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Authors: R. Stepanek     M. Loffredo

FastMail                IIT-CNR

**JSContact: A JSON representation of contact data**

**Abstract**

This specification defines a data model and JSON representation of contact card information that can be used for data storage and exchange in address book or directory applications. It aims to be an alternative to the vCard data format and to be unambiguous, extendable and simple to process. In contrast to the JSON-based jCard format, it is not a direct mapping from the vCard data model and expands semantics where appropriate.

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## 1. Introduction

This document defines a data model for contact card data normally used in address book or directory applications and services. It aims to be an alternative to the vCard data format [[RFC6350](#)] and to provide a JSON-based standard representation of contact card data.

The key design considerations for this data model are as follows:

- \*Most of the initial set of attributes should be taken from the vCard data format [[RFC6350](#)] and extensions ([[RFC6473](#)], [[RFC6474](#)], [[RFC6715](#)], [[RFC6869](#)], [[RFC8605](#)]). The specification should add new attributes or value types, or not support existing ones, where appropriate. Conversion between the data formats need not fully preserve semantic meaning.
- \*The attributes of the cards data represented must be described as a simple key-value pair, reducing complexity of its representation.
- \*The data model should avoid all ambiguities and make it difficult to make mistakes during implementation.
- \*Extensions, such as new properties and components, **MUST NOT** lead to requiring an update to this document.

The representation of this data model is defined in the I-JSON format [[RFC7493](#)], which is a strict subset of the JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Data Interchange Format [[RFC8259](#)]. Using JSON is mostly a pragmatic choice: its widespread use makes Card easier to adopt, and the availability of production-ready JSON implementations eliminates a whole category of parser-related interoperability issues.

### 1.1. Relation to the xCard and jCard formats

The xCard [[RFC6351](#)] and jCard [[RFC7095](#)] specifications define alternative representations for vCard data, in XML and JSON format respectively. Both explicitly aim to not change the underlying data model. Accordingly, they are regarded as equal to vCard in the context of this document.

### 1.2. Terminology

The key words **MUST**, **MUST NOT**, **REQUIRED**, **SHALL**, **SHALL NOT**, **SHOULD**, **SHOULD NOT**, **RECOMMENDED**, **NOT RECOMMENDED**, **MAY**, and **OPTIONAL** in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

### 1.3. Vendor-specific Property Extensions and Values

Vendors MAY add additional properties to the contact object to support their custom features. To avoid conflict, the names of these properties MUST be prefixed by a domain name controlled by the vendor followed by a colon, e.g., "example.com:customprop". If the value is a new JSContact object, it either MUST include an "@type" property, or it MUST explicitly be specified to not require a type designator. The type name MUST be prefixed with a domain name controlled by the vendor.

Some JSContact properties allow vendor-specific value extensions. Such vendor-specific values MUST be prefixed by a domain name controlled by the vendor followed by a colon, e.g., "example.com:customrel".

Vendors are strongly encouraged to register any new property values or extensions that are useful to other systems as well, rather than use a vendor-specific prefix.

### 1.4. Type Signatures

Type signatures are given for all JSON values in this document. The following conventions are used:

- \*\* - The type is undefined (the value could be any type, although permitted values may be constrained by the context of this value).
- \*String - The JSON string type.
- \*Number - The JSON number type.
- \*Boolean - The JSON boolean type.

\*A[B] - A JSON object where the keys are all of type A, and the values are all of type B.

\*A[] - An array of values of type A.

\*A|B - The value is either of type A or of type B.

## 1.5. Data types

In addition to the standard JSON data types, a couple of additional data types are common to the definitions of JSContact objects and properties.

### 1.5.1. Context

Contact information typically is associated with a context in which it should be used. For example, someone might have distinct phone numbers for work and private contexts. The Context data type enumerates common contexts.

Common context values are:

\*private: The contact information may be used to contact the card holder in a private context.

\*work: The contact information may be used to contact the card holder in a professional context.

\*other: The contact information may be used to contact the card holder in some other context. A label property MAY be defined to identify its purpose.

