionalisation of magnetic nanoparticles and hollow polymeric nanostructures. The goal is to design, characterize and demonstrate specialized interfacial structures where a number of biomolecules (e.g., transmembrane proteins) can be incorporated or attached to, while retaining their biological activity. Such interfacial structures can be tailored to serve both as matrices for the immobilization of biomolecules and as stable and electronically conducting molecular junctions contacting these biomolecules with conducting supports. He has published more than 50 high-impact journal papers, reviews and monographs. He has served as coordinator in national and international research grants and received several honors and awards for scientific achievements.

Authors Index

Agamalov, O.	368	Eilers, K.	424	Kikuchi, H.	246
Akin, M.	123	Ellman, R.	61, 99, 102	Kim, W.	355
Alasem, R.	180	Frigura-Iliasa, F. M.	397, 401	Knauer, A.	237
Alnajjar, F.	407	Funfak, A.	237	Kobayashi, T.	170
Andea, P.	397	Gaikwad, M. S.	37	Kohler, J. M.	237, 361
Angelescu, N.	296	Gavan, J.	318	Koliskina, V.	85
Ardeleanu, M.	117	Gethin, D. T.	138	Kolomaznik, K.	27
Arunrungrusmi, S.	277	Gheorghe, I.	271	Kountchev, R.	132, 391
Bacinschi, Z.	327	Giurgiu, M.	323	Kountcheva, R.	132, 391
Badea, R.	336	Golea, A.	336	Lande, P. U.	154
Bakmaz, B.	259	Gonzales, R.	143	Lee, C.	206
Bakmaz, M.	259	Gonzalez-Hernandez, J.	127	Lee, J.	206
Bank, Mic.	314, 318	Gorley, V.	127	Lee, K.	206
Bank, Mir.	318	Green, K. E.	231	Lee, S.	206
Barbadekar, A. B.	148	Groppen, V. O.	95	Levin, B.	314
Barbu, C.	302	Gross, G. A.	237	Li, S.	237
Battaglia, A. F. A.	48, 333	Guliyev, A. S.	386	Libnik, R.	186
Battaglia, J. M. M.	48	Gunther, P. M.	237, 361	Lie, S.-L.	252
Benamrouche, N.	289	Gyongyosi, L.	283	Lin, C.-C.	252
Benche, G.	397	Haddad, S.	289	Majlis, B. Y.	160
Bernal, J.	54	Hagiu, C.	336	Mamar, S. A.	289
Bica, I.	42	Halas, M.	344	Manganelli, J.	231
Bojkovic, Z.	259	Haridim, M.	314, 318	Mansour, M.	180
Brooks, J. O.	231	Hill, B.	318	Markina, T.	214
Burke, M. J.	89	Hirakawa, A. R.	48	Martucci Jr., M.	48, 333
Cao, J.	237	Horley, P.	127	Mastorakis, N.	37, 377
Chai, H. Y.	192	Hsu, C.-H.	252	Matusu, R.	210
Chan, W.-S.	252	Hubenthal, F.	308	Merino, J.	231
Chang, C.-W.	252	Hulea, M.	265	Metaxas, A. C.	31
Chang, Y.-H.	252	Hussain, S.	192	Mezine, S.	289
Chavan, M. N.	37	Iantovics, B.	391	Michua, A.	214, 418
Chavan, M. S.	37	Ibarra-Manzano, O.	67, 79	Mitrea, D.	336
Chelaru, A.	302	Iliescu, M.	227	Mitrea, P.	336
Chelaru, T.-V.	302	Imre, S.	283	Monje, J. C.	143
Cheng, Y.-C.	252	Ion, R. M.	296	Morales-Mendoza, L.	79
Choi, H.	206	Ittu, C.	327	Moraescu, R.	308
Ciobanu, L.	336	Jadhav, S. D.	148	Mulec, G.	401
Cmejla, R.	165	Janacova, D.	27	Mungkung, N.	277
Comanescu, B.	227	Juan, C. Y.	430	Muralidha, P.	113
Dee, C. F.	160	Juanico, A.	54	Murthy, N. S.	113
Denoun, H.	289	Kabir, A.	323	Ndajah, P.	246
Devi, R. V.	113	Kandus, G.	186	Necsoiu, T.	227
Dolezel, P.	27	Kapicak, L.	344, 350	Nevlud, P.	350
Dolinay, J.	23	Karam Jr., D.	333	Niola, V.	175
Dostalek, P.	23	Karam, J.	198	Oppus, C.	143

Otsu, N.	170	Saadawi, T.	407	Torchynska, T.	127
Papadakis, A. P.	31	Salleh, M. M.	160	Torres, M.	220
Park, J.	206	Schlette, C.	424	Trabelsi, Y.	314
Pascale, L.	117	Schluse, M.	424	Trager, F.	308
Patic, P. C.	117	Schneider, S.	237	Ungureanu, D. N.	271, 296, 327
Patil, S. P.	148	Seicean, A.	336	Vasek, V.	23, 27
Patriciu, V.-V.	42	Seo, G.	206	Vasiu, R.	401
Patron, N.	143	Serengil, S. I.	123	Vatau, D.	401
Pintea, J.	271	Shinde, G. N.	154	Vieira, V.	127
Poinescu, A.	327	Shmaliy, Y. S.	67, 73, 79	Vintila, C.-E.	42
Quaremba, G.	175	Shorten, G. P.	89	Volodko, I.	85
Rao, C. B. R.	113	Smolentzov, L.	231	Vorobiev, Y.	127
Reda, A.	180	Socaciu, M.	336	Voznak, M.	344, 350
Retirado, M. G.	143	Solomonesc, F.	397	Walker, I. D.	231
Reyes, R.	143	Spindler, K.	435	Watanabe, K.	170
Rezac, F.	344	Stoian, E. V.	271, 296, 327	Wee, L. K.	192
Ribeiro, P.	127	Svarny, J.	108	Yahya, M. M.	160
Rizescu, C. Z.	271, 296, 327	Svigelj, A.	186	Yanik, P. M.	231
Rossmann, J.	424	Swee, T. T.	192	Yoshikawa, F.	170
Rostelato, M. E. C. M.	333	Talbar, S. N.	154	Yuji, T.	277
Rozhon, J.	350	Tapuchi, S.	314, 318	Yusof, M. S.	138
Rusz, J.	165	Teodorescu, H.-N.	265	Zdralek, J.	350
Ruzicka, E.	165	Tiong, T. Y.	160	Zemliak, A.	214, 220, 418
Ruzickova, H.	165	Todorov, V.	132	Zhuang, X. D.	377