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TECHNICAL NOTE

WWW-Based Teleconference System for the Study of Joining Science[†]

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KEY WORDS : (Teleconference System) (Internet) (Joining Science)

1. Introduction

Many researchers and engineers concerned with joining science have been spending much time participating in academic conferences, reading papers at these conferences, and debating result for many years. In order to obtain the best benefit from the discussions in these conferences, we think that active discussion by many participants is necessary and that, more people participate in these conferences. However, it may be difficult to hold meetings with many participants because of limitations of space, and it is difficult for many to take part in such meetings, especially the international ones, because of limitations of time.

In recent years, tens of thousands of researchers and engineers have been using the Internet to collect, send, and exchange information related to joining science. Nowadays, we search for papers and data by using World Wide Web (WWW) Browsers, and we show results of our research by web pages on WWW Servers. Moreover, we exchange opinions and we discuss issues by using Usenet, electronic mail (EMail), and WWW-based communications such as electronic bulletin board systems.

We have thought that if a "Virtual International Symposium" could be held on the Internet by using of these modern communicating tools, many more researchers will have a good opportunity to join the discussion and gain benefits. So we have investigated the requirement of a teleconference system that allows many researchers to participate without restriction of time and distance, and we have developed a teleconference system on the Internet. Furthermore, we have examined the form of an international symposium using this system.

2. Considering the Requirements of World Wide Teleconference Systems

We will begin by considering what an ideal conference is from the point of view of a participant. Firstly, many people can participate in this conference whenever they wish to. Secondly, they can keep up with a topic for discussion even if they leave the discussion. Thirdly, they can put unlimited numbers of questions or comments to each other.

As one means of actualizing such an ideal conference, we have considered the teleconference system using communicating tools on the Internet. This system allows many people to participate easily, users are not constrained by realtime connections, contents of the discussion are recorded, and anyone who connects with the system is able to read the record of discussions.

Table 1 shows typical communicating tools used widely on the Internet with their characteristics. In the needs mentioned above, first one indicates that this teleconference system requires nonexclusive software and widely used software, and many connections. The second indicates that the system does not require the realtime connection. In the four types of communicating tool in Table 1, "mailing lists" is only suitable for all the requirements mentioned above. However, it is not easy to keep up with one specific subject because many subjects are sent every moment to the mailing lists. On the other hand, it is easy to keep up with a specific subject in the electronic bulletin board because subjects are classified by topic in the bulletin board, but it must be examined regularly. From the above, we might conclude that a communicating tool combining the mailing list and the electronic bulletin board will be the most suitable for the teleconference system.

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Table 1 Communicating tools of teleconference on the Internet

Communicating tools		Software needs	Maximum connection	Realtime connection	Recording
EMail-based	Mailing lists	Mailer	Many	No need	Users & Server
WWW-based	Electronic bulletin board	WWW Browser	Many	As the case	Server
	Chat	WWW Browser	Many	As the case	Server
Voice-based	Voice-conferencing	Exclusive software	Few	Need	None
Video-based	Video-conferencing	Exclusive software	Few	Need	None

3. Structure and Characteristics of WWW-based Teleconference System

Figure 1 shows the outline of a developed teleconference system. As mentioned in the previous section, this system is based on the Mailing lists and the WWW-based communicating tools. Therefore, this system requires that the client's computer has a WWW browser with a plug-in facility for reading papers as well as a mailer (EMail software). The Internet connects a client's computers and a Server, and data about requests and results, which are HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), PDF (Portable Document Format), or text, are transmitted through this connection. A discussion system that consists of papers database and council room runs the Server.

The detailed structure of the teleconference system is shown in Fig. 2. The whole of the discussion system is written in Perl 5 scripts because of the portability of this system. The "papers database" has information on papers,