Additional allowed values may be defined in the properties or data types that make use of the Context data type, registered in a future RFC, or a vendor-specific value.

### 1.5.2. Id

Where Id is given as a data type, it means a String of at least 1 and a maximum of 255 octets in size, and it **MUST** only contain characters from the URL and Filename Safe base64url alphabet, as defined in Section 5 of [\[RFC4648\]](#), excluding the pad character (=). This means the allowed characters are the ASCII alphanumeric characters (A-Za-z0-9), hyphen (-), and underscore (\_).

In many places in JSContact a JSON map is used where the map keys are of type Id and the map values are all the same type of object. This construction represents an unordered set of objects, with the added advantage that each entry has a name (the corresponding map key). This allows for more concise patching of objects, and, when

applicable, for the objects in question to be referenced from other objects within the JSContact object.

Unless otherwise specified for a particular property, there are no uniqueness constraints on an Id value (other than, of course, the requirement that you cannot have two values with the same key within a single JSON map). For example, two Card objects might use the same Ids in their respective photos properties. Or within the same Card object the same Id could appear in the emails and phones properties. These situations do not imply any semantic connections among the objects.

### 1.5.3. PatchObject

A PatchObject is of type String[\*], and represents an unordered set of patches on a JSON object. Each key is a path represented in a subset of JSON pointer format [[RFC6901](#)]. The paths have an implicit leading /, so each key is prefixed with / before applying the JSON pointer evaluation algorithm.

A patch within a PatchObject is only valid if all of the following conditions apply:

1. The pointer MUST NOT reference inside an array (i.e., you MUST NOT insert/delete from an array; the array MUST be replaced in its entirety instead).
2. All parts prior to the last (i.e., the value after the final slash) MUST already exist on the object being patched.
3. There MUST NOT be two patches in the PatchObject where the pointer of one is the prefix of the pointer of the other, e.g., addresses/1/city and addresses.
4. The value for the patch MUST be valid for the property being set (of the correct type and obeying any other applicable restrictions), or if null the property MUST be optional.

The value associated with each pointer determines how to apply that patch:

\*If null, remove the property from the patched object. If the key is not present in the parent, this a no-op.

\*If non-null, set the value given as the value for this property (this may be a replacement or addition to the object being patched).

A PatchObject does not define its own @type property. Instead, a @type property in a patch MUST be handled as any other patched property value.

Implementations MUST reject in its entirety a PatchObject if any of its patches is invalid. Implementations MUST NOT apply partial patches.

#### 1.5.4. Preference

This data type allows to define a preference order on same-typed contact information. For example, a card holder may have two email addresses and prefer to be contacted with one of them.

A preference value **MUST** be an integer number in the range 1 and 100. Lower values correspond to a higher level of preference, with 1 being most preferred. If no preference is set, then the contact information **MUST** be interpreted as being least preferred.

Note that the preference only is defined in relation to contact information of the same type. For example, the preference orders within emails and phone numbers are independent of each other. Also note that the *preferredContactMethod* property allows to define a preferred contact method across method types.

#### 1.5.5. UTCDateTime

This is a string in [\[RFC3339\]](#) date-time format, with the further restrictions that any letters **MUST** be in uppercase, and the time offset **MUST** be the character Z. Fractional second values **MUST NOT** be included unless non-zero and **MUST NOT** have trailing zeros, to ensure there is only a single representation for each date-time.

For example, 2010-10-10T10:10:10.003Z is conformant, but 2010-10-10T10:10:10.000Z is invalid and is correctly encoded as 2010-10-10T10:10:10Z.

## 2. Card

MIME type: application/jscontact+json;type=card

A Card object stores information about a person, organization or company.

### 2.1. Metadata properties

#### 2.1.1. @type

Type: String (mandatory).

Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Card.

#### **2.1.2. uid**

Type: String (mandatory).

