

# ABSTRACT BOOK



# CUMHURİYET 9. ULUSLARARASI UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



## CUMHURİYET 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES

August 30, 2023 – Afyonkarahisar

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*CUMHURİYET*  
*9TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON APPLIED SCIENCES*  
*AUGUST 30, 2023*  
*AFYONKARAHISAR*

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## *Conference Id*

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AFYONKARAHISAR**

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23. Uluslararası "Gelenekselden Çağdaş Sanat Serüveni" Karma Sergi  
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"Mimesis" Solo Exhibition by (Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İnci Selin Gümüş)  
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Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 1	Prof. Dr. Arzu ÖZYÜREK	1	5. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN GÖRSEL SANATLAR DERSİNDE GÖRSEL İMGE ÇİZİMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Ercan ÇINAR Prof. Dr. İbrahim Halil TÜRKER
		2	FARKLI ALANLARDA GÖREV YAPAN ÇOCUK GELİŞİMCİ VE ÖĞRENCİ BULUŞMALARIYLA ÇOCUK GELİŞİMİ SON SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN HİZMET ÖNCESİ DESTEKLENMESİ	Prof. Dr. Arzu ÖZYÜREK Anıl AVCI Sıla AKSOYU
		3	ÇOCUK GELİŞİMİ MESLEK ELEMANLARININ EĞİTİM VE ÇALIŞMA YAŞAMINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Prof. Dr. Arzu ÖZYÜREK Anıl AVCI Sıla AKSOYU
		4	WHAT CAUSES STUDENTS TO FALL BEHIND IN ONLINE COURSES?	Doç. Dr., Sacide Güzin MAZMAN AKAR
		5	6. SINIF TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABINDA SÖZ VARLIĞI ÖĞRETİMİ	Dr., Atilla DİLEKÇİ
		6	TÜRKÇE DERSİNDE İNFOGRAFİK METİN KULLANIMI	Dr., Atilla DİLEKÇİ
		7	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SÖZSÜZ İLETİŞİM BECERİ DÜZEYLERİNE YÖNELİK NİTEL BİR ÇALIŞMA	Dr. Yeşim ARGİN



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Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 2	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gürbüz ÇALIŞKAN	1	EĞİTİMDE PROGRAM DEĞERLENDİRME ALANINDA HAZIRLANAN TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Akın KARAKUYU
		2	KAVRAM KARİKATÜRÜ DESTEKLİ TGA TEKNİĞİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİ AKADEMİK BAŞARILARINA ETKİSİ	Prof. Dr., Mutlu Pınar DEMİRCİ GÜLER Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Nehir Sıla NUMANOĞLU
		3	İLKOKUL 4. SINIF TÜRKÇE DERSİNDE ÇEVRESEL ÖĞRENME OLANAKLARININ İŞE KOŞULMASI: BİR MODEL DENEMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Yusuf SÖZER
		4	TÜRKİYEDE OKUMA GÜÇLÜĞÜ ALANINDA YAPILMIŞ ÇALIŞMALARDAKİ EĞİLİMLER	Dr. Emine SUR
		5	TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ SOSYAL MEDYAYI BENİMSE DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ VE BU DÜZEYİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gürbüz ÇALIŞKAN
		6	DESTEK EĞİTİM ODALARINDA GÖREV YAPAN SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DESTEK EĞİTİM SÜRECİNE İLİŞKİN YAŞADIKLARI GÜÇLÜKLER VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ahmet Serhat UÇAR
		7	ARAŞTIRMA ÜNİVERSİTELERİNİN PERFORMANSLARININ BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Fatma Hümeysra YÜCEL

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SALON 3	Doç. Dr. Hakan YÜKSEL	1	GOOGLE NEWS AS A NEWS AGGREGATOR	Res. Assist. Dr, Emrah BUDAK
		2	YENİ MEDYA TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN YEREL MEDYAYA ETKİLERİ ÜZERİNE İYİMSER BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Mehmet Ferhat SÖNMEZ
		3	THE PROBLEMS OF LOCAL RADIO BROADCASTING IN TURKEY IN GENERAL	Doç. Dr. Hakan YÜKSEL
		4	REFLECTIONS TO TRADITIONAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING OF DIGITAL TELEVISION PLATFORMS	Doç. Dr. Hakan YÜKSEL
		5	UZMANLAR ARACILIĞIYLA MEDYA KURULUŞLARININ KORKU ÇEKİCİLİĞİ KULLANIMI: OLASI MARMARA DEPREMİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Araş. Gör. Dr. Fatih BARİTÇİ
		6	THE EPHEBUS LOVE HOUSE ADVERTISING BOARD IS A PRIMARY EXAMPLE OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	Asst. Prof. Meltem ÖZEL
		7	PRESENTATION OF GENDER ROLES IN TURKISH TEEN DRAMAS PRODUCED ON OTT PLATFORMS	Res. Asst. PhD Erdem TÜRKAVCI
		8	PRESENTATION OF THE ELEMENT OF VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN THE TEEN DRAMA DURAN IN THE CONTEXT OF TEEN VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL YOUTH	Res. Asst. PhD Erdem TÜRKAVCI
		9	RELATION BETWEEN SLOW JOURNALISM AND NARRATIVE JOURNALISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY	Assistant Professor Birsen ÇETİN

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SALON 4	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aslı ERSOY	1	Advantages of Ear-to-Ear Marketing over Electronic Commerce	Öğr. Gör. Selami Sedat Akgöz
		2	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IN MULTINATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COMPANIES	Öğr. Gör. Selami Sedat Akgöz
		3	POLİTİK YETİ: YABANCI LİTERATÜR TARAMASI	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Semih DERELİOĞLU
		4	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENTS AND ELECTRONIC WORTH OF WOM ON PURCHASE INTENTION	Fatma Sümeyye ERARSLAN Prof. Dr. Kahraman ÇATI Şule EKİNCİ Ebru OSKALOĞLU
		5	TR83 BÖLGESİNDE KADIN İSTİHDAMINA YÖNELİK PROJELER ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Mücella YAZICI
		6	A RESEARCH ON YOUTUBE ADVERTISEMENTS OF BİM AND A101 CHAIN MARKETS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Feryat ALKAN
		7	CHANGING CHARACTERISTICS, COMPETENCIES, ROLES, AND SKILLS OF INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS IN THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESS: TÜRKİYE AND UNITED KINGDOM CASE STUDY	Dr. Lale Özdemir ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ALTAY
		8	KONAKLAMA ENDÜSTRİSİNDE DUYGUSAL EMEĞİN ÖNCÜLLERİ VE SONUÇLARI: SİSTEMATİK BİR LİTERATÜR TARAMASI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aslı ERSOY
		9	SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARINDA ETKİLEŞİMSSEL ADALET İLE İŞ TATMİNİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİDE, DUYGUSAL BAĞLILIĞIN ARACI ROLÜ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kaya AĞIN Arş. Gör. Muhammed Sabri ŞİRİN

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SALON 5	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade	1	HÜMANİZM VE MODERN BİLİM	Doç. Dr. Ercan SALĞAR
		2	EXAMINATION OF IBN SINA'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOUL THROUGH THE "ODE TO THE HUMAN SOUL"	CANAN ÇAMURDIK
		3	RAWLS'UN ADALET İLKELERİ BAĞLAMINDA AİLE KURUMU ve KADINLARIN EŞİTLİĞİ	Yağmur YILMAZ
		4	JEAN BAUDRILLARD FELSEFESİNDE TÜKETİM KAVRAMI	Arş. Gör. Sevgican AKÇA FİŞENK
		5	HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM ON THE BASIS OF MORAL AND LEGAL PHILOSOPHY	Hasan Hüseyin ÇALIK Doç. Dr. Nurten KİRİŞ YILMAZ
		6	HAYDAR ALIYEV ON THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN YOUNG PEOPLE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade
		7	SOSYAL MEDYADA GÖÇMEN İLİŞKİ AĞLARI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hatice DURAN OKUR
		8	ÇALIŞAN İŞİTME ENGELLİLERİN İŞ YAŞAMININ SOSYOLOJİK AÇIDAN YORUMLANMASI	Tezli Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Elif AKÇADAĞ
		9	JOSE ORTEGA GASSET'İN FELSEFESİNDE "İNSAN VE ÖTEKİ" PROBLEMİ	Seda YURTSEVEN

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 6	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özgür KOÇBULUT	1	FREE ZONES IN TERMS OF TAX ADVANTAGE: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF LOGISTICS SECTOR	YÖK 100/2000 PhD Candidate Bahar ÖZBEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sefa ÖZBEK
		2	CUSTOMS UNION AND GREEN LOGISTICS: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE	YÖK 100/2000 PhD Candidate Bahar ÖZBEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sefa ÖZBEK
		3	MÜŞTERİ İLİŞKİLERİ YÖNETİMİ VE MÜŞTERİ SADAKATI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİDE AĞIZDAN AĞIZA İLETİŞİMİN ARACI ETKİSİ	Ebru ERDOĞAN
		4	YEŞİL AĞIZDAN AĞIZA PAZARLAMA İLE YEŞİL MARKA DEĞERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ VE ÖNEMİ	Ebru ERDOĞAN
		5	OPTIMIZING VALUE ADDED TAX COLLECTION IN TURKEY BY USING AI SYSTEMS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özgür KOÇBULUT Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mahmut DURGUN
		6	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND UNETHICAL PRO-ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR	Dr, Murad YÜKSEL
		7	YEŞİL TEDARİK ZİNCİRİ UYGULAMALARININ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİ: SEKTÖREL ÖRNEKLER	İrem PELİT
		8	KURYE HİZMETLERİNDE TÜKETİCİ TERCİHLERİNİ BELİRLEYEN KRİTERLERİN SAPTANMASI: GETİR – BANABI ÖRNEĞİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Aslı Diyadin Lenger

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SALON 7	Öğretim Görevlisi Dr., Banu DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK	1	ONLINE PURCHASE BEHAVIOR OF GEN Z CUSTOMERS IN VIETNAM	Hoang-Long Nguyen Que-Nhu Duong
		2	EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE THESIS WRITED IN THE FIELD OF GREEN MARKETING IN TURKEY	Öğr. Gör. Dr, Bilge VİLLİ
		3	TÜRKİYE'DE GİRİŞİMCİLİK İLE BELİRSİZLİKTE KAÇINMA ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN YÖNETİM YAZININDAKİ YANSIMALARI	Öğr.Gör.Dr., Fulya GÜNGÖR
		4	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKEY WITH VAR ANALYSIS	Arş. Gör. Şeyda URFALIOĞLU ŞAHİN Arş. Gör. Mert ŞAHİN
		5	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN R&D EXPENDITURES AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN G20 COUNTRIES WITH PANEL TIME SERIES	Arş. Gör. Şeyda URFALIOĞLU ŞAHİN Arş. Gör. Mert ŞAHİN
		6	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS' MAXIMIZING TENDENCY AND TENDENCY TO REGRET AND LIFE SATISFACTION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet YİĞİT
		7	EVALUATION OF GREEN JOBS IN TERMS OF FREEDOM OF CONTRACT IN LABOR LAW	Öğretim Görevlisi Dr., Banu DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 8	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih BIYIKLI	1	EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCES OF AIRLINE COMPANIES BY THE ENTROPY BASED EDAS METHOD	Doç. Dr. Oğuzhan ÇARIKÇI Öğretim Görevlisi Dr. Zehra KILINÇ
		2	REGULATORY INSTITUTIONS AND ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IN ISLAMIC FINANCE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Arzu MERİÇ Öğr. Gör. Dr. Halime KARACA
		3	TURİZM'DE BUMERANG ÇALIŞANLAR VE ALGILANMA DÜZEYLERİ	Dr. Yaşar Yiğit KAÇMAZ
		4	NETNOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER-BRAND INTERACTION WITHIN SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING: THE CASE OF NETFLIX TURKEY	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zuhul AKGÜN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Pınar HACİHASANOĞLU
		5	ULUSLARARASI APİTURİZM ARAŞTIRMALARININ SİSTEMATİK LİTERATÜR ANALİZİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Dr.Öğ.Üyesi, Nermin AYAZ DÖNMEZ
		6	AN INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR OF ACADEMICIANS IN FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Muhammet MAVİBAŞ
		7	CRITICAL RESOURCES IN THE MARBLE INDUSTRY, STRATEGIES TO CONTROL THESE RESOURCES AND INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORKS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih BIYIKLI
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 9	D Ziyad Aljarboua	1	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF CONVERGENCE AND NOMADIC COMPUTING	Emilia Nercissians
		2	THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY FOR SAUDI ARABIA	Ziyad Aljarboua
		3	POLITICAL FINANCE IN AFRICA: ETHIOPIA AS A CASE STUDY	Wondwosen Teshome B.
		4	ANALYZING AND COMPARING THE ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATIONS AND THE URBAN ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARKS IN IRAN AND THE WORLD	Shahryar Shaghghi G., Mojtaba H. Ghoshouni, Bahareh S. Ghabel
		5	COST OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN EGYPT	Mohamed A. Ismail, Samar M. M. Abdelmageed
		6	ISLAM AND FERTILITY REGULATIONS	Muhammad Hammad Lakhvi
		7	MULTIPURPOSE CADASTRE, ESSENTIAL FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN IRAN	Mehrshad Khalaj, Elham Lashkari
		8	STREET NETWORK IN BANDUNG CITY, INDONESIA: COMPARISON BETWEEN CITY CENTER AND NEW COMMERCIAL AREA	Siska Soesanti, Norihiro Nakai
		9	TEMPORARY HOUSING RESPOND TO DISASTERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES- CASE STUDY: IRAN-ARDABIL AND LORESTAN PROVINCE EARTHQUAKES	Farzaneh Hadafi, Alireza Fallahi



CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 10	Firouzeh Keshavarzi	1	TOWARDS GOOD ACCOUNTABILITY: THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING IN ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS	Hasan Basri Afifuddin, A.K Siti-Nabiha
		2	AN INTRODUCTION TO METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES APPLIED FOR REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR AND AIR POLLUTION IN IRAN	Eshagh Rasouli Sarabi, Mir Saeed Moosavi
		3	ASPECTS REGARDING THE GENESIS OF THE CITY OF SUCEAVA, A MEDIEVAL CAPITAL OF MOLDAVIA	Denis Căprăroiu
		4	EVALUATION TECHNIQUES OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS IN IRAN	Firouzeh Keshavarzi
		5	INTRODUCING THE MAIN FACTORS OF ACCIDENTS ON THE ROADS OF IRAN AND STUDYING ITS CAUSES AND STRATEGIES APPLIED TO DECREASE IT	Eshagh Rasouli Sarabi, Mir Saeed Moosavi
		6	SPATIAL VARIABILITY IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS IN ASSIUT, EGYPT	Abdel-Samad M. Ali
		7	DISPARITY IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON COMMUNAL CONFLICTS: A STUDY ON INDIA'S NORTH-EASTERN REGION	Debasis Neogi
			USERS- MOTIVATION AND SATISFACTION WITH IS	Abbas Moshref Razavi, Rodina Ahmad
		8	MINING IMPLICIT KNOWLEDGE TO PREDICT POLITICAL RISK BY PROVIDING NOVEL FRAMEWORK WITH USING BAYESIAN NETWORK	Siavash Asadi Ghajarloo
	9	MIGRATION AMONG MULTICITIES	Ming Guan	

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 11	Fattaneh Daneshmand Malayeri	1	KNOWLEDGE RELATIONSHIP MODEL AMONG USER IN VIRTUAL COMMUNITY	Fariba Haghbin, Othman Bin Ibrahim, Mohammad Reza Attarzadeh Niaki
		2	DYNAMICS SIMULATION APPROACH IN ANALYZING PENSION EXPENDITURE	Hasimah Sapiri, Anton Abdulbasah Kamil, Razman Mat Tahar, Hanafi Tumin
		3	AN ASSESSMENT OF GROUNDWATER CRISIS IN IRAN CASE STUDY: FARS PROVINCE	Mohammad Hossein Hojjati , Fardin Boustani
		4	CULTURAL EFFECT ON USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES	Nazli Ebrahimi, Sharan Kaur Garib Singh, Reza Sigari Tabrizi
		5	GOOD URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT: NEW ASPECTS AND METHODOLOGIES	Fattaneh Daneshmand Malayeri
		6	DROWSINESS WARNING SYSTEM USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Nidhi Sharma, V. K. Banga
		7	URBAN ENVIRONMENT QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLANNING CASE STUDY: MOFT ABAD NEIGHBORHOOD, TEHRAN, IRAN	Elham Lashkari, Mehrshad Khalaj
		8	INCREASING OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY BASED ON PERSIAN ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS IN DESERT REGIONS (CASE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN KASHAN)	Mehran Jamshidi, Naghme Yzdanfar, Masoud Nasri
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 12	Subramaniam Chandran	1	INFORMAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS AMONG FARMERS IN MALAYSIA	Golnaz Rezai, Zainalabidin Mohamed, Mad Nasir Shamsudin
		2	HOW DO POLITICIANS RECOVER THEIR COSTS? THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY IN INDIA	Subramaniam Chandran
		3	TOWARDS A UNIFIED APPROACH OF SOCIAL JUSTICE: MERGING TRADITION AND MODERNITY IN PUBLIC POLICY MAKING IN INDIA	Subramaniam Chandran
		4	OCCUPANTS- BEHAVIOR AND SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RIVERFRONT RESIDENTIAL IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA	Hastuti Saptorini
		5	CITIZENS- EXPECTATIONS FROM RURAL TELECENTRES: A CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON SERVICE CENTRES IN MUSHEDPUR VILLAGE, HARYANA, INDIA	Charru Malhotra, Girija Krishnaswamy
		6	RESEARCH ON HYPERMEDIATED IMAGES IN ASIAN FILMS	Somi Nah, Timothy Yoonsuk Lee, Jinhwan Yu
		7	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND E-LEARNING –AN AGENT-BASED APPROACH	Teodora Bakardjieva, Galya Gercheva
		8	BRAIN DRAIN OF DOCTORS; CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES IN PAKISTAN	Muhammad Wajid Tahir, Rubina Kauser, Majid Ali Tahir
		9	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR MANAGING KNOWLEDGE AMONG RELATED ORGANIZATIONS	Mahboubeh Molaei