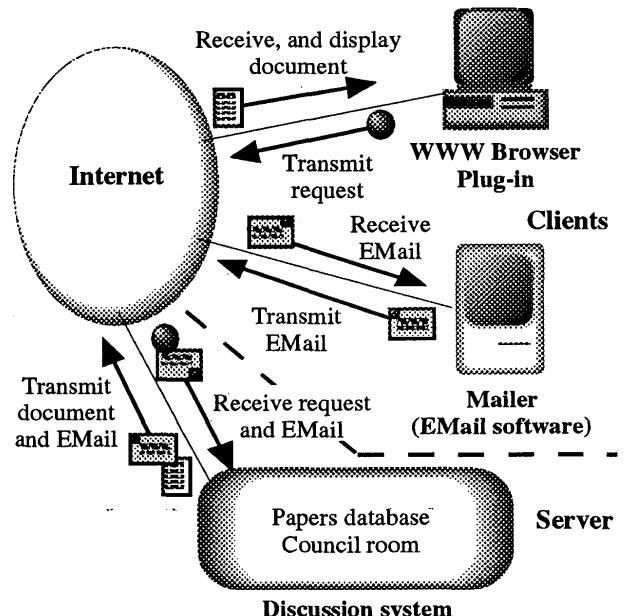


Fig.1 Outline of teleconference system

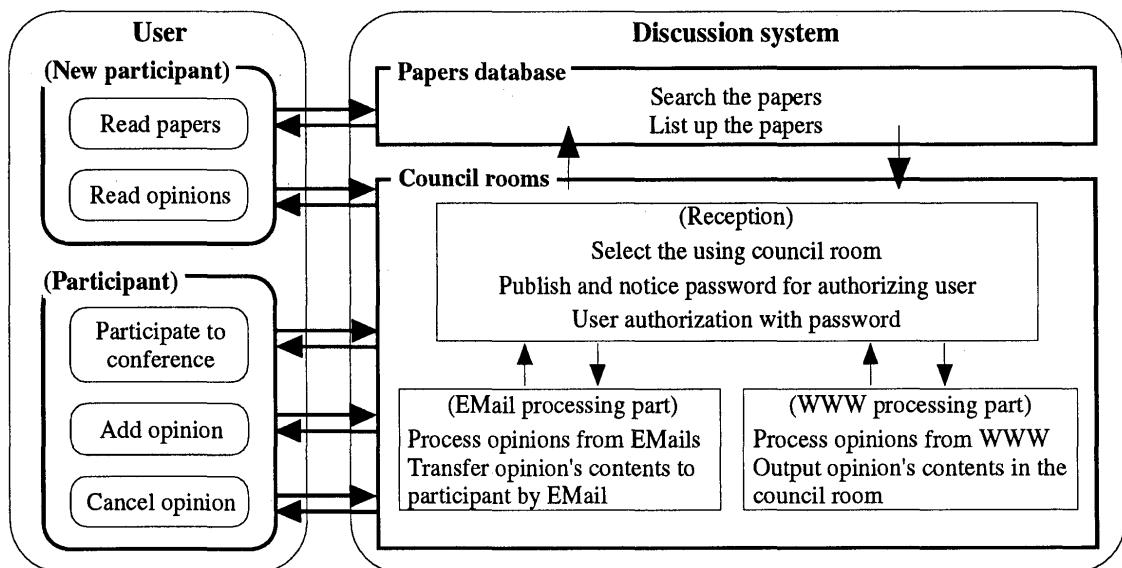


Fig.2 Structure of teleconference system

title and author's name, and stores whole texts of papers as PDF files. "Council rooms", which consist of "reception", "EMail processing" part, and "WWW processing" part, process the request from the WWW browser and the opinions from a mailer. Moreover, it sends result and EMail to the client. These are different from ordinary mailing lists and electronic bulletin boards. With such a structure, the system has advantages over ordinary communicating tools in the followings ways: new participants are able to ascertain the content of discussion easily; participants are able to read the contents by WWW browser in realtime, or by EMail when they feel like it.

4. Application of the Teleconference System

As an application of the proposed teleconference system, we have opened an international symposium named 'JWRI Online Symposium'. Clients' and servers' environments are shown in Fig. 3, and the developing environment is shown in the same figure. Figure 4 shows the top page of 'JWRI Online Symposium'.

Figure 5 shows the structure of the 'JWRI Online Symposium' with a stream of adding opinions by new participant. A paper that we would like to read will be located by its title and author's name as shown in Fig. 6. The result is shown in a paper's list. It has links to articles of each paper and council room for each paper as in Fig. 7. We will watch

Clients' environment

WWW browser	HTML 3.0 or later compatible e.g. Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer
PDF document viewer	Adobe Acrobat plug-in or Acrobat reader
EMail client software	Supports SMTP,POP3 e.g. Eudora, Claris E-Mailer

Servers' environment

Web server	Power Macintosh 8500/120 2.0GB HDD/48MB RAM KanjiTalk 7.5.2 Open Transport 1.1.2, WebSTAR 1.3.2
Mail server	SunOS Release 4.1.3- JLE1.1.3(UNIX) SMTP daemon,POP3 daemon