An identifier, used to associate the object as the same across different systems, addressbooks and views. [[RFC4122](#)] describes a range of established algorithms to generate universally unique identifiers (UUID), and the random or pseudo-random version is recommended. For compatibility with [[RFC6350](#)] UUIDs, implementations **MUST** accept both URI and free-form text.

#### **2.1.3. prodId**

Type: String (optional).

The identifier for the product that created the Card object.

#### **2.1.4. created**

Type: UTCDateTime (optional).

The date and time when this Card object was created.

#### **2.1.5. updated**

Type: UTCDateTime (optional).

The date and time when the data in this Card object was last modified.

#### **2.1.6. kind**

Type: String (optional). The kind of the entity the Card represents.

The value **MUST** be either one of the following values, registered in a future RFC, or a vendor-specific value:

\*individual: a single person

\*org: an organization

\*location: a named location

\*device: a device, such as appliances, computers, or network elements

\*application: a software application

### 2.1.7. relatedTo

Type: String[Relation] (optional).

Relates the object to other Card and CardGroup objects. This is represented as a map, where each key is the uid of the related Card or CardGroup and the value defines the relation. The Relation object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object.  
This **MUST** be Relation.

\*relation: String[Boolean] (optional, default: empty Object)  
Describes how the linked object is related to the linking object. The relation is defined as a set of relation types. If empty, the relationship between the two objects is unspecified. Keys in the set **MUST** be one of the RELATED property [[RFC6350](#)] type parameter values, or an IANA-registered value, or a vendor-specific value. The value for each key in the set **MUST** be true.

### 2.1.8. language

Type: String (optional).

This defines the locale in which free-text property values can be assumed to be written in. The value **MUST** be a language tag as defined in [[RFC5646](#)]. Note that such values **MAY** be localized in the localizations [Section 2.5.1](#) property.

## 2.2. Name and Organization properties

### 2.2.1. name

Type: NameComponent[] (optional).

The name components of the name of the entity represented by this Card. Name components **SHOULD** be ordered such that their values joined by whitespace produce a valid full name of this entity. Doing so, implementations **MAY** ignore any separator components.

A NameComponent has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object.  
This **MUST** be NameComponent.

\*value: String (mandatory). The value of this name component.

\*type: String (mandatory). The type of this name component. The value **MUST** be either one of the following values, registered in a future RFC, or a vendor-specific value:

- prefix. The value is a honorific title(s), e.g. "Mr", "Ms", "Dr".
- personal. The value is a personal name(s), also known as "first name", "given name".
- surname. The value is a surname, also known as "last name", "family name".
- additional. The value is an additional name, also known as "middle name".
- suffix. The value is a honorific suffix, e.g. "B.A.", "Esq.".
- separator. A separator for two name components. The value property of the component includes the verbatim separator, for example a newline character.

#### 2.2.2. **fullName**

Type: String (optional).

The full name (e.g. the personal name and surname of an individual, the name of an organization) of the entity represented by this card. The purpose of this property is to define a name, even if the individual name components are not known. In addition, it is meant to provide alternative versions of the name for internationalisation. Implementations **SHOULD** prefer using the *name* property over this one and **SHOULD NOT** store the concatenated name component values in this property.

#### 2.2.3. **nickNames**

Type: String[] (optional).

The nick names of the entity represented by this card.

#### 2.2.4. **organizations**

Type: Id[Organization] (optional).

The companies or organization names and units associated with this card. An Organization object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Organization.

\*name: String (mandatory). The name of this organization.

\*units: String[] (optional). Additional levels of organizational unit names.

#### 2.2.5. titles

Type : Id[Title] (optional).

The job titles or functional positions of the entity represented by this card. A Title has object the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object.  
This **MUST** be Title.

\*title: String (mandatory). The title of the entity represented by this card.

\*organization: Id (optional). The id of the organization in which this title is held.

### 2.3. Contact and Resource properties

#### 2.3.1. emails

Type: Id[EmailAddress] (optional).

The email addresses to contact the entity represented by this card. An EmailAddress object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object.  
This **MUST** be EmailAddress.