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 13	Ramaswamy Palaniappan	1	DOES PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL VIRTUOUSNESS EXPLAIN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIORS?	Neuza Ribeiro, Arménio Rego
		2	BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF TEAM MEMBERS IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION BASED ON TRUST DIMENSION AND LEARNING	Indiramma M., K. R. Anandakumar
		3	IMPROVED AUTOMATED CLASSIFICATION OF ALCOHOLICS AND NON-ALCOHOLICS	Ramaswamy Palaniappan
		4	RHETORICAL COMMUNICATION IN THE COGSCI DISCOURSE COMMUNITY: THE COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN THE CONTEXT OF SCIENTIFIC DISSEMINATION	Lucia Abbamonte, Olimpia Matarazzo
		5	LINGUISTIC, PRAGMATIC AND EVOLUTIONARY FACTORS IN WASON SELECTION TASK	Olimpia Matarazzo, Fabrizio Ferrara
		6	AN INVESTIGATION INTO KANJI CHARACTER DISCRIMINATION PROCESS FROM EEG SIGNALS	Hiroshi Abe, Minoru Nakayama
		7	CHAOTIC PROPERTIES OF HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSE IN FUNCTIONAL NEAR INFRARED SPECTROSCOPIC MEASUREMENT OF BRAIN ACTIVITY	Ni Ni Soe , Masahiro Nakagawa
		8	SELF-ASSEMBLING HYPERNETWORKS FOR COGNITIVE LEARNING OF LINGUISTIC MEMORY	Byoung-Tak Zhang, Chan-Hoon Park
		9	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SPATIAL NAVIGATION	Bia Kim, Sewon Lee, Jaesik Lee

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 14	Chutarat Boontho	1	INTELLIGENT MOBILE SEARCH ORIENTED TO GLOBAL E-COMMERCE	Abdelkader Dekdouk
		2	AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PHU KRADUENG NATIONAL PARK	Chutarat Boontho
		3	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY	Seyed Mohammad Reza Hosseini
		4	PROPOSING A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CKM TOOLS IN BRITISH DOTCOMS	Mehdi Shami Zanjani, Roshanak Rouzbehani, Hosein Dabbagh
		5	DESIGN AN ELECTRONIC MARKET FRAMEWORK USING JADE ENVIRONMENT	Mohammad Ali Tabarzad, Caro Lucas
		6	A NEW METHOD FOR COMPLEX GOODS SELECTION IN ELECTRONIC MARKETS	Mohammad Ali Tabarzad, Caro Lucas, Nassim Jafarzadeh Eslami
		7	DEGENERACY OF MIS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF INSTABILITY: A MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION	Nazar Younis, Raied Salman
		8	LESSONS TO MANAGEMENT FROM THE CONTROL LOOP PHENOMENON	Raied Salman, Nazar Younis
		9	INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBLE USE OF SESSION INITIATION PROTOCOL FOR EXTENDING MOBILITY SERVICE TO THE BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERS	Anwar Sadat

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 15	Elena Chernyshkova	1	COGNITIVE LANDSCAPE OF VALUES – UNDERSTANDING THE INFORMATION CONTENTS OF MENTAL REPRESENTATIONS	J. Maksimainen
		2	SERIOUS GAME FOR AUTISM CHILDREN: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	Helmi Adly Mohd Noor, Faaizah Shahbodin, Naim Che Pee
		3	REMOTE REHABILITATION DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN CHINA–TO ELIMINATE THE DISABLED PEOPLE’S SPACE OBSTACLES	Ning Liu, Jue Wang, Zhe Li
		4	THE IMPLICIT METHODS FOR THE STUDY OF TOLERANCE	M. Bambulyaka
		5	ANALYSIS OF DRIVING CONDITIONS AND PREFERRED MEDIA ON DIVERSION	Yoon-Hyuk Choi
		6	DYNAMIC OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AT THE CONTEXT OF REFLECTIVE PROCESS	Elena Chernyshkova
		7	HOW DOES PSYCHOANALYSIS HELP IN RECONSTRUCTING POLITICAL THOUGHT? AN EXERCISE OF INTERPRETATION	Subramaniam Chandran
		8	PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING APPROACH TO HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTION	Oon-Seng Tan
		9	THE STRANGE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY AND WELL-BEING: THE RESULTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON ITALY	Federica Cornali

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 16	Juliana Panova	1	MULTI-VIEW NEURAL NETWORK BASED GAIT RECOGNITION	Saeid Fazli, Hadis Askarifar, Maryam Sheikh Shoaie
		2	HOW VALID ARE OUR LANGUAGE TEST INTERPRETATIONS? A DEMONSTRATIVE EXAMPLE	Masoud Saeedi, Shirin Rahimi Kazerooni, Vahid Parvaresh
		3	EXPLORING LIFE MEANINGFULNESS AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES AMONG RECOVERING SUBSTANCE USERS – AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE	Fouzia Alsabab Shaikh, Anjali Ghosh
		4	DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE IN INCENTIVE ALLOCATION OF THE THAI PUBLIC SECTOR	Kalayanee Koonmee
		5	CULTURAL ANXIETY AND ITS IMPACT ON STUDENTS- LIFE: A CASE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN WUHAN UNIVERSITY	Nadeem Akhtar, Shan Bo
		6	THE PREDICTABILITY AND ABSTRACTNESS OF LANGUAGE: A STUDY IN UNDERSTANDING AND USAGE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE THROUGH PROBABILISTIC MODELING AND FREQUENCY	Revanth Sai Kosaraju, Michael Ramscar, Melody Dye
		7	STUDY ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ONE'S PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS AND HIS PERSONALITY JUDGMENT ABOUT FRIEND BASED ON REALITY DISTORTION	Bahareh Babaei, Hadi Bahrami Ehsan, Reza Reza-zadeh, Hossien Kaviani
		8	TREATMENT OR RE-VICTIMIZING THE VICTIMS	Juliana Panova
		9	ATTACHMENT STYLES OF CHILDREN RAISED IN NURSERY VS. THOSE WHO ARE RAISED IN THE FAMILY IN IRAN	Narges Razeghi

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHİSAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	Dr.Öğr. Üyesi Reyhan BAHAR	1	AN ANALYSIS OF THE MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS OF THE 100 TURKISH BRANDS WITH THE HIGHEST BRAND EQUITY IN TERMS OF CUSTOMER ORIENTATION	Dr.Öğr. Üyesi Reyhan BAHAR
		2	DAVRANIŞSAL FİNANSTA YÖNETİCİLERİN SERMAYE BÜTÇELEME VE YATIRIM KARARLARINI ETKİLEYEN EĞİLLİMLER	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ümmühan MUTLU
		3	ÇALIŞAN SERMAYE ORTAKLIĞI (ÇALIŞAN HİSSE SAHİPLİĞİ PLANLARI) VE ÇALIŞAN MÜLKİYETİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ümmühan MUTLU
		4	BRAND PERSONALITIES OF EMERGING VIRTUAL INFLUENCERS AYPERA AND ALARA X IN TURKEY: AN ANALYSIS USING AAKER'S SCALE	Asst. Prof. Dr. Nur ÖZER CANARSLAN
		5	ALGILANAN PAKET SERVİS HİZMETİNİN RESTORAN MARKA İMAJINA VE YENİDEN SATIN ALMA NİYETİNE ETKİLERİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Işık PALA Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Yasin SOYLU
		6	İŞ AHLAKI YAZININDA ETİK OLMAYAN ÖRGÜT YANLISI DAVRANIŞ KAVRAMI: JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS ÖRNEĞİ	Dr. Öğr. Üy., Hamit Murat ÖZCAN
		7	AN EXAMINATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON THE CONCEPT OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE IN TURKEY	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet YILDIRIM
		8	AFYONKARAHİSARKARAHİSAR İLİ TURİZMİ VE EKONOMİYE ETKİLERİ	Doç. Dr., Ceyda KÜKRER MUTLU YÖK 100/2000 Doktora Bursiyeri, Ayşe MERCAN
		9	7440 SAYILI KANUN İLE DEPREMDEN ETKİLENEN MÜKELLEFLERE İLİŞKİN VERGİSEL DÜZENLEMELER VE SORUNLAR	YÖK 100/2000 Doktora Bursiyeri, Nagihan ERDAL YÖK 100/2000 Doktora Bursiyeri, Ayşe MERCAN



CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHİSAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 2	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ezgi KAŞDARMA	1	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE ÖZNEL İYİ OLUŞ İLE BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Doç. Dr. Mustafa Yüksel ERDOĞDU Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Burcu YAVUZ
		2	INVESTIGATING THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF SOCIAL TRUST IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERGROUP CONTACT AND INTERGROUP ANXIETY	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ezgi KAŞDARMA
		3	PAUL-PATRICIA CHURCHLAND'IN HALK PSİKOLOJİ YAKLAŞIMININ ELEŞTİREL OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Hüseyin Adem TULUCE
		4	FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FoMO) AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING THROUGH SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY: A PILOT STUDY	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Elvan KİREMİTÇİ CANİÖZ
		5	THE CONTRIBUTION OF FAMILY THERAPY IN THE PROCESS OF SUICIDE AND MOURNING	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Filiz ER
		6	ETHICAL BEHAVIOURS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN NURSES	Asst. Prof. Dr. Durmuş GÖKKAYA
		7	PLATON'UN MAĞARASINDAN TRUMAN'IN FANUSUNA: GERÇEKLİK	Doç. Dr. Ekrem Ziya DUMAN Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Gülsüm BULUT
		8	DON'T LOOK UP (2021) FİLMİNİN İKNA PSİKOLOJİSİ BAĞLAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Doktora Öğrencisi, Meryem ERTÜRK Doç. Dr. Ekrem Ziya DUMAN
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHİSAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 3	Asst. Prof. Dr., Habibe POLAT	1	1974-CÜ İL KİPR BÖHRANI VƏ CENEVRƏ KONFRANSLARI	doktorant Səbinə ƏLİYEVƏ
		2	BAŞKENT ANKARA'NIN TARİHSEL ÖYKÜSÜ VE ATATÜRK	Öğr Gör Dr Gülçin Tuğba NURDAN Öğr Gör Dr Günseli GÜMÜŞEL
		3	TRABZON VİLAYETİ SALNAMESLERİNE GÖRE GİRESUN'UN COĞRAFİ VE FİZİKİ YAPISI	Dr. Emrah AKAR
		4	GİRESUN KAZASI HÜKÜMET KONAĞI	Dr. Emrah AKAR
		5	AN EXAMPLE OF ANİMAL EPİDEMİCS AND MEASURES TAKEN IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: RİNDERPEST IN İZMİD (H.1306-1308/M.1888-1891)	Asst. Prof. Dr., Habibe POLAT
		6	OSMANLI MÜSİKİ EĞİTİMİNDE OKULLAŞMA SÜRECİNDE AKİM KALMIŞ BİR GİRİŞİM: FENN-İ MÜSİKİ MEKTEBİ	Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi, Muhammet SEVİNÇ
		7	OSMANLI'DA ÜRETİM ÖRGÜTLENMESİNDE ESNAF BİRLİKLERİ; DİKİCİ ESNAFI ÖRNEĞİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kader AKDAĞ SARI
		8	AN EVALUATION ON THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE STRUCTURE OF LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hacı SARI
		9	BURSA ERKEN DEVİR OSMANLI MEZAR TAŞLARI	Dr. Ömer EROĞLU
		10	TASVİRLİ ESERLER ÜZERİNDE HAYVAN AVCILIĞI: URARTU ASSUR VE GEÇ HİTİT DEVLETLERİNDE	Arş. Gör. Sefa KÖSE Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet KOCAİSPİR

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 4	Assoc. Prof. Ayşegül TÜRK	1	MODA PAZARLAMASINDA META-FLUENCER DÖNEMİ	Dr., Evrim KABUKCU
		2	MODA PAZARLAMADA İNOVASYON: META- FİJİTAL TANITIMLAR	Dr., Evrim KABUKCU
		3	ROADS AND TRACES AS AN EXPERIENCE OF BREAKING BORDERS IN NATURE: ART ON THE EARTH	Assoc. Prof. Ayşegül TÜRK Gelmedi
		4	GESTALT THEORY AND ART EDUCATION PERSPECTIVE	Graduate Student, Ahmet Göktuğ Kılıç Öğr. Gör. Ümit Parsıl
		5	AN EXAMINATION ON THE USE OF SCULPTURE VISUALS OF ANATOLIAN CIVILIZATIONS ON REPUBLIC PERIOD POSTAGE STAMPS	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Selçuk YILMAZ Prof. Dr., Uğur KESKİN
		6	FİLM BİTERKEN: 1980 SONRASI TÜRKİYE SİNEMASINDA YEŞİLÇAM'IN ÇÖKÜŞÜNÜN TEMSİLİ	Dr. Öğr. Üy. Dilara BALCI GÜLPINAR
		7	DE STIJL AND MONDRIAN INFLUENCES IN VISUAL DESIGN	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aynur KARAGÖL

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 5	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halide OKUMUŞ ŞEN	1	ORGANIZED IN THE SCOPE OF THE REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS OCTOBER PARADE INTERDISCIPLINARY MIXED EXHIBITIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halide OKUMUŞ ŞEN
		2	SİNEMATİK ESTETİĞİN ANLATIYA KATKISI: TAVŞAN JOJO FİLMİNDE PRODÜKSİYON TASARIMININ ROLÜ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Erdiñ YILMAZ
		3	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERFORMANCE ART AND WALTER BENJAMIN'S AURA CONCEPT	Ali Haydar FİŞENK gelmedi
		4	TRIAL OF INNOVATIVE SURFACE TREATMENT MATERIAL IN WOOD AND ITS EFFECT ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS	Dr. Abdi ATILGAN Prof. Dr. Musa ATAR
		5	ÜSTYÜZEY KORUYUCU UYGULANMIŞ AHŞAP MALZEMENENİN TEMAS AÇISI ÖLÇÜMÜ İLE ISLANABİLİRLİK (SU EMİLİMİ) ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Abdi ATILGAN
		6	ÇAĞDAŞ TÜRK RESMİNDE LİRİK MANZARA YAKLAŞIMIYLA TURAN EROL	Doç. Muteber Burunsuz
		7	ANAMORPHOSIS TECHNIQUE AS A TOOL OF EXPRESSION IN PAINTING	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Serdar DARTAR
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 6	Doç. Dr. Fevzi YİĞİT	1	VIEWS OF İHKVAN-I SAFA ON THE CAUSALİTY MATTER	Doç. Dr. Fevzi YİĞİT
		2	OUR BELIEF VALUES IN THE CLAMP OF MODERNITY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet TAŞDELEN
		3	CONTEMPORARY İSLAMIC ARAB POETS: BELIEF, LANGUAGE, AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tahsin YILDIRIM
		4	“ŞAMANİZM” VE “TANRICILIK” ESKİ TÜRKLER YAŞADIKLARI DİNİ NASIL ADLANDIRIYORLARDI?	Prof.Dr.GÜLLÜ YOLOĞLU
		5	ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EARTHQUAKE RELATED WORDS IN THE QUR’AN	Dr. Cumali Baylu
		6	POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PERSONALITY TYPES IN MESNEVİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Hümeyra YAVUZ
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHİSAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 7	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi M. Özer ÖZKANTAR	1	A STRANGE LOVE IN DIGITAL MEDIA: HYBRISTOPHILIA A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON “HANNIBAL”, “CONVERSATIONS WITH A KILLER: THE TED BUNDY TAPES” AND MONSTER: THE JEFFREY DAHMER’S STORY SERIES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi M. Özer ÖZKANTAR
		2	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A THEME IN CINEMA: ANGEL OR DEVIL?	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi M. Özer ÖZKANTAR
		3	RENKLER İLE İLGİLİ ARAPÇA DEYİMLERE KÜLTÜREL BİR BAKIŞ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ersin ÇİLEK
		4	<b>HUSUSİ MEKTUPLARINA GÖRE BEHCET NECATİGİL</b>	<b>Öğr. Gör. Dr. Salih Koralp GÜREŞİR</b>
		5	IMAGE OF THE RUSSIAN WOMAN IN VALENTIN RASPUTIN’S “FAREWELL TO MATYORA” AND ALEKSANDR SOLZHENITSYN’S “MATRYONA’S HOUSE”	Ar. Gör. Dr. Kübra ÇAĞLIYAN ŞAKAR
		6	REDISCOVERING THE FEMINIST UTOPIA IN MIDDLE AGES: CHRISTINE DE PIZAN’S THE BOOK OF THE CITY OF LADIES	Dr. Tuğba KARABULUT
		7	FERİDUN CEMAL ERKİN’S U.S. AMBASSADORSHIP (1948-1955)	Arş. Gör. Muhammed Cihad Kubat
		8	KOREA’S INDEPENDENCE AND ATATÜRK	Arş. Gör. Muhammed Cihad Kubat

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 8	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Recep BAYRAKTAR	1	CUMHURİYETİN İKİNCİ YÜZYILINDA DOĞU KARADENİZ BÖLGESİ HALK OYUNLARI VE MÜZİKLERİNİN GELİŞİMİ	Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZMENLİ Öğr. Gör. Gökhan HAMZAÇEBİ
		2	DOĞU –BATI KENLERİNE İKİ ÖRNEK: SEMERKANT-VENEDİK	Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZMENLİ Öğr. Gör. Gökhan HAMZAÇEBİ
		3	TURKISH TABLE ETIQUETTE AND QUVER SUGGESTION	Ass. Prof. Dr. Hasan Önal ŞEYHANLIOĞLU
		4	CASE FOLLOW UP OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüseyin Batman
		5	THE LARGEST AVALANCAL SEARCH AND RESCUE STUDY IN VAN HISTORY AND LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM THIS AVALANCHE DISASTER	Öğr. Gör. Ali Telli
		6	PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND SOME SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS	Öğr. Gör. Ali Telli
		7	KAHRAMANMARAŞ TWIN EARTHQUAKES RESPONSE STUDIES REPORT	Öğr. Gör. Ali Telli
		8	KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMİ VE DEZENFORMATİK ARTÇILAR	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Recep BAYRAKTAR
		9	GIORDANO BRUNO ON THE AXİS OF THE RELIGION – SCIENCE- MAGIC DISCUSSIONS	Doç. Dr. Rıza BAKIŞ

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 9	Emilia Nercissians	1	EVALUATION OF UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY MALAYSIA ON CAMPUS TRANSPORT ACCESS MANAGEMENT	Arash Moradkhani Roshandeh, Othman Che Puan
		2	ANALYSIS ON IRANIAN WIND CATCHER AND ITS EFFECT ON NATURAL VENTILATION AS A SOLUTION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE(CASE STUDY: YAZD)	Mahnaz Mahmoudi Zarandi (Qazvin Islamic Azad University)
		3	COMPARISON OF THE GARDEN CITY CONCEPT AND GREEN BELT CONCEPT IN MAJOR ASIAN AND OCEANIC CITIES	Kayoko Yamamoto
		4	DEGREE AND THE EFFECT OF ORDER IN THE FAMILY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW)	Javadi Alimohammad, Javadi Maryam
		5	SHOPLIFTING IN RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA	Saleh Dabil
		6	EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON SOCIAL CAPITAL	Safae Safiollah , Javadi Alimohammad, Javadi Maryam
		7	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CONSTRUCTION	Ali Hemmati, Ali Kheyroddin
		8	ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SCENARIO ANALYSIS OF THE REDUNDANT GOLF COURSES IN JAPAN	Osamu Saito
		9	EVOLUTIONARY COBREEDING OF COOPERATIVE AND COMPETITIVE SUBCULTURES	Emilia Nercissians



CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 10	Nazirah Zainul Abidin	1	AN INTERACTIVE 3D EXPERIENCE FOR THE CREATION OF PERSONALIZED STYLING	Dawei Lin
		2	PERCEPTIONS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CONCEPT IN GREECE	Grigoris Giannarakis, Nikolaos Litinas, Ioannis Theotokas
		3	SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION IN MALAYSIA – DEVELOPERS-AWARENESS	Nazirah Zainul Abidin
		4	SIMULATION OF ETHICAL BEHAVIOR IN URBAN TRANSPORTATION	Ali Reza Honarvar , Naser Ghaseem Agae
		5	OPERATIONAL RISKS FOR HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN MALAYSIA	Farid Ezanee Mohamed Ghazali
		6	TOWARD AN EFFICIENT FRAMEWORK FOR DESIGNING, DEVELOPING, AND USING SECURE MOBILE APPLICATIONS	Mohamed Adel Serhani, Abdelghani Benharref, Rachida Dssouli, Rabeb Mizouni
		7	ELECTORAL VIOLENCE IN AFRICA: EXPERIENCE FROM ETHIOPIA	Wondwosen Teshome
		8	AMA ATA AIDOO'S BLACK-EYED SQUINT AND THE 'VOYAGE IN' EXPERIENCE: DIS(RE)ORIENTING BLACKNESS AND SUBVERTING THE COLONIAL TALE	Lhoussain Simour
		9	DIGITAL HYPERTEXTS VS. TRADITIONAL BOOKS: AN INQUIRY INTO NON-LINEARITY	Federica Fornaciari
		9	MEGA PROJECTS AND GOVERNMENTALITY	Sophie Sturup

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 11	Martin Hans Knahl	1	STUDY ON DIVERSIFIED DEVELOPMENTS IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES-IN CASE OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS -	Kuriko Iwai, Michihiro Kita
		2	INTERNET GOVERNANCE BASED ON MULTIPLE-STAKEHOLDERS: OPPORTUNITIES, ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS	Martin Hans Knahl
		3	CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING URBAN MASTER PLANS: THE LAHORE EXPERIENCE	Rizwan Hameed, Obaidullah Nadeem
		4	BROADCASTING TO HANDHELD DEVICES: THE CHALLENGES	Nerey H. Mvungi
		5	THE ROLE OF FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN BUILDING DEMOCRATIC PROCESS: ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SIERRA LEONE	Mikako Nishimuko
		6	KOSOVO- A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT IN EUROPE- IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT AT THE END OF THE COLD WAR?	Raluca Iulia Iulian
		7	URBAN FLOODS AND IMPORTANCE OF THEM IN CITIES SECURITY PLANNING (CASE STUDY: DOMINANT WATERSHED ON ZAVVAREH CITY)	: Jalil Emadi, Masoud Nasri, Ali Najafi, Yousef Moradi Shahgharyeh
		8	REFORM FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN LAND MANAGEMENT IN SERBIA IN THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION	Slavka Zeković
		9	TRAVEL TIME EVALUATION OF AN INNOVATIVE U-TURN FACILITY ON URBAN ARTERIAL ROADWAYS	Ali Pirdavani, Tom Brijs, Tom Bellemans, Geert Wets, Koen Vanhoof

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 12	Ram Babu Mallavarapu	1	DEVELOPMENT, DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION: AN ACTION ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON KOVVADA RESERVOIR IN WEST GODAVARI AGENCY OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA	Ram Babu Mallavarapu
		2	AN EXPLORATION ON ON-LINE MASS COLLABORATION: FOCUSING ON ITS MOTIVATION STRUCTURE	Jae Kyung Ha, Yong-Hak Kim
		3	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS AND THE EXTENT OF COMMUNICATION AMONG ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS	D. Charvatova
		4	TRUSTWORTHY IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION	Abdolhamid Fetanat, Mehdi Naghian Feshaareki
		5	THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL CRISIS IN THE THEORY OF VITTORIO GUIDANO	Mauricio Otaiza Morales
		6	SWEDISH: BEING OR BECOMING? IMMIGRATION, NATIONAL IDENTITY AND THE DEMOCRATIC STATE	Hans Löden
		7	MARITAL DURATION AND SEXUAL FREQUENCY AMONG THE MUSLIM AND SANTAL COUPLES IN RURAL BANGLADESH: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE	Md. Emaj Uddin
		8	MOBILITY ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF RABAT-SALÉ-ZEMMOUR-ZAER	F. Ghaiti
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 13	Haiyan Wang	1	DEVELOPING ESL STUDENTS' WRITING	Esmail Hassannejad
		2	DO C-TEST AND CLOZE PROCEDURE MEASURE WHAT THEY PURPORT TO BE MEASURING? A CASE OF CRITERION-RELATED VALIDITY	Masoud Saeedi, Mansour Tavakoli, Shirin Rahimi Kazerooni, Vahid Parvaresh
		3	EVALUATION PATTERN OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN LANGUAGE IN WRITTEN COMPREHENSION	Agnès Garletti
		4	AGHAZ : AN EXPERT SYSTEM BASED APPROACH FOR THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TO URDU	Uzair Muhammad, Kashif Bilal, Atif Khan, M. Nasir Khan
		5	EXTRACTING MULTIWORD EXPRESSIONS IN MACHINE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO URDU USING RELATIONAL DATA APPROACH	Kashif Bilal, Uzair Muhammad, Atif Khan, M. Nasir Khan
		6	MYTH IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE AS A FORM OF LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS	Kuralay Kenzhekanova, Akmara Dalelbekkyzy
		7	READING STRATEGY AWARENESS OF ENGLISH MAJOR STUDENTS	Hsin-Yi Lien
		8	THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MICRO-READING AND TRADITIONAL READING BASED ON SCHEMA THEORY	Haiyan Wang
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 14	Anar Sultaniarova	1	N. A. NAZARBAYEV AND PECULIAR FEATURES OF ETHNIC LANGUAGE PROCESSES IN KAZAKHSTAN	Aliya Isaeva, Anar Sultaniarova
		2	METAPHOR IN TERMINOLOGY: VISUALIZATION AS A WAY TO TERM PERCEPTION	Jeļena Tretjakova
		3	THE STUDYING OF THE “БАҚЫТ”(“HAPPINESS”) CONCEPT IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE	Biyazdykova Aliya Alimbekgyzy, Biyazdykova, Kenzhegul Alimbekgyzy
		4	NATIONAL SPECIFIC OF IDIOMS IN KAZAKH AND KOREAN LANGUAGES	Akerke B. Abagan, Baiyan N. Jubatova
		5	COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE: NOVICE VERSUS PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS' PERCEPTIONS	Ena Bhattacharyya
		6	AUTISTIC CHILDREN AND DIFFERENT TENSE FORMS	Ameneh Zare, Shahin Nematzadeh, Shahla Raghbdoust, Iran Kalbassi
		7	THE IMPORTANCE OF THEATRICAL LANGUAGE IN THE CREATIVENESS OF THE ACTOR	Ordabek Khozhamberdiyev
		8	WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY IN AUSTRALIAN SIGN LANGUAGE (AUSLAN)/ENGLISH INTERPRETERS AND DEAF SIGNERS	Jihong Wang
		9	AWARENESS OF READING STRATEGIES AMONG EFL LEARNERS AT BANGKOK UNIVERSITY	Nuttanuch Munsakorn

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 15	Imelda Smit	1	A CO-WRITING DEVELOPMENT APPROACH TO WIKIS: PEDAGOGICAL ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS	Said Hadjerrouit
		2	EFFECT OF TEACHING GAMES FOR UNDERSTANDING APPROACH ON STUDENTS- COGNITIVE LEARNING OUTCOME	Malathi Balakrishnan, Shabeshan Rengasamy, Mohd Salleh Aman
		3	EFFECTIVENESS AND USABILITY EVALUATION OF 'LI2D' COURSEWARE	Zuraini Hanim Zaini, Wan Fatimah Wan Ahmad
		4	FACULTY STRESS AT HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY ON THE BUSINESS SCHOOLS OF PAKISTAN	Aqsa Akbar, Waheed Akhter
		5	VIRTUAL LEARNING PROCESS ENVIRONMENT: COHORT ANALYTICS FOR LEARNING AND LEARNING PROCESSES	Ayodeji Adesina, Derek Molloy
		6	INNOVATIVE TEACHING IN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND DESIGN - AN ACTION RESEARCH PROJECT	Imelda Smit
		7	MEDIA PEDAGOGY - THE MEDIUM IS THE MESSAGE	Syed Sultan Ahmed
		8	STUDENTS' ACCEPTANCE OF INCORPORATING EMERGING COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN KUWAIT	Bashaiar Alsanaa
		9	THE FUTURE OF BLENDED LEARNING	Reem A. Alebaikan

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 16	Sarma Cakula	1	PILOT STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF VLE ON MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS ACQUISITION WITHIN SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND	Aaron A. R. Nwabude
		2	THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION ON NURTURING INTELLECTUAL GIFTEDNESS	Al-Shabatat, M. Ahmad, Abbas, M., Ismail, H. Nizam
		3	THE USING OF RASCH-MODEL IN VALIDATING THE ARABIC VERSION OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT SCALE (MIDAS)	Saher Ali Al-Sabbah, See Ching Mey, Ong Saw Lan
		4	MODALITY AND REDUNDANCY EFFECTS ON MUSIC THEORY LEARNING AMONG PUPILS OF DIFFERENT ANXIETY LEVELS	Soon Fook Fong, Aldalalah, M. Osamah
		5	PROMOTING COMPLEX SYSTEMS LEARNING THROUGH THE USE OF COMPUTER MODELING	Kamel Hashem, David Mioduser
		6	E-LEARNING METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT USING MODELING	Sarma Cakula, Maija Sedleniece
		7	VALIDATION OF BUILDING MAINTENANCE PERFORMANCE MODEL FOR MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITIES	AbdulLateef A. Olanrewaju, Mohd F. Khamidi, Arazi Idrus
		8	STUDENTS- PERCEPTION OF THE EVALUATION SYSTEM IN ARCHITECTURE STUDIOS	Badiosadat Hassanpour, Nangkula Utaberta, Azami Zaharim, Nurakmal Goh Abdullah
		9	USER ACCEPTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL GAMES: A REVISED UNIFIED THEORY OF ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY (UTAUT)	Roslina Ibrahim, Azizah Jaafar

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 1	Asst. Prof. Dr. Elifnur TERZİOĞLU	1	SİYASİ PARTİLER VE KURUMSALLAŞMA: 2023 GENEL SEÇİMLERİNE KATILMA YETERLİLİĞİNE SAHİP SİYASİ PARTİLER HAKKINDA NİCELİKSEL BİR ANALİZ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Mustafa BÖLÜKBAŞI
		2	POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN AS AN EPITOME OF SEMI-MONARCHY	Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah METİN
		3	FUNCTIONAL TRANSFORMATION of the QADI INSTITUTION in the OTTOMAN STATE	Doç. Dr. Demokaan DEMİREL Cihad OKYAY
		4	PERCEPTION of EFFICIENCY on MODERN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES in HEALTH INSTITUTIONS: THE CASE of NIĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR UNİVERSİTESİ EDUCATION and RESEARCH HOSPITAL	Doç. Dr. Demokaan DEMİREL Cihad OKYAY
		5	TÜRK SORUMLULUK HUKUKUNDA TEHLİKE SORUMLULUĞUNUN DÜZENLEME ŞEKİLLERİ HAKKINDA DEĞERLENDİRMELER	Müslüm Yılmaz
		6	USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS: AN ANALYSIS ON 2023 TÜRKİYE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION	Asst.Prof.Dr. Elifnur TERZİOĞLU
		7	AŞIRI SAĞ PARTİLERİN YÜKSELİŞİNİN ELEŞTİREL ANALİZİ	Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Şenol ARSLANTAŞ
		8	1980 SONRASI DÖNEMDE TÜRKİYE'DE PARTİ KOLONİZASYONU VE PARTİ PROLİFERASYONU	Dr. Düzgün ARSLANTAŞ
		9	COVID-19'UN ETKİLERİ VE SONUÇLARI, KÜRESEL ARENADA ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER VE POLİTİKA OLUŞTURMA ÜZERİNE NİHÂİ ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Dr. Bedri ŞAHİN
		10	SOKAKLARDA YAŞAYAN SALDIRGAN KÖPEKLERİN EĞİTİMİNİN ÖNEMİNE İDARE HUKUKU AÇISINDAN BİR BAKIŞ	Doç. Dr. Sezin ÖZTOPRAK
		11	İSTİKLAL YOLUNDA KADIN İZLERİ: KADIN MİTİNGLERİ	Doç. Dr. Sibel AKOVA HAVALI Dr. Abdülbeşir CEYLAN
		12	TOPLUMSAL KİMLİK VE KÜLTÜR GÖSTERGELERİ BAĞLAMINDA KAMU SPOTLARI	Dr. Abdülbeşir CEYLAN



CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHİSAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 2	Arş. Gör. Dr. R. Burçin YAVUZ	1	REFLECTIONS OF MOSSADEGH'S ATTEMPT TO NATIONALIZE IRANIAN PETROLEUM IN THE TURKISH PRESS	Dr., İsmail Hakkı Elçi
		2	ULUSLARARASI ÇEVRE DÜZENLEMELERİNİN ETKİNLİĞİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kıvanç DEMİRCİ
		3	THE EURASIAN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE COLD WAR	Besra TOKTAŞ
		4	20. YÜZYIL LIBERALİZMİNDE SOSYAL HAKLARIN GELİŞİMİNİN KADINLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ VE ERKEN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNE YANSIMALARI	Arş. Gör. Dr. R. Burçin YAVUZ
		5	DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRUST IN TURKEY: INSIGHTS FROM THE WORLD VALUES SURVEY	Dr. Deena Saleh
		6	PERIODICALLY EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCHANGE RATE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Süleyman ÇELİK Öğr. Gör. Dr., Soner KÜNÇ
		7	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY LITERATURE REVIEW	Prof. Dr, Yüksel Akay UNVAN PhD Program, Sinem UZ
		8	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIGITAL FINANCIAL LITERACY, DIGITAL BEHAVIOR AND FINANCIAL SATISFACTION: A LITERATURE REVIEW AND EVALUATION	Prof. Dr, Yüksel Akay ÜNVAN PhD Program, Sinem UZ

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 3	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Harun KARAKAVUZ	1	KENTSEL HAVA HAREKETLİLİĞİ ARAÇLARINA YÖNELİK GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLMİŞ ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Harun KARAKAVUZ
		2	EVALUATION OF SPORTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES ON THE INTERNET PAGES OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES IN TÜRKİYE	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Ömer SİVRİKAYA
		3	EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC'S REPRESENTATIVES, MAHTARS, ON ISTANBUL MUNICIPAL SPORTS SERVICES	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Ömer SİVRİKAYA Araştırmacı, Ahmet GÜLÜMSEYEN
		4	COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ İLE MÜCADELEDE İL BELEDİYELERİNİN GERÇEKLEŞTİRDİĞİ FAALİYETLER: BİR HİZMET HARİTASI OLUŞTURMA ÇABASI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa TEKDERE
		5	AFETLERDE SORUMLU KURULUŞLARIN STRATEJİLERİ ve İŞ BİRLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA: İZMİR ÖRNEĞİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Yakup ÖZKAYA
		6	RECOMMENDATIONS ON MUSIC PRACTICES BASED ON VOLUNTEERING IN COMMUNITY SERVICE	Doç. Dr., Gülden Filiz ÖNAL Zeynep Buse AKYOL
		7	TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOCIAL WORK FIELDS: THE INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Semih SÜTÇÜ
		8	TABLET OYUNLARINDAKİ TEHLİKE: REKLAMLAR ÜZERİNDEN ÇOCUĞUN İSTİSMARI	Dr. Aykut Can DEMİREL
		9	SOSYAL HİZMET UYGULAMALARINDA VE EĞİTİMİNDE ÖNEMLİ BİR ARAÇ OLARAK SİNEMA	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Esra KILIÇ CEYHAN

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 4	Asst.Prof. Mazhar OZKAN	1	OMICRON VARIANT PATHOGENCITY AND ITS THERAPY: HOW TO CONTROL UNPREDICTABLE OUTBREAK	Assistant prof. K.R.Padma K.R.Don
		2	EXERCISE IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	PhD, Pt. ZEKİYE İPEK KATIRCI KIRMACI,
		3	KLİNİK ÖNCESİ ÇALIŞMALARDA YENİDEN-BÜTÜNLEŞTİRME SÜRECİNE MÜDAHALELER	Çınar Furkan İlhan Dr. Sezen Kışlal
		4	ZAYIF DÜZENLİ YEREL FONKSİYONLAR ÜZERİNE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Arife ATAY
		5	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS STUDIES IN PHARMACOLOGY JOURNALS	Asst.Prof. Mazhar OZKAN Asst.Prof. Tugba Nurcan YUKSEL
		6	DİJİTAL NESLİN SORUNU: PROBLEMLİ İNTERNET KULLANIMI	Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI
		7	SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ALANINDA ÖLÇEK UYARLAMA SÜRECİ: BİR LİTERATÜR DERLEMESİ	Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN
		8	ŞİZOFRENİLİ BİREYLERE YÖNELİK KAMUSAL DAMGALAMA VE GÜNCEL PSİKOSOSYAL MÜDAHALELER	Ezo ÖZBUCAK Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN
		9	KANSER HASTALIĞI VE PSİKO-ONKOLOJİ KAVRAMINA KONSÜLTASYON LİYEZON PSİKIYATRİSİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ YAKLAŞIMI: UYGULAMALAR VE STANDARTLAR	Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI Ezo ÖZBUCAK Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 5	Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI	1	AFETLERDE KRİZ DURUMU VE AFET YARDIM ÇALIŞANLARINDA STRESLE BAŞA ÇIKMA	Uzman Hemşire Esra YURT Prof.Dr.Gülseren KESKİN
		2	BİR AFET DURUMU : DEPREM SONRASI ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI	Uzman Hemşire Esra YURT
		3	GELECEĞİN HEMŞİRELERİ VE PSİKOSOYAL BAKIM: NEDİR? NASIL OLMALIDIR?	Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI Dilara TANRIVERDİ Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN
		4	BİLİŞSEL DUYUŞSAL EMPATİ VE HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİ	Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI Dilara TANRIVERDİ Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN
		5	EXAMİNİNG THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF THE MEDICAL PERSONNEL WORKİNG İN A PUBLIC HOSPİTAL REGARDİNG PRESSURE ULCER PREVENTİON	Burak Çağrı AĞÇAY Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nurhan ÖZPANCAR ŞOLPAN
		6	PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA DİKKAT EKSİKLİĞİ VE HİPERAKTİVİTE BOZUKLUĞU	Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI Hilal BULUT Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN
		7	PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRLİĞİ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU	Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI Hilal BULUT Doç. Dr. Nevin GÜNAYDIN
		8	IMPACT OF DIURNAL RHYTHMS ON SWİMMİNG PERFORMANCE: A REVIEW	Mertkan ÖNCÜ Doç. Dr. Özgür EKEN
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 6	Dr. Meltem KOŞAN	1	BORONIZATION OF X210Cr12 COLD WORK TOOL STEEL USED IN WIRE DRAWING JAWS BY THERMOCHEMICAL DIFFUSION METHOD	İbrahim KARAARSLAN Dr. Serkan DAL Prof. Dr. Bülent KURT
		2	A Comparator Design for 2 MSPS and 16 bits SAR ADC using Fully Differential Amplifiers	Dr. Deniz Özenli
		3	LİTYUM ALÜMİNAT İLAVESİNİN TAVUK HİDROKSİAPATİT-%0.5TİTANYUM OKSİT KOMPOZİTİNE ETKİSİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman Serdar PAZARLIOĞLU Dr. Hasan GÖKÇE
		4	FARMAKOLOJİK ÖZELLİK GÖSTEREBİLECEK AKRİDİN-TRİON BİLEŞİKLERİNİN TEK KAP –DÖRT BİLEŞENLİ SENTEZLERİ	Prof. Dr. Zühal TURGUT Elif GÜNEŞ
		5	INVESTIGATION OF THE REPLACEMENT OF R134A WITH R1234YF AND R540A REFRIGERANTS	Dr. Meltem KOŞAN
		6	INVESTIGATING THE SUPERCAPACITOR PERFORMANCE OF PEROVSKITE OXIDES Ba <sub>0.2</sub> Sr <sub>0.8</sub> CoO <sub>3</sub> AND Ba <sub>0.2</sub> Sr <sub>0.8</sub> FeO <sub>3</sub>	Fatemeh ASADI Nagihan DELİBAS Mohammad AHANGARI Jafar MOSTAFAEI Ali CORUH Elnaz ASGHARI Aligholi NIAEI