Developing environment

MacPerl version 5.1.3r2 (Perl 5 compatible)

Fig.3 Environments of JWRI online symposium

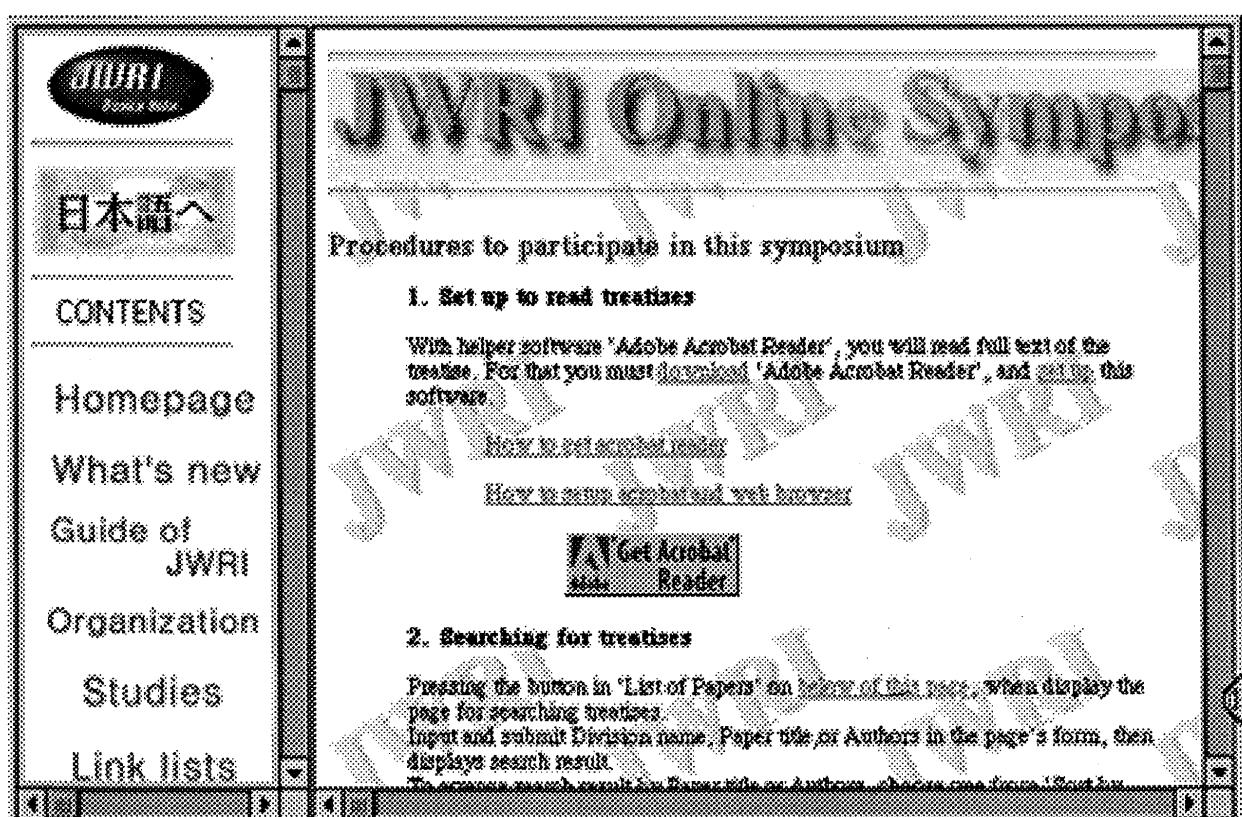


Fig.4 Top page of JWRI online symposium

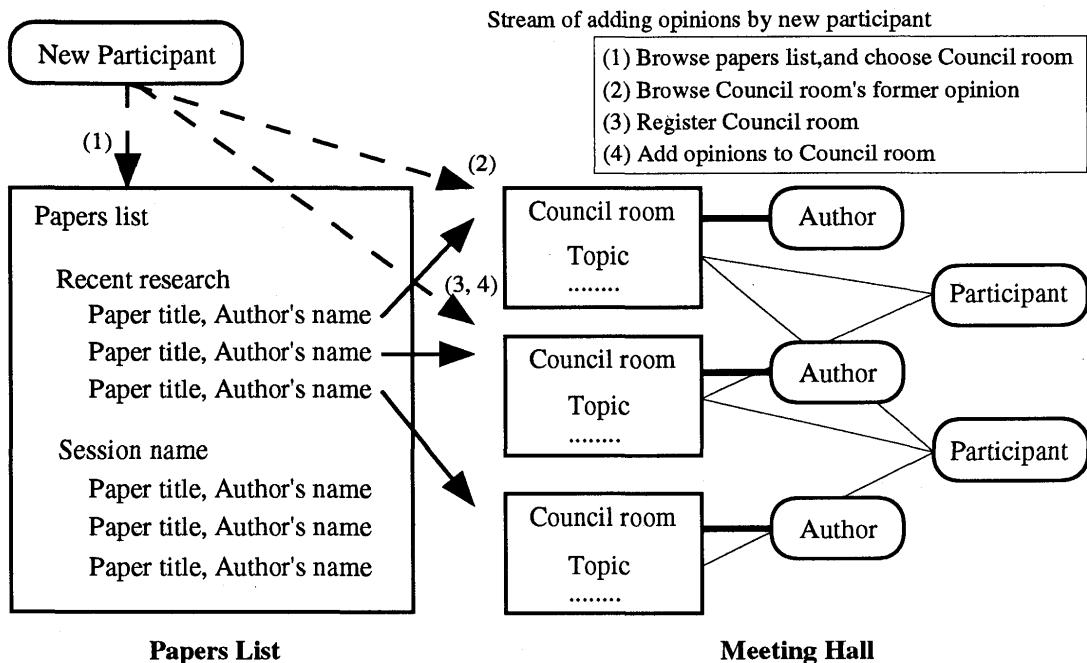


Fig.5 Structure of JWRI online symposium

the article by using a PDF viewer with this link. Figure 8 shows a sample of the article. We will also watch the topic of council room by these links as in Fig. 9. If we would like to add opinion, we should register name and EMail address

with this system, and then add opinions on the page like as Fig. 10 or add opinion by EMail. Added opinion is shown in this page and sent to other participants that have already registered with this system.

Fig.6 Search page of papers database

JWRI : Introduction of our recent research

Search results

Your search turned up 10 hits

1. Advanced sintering of ceramics using millimeter-wave radiation
by S.Miyake, S.Kinoshita, M.Kamei, Y.Setsuhara, N.Abe and Y.Makino

2. Cleaning Action and Cathode Spot Movement in AC-TIG Welding of Al Alloy
by H.Ushio, K.Nakata, H.Tanaka and H.Tatedori

3. Depth-profile control of c-BN films for effective relaxation of internal stress using ion-beam assisted deposition
by Y.Setsuhara, T.Suzuki, Y.Tanaka, S.Miyake, N.Suzuki and M.Kumagai

4. High-Speed Brush Transformer using EPFA

Fig.7 Sample of searched results is shown in a papers list

JWRI

JWRI, Osaka University

Advanced sintering of ceramics using millimeter-wave radiation

S. Miyake^a, S. Kinoshita^a, M. Kamei^a, Y. Setsuhara^a, N. Abe^a and Y. Makino^a