\*email: String (mandatory). The email address. This **MUST** be an *addr-spec* value as defined in Section 3.4.1 of [[RFC5322](#)].

\*contexts: Context[Boolean] (optional) The contexts in which to use this email address. The value for each key in the object **MUST** be true.

\*pref: Preference (optional) The preference of this email address in relation to other email addresses.

#### 2.3.2. phones

Type: Id[Phone] (optional).

The phone numbers to contact the entity represented by this card. A Phone object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object.  
This **MUST** be Phone.

\*phone: String (mandatory). The phone value, as either a URI or a free-text phone number. Typical URI schemes are the [\[RFC3966\]](#) tel or [\[RFC3261\]](#) sip schemes, but any URI scheme is allowed.

\*features: String[Boolean] (optional). The set of contact features that this phone number may be used for. The set is represented as an object, with each key being a method type. The value for each key in the object **MUST** be true. The method type **MUST** be either one of the following values, registered in a future RFC, or a vendor-specific value:

-voice The number is for calling by voice.

-fax The number is for sending faxes.

-pager The number is for a pager or beeper.

-text The number supports text messages (SMS).

-cell The number is for a cell phone.

-textphone The number is for a device for people with hearing or speech difficulties.

-video The number supports video conferencing.

-other The number is for some other purpose. The label property **MAY** be included to display next to the number to help the user identify its purpose.

\*contexts: Context[Boolean] (optional) The contexts in which to use this number. The value for each key in the object **MUST** be true.

\*label: String (optional). A label describing the value in more detail, especially if the type property has value other (but **MAY** be included with any type).

\*pref: Preference (optional) The preference of this number in relation to other numbers.

### 2.3.3. online

Type: Id[Resource] (optional).

The online resources and services that are associated with the entity represented by this card. A Resource object has the following properties:

**\*@type:** String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Resource.

**\*resource:** String (mandatory). The resource value, where the allowed value form is defined by the the *type* property. In any case the value **MUST NOT** be empty.

**\*type:** String (optional, default: other). The type of the resource value. Allowed values are:

- uri The resource value is a URI, e.g. a website link. This **MUST** be a valid *URI* as defined in Section 3 of [[RFC3986](#)] and updates.

- username The resource value is a username associated with the entity represented by this card (e.g. for social media, or an IM client). The *label* property **SHOULD** be included to identify what service this is for. For compatibility between clients, this label **SHOULD** be the canonical service name, including capitalisation. e.g. Twitter, Facebook, Skype, GitHub, XMPP. The resource value may be any non-empty free text.

- other The resource value is something else not covered by the above categories. A label property **MAY** be included to display next to the number to help the user identify its purpose. The resource value may be any non-empty free text.

**\*mediaType:** String (optional). Used for URI resource values. Provides the media type [[RFC2046](#)] of the resource identified by the URI.

**\*contexts:** Context[Boolean] (optional) The contexts in which to use this resource. The value for each key in the object **MUST** be true.

**\*label:** String (optional). A label describing the value in more detail, especially if the type property has value other (but **MAY** be included with any type).

**\*pref:** Preference (optional) The preference of this resource in relation to other resources.

#### 2.3.4. photos

Type: Id[File] (optional).

A map of photo ids to File objects that contain photographs or images associated with this card. A typical use case is to include an avatar for display along the contact name.

A File object has the following properties:

**\*@type:** String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be File.

**\*href:** String (mandatory). A URI where to fetch the data of this file.

**\*mediaType:** String (optional). The content-type of the file, if known.

**\*size:** UnsignedInt (optional). The size, in octets, of the file when fully decoded (i.e., the number of octets in the file the user would download), if known.

**\*pref:** Preference (optional) The preference of this photo in relation to other photos.

#### 2.3.5. preferredContactMethod

Type : String (optional)

Defines the preferred method to contact the holder of this card. The value **MUST** be the property names: emails, phones, online.