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 7	Öğr. Gör., Muhammet DEMİRBAŞ	1	Enhancing IoT System Manageability for Efficient Building Construction Projects	Sameer Jain Prof. Dr Gustavo Sanchez Assoc.Prof. Dr S. Taruna Prof. Dr D.K. Sharma
		2	SOLVING THE ECONOMIC EMISSION LOAD DISPATCH PROBLEM USING FDB-AEO ALGORITHM	Öğr. Gör., Muhammet DEMİRBAŞ Arş. Gör., Yunus BALCI Doç. Dr., Serhat DUMAN Doç. Dr., M. Kenan DÖŞOĞLU
		3	FABRİKALARDA İŞ GÜCÜ KAYIPLARININ ÖNÜNE GEÇMEK İÇİN ÇALIŞAN TAKİP SİSTEMİ TASARIMI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fırat AYDEMİR Arş. Gör. Seyfullah ARSLAN Arş. Gör. Gülistan ÇOLAK
		4	AKILLI KAVŞAK YÖNETİMİ VE TRAFİK YOĞUNLUK TAHMİN SİSTEMİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fırat AYDEMİR Arş. Gör. Gülistan ÇOLAK Arş. Gör. Seyfullah ARSLAN
		5	BATARYA TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN TEKNİK, EKONOMİK VE ÇEVRESEL PERFORMANSLARININ HİBRİT GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	Res. Asst., Musa Terkes Lect. Dr., Alpaslan Demirci
		6		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:00 – 19:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 8	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Nuri ORHAN	1	INTERSPECIFIC HYBRIDIZATION AND C-BANDING OF VIGNA UNGUICULATA SSP. UNGUICULATA AND VIGNA VEXILLATA	Assoc. Prof. OLAGORITE ADETULA
		2	KESME ÇİÇEK YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE SULAMA UYGULAMALARI ve KARŞILAN PROBLEMLERE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Özlem AKAT SARAÇOĞLU
		3	IRRIGATION APPLICATIONS OF CUT FLOWERS GROWING, IRRIGATION PROBLEMS AND SOLVING	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Nuri ORHAN
		3	AHŞAP ESASLI TABAKALI KOMPOZİT MALZEMELERİN MEKANİK VE TEKNOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİ ETKİLEYEN BAZI FAKTÖRLER	Musa KAYA
		4	THE POROSITY EFFECT ON THE LATERAL TORSIONAL BUCKLING RESPONSE OF CANTILEVER BEAM	Master Student, Yavuz DEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr., Ferruh TURAN
		5	RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATED AFTER THE DISASTER IN TURKEY	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ugur Emre TEMELLI
		6	TELEVİZYON EKРАНLARININ GERİ DÖNÜŞÜMÜ VE TiO 2 KATKISI İLE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN GELİŞTRİLMESİ	Yüksek Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisi, Mine KIRKBINAR Araştırma Görevlisi, Erhan İBRAHİMOĞLU Profesör Doktor, Fatih ÇALIŞKAN
		7	SİNERJİLEME YÖNTEMİYLE FARKLI ORANLARDA YİTRİYA (Y 2 O 3 ) KATKILI BOROSİLİKAT CAM SERAMİKLERİN ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU	Araştırma Görevlisi, Erhan İBRAHİMOĞLU Yüksek Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisi, Mine KIRKBINAR Profesör Doktor, Fatih ÇALIŞKAN
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CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664      Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 9	Subramaniam Chandran	1	VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN SPANISH TRADITIONAL UNIVERSITIES	Leire Urcola, Amaia Altuzarra
		2	WEB-GIS BASED OUTDOOR EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	Noriyoshi Hosoya, Kayoko Yamamoto
		3	A CASE STUDY OF REACTIVE FOCUS ON FORM THROUGH NEGOTIATION ON SPOKEN ERRORS: DOES IT WORK FOR ALL LEARNERS?	Vahid Parvaresh, Zohre Kassaian, Saeed Ketabi, Masoud Saeedi
		4	EFFECTS OF COMPUTER-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGNS AMONG PUPILS OF DIFFERENT MUSIC INTELLIGENCE LEVELS	Aldalalah, M. Osamah, Soon Fook Fong
		5	INTEGRATING COMPUTER GAMES WITH MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL- AN ANALYSIS OF MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT, AND PUPIL-TEACHER INTERACTIONS	Kuo Hung Huang, Chong-Ji Ke
		6	VIRTUAL LABORATORY FOR LEARNING BIOLOGY – A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	Murniza Muhamad, Halimah Badioze Zaman, Azlina Ahmad
		7	AN E-LEARNING TOOL FOR THE SELF-STUDY OF MATHEMATICS FOR THE CPE EXAMINATION	Sameerchand Pudaruth, Nawsheen Bibi Jannoo
		8	AN INTERACTIVE TOOL FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH AT UPPER PRIMARY LEVEL FOR MAURITIUS	Sameerchand Pudaruth, Avinash Mantaye
		9		



CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 10	Kumiko Aoki	1	FROM I.A RICHARDS TO WEB 3.0: PREPARING OUR STUDENTS FOR TOMORROW'S WORLD	Karen Armstrong
		2	THE EFFECTS OF VISUAL ELEMENTS AND COGNITIVE STYLES ON STUDENTS LEARNING IN HYPERMEDIA ENVIRONMENT	Rishi Ruttun
		3	ARE LECTURERS- READY FOR USAGE OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHING?	Norazah Mohd Suki, Norbayah Mohd Suki
		4	BETWEEN POLICY OPTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS: MEASURING THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACTS ON DISTANCE LEARNING	Subramaniam Chandran
		5	STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: AN INVESTIGATION OF DISCIPLINE DIFFERENCES	Stuart Palmer, Dale Holt
		6	THE EFFECT OF COOPERATION TEACHING METHOD ON LEARNING OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS	Fereshteh Afkari, Davood Bagheri
		7	THE USE OF ICT AND E-LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN JAPAN	Kumiko Aoki
		8	M-LEARNING CURRICULUM DESIGN FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL: A NEEDS ANALYSIS	Muhammad Ridhuan Tony Lim Abdullah, Saedah Siraj
		9		

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 11	Rui Antunes	1	COLLABORATIVE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR E-TEACHING IN NETWORKED SCHOOLS	Ken Stevens
		2	VIRTUALIZATION TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR TEACHING COMPUTER NETWORKS	Dalibor Dobrilovic, Borislav Odadzic
		3	"A CALL FOR SCHOOL DIVERSITY": A PRACTICAL RESPONSE TO THE SUPREME COURT DECISION ON RACE AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS	Nathaniel Bryan
		4	A PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR VISUALIZATION TO TEACH COMPUTER SCIENCE	Muhammed Yousoof, Mohd Sapiyan, Khaja Kamaluddin
		5	USING WEBLOG TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY	Huay Lit Woo, Qiyun Wang
		6	E/B-LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND HIGH SCHOOL PEDAGOGY	Rui Antunes
		7	USING MULTIMEDIA IN COMPUTER BASED LEARNING (CBL) A CASE STUDY: TEACHING SCIENCE TO STUDENT	Maryam Honarmand
		8	DEVELOPING THE PERSONAL, DISSOLVING THE POLITICAL	James Moir
		9	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN MPH PROGRAM FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION DELIVERY	Steven R. Hawks

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 12	Nancy Jennings	1	DESIGN OF AN INTELLIGENT TUTOR USING A MULTIAGENT APPROACH	Kamel Khoualdi, Radia Benghezal
		2	USING VISUAL TECHNOLOGIES TO PROMOTE EXCELLENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION	Carol B. Collins, M. H. N Tabrizi
		3	EDULOGIC+ - KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT THROUGH DATA ANALYSIS IN EDUCATION	Alok Sharma, Dr. Harvinder S. Saini, Raviteja Tiruvury
		4	UTILIZING VIRTUAL WORLDS IN EDUCATION: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE	Teresa Coffman, Mary Beth Klinger
		5	VIRTUAL OR VIRTUALLY U: EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SECOND LIFE	Nancy Jennings, Chris Collins
		6	THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPACT OF INSTRUCTIONAL IMMEDIACY ON COGNITION AND LEARNING IN ONLINE CLASSES	Glenda A. Gunter
		7	THE ROLE OF FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN BUILDING DEMOCRATIC PROCESS: ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SIERRA LEONE	Mikako Nishimuko
		8	ITALIANS- SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LONELINESS: THE RESULTS OF FIVE STUDIES	Vanda Lucia Zammuner
		9	CREATIVE THINKING SKILL APPROACH THROUGH PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING: PEDAGOGY AND PRACTICE IN THE ENGINEERING CLASSROOM	Halizah Awang, Ishak Ramly
		10	PRINCIPAL ROLE AND SCHOOL STRUCTURE	Behnaz Mohajeran, Alireza Ghaleei

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 13	Hani M. Aburas	1	PROTEIN-PROTEIN INTERACTION DETECTION BASED ON SUBSTRING SENSITIVITY MEASURE	Nazar Zaki, Safaai Deris, Hany Alashwal
		2	A MAXIMUM PARSIMONY MODEL TO RECONSTRUCT PHYLOGENETIC NETWORK IN HONEY BEE EVOLUTION	Usha Chouhan, K. R. Pardasani
		3	FIRST STUDIES OF THE INFLUENCE OF SINGLE GENE PERTURBATIONS ON THE INFERENCE OF GENETIC NETWORKS	Frank Emmert-Streib, Matthias Dehmer
		4	ATTRIBUTE SELECTION METHODS COMPARISON FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA	Helyane Bronoski Borges, Júlio Cesar Nievola
		5	THE EFFECT OF GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE ON PHASE DIAGRAM OF PEG- PHOSPHATE AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEM	Farshad Rahimpour, Mohsen Pirdashti
		6	ERROR-ROBUST NATURE OF GENOME PROFILING APPLIED FOR CLUSTERING OF SPECIES DEMONSTRATED BY COMPUTER SIMULATION	Shamim Ahmed Koichi Nishigaki
		7	ABURAS INDEX: A STATISTICALLY DEVELOPED INDEX FOR DENGUE-TRANSMITTING VECTOR POPULATION PREDICTION	Hani M. Aburas
		8	EKG WAVES CLASSIFIER USING WAVELET TRANSFORM AND FOURIER TRANSFORM	Maan M. Shaker
		9		

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CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 14	Sasho Guergov	1	CONVENTIONAL DESIGN AND SIMULATION OF AN URBAN HYBRID BUS	A. Khanipour, K. M. Ebrahimi, W. J. Seale
		2	AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR CAR FAILURE DIAGNOSIS	Ahmad T. Al-Taani
		3	LIMIT CYCLE BEHAVIOUR OF A NEURAL CONTROLLER WITH DELAYED BANG-BANG FEEDBACK	Travis Wiens, Greg Schoenau, Rich Burton
		4	INTER-PHASE MAGNETIC COUPLING EFFECTS ON SENSORLESS SR MOTOR CONTROL	N. H. Mvungi
		5	T-DOF PI CONTROLLER DESIGN FOR A SPEED CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR	Tianchai Suksri, Satean Tunyasririt
		6	USING FUZZY CONTROLLER IN INDUCTION MOTOR SPEED CONTROL WITH CONSTANT FLUX	Hassan Baghgar Bostan Abad, Ali Yazdian Varjani, Taheri Asghar
		7	A METHOD FOR QUALITY INSPECTION OF MOTORS BY DETECTING ABNORMAL SOUND	Tadatsugu Kitamoto
		8	INDUSTRIAL COMPRESSOR ANTI-SURGE COMPUTER CONTROL	Ventzas Dimitrios, Petropoulos George
		9	DESIGN OF MOVING SLIDING SURFACES IN A VARIABLE STRUCTURE PLANT AND CHATTERING PHENOMENA	T.C. Manjunath
		10	INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR DATA SELECTION AND NEW INFORMATION ACQUISITION FOR RECONFIGURABLE MULTIFUNCTIONAL MACHINE TOOLS	Sasho Guergov

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 15	Miloš Šeda	1	OPTIMIZING OF GAS CONSUMPTION IN GAS-BURNER SPACE HEATER	Saead Negahdari, Davood Jalali Vahid
		2	DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATIC GUIDED MOBILE ROBOT USING MAGNETIC POSITION METER	Geun-Mo Kim, Young-Jae Ryoo
		3	A SUPERVISORY SCHEME FOR STEP-WISE SAFE SWITCHING CONTROLLERS	Fotis N. Koumboulis, Maria P. Tzamtzi
		4	GEOMETRY DESIGN SUPPORTED BY MINIMIZING AND VISUALIZING COLLISION IN DYNAMIC PACKING	Johan Segeborn, Johan S. Carlson, Robert Bohlin, Rikard Söderberg
		5	FLEXIBLE HEURISTICS FOR PROJECT SCHEDULING WITH LIMITED RESOURCES	Miloš Šeda
		6	CLASSIC AND HEURISTIC APPROACHES IN ROBOT MOTION PLANNING A CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW	Ellips Masehian, Davoud Sedighzadeh
		7	STABILIZER FILLET WELD STRENGTH UNDER MULTIAXIAL LOADING (EFFECT OF FORCE, SIZE AND RESIDUAL STRESS)	Iman Hadipour, Javad Marzbanrad
		8	INTELLIGENT ABS FUZZY CONTROLLER FOR DIVERSE ROADSURFACES	Roobeh Keshmiri, Alireza Mohamad Shahri
		9	A VARIABLE STRUCTURE MRAC FOR A CLASS OF MIMO SYSTEMS	Ardeshir Karami Mohammadi

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 16	Claire Gaiani	1	COMPARISON OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF ELATERIOSPERMUM TAPOS (BUAH PERAH), PALM OIL AND SOYBEAN OIL	Siti Hamidah, Lee Nian Yian, Azizi Mohd
		2	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND STABILITY OF EMULSIONS AS AFFECTED BY NATIVE AND MODIFIED YAM STARCHES	Nor Hayati Ibrahim, Shamini Nair Achudan
		3	OPTIMIZATION OF EXTRACTION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS FROM AVICENNIA MARINA (FORSSK.) VIERH USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY	V.Bharathi, Jamila Patterson, R.Rajendiran
		4	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF LOCAL COWPEA SEED PROTEIN GROWN IN GIZAN REGION	Abdelatif S. H. El-Jasser
		5	INTERACTION EFFECT OF DGAT1 AND COMPOSITE GENOTYPE OF BETA-KAPPA CASEIN ON ECONOMIC MILK PRODUCTION TRAITS IN CROSSBRED HOLSTEIN	A. Molee, N. Duanghaklang, P. Memkrathoke
		6	REVEALING CASEIN MICELLE DISPERSION UNDER VARIOUS RANGES OF NaCl: EVOLUTION OF PARTICLES SIZE AND STRUCTURE	Raza Hussain, Claire Gaiani, Joël Scher
		7	PROCESS DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE AND READY-TO-EAT RAW OYSTER MEAT BY IRRADIATION TECHNOLOGY	Pattama Ratana-Arporn, Pongtep Wilaipun
		8	EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT METHOD ON THE CONTENT OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, VITAMIN C AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF DRIED DILL	Ruta Galoburda, Zanda Kruma, Karina Ruse
		9	VISUALIZED CHARACTERIZATION OF MOLECULAR MOBILITY FOR WATER SPECIES IN FOODS	Yasuyuki Konishi, Masayoshi Kobayashi

CUMHURİYET 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 30 Ağustos/ August 30, 2023 / 17:30 – 19:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 17	Amin Akhnoukh	1	ASSESSİNG THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSION WAVES ON OFFİCE AND RESİDENTIAL BÜİLDİNGS	Mehran Pourgholi , Amin Lotfi Eghlim
		2	MULTİPATH ROUTİNG SENSOR NETWORK FOR FİNDİNG CRACK İN METALLİC STRUCTURE USİNG FUZZY LOGİC	Dulal Acharjee, Punyaban Patel
		3	POWER AND DELAY OPTİMİZED GRAPH REPRESENTATION FOR COMBİNATİONAL LOGİC CİRCÜİTS	Padmanabhan Balasubramanian, Karthik Anantha
		4	LATERAL-TORSİONAL BUCKLİNG OF STEEL GİRDER SYSTEMS BRACED BY SOLİD WEB CROSSBEAMS	Ruoyang Tang, Jianguo Nie
		5	ADVANTAGES OF LARGE STRANDS İN PRECAST/PRESTRESSED CONCRETE HİGHWAY APPLİCATION	Amin Akhnoukh
		6	EVALUATION OF SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS OF AMENDED LOESS THROUGH USİNG COMMON ADMİXTURES İN GORGAN, İRAN	Seyed Erfan Hosseini, Mohammad K. Alizadeh, Amir Mesbah
		7	A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPİNG METHOD OF THE BIM (BÜİLDİNG İNFORMATION MODELİNG) SOFTWARE BASED ON CLOUD COMPUTİNG ENVİRONMENT	Byung-Kon Kim
		9		