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Sintering of silicon nitride was performed in a multi-mode applicator using a 10-kW 28-GHz generator in CW operation. Accelerated densification was demonstrated at ~100 K lower sintering temperature with 28 GHz, being three times that performed with the conventional method. Bending strength of the 28 GHz sintered samples exceeded 7 GPa.

1. Introduction

Remarkable progress has been made in the microwave sintering of ceramics since 1980s, following the pioneering work by W.H. Sorenson⁽¹⁾, T.Y. Moek et al.⁽²⁾ and M.A. Jones and H.

Fig.8 Sample of an article of PDF format

JWRI:Discussion system

Discussion room:Advanced sintering of ceramics using millimeter-wave radiation

Keyword:

(no topics)

If you are already joined, fill the form under.

Name: Password:

If you want to join this system, register here

Studies

Fig.9 Sample of a council room for new participant

JWRI:Discussion system

Discussion room:Advanced sintering of ceramics using millimeter-wave radiation

Keyword:

(no topics)

Send me mail if a new topic posted.

Refresh current listing (will poll every 10 seconds)

Topic:
(Contents here)

Fig.10 Sample of a council room for registered participant

5. Conclusions

We have investigated the requirements of a teleconference system, and developed a teleconference system using the Internet. Moreover, we have opened the 'JWRI Online Symposium' by using this system. It will be identified by

the following URL: '<http://www.jwri.osaka-u.ac.jp/Study/index-e.html>'. We hope that many people will participate in this symposium and take the opportunity to discuss and exchange opinions and data. We also hope that this system will contribute something to the growth of joining science.