#### 2.3.6. preferredContactLanguages

Type : String[ContactLanguage[]] (optional)

Defines the preferred languages for contacting the entity associated with this card. The keys in the object **MUST** be [[RFC5646](#)] language tags. The values are a (possibly empty) list of contact language preferences for this language. A valid ContactLanguage object **MUST** have at least one of its properties set.

A ContactLanguage object has the following properties:

**\*@type:** String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be ContactLanguage.

**\*context:** Context (optional). Defines the context in which to use this language.

**\*pref:** Preference (optional). Defines the preference of this language in relation to other languages of the same context.

Also see the definition of the VCARD LANG property (Section 6.4.4., [[RFC6350](#)]).

## 2.4. Address and Location properties

### 2.4.1. addresses

Type: Id[Address] (optional).

A map of address ids to Address objects, containing physical locations. An Address object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Address.

\*fullAddress: String (optional). The complete address, excluding type and label. This property is mainly useful to represent addresses of which the individual address components are unknown, or to provide localized representations.

\*street: StreetComponent[] (optional). The street address. The concatenation of the component values, separated by whitespace, **SHOULD** result in a valid street address for the address locale. Doing so, implementations **MAY** ignore any separator components. The StreetComponent object type is defined in the paragraph below.

\*locality: String (optional). The city, town, village, post town, or other locality within which the street address may be found.

\*region: String (optional). The province, such as a state, county, or canton within which the locality may be found.

\*country: String (optional). The country name.

\*postcode: String (optional). The postal code, post code, ZIP code or other short code associated with the address by the relevant country's postal system.

\*countryCode: String (optional). The ISO-3166-1 country code.

\*coordinates: String (optional) A [[RFC5870](#)] "geo:" URI for the address.

\*timeZone: String (optional) Identifies the time zone this address is located in. This either **MUST** be a time zone name registered in the [IANA Time Zone Database](#), or it **MUST** be a valid TimeZoneId as defined in [[RFC8984](#)]. For the latter, a corresponding time zone **MUST** be defined in the timeZones property.

\*contexts: Context[Boolean] (optional). The contexts of the address information. In addition to the common contexts, allowed values are:

- billing An address to be used for billing.

- postal An address to be used for delivering physical items. The value for each key in the object **MUST** be true.

\*label: String (optional). A label describing the value in more detail.

\*pref: Preference (optional) The preference of this address in relation to other addresses.

A StreetComponent object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be StreetComponent.

\*type: String (mandatory). The type of this street component. The value **MUST** be either one of the following values, registered in a future RFC, or a vendor-specific value:

- name. The street name.

- number. The street number.

- apartment. The apartment number or identifier.

- room. The room number or identifier.

- extension. The extension designation or box number.

- direction. The cardinal direction, e.g. "North".

- building. The building or building part this address is located in.

- floor. The floor this address is located on.

- postOfficeBox. The post office box number or identifier.

- separator. A separator for two street components. The value property of the component includes the verbatim separator, for example a newline character.

- unknown. A name component value for which no type is known.

\*value: String (mandatory). The value of this street component.

## 2.5. Multilingual properties

### 2.5.1. localizations

Type: String[PatchObject] (optional).

A map of language tags [[RFC5646](#)] to patches, which localize a property value into the locale of the respective language tag. The following example shows an Address object where the value Tokyo is localized for the jp locale

```
"addresses": {
  "addr1": {
    "@type": "Address",
    "locality": "Tokyo",
  }
},
"localizations": {
  "jp": {
    "addresses/addr1/locality": " "
  }
}
```

Figure 1

A patch MUST NOT target the localizations property.

## 2.6. Additional properties

### 2.6.1. anniversaries

Type : Id[Anniversary] (optional).

These are memorable dates and events for the entity represented by this card. An Anniversary object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object.  
This MUST be Anniversary.

\*type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of the anniversary.  
This RFC predefines the following types, but implementations MAY use additional values:

- birth: a birth day anniversary
- death: a death day anniversary
- other: an anniversary not covered by any of the known types.

\*label: String (optional). A label describing the value in more detail, especially if the type property has value other (but MAY be included with any type).