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Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 18	Marzieh Moosavi	1	PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF MEMBRANE DISTILLATION PROCESS IN FRUIT JUICE CONCENTRATION BY MEMBRANE SURFACE MODIFICATION	Samir K. Deshmukh, Mayur M. Tajane
		2	PRODUCTION OF APRICOT VINEGAR USING AN ISOLATED ACETOBACTER STRAIN FROM IRANIAN APRICOT	Keivan Beheshti Maal, Rasoul Shafiei, Noushin Kabiri
		3	EFFECT OF FERMENTATION TIME ON XANTHAN GUM PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEET MOLASSES	Marzieh Moosavi-Nasab, Safoora Pashangeh, Maryam Rafsanjani
		4	UTILIZATION JUICE WASTES AS CORN REPLACEMENT IN THE BROILER DIET	Yose Rizal, Maria Endo Mahata, Mira Andriani, Guoyao Wu
		5	SURVEY OF IMPACT OF PRODUCTION AND ADOPTION OF NANOCROPS ON FOOD SECURITY	Sahar Dehyouri, Seyed Jamal Farajollah Hosseini
		6	SOUS VIDE PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION FOR SALAD WITH MEAT IN MAYONNAISE SHELF LIFE EXTENSION	Vita Levkane, Sandra Muizniece-Brasava, Lija Dukalska
		7	INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE BACTERIAL CELLULOSE PRODUCED BY GLUCONACETOBACTER XYLINUS FROM DATE SYRUP	Marzieh Moosavi-Nasab, Ali R. Yousefi
		9		

23. Uluslararası Gelenekselden çağdaş sanat serüveni Karma Sergi  
August 30, 2023 - AFYONKARAHISAR

2	ATATÜRK	ŞEMA PERK
3	Woman	Selma KARAAHMET BALCI
4	Gülünce	Hatice Nilüfer Süzen
5	Mustafa Kemal 1926	İbrahim Halil TÜRKER
6	Arkeolojik Buluntular	Ayşegül Türk
7	Holl'de	Ahmet Göktuğ KILIÇ
8	Anadolu'da Atan Yürek	Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER
9	Kadim Anadolu	Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER
10	Sanguine	Zeynep Asena ÖZER
11	Equilibrium	Zeynep Asena ÖZER
12	Çarpışma/ Clash	H.Aylin SEÇKİN
13	Yüzleşme-IX-	Mustafa BULAT
14	Yüzleşme-XI	Mustafa BULAT
15	Selçuklu Kapısı,	Serap BULAT
16	İzleyenler	Gülşen Şefika EKMEKÇİ
17	Doğa-Sal	Gülşen Şefika EKMEKÇİ

## Contents

OMICRON VARIANT PATHOGENCITY AND ITS THERAPY: HOW TO CONTROL UNPREDICTABLE OUTBREAK .....	1
EXERCISE IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS .....	2
KLİNİK ÖNCESİ ÇALIŞMALARDA YENİDEN-BÜTÜNLEŞTİRME SÜRECİNE MÜDAHALELER .....	3
ZAYIF DÜZENLİ YEREL FONKSİYONLAR ÜZERİNE .....	4
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS STUDIES .....	5
IN PHARMACOLOGY JOURNALS .....	5
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ALANINDA ÖLÇEK UYARLAMA SÜRECİ: BİR LİTERATÜR DERLEMESİ.....	7
DİJİTAL NESLİN SORUNU: PROBLEMLİ İNTERNET KULLANIMI.....	8
ŞİZOFRENİLİ BİREYLERE YÖNELİK KAMUSAL DAMGALAMA VE GÜNCEL PSİKOSOSYAL MÜDAHALELER	9
KANSER HASTALIĞI VE PSİKO-ONKOLOJİ KAVRAMINA KONSÜLTASYON LİYEZON PSİKİYATRİSİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ YAKLAŞIMI: UYGULAMALAR VE STANDARTLAR .....	10
BİR AFET DURUMU : DEPREM SONRASI ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI.....	11
AFETLERDE KRİZ DURUMU VE AFET YARDIM ÇALIŞANLARINDA STRESLE BAŞA ÇIKMA .....	12
GELECEĞİN HEMŞİRELERİ VE PSİKOSOSYAL BAKIM: NEDİR? NASIL OLMALIDIR? .....	13
BİLİŞSEL DUYUŞSAL EMPATİ VE HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİ .....	14
BİR KAMU HASTANESİNDE ÇALIŞAN SAĞLIK PERSONELLERİNİN BASINÇ ÜLSERLERİNİ ÖNLEMeye YÖNELİK BİLGİ DURUMLARI VE TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ .....	15
PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA DİKKAT EKSİKLİĞİ VE HİPERAKTİVİTE BOZUKLUĞU .....	17
PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU .....	18
DIURNAL RİTİMLERİN YÜZME PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BİR İNCELEME .....	19
A COMPARATOR DESIGN FOR 2 MSPS AND 16 BITS SAR ADC USING FULLY DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIERS .....	21
LİTYUM ALÜMİNAT İLAVESİNİN TAVUK HİDROKSİAPATİT-%0.5TİTANYUM OKSİT KOMPOZİTİNE ETKİSİ .....	22
FARMAKOLOJİK ÖZELLİK GÖSTEREBİLECEK AKRIDİN-TRİON BİLEŞİKLERİNİN TEK KAP –DÖRT BİLEŞENLİ SENTEZLERİ .....	23
INVESTIGATION OF THE REPLACEMENT OF R134A WITH R1234YF AND R540A REFRIGERANTS .....	24
INVESTIGATING THE SUPERCAPACITOR PERFORMANCE OF PEROVSKITE OXIDES $Ba_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}CoO_3$ AND $Ba_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}FeO_3$ .....	25
ENHANCING IOT SYSTEM MANAGEABILITY FOR EFFICIENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS .....	27
EKONOMİK EMİSYON YÜK DAĞITIMI PROBLEMİNİN FDB-AEO ALGORİTMASI KULLANILARAK ÇÖZÜLMESİ.....	28
FABRİKALARDA İŞ GÜCÜ KAYIPLARININ ÖNÜNE GEÇMEK İÇİN ÇALIŞAN TAKİP SİSTEMİ TASARIMI.....	30
AKILLI KAVŞAK YÖNETİMİ VE TRAFİK YOĞUNLUK TAHMİN SİSTEMİ .....	32

BATARYA TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN TEKNİK, EKONOMİK VE ÇEVRESEL PERFORMANSLARININ HİBRİT GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI.....	34
KESME ÇİÇEK YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE SULAMA UYGULAMALARI ve KARŞILAN PROBLEMLERE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ.....	35
EFFECT OF DEEP WELL SCREEN TYPES ON PUMP CRITICAL SUBMERGENCE AND VORTEX FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.....	36
AHŞAP ESASLI TABAKALI KOMPOZİT PANELLERİN ISI İLETİM KATSAYILARININ BELİRLENMESİ.....	37
THE POROSITY EFFECT ON THE LATERAL TORSIONAL BUCKLING RESPONSE OF CANTILEVER BEAM ..	39
RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATED AFTER THE DISASTER IN TURKEY.....	40
TELEVİZYON EKРАНLARININ GERİ DÖNÜŞÜMÜ VE TiO <sub>2</sub> KATKISI İLE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN GELİŞTRİLMESİ.....	41
SİNERLEME YÖNTEMİYLE FARKLI ORANLARDA YİTRİYA (Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) KATKILI BOROSİLİKAT CAM SERAMİKLERİN ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU .....	42
PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF MEMBRANE DISTILLATION PROCESS IN FRUIT JUICE CONCENTRATION BY MEMBRANE SURFACE MODIFICATION .....	43
PRODUCTION OF APRICOT VINEGAR USING AN ISOLATED ACETOBACTER STRAIN FROM IRANIAN APRICOT.....	44
EFFECT OF FERMENTATION TIME ON XANTHAN GUM PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEET MOLASSES	45
UTILIZATION JUICE WASTES AS CORN REPLACEMENT IN THE BROILER DIET .....	46
SOUS VIDE PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION FOR SALAD WITH MEAT IN MAYONNAISE SHELF LIFE EXTENSION.....	48
ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSION WAVES ON OFFICE AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.....	50
MULTIPATH ROUTING SENSOR NETWORK FOR FINDING CRACK IN METALLIC STRUCTURE USING FUZZY LOGIC.....	51
ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF PRE-LOGIC FACTORING ON CELL BASED COMBINATORIAL LOGIC SYNTHESIS .....	52
LATERAL-TORSIONAL BUCKLING OF STEEL GIRDER SYSTEMS BRACED BY SOLID WEB CROSSBEAMS..	53
ADVANTAGES OF LARGE STRANDS IN PRECAST/PRESTRESSED CONCRETE HIGHWAY APPLICATION ..	54
EVALUATION OF SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS OF AMENDED LOESS THROUGH USING COMMON ADMIXTURES IN GORGAN, IRAN .....	55
A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPING METHOD OF THE BIM (BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING) SOFTWARE BASED ON CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT.....	56
COMPARISON OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF ELATERIOSPERMUM TAPOS (BUAH PERAH), PALM OIL AND SOYBEAN OIL .....	57
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND STABILITY OF EMULSIONS AS AFFECTED BY NATIVE AND MODIFIED YAM STARCHES .....	58
OPTIMIZATION OF EXTRACTION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS FROM AVICENNIA MARINA (FORSSK.)VIERH USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY .....	59

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF LOCAL COWPEA SEED PROTEIN GROWN IN GIZAN REGION .....	60
INTERACTION EFFECT OF DGAT1 AND COMPOSITE GENOTYPE OF BETA-KAPPA CASEIN ON ECONOMIC MILK PRODUCTION TRAITS IN CROSSBRED HOLSTEIN .....	61
REVEALING CASEIN MICELLE DISPERSION UNDER VARIOUS RANGES OF NaCl: EVOLUTION OF PARTICLES SIZE AND STRUCTURE .....	62
PROCESS DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE AND READY-TO-EAT RAW OYSTER MEAT BY IRRADIATION TECHNOLOGY .....	63
EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT METHOD ON THE CONTENT OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, VITAMIN C AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF DRIED DILL .....	64
OPTIMIZING OF GAS CONSUMPTION IN GAS-BURNER SPACE HEATER .....	66
DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATIC GUIDED MOBILE ROBOT USING MAGNETIC POSITION METER .....	67
A SUPERVISORY SCHEME FOR STEP-WISE SAFE SWITCHING CONTROLLERS .....	68
GEOMETRY DESIGN SUPPORTED BY MINIMIZING AND VISUALIZING COLLISION IN DYNAMIC PACKING .....	69
FLEXIBLE HEURISTICS FOR PROJECT SCHEDULING WITH LIMITED RESOURCES .....	70
INTELLIGENT ABS FUZZY CONTROLLER FOR DIVERSE ROADSURFACES .....	71
A VARIABLE STRUCTURE MRAC FOR A CLASS OF MIMO SYSTEMS .....	72
CONVENTIONAL DESIGN AND SIMULATION OF AN URBAN HYBRID BUS .....	73
AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR CAR FAILURE DIAGNOSIS .....	74
LIMIT CYCLE BEHAVIOUR OF A NEURAL CONTROLLER WITH DELAYED BANG-BANG FEEDBACK .....	75
INTER-PHASE MAGNETIC COUPLING EFFECTS ON SENSORLESS SR MOTOR CONTROL .....	76
T-DOF PI CONTROLLER DESIGN FOR A SPEED CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR .....	77
FUZZY CONTROL OF A THREE PHASE THYRISTORIZED INDUCTION MOTOR .....	78
A METHOD FOR QUALITY INSPECTION OF MOTORS BY DETECTING ABNORMAL SOUND .....	79
INDUSTRIAL COMPRESSOR ANTI-SURGE COMPUTER CONTROL .....	80
DESIGN OF MOVING SLIDING SURFACES IN A VARIABLE STRUCTURE PLANT AND CHATTERING PHENOMENA .....	81
INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR DATA SELECTION AND NEW INFORMATION ACQUISITION FOR RECONFIGURABLE MULTIFUNCTIONAL MACHINE TOOLS .....	82
PROTEIN-PROTEIN INTERACTION DETECTION BASED ON SUBSTRING SENSITIVITY MEASURE .....	83
A MAXIMUM PARSIMONY MODEL TO RECONSTRUCT PHYLOGENETIC NETWORK IN HONEY BEE EVOLUTION .....	84
FIRST STUDIES OF THE INFLUENCE OF SINGLE GENE PERTURBATIONS ON THE INFERENCE OF GENETIC NETWORKS .....	85
ATTRIBUTE SELECTION METHODS COMPARISON FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA .....	86



THE EFFECT OF GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE ON PHASE DIAGRAM OF PEG- PHOSPHATE AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEM .....	87
ERROR-ROBUST NATURE OF GENOME PROFILING APPLIED FOR CLUSTERING OF SPECIES DEMONSTRATED BY COMPUTER SIMULATION.....	88
EKG WAVES CLASSIFIER USING WAVELET TRANSFORM AND FOURIER TRANSFORM .....	89

## OMICRON VARIANT PATHOGENICITY AND ITS THERAPY: HOW TO CONTROL UNPREDICTABLE OUTBREAK

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### **Abstract**

Since its outbreak, the severe acute coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has undergone a few iterations. Coronavirus 2 is associated with respiratory illness, of which the Omicron variation is a subtype (B.1.1.529). Omicron is the most prevalent variation. The enhanced SARS-CoV-2 variant's rapid spread and immune evasion abilities have sparked global worries. Due to its strong transmissibility, Omicron has soon replaced Delta as the predominant form in some regions. The Omicron version, however, exhibits less pathogenicity when cell tropism is altered, according to recent studies. Omicron is also very resistant to the neutralizing effects of vaccines, convalescent serum, and the majority of antibody therapies. On November 26, 2021, the World Health Organisation (WHO) nonetheless designated the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (B.1.1529) strain as a variation of concern (VOC). The number of modifications in the Omicron version is unheard of, especially those that could impact the spike protein's biological and therapeutic properties. We have emphasized SARS-CoV-2 in our article, in particular the Omicron strain, as well as its propensity for hospitalization and fatalities. What effects does it show when it is treated with natural products further? We can only hope that the work will point future researchers to the proper areas for studying how to reduce the effects of pandemics and emphasis on control measures.

**Keywords:** Omicron, SARS-CoV-2, World Health Organization (WHO), Neutralizing effects treatment, Control measures, Natural products.

## EXERCISE IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is an autoimmune and demyelinating disease of the central nervous system, which causes different levels of function loss. Rehabilitation is a required part of the treatment protocols in MS patients. Exercise is the essential element of rehabilitation approaches, and has a very important place in MS to control symptoms, prevent disease progression and improve quality of life. Literature have focused on the benefits of regular and controlled exercise. In addition to helping to cope with MS symptoms, these exercises are reported to be necessary for continued health and well-being. However, the literature has different views on the type, content, severity and duration of these exercise protocols.

**Keywords:** Multipl Sclerosis, Exercise, Physical Activity

### MULTİPL SKLEROZDA EGZERSİZ EĞİTİMİ

#### ÖZET

Multipl Skleroz (MS), farklı derecelerde fonksiyon kayıplarına neden olan, santral sinir sisteminin otoimmün ve demiyelizan hastalığıdır. MS hastalarında rehabilitasyon, tedavi protokollerinin gerekli bir parçasıdır. Egzersiz, rehabilitasyon yaklaşımlarının vazgeçilmez ögesi olup, MS’de semptomların kontrolünde, hastalığın ilerleyişinin önlenmesinde ve yaşam kalitesinin artırılmasında oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Yapılan çalışmalarda, düzenli ve kontrollü yapılan egzersizin yararları üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu egzersizlerin MS semptomları ile başa çıkabilmeye yardımcı olmasının yanında, sağlık ve iyi olma halinin devamı için de gerekli olduğu bildirilmektedir. Ancak literatürde bu egzersiz protokollerinin tipi, içeriği, şiddeti ve süresi ile ilgili farklı görüşler yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Multipl Skleroz, Egzersiz, Fiziksel Aktivite



## KLİNİK ÖNCESİ ÇALIŞMALARDA YENİDEN-BÜTÜNLEŞTİRME SÜRECİNE MÜDAHALELER

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### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Bağlamsal korku koşullaması, klinik öncesi çalışmalarında travma sonrası stres bozukluğu (TSSB) modellemesinde kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, literatürde yayınlanan, yeniden bütünleştirme sürecini hedef alan davranışsal ve farmakolojik müdahalelerin korku belleğini bozucu etkisini ve mekanizmalarını değerlendirmektir.

**Yöntem:** Korku ilişkili belleğe yapılan müdahaleler genellikle koşullu uyarana (Klu U) maruz bırakma ile belleğin geri çağrılmasını takiben tetiklenen yeniden bütünleştirme sürecinde uygulanmaktadır. Bu çalışmalarda “sönme uygulaması” gibi davranışsal müdahalelerin yanı sıra, protein sentezi inhibitörleri ya da öğrenme ile ilişkisi bilinen reseptörlerin aktivasyonunu bloklayan ajanlar kullanılmaktadır. Korku ilişkili belleği yeniden bütünleştirme sürecine sokmak için, koşulsuz uyarın (Ksuz U) ile geri çağırma prosedüründen de yararlanılmaktadır.

**Bulgular:** Ksuz U hatırlatıcısı sonrasında uygulanan müdahalelerin korku belleğini bozmadaki etkinliğinin değerlendirildiği çalışmalarda, bu yöntemin Klu U ile tetiklenen yeniden-bütünleştirme sürecinde uygulanan müdahalelere kıyasla daha etkin olduğunu gösteren bulgular elde edilmektedir. Buna kanıt olarak Ksuz U hatırlatıcısı uygulanan müdahalelerden sonra, sönme öğrenmesi sonucunda normalde gözlemlenen “yenilenme” “kendiliğinden geri gelme” ve “eski haline getirme” gibi görüngülerin ortaya çıkmaması gösterilmektedir. Beta-adrenerjik reseptör antagonistleri veya NMDA reseptör antagonistinin de yeniden-bütünleştirme sürecinde bellek bozucu etkiler gösterdiği bulgulanmıştır. Ancak bu sonuçlar tüm çalışmalarda tekrarlanamamıştır.

**Sonuç:** TSSB modellemesinde kullanılan bağlamsal korku koşullamasının yeniden bütünleştirme sürecini hedef alan müdahalelerin korku belleğinde nasıl etkiler yarattığı incelenmiştir. Bahsedilen müdahalelerin gelecekteki klinik çalışmalarda daha fazla test edilmesi ve güvenilirliğinin doğrulanması, bu alandaki terapötik müdahaleleri destekleyebilir ve tedavi seçeneklerini zenginleştirebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeniden-bütünleştirme, korku koşullaması, sönme

## ZAYIF DÜZENLİ YEREL FONKSİYONLAR ÜZERİNE

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### ÖZET

Topolojik uzaylar, matematiğin Topoloji dalının başlıca uğraş konularıdır. İdeal topolojik uzaylar ise topolojik uzay yapısına ideal adı verilen ve uzayın bazı özellikleri sağlayan birtakım alt kümelerinden oluşan bir ailesinin eklenmesiyle oluşturulmuş uzaylardır. İdeal topolojik uzayların bir çalışma alanı da yerel fonksiyonlardır. Literatürde ideal topolojik uzaylar üzerinde yerel fonksiyon ana fikri ile yola çıkılarak yapılan ve farklı türde yerel fonksiyonların tanımının yer aldığı birçok araştırma makalesi yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada, ideal topolojik uzaylarda düzenli açık kümeler ve düzenli kapanış operatörleri kullanarak zayıf düzenli yerel fonksiyon kavramını tanımlıyoruz. Ayrıca zayıf düzenli yerel fonksiyonların özelliklerini tanıtıyor ve önceden tanımlanmış olan yerel fonksiyonlar, düzenli yerel fonksiyonlar, düzenli kapalı yerel fonksiyonlar gibi operatörlerle aralarındaki ilişkiyi araştırıyoruz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İdeal topolojik uzaylar, yerel fonksiyonlar, düzenli yerel fonksiyonlar.

## BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS STUDIES IN PHARMACOLOGY JOURNALS

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### ABSTRACT

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a very common neurological disease and is an important cause of neurological disability in young adults. There is no definitive treatment for MS, but there are treatments for symptoms and attacks. Research on new drugs or agents to treat the disease has been increasing in recent years. In our study, bibliometric analysis of the researches published in the field of pharmacology in the last ten years was aimed.

### Materials and Methods

Original articles on multiple sclerosis published in journals in the field of Pharmacology in the last ten years were downloaded from the Scopus database. The downloaded data were then analyzed using VOSViewer software, and the relationships of the studies were examined through parameters such as citation, author, and organization.

### Findings

When analyzed on the basis of country, the highest number of documents was observed by the United States with 350 documents, and secondly Germany with 210 documents. Looking at the authors, Claudio Viegas is in the first place with 4 publications in the last 10 years. With 13 documents, the most productive organization is not seen to belong to the Biogen-Cambridge-MA-United States group. However, most citations belong to the organization Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, Department Psychiatry with 212 citations in 3 articles. The most cited document is Therapeutic Advances in Neurological Disorders with 293 articles. The most cited study was Ferreria-Vieira et al. (2016) published in Current Neuropharmacology with 831 citations.

### Conclusion

Multiple sclerosis is a neurological disease that is widespread throughout the world and has a negative impact on the lives of patients. Research on the treatment of the disease continues to



increase with research groups in different countries. Our study tries to guide the researchers in the field by showing the effect of these research groups and the prominent researches in recent years and their relations with each other.

**Keywords:** Multiple sclerosis, pharmacology, bibliometric analysis, VOSViewer

## SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ALANINDA ÖLÇEK UYARLAMA SÜRECİ: BİR LİTERATÜR DERLEMESİ

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### ÖZET

Ölçek uyarlama süreci yurtdışında geliştirilmiş olan bir ölçüm aracının bir dizi işlem basamakları ve istatistiksel analiz yöntemleri sonucunda ülkemizde kullanılabilirliğine ve uygunluğuna karar vermemize yardımcı olacak çalışmalardır. Ölçek uyarlama süreci, ölçüm aracının özgün kullanım bağlamından farklı bir kültürel, dilsel veya sosyal ortama uyarlanması anlamına gelir. Bu süreç, ölçüm aracının geçerli ve güvenilir sonuçlar üretmesini sağlamak amacıyla gerçekleştirilir. Ölçek uyarlama aşamaları, içerik, yapı ve kriter geçerliği ile ölçek güvenilirliği değerlendirmelerini içerir. İlk adımda, ölçüm aracının içeriği ve ölçmeye çalıştığı kavram arasındaki uyum değerlendirilir. Ardından, ölçüm aracının yapısı incelenerek ölçek boyutları ve ilişkileri değerlendirilir. Kriter geçerliği, ölçüm aracının başka bir kabul edilmiş ölçümle karşılaştırıldığında ne kadar doğru sonuçlar ürettiğini değerlendirir. Ölçek güvenilirliği ise ölçüm aracının tekrarlanabilirlik ve istikrarını değerlendirir. Ölçek uyarlama süreci, ölçüm aracının yeni bir bağlama başarıyla adapte edilmesini sağlayarak geçerli ve güvenilir sonuçlar elde etmeyi amaçlar. Sağlık bilimleri alanında kullanılacak ölçüm aracının geçerlik ve güvenilirlik ile test edilmesi; kullanılan ölçüm aracının hatalardan arınıklığını arttırmak, doğru sonuçlar elde etmek, teşhis tedavi ve bakımdaki eksikleri doğru analiz edebilmek adına gerekli ve önemlidir. Alan yazında ölçek uyarlama çalışmalarında geçerlik ve güvenilirlik basamakları ile ölçüm aracının uygunluğunun test edilebileceği aktarılmakta ve bu basamaklardan önce geçerlik daha sonra güvenilirlik aşamalarına geçilmesi önerilmektedir. Bu derlemede ise ölçek uyarlama çalışmalarında kullanılacak işlem basamakları analiz yöntemleri ve teknikler literatür doğrultusunda incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ölçek, geçerlik, güvenilirlik, ölçek uyarlama

## DİJİTAL NESLİN SORUNU: PROBLEMLİ İNTERNET KULLANIMI

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte internet, bilgi alışverişi, iletişim, eğlence ve diğer birçok amaç için kullanılan önemli bir araç haline gelmiştir. Ancak, internetin bu yaygın kullanımı bazı olumsuz sonuçları da beraberinde getirmektedir. İnternet bağımlılığı da bu olumsuz etkilerden biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İnternetin başlangıçta bilgi alışverişi için kullanılmış olmasına rağmen, günümüzde aşırı ve kontrolsüz bir şekilde internet kullanımı, fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal sorunlara yol açabilmektedir. Bağımlılık kavramı, ilk defa 1964 yılında Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından fiziksel ve psikolojik bağımlılık olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda bağımlılık hem maddeye karşı hem de davranışlara karşı gelişebilir. İnternet bağımlılığı da bu bağlamda ele alınan önemli bir davranışsal bağımlılıktır. İnternet, hızlı iletişim ve bilgi paylaşımı sağlaması nedeniyle cazip bir araç olmuş ve bireylerin sosyal yaşantılarına önemli bir şekilde etki etmektedir. İnternet bağımlılığının semptomları, kişinin interneti aşırı kullanma isteği, internete olan sürekli ihtiyaç, internet kullanımını kontrol edememe, internet kullanımının olumsuz sonuçlara rağmen devam ettirilmesi gibi faktörlerle belirlenir. Amerikan Psikiyatri Birliği, "İnternet Kullanım Bozukluğu"nu tanımlayarak, bu sorunun ciddiyetini vurgulamıştır. Özellikle gençler arasında, internette geçirilen süre arttıkça, sosyal ilişkilerin zayıfladığı, okul ve iş performansının düştüğü gözlemlenmiştir. Bu derleme ise problemlili internet kullanımının yalnızca fiziksel değil aynı zamanda ruhsal sorunlarını da elen alan güncel bir bakış açısı sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bağımlılık, internet, problemlili internet kullanımı

## ŞİZOFRENİLİ BİREYLERE YÖNELİK KAMUSAL DAMGALAMA VE GÜNCEL PSİKOSOSYAL MÜDAHALELER

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### ÖZET

Şizofreni damgalamaya maruz kalan psikiyatrik bozuklukların başında gelmektedir bu nedenle hastalar damgalanma yükünü sıklıkla "ikinci bir hastalık" olarak görmektedirler. Çünkü şizofrenili bireyler, yaşam fırsatlarının azalmasına ve hastalıklarının zorluklarının ötesinde bağımsız işlevsellik kaybına neden olan damgalanmaya hayatlarının her döneminde ve her aşamasında maruz bırakılmaktadırlar. Şizofrenili bireyler tarafından olumsuz algıların içselleştirilmesi yani kendini damgalama yüksek riskler taşımaktadır. Bu derleme; şizofrenili bireylerde damgalama kavramına açıklık getirmeyi, damgalamanın sonuçlarını ortaya çıkarmayı ve güncel mücadeleler ve hemşirelik girişimleriyle psikososyal müdahalelere genel bir bakış açısı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu derlemede öncelikle toplumun şizofrenili bireyi normal kabul etmeyerek, ötekileştirerek sergilediği damgalama tutumunun sebep ve sonuçları incelenmektedir. Daha sonra kavramsal ve pratik açıdan damgalamaya yönelik mücadelelerle hemşirelik yaklaşımları açıklanmıştır. Bireylerin damgalanmasının üstesinden gelmek için çok düzeyli çabaların medya tasvirlerinin, protesto, eğitim ve iletişim stratejilerinin önemine, damgalanma sonucunda toplumdan dışlanan ve sosyal işlevselliğini kaybeden şizofrenili bireyler için yapılan güncel psikososyal müdahalelere ışık tutularak alan yazına katkı sunmak hedeflenmiştir. Damgalanmaya karşı iyi tasarlanmış girişimler ve iyilik halini artırmaya yönelik psikososyal müdahaleler şizofreni damgasının olumsuz sonuçlarını azaltmaya yardımcı olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Damgalama, psikososyal müdahale, şizofreni.

## KANSER HASTALIĞI VE PSİKO-ONKOLOJİ KAVRAMINA KONSÜLTASYON LİYEZON PSİKIYATRİSİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ YAKLAŞIMI: UYGULAMALAR VE STANDARTLAR

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### ÖZET

Tıbbi ilerlemeler, genel yaşam koşullarında iyileşme ve yaşam beklentisindeki artış; onkolojik hastalığın genel prevalansında artışa yol açmıştır. Hayatta kalma mücadelesi sürekli bir şekilde devam ederken, sadece tıbbi girişimler değil hastaların yaşam kalitesini iyileştirmek de diğer bir elzem konu haline gelmiştir. Hastalıkla savaşta bireyi güçlendirmek için psikolojik izlem, psikososyal destek ve bakım gerekmektedir. Kanser tanısı alan hastalarda üzüntü, öfke, çaresizlik ve umutsuzluk duygularının yanında; içe kapanma, rol kaybı, öz saygıda azalma, beden imajında değişim, yaşam şeklinde bozulmalar, depresyon ve sosyal izolasyon gibi psikososyal eksiklikler meydana gelmektedir. Kanser hastalarının yaklaşık yarısında, kanser yörüngesi boyunca klinik olarak anlamlı duygusal sıkıntı ve tedavi edilmeyen psikososyal durumlar da dahil olmak üzere psikiyatrik bozukluklar mevcuttur. Ruhsal açıdan iyi olmayan bireylerin fiziksel iyilik hali daha da bozulmaktadır. Diğer bir deyişle hastalıkla mücadelede kayıplar meydana gelebilmekte ve umutsuz bireylerin yenilgi ihtimali artmaktadır. Bu nedenle kanser hastalığının yönetiminde fizyolojik problemlerin çözümünün yanı sıra psikolojik ve sosyal açıdan da bireyi analiz ederek, problemlerin yönetilmesi gerekmektedir. Psiko-onkoloji, bu sorunları ele almak ve hastalığın farklı aşamalarında sayısız zorlukla karşı karşıya kalan hastalara destek sağlamak amacıyla ortaya çıkan bir bilim dalıdır. Psiko-onkoloji çerçevesinde yapılan müdahaleler hasta ve ailesinin baş etme mekanizmalarını güçlendirmeye ve hastalığa uyumlarını artırmaya yöneliktir. Bu ekibin önemli üyelerinden biri konsültasyon liyezon psikiyatrisi hemşiresidir. KLP hemşiresi kanser hastalarının psikolojik durumunu tanımlar, uyumlarını kolaylaştırır ve psikososyal bakımı doğrudan verebilir. Bu derlemede; kanserin bireyde yarattığı psikiyatrik hastalık oluşumuna kadar varan psikososyal problemlere genel bir bakış sunulup, psiko-onkoloji kavramına odaklanarak KLP hemşiresinin psiko-onkolojik müdahalelerinin spektrumu sunulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kanser, konsültasyon liyezon psikiyatrisi hemşireliği, ruh sağlığı, psiko-onkoloji, psikososyal yaklaşım,



## BİR AFET DURUMU : DEPREM SONRASI ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI

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### ÖZET

Depremler en öngörülemeyen doğal afetlerden biridir ve hayatta kalanların psikolojik ve fiziksel durumları üzerinde büyük bir etkiye sahiptir. Depremlere maruz kalmak, sürekli olarak çocuk ruh sağlığı sonuçlarıyla olumsuz ilişkiler göstermiştir. Yetişkinlere bağımlılıkları göz önüne alındığında, çocuklar bir afet sırasında kadınlar, yaşlılar ve engellilerle birlikte en savunmasız grup olarak kabul edilir. Çocuklar ve ergenler söz konusu olduğunda, afet deneyimlerine karşı duygusal tepkilerini araştırmak daha önemlidir çünkü bu tür duygular zihinlerinde uzun süre kalır ve sonraki davranışlarını etkiler. Dünyanın dört bir yanında depremden sağ kurtulanlar üzerinde yapılan araştırmalar, böyle bir felaketten sonra çocuklarda ve gençlerde depresyonun yüksek yaygınlık oranları olduğunu göstermiştir. Afete bağlı psikolojik sekeller uzun yıllar sürebileceğinden, bu sekellerin çocukların gelişimi üzerindeki olası olumsuz etkilerini en aza indirmek için şimdiden önlemler alınmalıdır. İnsanlar afetlere nasıl tepki verecekleri konusunda iyi bilgilendirilirse, afetlerin etkileri önemli ölçüde azaltılabilir.

*Anahtar Kelimeler : Deprem, Çocuk, TSBB, Çocuk Sağlığı*

## AFETLERDE KRİZ DURUMU VE AFET YARDIM ÇALIŞANLARINDA STRESLE BAŞA ÇIKMA

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### ÖZET

Doğal afetler, depremler, siklonlar, kasırgalar, seller, volkanik patlamalar ve tsunamiler gibi dünya'nın doğal güçlerinin neden olduğu, can kaybına ve büyük bozulmalara yol açan olaylardır. Afetlerin neden olduğu krizler, karmaşıklıkları ve kaotik doğaları nedeniyle yönetilmesi oldukça zordur. Krizlerin ve felaketlerin doğası gereği planlanmamış, beklenmedik ve insanlar, kuruluşlar ve topluluklar üzerinde ciddi etkileri vardır. Afet sonrasında en fazla kriz durumu ile karşı karşıya kalanlar afet yardım çalışanlarıdır. Afetler, kriz durumunu yaratan önemli deneyimlerdir ve felaketin getirdiği ağır duygusal bedel, yıkıcı sonuçlar yaratabilir. Bu afet durumunun yarattığı kriz durumu ile başa çıkmada zorlanma, depresyon, anksiyete, travma sonrası stres bozukluğu, uyku bozukluğu gibi ruh sorunlarının ortaya çıkışını desteklemektedir. İnsani müdahale ekiplerinin psikolojik refahını artırmada veya bozmada hangi faktörlerin en önemli olduğunu anlamak, müdahale edenleri karşılaştıkları zorluklara yeterince hazırlamak ve mümkün olduğunda yardımcı olmak, büyük stres faktörlerine maruz kalmaktan kaçınmak ve konuşlandırma sırasında ve sonrasında ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için müdahaleler geliştirmek için gereklidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** afet, kriz, stres, yardım çalışanı

## GELECEĞİN HEMŞİRELERİ VE PSİKOSOSYAL BAKIM: NEDİR? NASIL OLMALIDIR?

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### ÖZET

Hemşirelik hasta merkezli bakım kuramı, hastaya bütüncül yaklaşımı desteklediğinden psikososyal bakım ile ilişkilendirilmesi mümkündür. Hemşirelik bakımı himayesinde yer alan psikososyal bakım hemşirelerin görev tanımları arasındadır. Fakat bilgi eksikliği ve iletişim becerisindeki yetersizlikler gibi pek çok nedenden ötürü psikososyal değerlendirme ve bakım hizmetleri aksamaktadır. Etkili psikososyal bakımın sağlanabilmesi için psikososyal bakım yetkinliğini korumak gerekir. Psikososyal bakımdaki yetkinlik hemşirenin psikososyal bakım verme yeteneği ile hasta ve refakatçisinin bu bakımdan yararlanabilme kapasitesi arasındaki ilişkiyi içermektedir. Sağlık sistemimizdeki ilgili bakımı sınıflandıracak prosedür eksikliği sağlanan bakımın kalitesi hakkında ortak veri sunulmasını engellemektedir. Psikososyal bakım yetkinliğini sağlama adına yapılan düzenlemelerden biri de psikososyal bakım düzeylerinin belirlenmesidir. Kocaman 2005 yılındaki bir çalışmada psikososyal bakımı dört düzeyde incelemiştir. Psikososyal bakım, bakım alan bireyin hastalık durumuna yanıtını olumlu yönde değiştirerek tedavi süreci üzerinde etkisini gösterirken bakım veren personelinde mesleki motivasyonunu arttırmaktadır Mesleki geleceğimize ışık olacak hemşirelik öğrencilerinin, kariyerlerine donanımlı bir şekilde başlayabilmeleri için psikososyal bakımın önemi ve psikososyal değerlendirme konularında gerekli eğitimleri alarak mesleki yetkinliklerinin güçlendirmesi önerilmektedir. İlgili çalışma “Hemşirelik öğrencilerinin psikososyal bakıma ilişkin bilgi almaları adına rehber olması” amacıyla düzenlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bakım, Hemşirelik Öğrencileri, Psikososyal Bakım

## BİLİŞSEL DUYUŞSAL EMPATİ VE HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİ

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### ÖZET

Empatinin birçok topluma göre farklı tanımları olmasına rağmen günümüzde Rogers'ın ifade ettiği biçimiyle “Kendini karşındakinin yerine koyarak bireyin duygularını anlama ve anladığını ifade etme biçimi” şeklinde kullanılmaktadır. İletişim üzerindeki etkisi kanıtlanan empatinin nörobilişsel boyutu da zaman içinde merak konusu haline gelmiştir. Yürütülen çalışmalar çeşitli uyaranlarla oluşturulan empatik tepkinin anterior insula (AI) ve anterior singulat korteks (ACC) aktivasyonuna neden olduğunu kanıtlamıştır. Hemşirelik mesleği gereğince hasta ve çevresiyle iletişim kurmak verilen bakımın ön koşuludur. Bu nedenle hemşireler daha öğrencilik dönemlerinde iletişim hakkında yeterli becerilere sahip olmalıdır. İletişim becerilerinin en değerlisi basit, ucuz ve geliştirilebilir olması nedeniyle empati kurabilme yeteneğidir. Empati; bilişsel empati, duyuşsal empati ve empatiyi iletme aşamalarından geçerek bireyde empatik tepki oluşturur. Oluşan tepkinin kalitesi empati formuna göre (bilişsel – duyuşsal) empatinin yeterliliğini vermektedir. Hemşirelik alanında yapılan çalışmalarda özellikle empatinin iletişim üzerindeki etkisi ve empati ile mesleki motivasyon ilişkisi üzerinde durulmuştur. İlgili çalışma ise literatürden farklı olarak “Hemşirelik öğrencilerinde bilişsel ve duyuşsal empatinin nörobilişsel yönünü ortaya koymak” amacıyla düzenlenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bilişsel empati, duyuşsal empati, empati, hemşirelik öğrencileri

## BİR KAMU HASTANESİNDE ÇALIŞAN SAĞLIK PERSONELLERİNİN BASINÇ ÜLSERLERİNİ ÖNLEMeye YÖNELİK BİLGİ DURUMLARI VE TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Bu çalışma sağlık personellerinin basınç ülserlerini önlemeye yönelik bilgi durumları ve tutumlarının incelenmesi amacıyla planlandı.

