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	Paper Title: Nanotechnology Processes Option in Chemical Engineering **Absract:** Nanotechnology has developed by leaps and bounds due to potential high impacts of its application in the world today. Nanotechnology has many potential benefits including energy savings, alternative energy supplies, efficient use of raw materials, environmental protection, agriculture applications and medical breakthroughs. All of these applications are related to engineering. Thus, it is important that nanotechnology be taught during undergraduate for engineering students to prepare then in career related to nanotechnology. In this paper, a comparative study of the nanotechnology course contents from several universities in the world is made. Courses on nanotechnology in undergraduate level for engineering are typically taught either as a common course or junior/senior level elective course. The common course of nanotechnology in engineering requires the entire engineering student to take this course for the understanding of the fundamental and introduction to nanotechnology, where the pre-requisite courses are pre-university Physics, Chemistry or Biology. For the 3rd/4th year level elective courses, students typically choose the elective course of nanotechnology with the requirement of some pre-requisite subjects. Comparison between Malaysian universities and other universities in USA, UK, Singapore and Australia shows that engineering curriculum within Malaysian universities are lagging behind in terms of offering nanotechnology exposure through courses at the undergraduate Level. **Keywords:** Nanotechnology; Chemical; Engineering; curriculum; undergraduate						
2	Seyyedeh Elaheh Mousavi	Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	1-Seyyedeh Elaheh Mousavi 2-Reza Hashemi Bakhsh 3-Amirhossein Abdolghafari 4-Seyed Mahdi Rezayat	1-Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran 2-Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology Faculty of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University (IAUPS), Tehran, Iran 3-Department of Pharmacology,School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran 4-Department of Pharmacology,School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	Seyyedeh Elaheh Mousavi	Assistant Professor	Attending ,Attending (poster)
	Paper Title: The protective effects of nanocurcumin on cardiotoxicity caused by aluminium phosphide poisoning in rat **Absract:** Aim: Aluminum phosphide (AlP) is a widely used fumigant and rodenticide. While AlP ingestion leads to high mortality,its exact mechanism of action is unclear. There are abundant evidences suggesting cardioprotective effects of curcumin and nanocurcumin. In this study,we aimed to examine the potential of nanocurcumin in the protection of a rat model of AlP induced cardiotoxicity. methods: In order to induce AlP intoxication animals were intoxicated with AlP (12 mg/kg; LD50) by gavage. In treatment groups,curcumin (50 mg/kg) and nanocurcumin (10,20 and 50 mg/kg) was administered intra-peritoneally 30 min after AlP administration. 24 h after AlP intoxication,rats were deceased and the hearts were dissected out for evaluation of oxidative stress. Results: the results of biochemical studies,it was shown that nanocurcumin administered at doses of 50 mg /kg could increase the activity of antioxidant enzymes activities increased survival of heart cells in animals to be poisoned. Conclusion: Overall,the present data demonstrate the beneficial effects of curcumin and nanocurcumin in cardiotoxicity of AlP. **Keywords:** Aluminum phosphide,nanocurcumin,cardiotoxicity,rat						
3	Ali Naderi	Kermanshah University of Technology	1-Ali Naderi	1-Kermanshah University of Technology			
	Paper Title: Lower leakage current and higher current ratio for carbon nanotube field effect transistors by symmetric downward doping at drain and source regions **Absract:** This paper presents an efficient structure for carbon nanotube field-effect transistors (CNTFETs) with symmetric downward doping at drain and source regions. Simulation results show that by applying this type of doping,leakage current is improved and the device gets higher current ratios in comparison with conventional structure. This structure modifies the energy and potential profiles at drain/source to channel contact such that the carriers are more controllable to pass from source to drain region. Simulations have been done by the self-consistent solution of 2-D Poisson–Schrodinger equations,within the nonequilibrium Green's function (NEGF) formalism. The proposed structure is a more efficient than conventional structure for digital applications. **Keywords:** CNTFET; downward doping; leakage current; current ratio,NEGF.						