\*date: String (mandatory). The date of this anniversary, in the form "YYYY-MM-DD" (any part may be all 0s for unknown) or a [\[RFC3339\]](#) timestamp.

\*place: Address (optional). An address associated with this anniversary, e.g. the place of birth or death.

#### **2.6.2. personalInfo**

Type: Id[PersonalInformation] (optional).

Defines personal information about the entity represented by this card. A PersonalInformation object has the following properties:

\*@type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type of this object. This MUST be PersonalInformation.

\*type: String (mandatory). Specifies the type for this personal information. Allowed values are:

- expertise: a field of expertise or credential

- hobby: a hobby

- interest: an interest

- other: an information not covered by the above categories

\*value: String (mandatory). The actual information. This generally is free-text, but future specifications MAY restrict allowed values depending on the type of this PersonalInformation.

\*level: String (optional). Indicates the level of expertise, or engagement in hobby or interest. Allowed values are: high, medium and low.

#### **2.6.3. notes**

Type: String (optional).

Arbitrary notes about the entity represented by this card.

#### **2.6.4. categories**

Type: String[Boolean] (optional). The set of free-text or URI categories that relate to the card. The set is represented as an

object, with each key being a category. The value for each key in the object **MUST** be true.

#### **2.6.5. timeZones**

Type: String[TimeZone] (optional). Maps identifiers of custom time zones to their time zone definitions. For a description of this property see the timeZones property definition in [[RFC8984](#)].

### **3. CardGroup**

MIME type: application/jscontact+json;type=cardgroup

A CardGroup object represents a group of cards. Its members may be Cards or CardGroups.

#### **3.1. Group properties**

##### **3.1.1. @type**

Type: String (mandatory).

Specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be CardGroup.

##### **3.1.2. uid**

Type: String (mandatory). The uid of this group. Both CardGroup and Card share the same namespace for the uid property.

##### **3.1.3. members**

Type: String[Boolean] (mandatory). The members of this group.

The set is represented as an object, with each key being the uid of another Card or CardGroup. The value for each key in the object **MUST** be true.

##### **3.1.4. name**

Type: String (optional). The user-visible name for the group, e.g. "Friends". This may be any UTF-8 string of at least 1 character in length and maximum 255 octets in size. The same name may be used by two different groups.

##### **3.1.5. card**

Type: Card (optional). The card that represents this group.

## 4. Implementation Status

NOTE: Please remove this section and the reference to [RFC7942] prior to publication as an RFC. This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist. According to [RFC7942], "this will allow reviewers and working groups to assign due consideration to documents that have the benefit of running code, which may serve as evidence of valuable experimentation and feedback that have made the implemented protocols more mature. It is up to the individual working groups to use this information as they see fit".

### 4.1. IIT-CNR/Registro.it

\*Responsible Organization: Institute of Informatics and Telematics of National Research Council (IIT-CNR)/Registro.it

\*Location: <https://rdap.pubtest.nic.it/>

\*Description: This implementation includes support for RDAP queries using data from the public test environment of .it ccTLD. The RDAP server does not implement any security policy because data returned by this server are only for experimental testing purposes. The RDAP server returns responses including Card in place of jCard when queries contain the parameter jscard=1.

\*Level of Maturity: This is a "proof of concept" research implementation.

\*Coverage: This implementation includes all of the features described in this specification.

\*Contact Information: Mario Loffredo, [mario.loffredo@iit.cnr.it](mailto:mario.loffredo@iit.cnr.it)

## 5. IANA Considerations

TBD

## 6. Security Considerations

TBD

## 7. References

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**Authors' Addresses**

Robert Stepanek  
FastMail  
PO Box 234, Collins St West  
Melbourne VIC 8007  
Australia

Email: [rsto@fastmailteam.com](mailto:rsto@fastmailteam.com)

Mario Loffredo  
IIT-CNR  
Via Moruzzi,1  
56124 Pisa  
Italy

Email: [mario.loffredo@iit.cnr.it](mailto:mario.loffredo@iit.cnr.it)