**Gereç ve Yöntem:** Mart 2021- Mayıs 2021 tarihleri arasında İstanbul’da bir kamu hastanesinde çalışan ve araştırmaya katılmayı gönüllü olarak kabul eden 145 sağlık personeliyle yürütüldü. Araştırma öncesi gerekli izinler alındı. Veri toplama aracı olarak, Kişisel bilgi formu, Basınç Ülserini Önlemede Bilgi Değerlendirme Ölçeği (BÜÖBDÖ) ve Basınç Ülserini Önlemeye Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği (BÜÖYTÖ) kullanıldı. İstatiksel analiz için NCSS (Number Cruncher Statistical System) programı kullanıldı. Çalışma verileri değerlendirilirken tanımlayıcı istatistiksel metodlar, Shapiro-Wilk testi, Student-t testi, Mann-Whitney U testi, Kruskal-Wallis testi, Pearson ve Spearman korelasyon analizi kullanıldı ve  $p<0,05$  istatistiksel olarak anlamlı kabul edildi.

**Bulgular:** Katılımcıların yaş ortalaması  $34,4\pm 7,78$  yıl olup, %82,1’ i kadın ve %73,1’i lisans mezunu idi. %75,2’sinin daha önce basınç yarası açılan hastaya bakım verdiği belirlendi. BÜÖBDÖ toplam puan ortalamasına göre katılımcıların basınç yarasını önlemeye yönelik bilgi düzeyinin yetersiz olduğu, eğitim durumu ve çalışılan görev gibi durumların BÜÖBDÖ toplam puanını anlamlı olarak etkilediği belirlendi. BÜÖYTÖ toplam puan ortalamasına göre katılımcıların basınç ülserini önlemeye yönelik tutumlarının olumlu olduğu, katılımcıların cinsiyet, çalışılan görev, risk değerlendirme, basınç ülseri açılan hastaya bakım verme ve okul eğitimi dışında alınan eğitim gibi durumların BÜÖYTÖ toplam puanını anlamlı olarak etkilediği saptandı. Katılımcıların BÜÖBDÖ ile BÜÖYTÖ toplamından aldıkları puanlar arasında pozitif yönlü çok zayıf ilişki bulundu.

**Sonuç:** Araştırma bulguları, sağlık personellerinin basınç yarasını önlemeye ilişkin tutumlarının olumlu, bilgi düzeylerinin ise yetersiz olduğunu ortaya koydu.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Basınç ülseri, sağlık çalışanı, tutum, bilgi

## EXAMINING THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF THE MEDICAL PERSONNEL WORKING IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL REGARDING PRESSURE ULCER PREVENTION

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This study sought to examine the knowledge and attitudes of medical personnel regarding pressure ulcer prevention.

**Materials and Methods:** It was carried out with 145 medical personnel who worked in a public hospital in İstanbul between March 2021- May 2021 and agreed to take part in the study voluntarily. Prior to conducting the study we obtained necessary permissions. We used the Personal Information Form, Pressure Ulcer Prevention Knowledge Assessment Instrument (PUPKAI) and the Pressure Ulcer Prevention Attitude Instrument (PUPAI) as data collection tools. For the statistical analysis we used the NCSS (Number Cruncher Statistical System) program. When assessing the study data we used the descriptive statistical methods, Shapiro-Wilk test, Student's t-test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Pearson's and Spearman's correlation analysis. We accepted  $p < 0.05$  to be statistically significant.

**Results:** The mean age of the participants was  $34.4 \pm 7.78$  years. Of the participants, 82.1% were female and 73.1% had bachelor's degree. 75.2% of them had previously provided care to a patient suffering from pressure ulcer. According to the mean total PUPKAI score the participants had inadequate knowledge level regarding pressure ulcer prevention and conditions like their educational background and task affected the total PUPKAI score significantly. According to the mean total PUPAI score the participants had positive attitudes toward pressure ulcer prevention and conditions like their sex, task worked, risk assessment, provision of care to a patient suffering from pressure ulcer and training received outside the school education affected the total PUPAI score significantly. We found very weak correlations between the scores that the participants obtained from the total PUPKAI and PUPAI in a positive direction.

**Conclusion:** As a consequence the study findings revealed that the medical personnel had positive attitudes and yet inadequate knowledge levels regarding pressure ulcer prevention.

**Keywords:** Pressure ulcer, healthcare professional, attitude, knowledge

## PSİKIYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA DİKKAT EKSİKLİĞİ VE HİPERAKTİVİTE BOZUKLUĞU

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### ÖZET

Dikkat Eksikliği ve Hiperaktivite Bozukluğu dikkat yoksunluğu ve hareketlilik ile karakterize bir ruhsal hastalıktır. Dünya genelindeki yaygınlık oranı %8 ile %12 arasında olup ülkemizde de görülme oranı dünya ülkeleri ile benzerdir. Dikkat Eksikliği ve Hiperaktivite Bozukluğu bireyi fiziksel, akademik, mesleki ve sosyal olmak üzere pek çok alanda etkiler. DEHB yalnızca çocukluk çağını değil ergenlik ve yetişkinlik dönemlerini de etkilemektedir. Dikkat Eksikliği ve Hiperaktivite Bozukluğu olan bireylerin geçmişten günümüze pek çok alanda damgalanmaya maruz kaldığı bilinmektedir. Damgalanmaya maruz kalan bireyler sosyal çevreden uzaklaşmakta özgüven kaybı yaşamaktadır. Bu damgalamadan sadece bireyin kendisi değil ailesi de etkilenmektedir. Birey ve ailesi toplum tarafından olumsuz tepkilere maruz kalmaktadır bu durum bireyin kişisel, toplumsal ve akademik gelişimini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Henüz kesin bir tedavi yöntemi bulunamamış olmakla beraber birden çok farmakolojik ve nonfarmakolojik yöntem kullanılmaktadır. Hastalığın tedavisinde sağlık profesyonellerinin yanı sıra ailenin ve toplumunda etkisi göz ardı edilmemelidir. Bu bağlamda aşağıdaki derleme Dikkat Eksikliği ve Hiperaktivite Bozukluğunda damgalamanın önemini anlatmak üzerine alan yazın incelenerek oluşturulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Damgalama, dikkatsizlik eksikliği, hemşirelik yaklaşımı, hareketlilik

## PSİKIYATRİ HEMŞİRLİĞİ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU

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### ÖZET

Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu basamaklıp tekrarlayıcı hareketler ve iletişim sorunları ile karakterize yaygın gelişimsel bir bozukluktur. Ebeveynlerin çocuklarıyla kurdukları bağın hastalığın seyrinde etkili olduğu görülmektedir. Otizmin sıklığı ve yaygınlığına bakıldığında erkek çocuklarında kız çocuklarından daha fazla görüldüğü ile karşılaşılmıştır. Küresel otizm prevalansının 10.000 de 65 olduğu alan yazında görülmüştür. Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğunun tedavisinde farmakolojik ve nonfarmakolojik birçok yöntem kullanılmaktadır. Nonfarmakolojik tedavi kapsamında psikoterapötik hemşirelik yaklaşımı da oldukça etkilidir. Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu olan bireylere yönelik bu yaklaşımlar oldukça önemlidir. Toplumun bu bireylere karşı tutumu ve davranışı da hastalığın seyrini ve bireylerin kişisel, sosyal, akademik gelişimini etkilemektedir. Toplumun bu bireyleri kusurlu, farklı vb. tabirler kullanarak tanımlaması bu bireyleri olumsuz etkilemekte ve kişilerin kişilerarası iletişim becerileri ve akademik başarısını azaltmaktadır. Temelinde iletişimsizlik olan Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğuna yönelik toplumun tutum ve davranışlarının düzenlenmesi ve gerekli eğitimlerin verilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda aşağıdaki derleme Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğunda damgalamanın önemini anlatmak üzere alan yazın incelenerek oluşturulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Damgalama, iletişimsizlik, toplum tutumu



## DIURNAL RİTİMLERİN YÜZME PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BİR İNCELEME

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### ÖZET

Gün içindeki biyolojik ritimler, insan fizyolojisi ve performansını etkileyen önemli faktörler arasında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı günün saatinin yüzme performansı üzerindeki etkilerini incelemiş olan araştırmaların bulgularını derlemek ve değerlendirmektir. Prisma Akış Diyagramı'na göre makale seçim aşamaları sırasıyla: tanımlama, tarama, uygunluk ve dahil edilmedir. Bu aşamalardan sonra 11 makaleye ulaşılmıştır. Yüzme hem rekreatif hem de rekabetçi düzeyde yaygın olarak uygulanan bir su sporudur. Her iki amaçta da bünyesinde barındırdığı diurnal varyasyon etmenleri performansın yanında fizyolojik yanıtlar üzerinde de önemli bir etkiye sahip olabilmektedir. Biyolojik saat, vücut sıcaklığı ve hormonal düzenlemeler gibi fizyolojik parametrelerin düzenlendiği bir iç zaman mekanizmasıdır. Gün içindeki bu ritimler, kas performansı, koordinasyon, dayanıklılık ve enerji metabolizması gibi yüzme performansını etkileyen temel faktörleri etkileyebilmektedir. Örneğin, sabah saatlerinde vücut sıcaklığı ve kas aktivasyonu düşükken, öğleden sonra bu değerler yükselebilmekte, performansı aktif şekilde etkileyebilmektedir. Bu araştırma kapsamında yürütülen gözlemsel çalışmalar, diurnal varyasyonun yüzme performansına etkisini araştırmıştır. Bu etkilerin, kulaç parametreleri ve motor organizasyonun yanı sıra kas yorgunluğu ve kas gücünün sirkadiyen ritmine odaklandığı görülmüştür. Özellikle sabahları daha düşük performans görülürken öğleden sonra daha yüksek performans gözlemlenmiş, bireylerin biyolojik saatlerine uygun antrenman programlarının performansı arttırabileceği öne sürülmüş ve ısınma programlarının dahi diurnal varyasyon ile ilişki içerisinde olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, diurnal varyasyonun yüzme sporuna olan etkisi genel olarak kabul görmüş bir bulgudur. Bu gözlemin sonuçları, antrenman programları ve yüzme etkinliklerinin zamanlamasında rehberlik sağlayabilir ve yüzme performansını optimize etme amacıyla dikkate alınabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Diurnal varyasyon, biyolojik saat, yüzme performansı, antrenman optimizasyonu.

## IMPACT OF DIURNAL RHYTHMS ON SWIMMING PERFORMANCE: A REVIEW

### ABSTRACT

Biological rhythms during the day are among the important factors affecting human physiology and performance. The aim of this study is to review and evaluate the findings of studies that have examined the effects of time of day on swimming performance. According to the Prisma Flow Diagram, the article selection stages are as follows: identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion. After these stages, 11 articles were reached. Swimming is a widely practiced water sport at both recreational and competitive levels. In both purposes, diurnal variation factors in swimming can have a significant effect on physiological responses as well as performance. The biological clock is an internal time mechanism that regulates physiological parameters such as body temperature and hormonal regulation. These rhythms during the day can influence key factors affecting swimming performance such as muscle performance, coordination, endurance and energy metabolism. For example, in the morning, body temperature and muscle activation may be low, whereas in the afternoon these values may be elevated, actively affecting performance. Observational studies conducted as part of this research have investigated the effects of diurnal variation on swimming performance. These effects were found to focus on the circadian rhythm of muscle strength and muscle fatigue, as well as stroke parameters and motor organization. In particular, lower performance was observed in the morning and higher performance was observed in the afternoon, suggesting that training programs tailored to individuals' biological clocks can improve performance, and even warm-up programs were found to be related to diurnal variation. In conclusion, the effect of diurnal variation on swimming is a generally accepted finding. The results of this observation can provide guidance on training programs and timing of swimming events and can be taken into account to optimize swimming performance.

**Keywords:** Diurnal variation, biological clock, swimming performance, training optimization.

## **A COMPARATOR DESIGN FOR 2 MSPS AND 16 BITS SAR ADC USING FULLY DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIERS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this work, a comparator design is presented, which can be employed for SAR ADCs operated in 2 MSPS and up to 16 bits resolution. The proposed architecture incorporating fully differential OPAMPs achieves differential and common mode gains more than 40 dB. In this respect, a 32 MHz CMOS comparator is constructed with a 13  $\mu$ V input offset for 2 MSPS and 16 bits SAR ADCs. To sum up, a CMOS comparator utilizing input offset cancellation technique has also been introduced. Moreover, to obtain a small residual offset, this comparator gathers 3-stage fully differential pairs and a CMOS dynamic latch, with offset cancellation where unity gain bandwidths are found around of 190 MHz. In order to justify the proposed structure, common mode analysis, input common mode rejection ratio, noise and temperature variations are given. It should be noted that this topology allows promising high speed and low power dissipation for SAR ADCs in the high-level resolutions also up to speed of 2 MSPS. To be further production, all simulations have been performed in TSMC 0.18  $\mu$ m CMOS technology parameters in LT-SPICE design suite.

**Keywords:** SAR, ADC, Fully Differential OPAMPs.

## LİTYUM ALÜMİNAT İLAVESİNİN TAVUK HİDROKSİAPATİT-%0.5TİTANYUM OKSİT KOMPOZİTİNE ETKİSİ

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada tavuk hidroksiapatit (THA)-%0.5titanyum oksit ( $TiO_2$ ) kompozitine %0.25 ve %0.5 oranlarında lityum alüminat ( $LiAlO_2$ ) ilavesinin etkisi incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla ilk olarak tavuk hidroksiapatit (THA) ve hazırlanan ikili ve üçlü kompozitler 1200, 1250 ve 1300°C sıcaklıklarda sinterlenmiştir. Sinterleme işlemleri sonrası THA'nın çapça kısalma oranının (%16.59±0.30' dan %17.59±0.52' ye) artan sıcaklıkla arttığı, yoğunluk ( $2.80±0.00 g/cm^3$ ' ten  $2.97±0.03 g/cm^3$ ' e) ve sertlik ( $3.92±0.030 GPa$ ' dan  $4.35±0.33 GPa$ ' a) değerlerinin 1250°C' ye kadar arttığı, ancak; 1300°C' de sırasıyla  $2.96±0.01 g/cm^3$ ' e ve  $4.32±0.18 GPa$ ' a gerilediği belirlendi. THA' e ait basma mukavemeti artan sıcaklıkla  $145.41±5.00 MPa$ ' dan  $111.09±9.64 MPa$ ' a gerilemiştir. THA-%0.5 $TiO_2$  kompozitinin artan sinterleme sıcaklıkları ile çapça kısalma oranı (%15.00±0.29' dan %17.52±0.55' e), yoğunluk ( $2.77±0.05 g/cm^3$ ' ten  $3.00±0.01 g/cm^3$ ' e), sertlik ( $2.26±0.12 GPa$ ' dan  $3.97±0.26 GPa$ ' a) ve basma dayanımı ( $102.04±7.81 MPa$ ' dan  $170.04±5.65 MPa$ ' a) artmıştır. THA-%0.5 $TiO_2$  kompozitine  $LiAlO_2$  ilavesi ile belirtilen tüm bu özelliklerde artışların sağlanabildiği ve artan %0.5  $LiAlO_2$  ilavesiyle çapça kısalma oranının %17.65±0.32' ye, yoğunluğun  $3.02±0.01 g/cm^3$ ' e, sertliğin  $4.34±0.20 GPa$ ' a ve basma dayanımı  $186.95±4.58 MPa$ ' a çıktığı belirlendi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tavuk Hidroksiapatit, Titanyum Oksit, Lityum Alüminat, Sinterleme

## FARMAKOLOJİK ÖZELLİK GÖSTEREBİLECEK AKRIDİN-TRİON BİLEŞİKLERİNİN TEK KAP –DÖRT BİLEŞENLİ SENTEZLERİ

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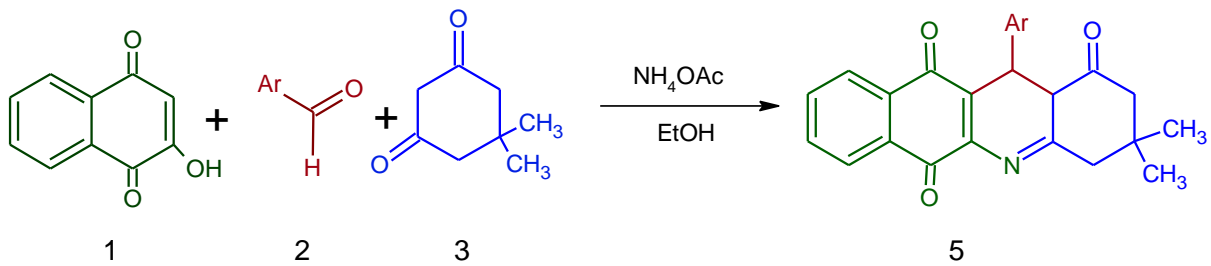
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### ÖZET

Azot içeren heterohalkalı bileşikler, dikkate değer ve çok sayıdaki biyolojik özelliklerinden dolayı, hazırlanması için etkili ve uygun sentetik yöntemlerin geliştirilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Akridin ve türevlerinin pek çoğu ilaç hammaddesi olarak kullanılmakta ve antifungal, antitümör, molluscicidal, anti-inflammatör ve leishmanicidal aktivite göstermeleri nedeniyle de büyük ilgi görmektedir<sup>1</sup>. Bu bileşiklerin sentezleri için değişik pek çok reaksiyon koşulları denenmiştir. Genellikle çok bileşenli reaksiyonlar yöntemi uygulanarak; Rh-(III)-klorür, IrCl<sub>3</sub>, palladyum gibi katalizörler eşliğinde bu bileşiklerin sentezleri gerçekleştirilmiştir<sup>2</sup>.

Bu çalışmada, EtOH'lu ortamda Lawson (1), aril/hetaril aldehidler (2), dimedon (3) ve NH<sub>4</sub>OAc, tek-kap yöntemi ile reaksiyona sokularak farmakolojik özellik gösterebilecek yeni substitüe 12-(4-aril/hetaril)-3,4-dihidro-3,3-dimetil-benzo[*b*]akridin-1,6,11(2*H*)-trion bileşikleri (5) sentezlenerek, yapı aydınlatma çalışmaları FTIR, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.



Anahtar kelimeler: Benzo[*b*]akridin, Tek- kap, Biyoaktif madde

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<sup>1</sup>Pavlinac, I.B., Zlatic, K., Persoons, L., Daelemans, D., Banjanac, M., vd., (2022), *Molecules* Vol. 28(1), 34. 1819-1831.

<sup>2</sup>Kamalifar, S., Kiyani, H., (2019), *Research on Chemical Intermediates*, 45:5975-5987.

## INVESTIGATION OF THE REPLACEMENT OF R134A WITH R1234YF AND R540A REFRIGERANTS

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### ABSTRACT

With the rapid increase in global warming in recent years, the environmental effects of refrigerants used in refrigeration systems have begun to be investigated. In fact, the use of refrigerants with high global warming potential (GWP) has been phase-out. Natural refrigerants or synthetic blend refrigerants are recommended as an alternative to refrigerants with high GWP. In this study, the replacement of R134A refrigerant with a GWP value of 1430 with low GWP refrigerants was investigated. R1234yf and R540A refrigerants with a GWP of 4 and 547 were chosen as alternatives to R134A. These refrigerants were thermodynamically examined and compared with R134A. As a result, the highest energy consumption of 3.14 kW was obtained in the R1234yf refrigerant. The energy consumptions of R134A and R540A were very close to each other as 2.42 kW and 2.41 kW, respectively. In addition, COP values were calculated as 4.13 for R134A, 3.19 for R1234yf, and 4.14 for R540A. Consequently, R540A is expected to replace R134A refrigerant because it has almost the same performance as R134A and has a lower GWP.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Low GWP, R134A, R1234yf, R450A

**INVESTIGATING THE SUPERCAPACITOR PERFORMANCE OF PEROVSKITE  
OXIDES  $Ba_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}CoO_3$  AND  $Ba_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}FeO_3$**

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**ABSTRACT**

With the growth in environmental pollution caused by the usage of fossil fuels and the expansion of industry in recent years, the need for reliable energy supply has increased. Supercapacitors offer a wide range of applications in energy storage systems. Because supercapacitor electrode materials have a substantial influence on electrochemical performance and energy storage, research and development into supercapacitor electrode materials is essential.

Using an improved sol-gel technique, perovskite oxides of  $Ba_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}CoO_3$  (BSC) and  $Ba_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}FeO_3$  (BSF) were synthesized as novel electrode materials for supercapacitors. The structural and morphological characteristics, as well as oxygen vacancies, determine the electrochemical properties of perovskite oxides. At  $10\text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  and  $1\text{ M KOH}$ , the specific capacitances of BSC and BSF in the two-electrode system were  $182\text{ F}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  and  $78\text{ F}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. Furthermore, at room temperature, BSC demonstrated decreased intrinsic resistance to ion and electron transport. The effective energy storage in BSC is caused by surface Faradaic redox reactions of  $Co^{2+}/Co^{3+}$  and  $Co^{3+}/Co^{4+}$  in perovskite oxides during the anion intercalation process. In other words, as compared to the Fe cation in the BSF structure, the redox characteristics of the Co cation in the BSC structure were able to enhance the oxygen

vacancy sites, which are the starting points of the surface redox reaction for energy storage. Furthermore, the highest energy density of 208.2 W.h.kg<sup>-1</sup> at a power density of 2290.89 W.kg<sup>-1</sup> for the BSC symmetric supercapacitor was reached. This research shown that BSC and BSF have potential uses as pseudo-capacitor electrode materials and merit further investigation.

**Keywords:** Supercapacitor, Electrode material, Perovskite oxide, Oxygen vacancy, Electrochemical performance.



## ENHANCING IOT SYSTEM MANAGEABILITY FOR EFFICIENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

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### ABSTRACT

Monitoring, control, and automation have significantly improved as a result of IoT technology's inclusion into building construction projects. But manageability is crucial for the effective deployment and operation of IoT devices in building projects. The purpose of this study is to examine and discuss the difficulties in managing IoT systems in building construction projects. It investigates prospective IoT system manageability dimensions while considering both the IoT system life cycle and the building life cycle. This study helps to build strategies and best practices for improving the manageability of IoT systems in construction projects by identifying and assessing issue areas.

**Keywords:** Internet of Things; building construction projects; IoT system life cycle; building life cycle; IoT Systems Component; manageability.

## EKONOMİK EMİSYON YÜK DAĞITIMI PROBLEMİNİN FDB-AEO ALGORİTMASI KULLANILARAK ÇÖZÜLMESİ

SOLVING THE ECONOMIC EMISSION LOAD DISPATCH PROBLEM USING FDB-  
AEO ALGORITHM

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### ÖZET

Çevresel kaygıların artması, güç sistemlerinde, hem yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelimi arttırmakta hem de var olan fosil yakıtlı üretim birimlerinin en verimli şekilde işletilmesi gerekliliğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Güç sistemlerinin verimli olarak işletilmesi, çevresel kaygılar da düşünüldüğünde, yakıt maliyetinin ve emisyon miktarının en aza indirilmesi olarak ifade edilir. Ekonomik Emisyon Yük Dağıtım (EED) problemini çözmek için araştırmacılar metasezgisel optimizasyon algoritmalarından yararlanmaktadırlar. Literatürde kullanılan birçok optimizasyon algoritması çok boyutlu doğrusal olmayan problemlerde benzer sonuçlar vermektedir. Bu sebeple araştırmacılar var olan algoritmaların çözüm adayları seçim metodları üzerinde geliştirmeler yapmaya çalışmıştır. Geliştirilen yöntemlerden biri de Uygunluk Mesafe Dengesi (FDB) yöntemidir. Bu çalışmada EED problemini çözmek için Uygunluk Mesafe Dengesi Tabanlı Yapay Ekosistem Optimizasyon Algoritması (FDB-AEO) kullanılmıştır. FDB-AEO algoritması 69 baralı, 11 generatörlü (kömür yakıtlı) test sisteminin yakıt maliyetini ve emisyon değerini en aza indirmek amacıyla 1000, 1500, 2000 ve 2500 MW değişken yük taleplerinde uygulanmıştır. Algoritmanın performansı rakip algoritmalarla kıyaslandığında, hem yakıt maliyetinin en aza indirilmesi hem de emisyon değerlerinin en aza indirilmesi konusunda başarıları görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ekonomik Emisyon Yük Dağıtım, Uygunluk Mesafe Dengesi, Güç Sistemlerinin Optimizasyonu

### ABSTRACT

The increase in environmental concerns both increases the tendency to renewable energy sources in power systems and reveals the necessity of operating the existing fossil fuel

production units in the most efficient way. The efficient operation of power systems is expressed as minimizing the fuel cost and the amount of emissions, when environmental concerns are also considered. To solve the Economic Emissions Load Dispatch (EED) problem, researchers use metaheuristic optimization algorithms. Many optimization algorithms used in the literature give similar results in multidimensional nonlinear problems. For this reason, researchers have tried to make improvements on the solution candidate selection methods of existing algorithms. One of the developed methods is the Fitness Distance Balance (FDB) method. In this study, Fitness Distance Balance Based Artificial Ecosystem Optimization Algorithm (FDB-AEO) was used to solve the EED problem. FDB-AEO algorithm was applied in 1000, 1500, 2000, and 2500 MW variable load demands in order to minimize the fuel cost and emission value of the 69 bus, 11 generator (coal-fired) test system. When the performance of the algorithm is compared with competing algorithms, it has been shown to be successful in both minimizing fuel cost and minimizing emission values.

**Keywords:** Economic Emission Load Dispatch, Fitness Distance Balance, Optimization of Power System

## FABRİKALARDA İŞ GÜCÜ KAYIPLARININ ÖNÜNE GEÇMEK İÇİN ÇALIŞAN TAKİP SİSTEMİ TASARIMI

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### ÖZET

Derin öğrenme ve yüz tanıma yöntemleriyle otomatik olarak yapılan yoklama işlemi, fabrika ve özel sektördeki iş yerlerinde bir dizi avantaj sağlamaktadır. Bu yöntem çalışan takibi için harcanan zamandan tasarruf sağlayarak çalışanların verimliliğini artırmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, başkasının yerine imza atma, başkasının kartını okutma veya sonradan imza atma gibi sahtekarlık eylemlerini engelleyerek güvenli bir takip sistemi sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada insan hatalarını minimize etmek, doğru kayıtların tutulmasını sağlamak, zamandan tasarruf etmek ve kötü amaçlı davranışların önüne geçmek amacıyla, derin öğrenme tabanlı bir çalışan takip sistemi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bu sistemde çalışanların görüntülerini alan ve tanıma işleminin yapılması için ana sunucuya gönderen bir uç birim ve tanımayı gerçekleştiren bir sunucu bulunmaktadır. Gelen yüz görüntülerini sınıflandırmak ve kime ait olduğunu belirlemek için yüz özelliklerini çıkaran önceden eğitilmiş bir ağ olan OpenFace kullanılmıştır. Çıkarılan özellikler kullanılarak, K-en yakın komşu (KNN) sınıflandırıcı eğitimi yapılmıştır. 10.000'den fazla yüz özelliği ile sınıflandırıcının eğitim ve test işlemleri gerçekleştirilmiş, 105 kişiye ait yüz görüntülerini %99 doğrulukla sınıflandırdığı görülmüştür. Önerilen sistem, çalışanlara ait görüntüler alındıktan ve çalışanlara ait isim, ID vb. bilgileri sisteme kaydedildikten sonra çalışmaya hazır haldedir. Bu sistem imzaların kontrolü gibi iş yüklerini ve çalışan kartları gibi maliyetleri ortadan kaldırmakta ve başkasının yerine imza veya kart okutma gibi işlemlerin önüne geçmektedir. Ayrıca giriş-çıkış saatleri, toplam çalışma süresi, gelinmeyen gün sayısı gibi tüm kayıtlar ana sunucuda bulunacağı için dijital ortama tekrar aktarılması gerekmeyen ve direkt olarak iş gücü yönetimi raporlarında kullanılacak veriler sunmaktadır. Bu sayede fabrikalar gibi büyük iş yerlerinde önemsiz gibi görülen ama aslında çok fazla olan iş gücü kayıplarının önüne geçecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Derin Öğrenme, Performans Analizi, Bilgisayarlı Görü.

## ABSTRACT

Automated attendance with deep learning and face recognition methods provides several advantages in factories and private sector workplaces. This method saves time spent on employee tracking and increases employee productivity. It provides a secure tracking system by preventing fraudulent actions such as signing for someone else, reading someone else's card or signing later. In this study, a deep learning-based employee tracking system was implemented to minimize human errors, ensure accurate records, save time and prevent malicious behavior.

In this system, an edge device receives the images of the employees and sends them to the main server for recognition. OpenFace, a pre-trained network, is used to classify the incoming face images and recognition. K-nearest Neighbor (KNN) classifier was trained using the extracted features. With more than 10,000 facial features, the classifier was trained and tested, and classified the facial images of 105 people with 99% accuracy. The proposed system is ready to work after the images of the employees are taken and their names, IDs, etc. are saved in the system. This system eliminates workloads such as checking signatures and employee card costs and prevents signing for someone else. In addition, since all records such as entry-exit hours, total working time, and number of days absent will be available on the main server, it provides data that can be used directly in workforce management reports. In this way, it will prevent labor losses that seem insignificant in large workplaces such as factories, but are actually too much.

**Keywords:** Deep Learning, Performance Analysis, Computer Vision.

## AKILLI KAVŞAK YÖNETİMİ VE TRAFİK YOĞUNLUK TAHMİN SİSTEMİ

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, trafik yönetimi ve planlamasının bilgisayarlı görü yaklaşımlarıyla optimize edilmesini amaçlamaktadır. YOLOv8 ve DeepSort algoritmaları kullanılarak akıllı kavşak yönetimi sağlanmakta ve yollardaki trafik yoğunluğu dinamik olarak izlenerek trafik ışıkları buna göre ayarlanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, yollardaki trafik yoğunluğu verileri kaydedilerek ileriye dönük tahminler yapılmakta ve bu tahminler doğrultusunda hem trafik ışığı süreleri optimize edilmekte hem de şehir planlamasında alternatif yolların oluşturulmasına yönelik öneriler sunulmaktadır.

YOLOv8 algoritması, gerçek zamanlı olarak nesnelere sınıflandıran güçlü bir derin öğrenme modelidir, bu algoritma ile kavşaklardaki araçların tespiti yapılmaktadır. Tespit edilen araçların sonraki görüntü karelerinde hareketlerini ve konumlarını güncelleyerek sayma işleminde doğruluğu artırmak amacıyla DeepSort algoritması kullanılmaktadır. Kavşaklardaki araç sayılarına göre anlık olarak trafik ışıklarının süresi belirlenerek boş kavşaklarda bekleme sürelerinin minimuma indirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Ayrıca kavşakların doluluk oranlarına ait verilerin kaydedilmesiyle ileriye dönük doluluk tahminleri yapılabilmektedir. Bu tahminler ile yoğun olması öngörülen bölgeler önceden belirlenerek trafik ışıklarının süresi optimize edilebilmektedir. Son olarak, bu çalışma ile trafik yoğunluğuna ait tahminler doğrultusunda alternatif yollar belirlenerek şehir planlaması için öneriler sunulabilecektir.

Bu çalışma, YOLOv8 ve DeepSort algoritmalarının entegrasyonu, trafik ışıklarının dinamik olarak ayarlanmasını ve trafik akışının optimize edilmesini sağlayarak şehir içi ulaşımın daha akıcı hale gelmesine yönelik somut adımlar atmaya hedeflemektedir. Bunun ötesinde, ileriye dönük trafik yoğunluğu tahminleri ile trafik yoğunluğu fazla olan bölgelerde şehir planlamasının daha etkin bir şekilde yapılmasına katkı sağlanacaktır. Bu çalışma, trafik akışının verimli hale getirilmesi, yolculuk sürelerinin kısılması ve çevresel sürdürülebilirliğin artırılması gibi kent yaşamını iyileştirebilecek katkılar sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nesne Tespiti, Optimizasyon, Şehir Planlaması.

## ABSTRACT

The study aims to optimize traffic management and planning through computer vision techniques. YOLOv8 and DeepSort algorithms enable intelligent intersection management, track road congestion, and dynamically adapt traffic signals accordingly. Traffic density data is collected and used for predictive modeling to optimize traffic signal durations and propose alternative urban routes.

YOLOv8 is a robust real-time object classification algorithm for identifying vehicles at intersections. The DeepSort algorithm is used to increase the accuracy in the counting process by updating the movements and positions of the detected vehicles in the subsequent image frames. Vehicle counts at intersections determine traffic signal durations, minimizing wait times at empty junctions. By recording intersection occupancy data, future occupancy trends can be forecasted, thus optimizing signal timings for anticipated congestion areas. Additionally, this study contributes to urban planning by suggesting alternate routes based on traffic density predictions.

The integration of YOLOv8 and DeepSort algorithms in this research aims to enhance urban transit by dynamically regulating traffic signals and streamlining traffic movement. Furthermore, it aids proactive urban planning in high-density traffic zones through predictive traffic density analysis. Ultimately, this study yields benefits like smoother traffic flow, reduced travel durations, and improved environmental sustainability, enriching the quality of urban living.

**Keywords:** Object Detection, Optimization, Urban Planning.

## BATARYA TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN TEKNİK, EKONOMİK VE ÇEVRESEL PERFORMANSLARININ HİBRİT GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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### ÖZET

Karbon nötre giden yolda yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklı teknolojilerin kurulum kapasitesi her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, bu kaynakların kesintili enerji üretim profilleri nedeniyle sürdürülebilir ve güvenilir enerji tedarikini sağlamak için bataryalı enerji depolama sistemlerinin (BEDS) entegrasyonu kritiktir. Bu çalışmada, paylaşımlı ortak BEDS’i kullanan dağıtım ağındaki üreten tüketiciler için batarya teknolojileri dikkate alınarak minimum maliyetli optimum hibrit güç sistemleri (HGS)’ler önerilirken fizibilite çıktıları teknik, ekonomik ve çevresel olarak çok yıllık duyarlılık analizlerinde karşılaştırılır. Sonuçlar, kapasite kurulumları, maliyet ve yenilenebilir potansiyel açısından NaS batarya teknolojilerini desteklemektedir. Diğer taraftan, LAB teknolojisinin kesintili enerji, karbon emisyonları, batarya otonomisi, aşınma maliyeti, ömür boyu enerji çıkışı ve kayıplar açısından üstünlüğünü doğrulamaktadır. BEDS teknoloji seçimindeki fizibilite farklılıklarının birçok açıdan değerlendirilmesi, paydaşlar için güvenilir ve ekonomik çözümler üretimine katkı sağlayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Batarya teknolojisi, optimizasyon, enerji depolama sistemleri, hibrit güç sistemleri, fotovoltaik panel.



## KESME ÇİÇEK YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE SULAMA UYGULAMALARI ve KARŞILAN PROBLEMLERE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

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### ÖZET

Dünya genelinde, artan nüfusun barınma ihtiyacının karşılamasına yönelik kentleşme de paralel hızda artmıştır. Günümüzde tarım için ayrılan arazilerin parçalanarak küçülmesi ve amaçları dışında kullanılması, tarım uygulamaları için ayrılan alanların da yapılaşmasına neden olmuştur. Son yıllarda insanların modern dünya ihtiyaçları ve refah düzeyinin artması, gelişen sosyo-ekonomik düzeyleri; süs bitkilerine olan taleplerini artırmıştır. Yoğun yapılaşma alanları içinde yer alan insanlar, doğaya olan özlemlerini gidermek amacıyla, çok küçük alanlarda bile olsa süs bitkilerini kullanmaya başlamışlardır. Süs bitkilerine artan talebin ve ürün çeşitliliğinin karşılanması amacıyla, mevcut yetiştirme tekniklerinin geliştirilmesinin yanı sıra, çiçekçilik sektöründe rekabeti artırmaya yönelik uygulanan kültürel işlemlerin önemi daha da katlanmıştır. Kesme çiçekler, estetik değeri yüksek olan dekoratif özellikleri nedeniyle tercih edilen süs bitkileridir. Ticari değeri yüksek olan süs bitkileri sektöründe doğru yapılan kültürel uygulamalar, piyasada ürün kalitesini ve değerini artırarak tercih nedeni olmalarını sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, süs bitkileri içerisinde önemli paya sahip kesme çiçeklerin, sağlıklı ve kaliteli görünümü için en önemli kültürel işlemlerden biri olan sulama gereksiniminin karşılanmasına yönelik pratik bilgilerin verilmesinin yanında, kesme çiçekçilikte sulama uygulamaları gerçekleştirilirken yapılan hataları ve uygulama esnasında karşılaşılabilecek sıkıntılara çözüm önerilerinin sunulması kapsamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Süs bitkileri, Kesme çiçekler, Sulama uygulamaları, Sulama hataları.

## EFFECT OF DEEP WELL SCREEN TYPES ON PUMP CRITICAL SUBMERGENCE AND VORTEX FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, the critical submergence and vortex types of the pump were determined at different pump flow rates for vertical oblong (FT1), horizontal oblong (FT2), round (FT3) and bridged (FT4) levels of the screen type among the deep well equipment for irrigation purposes.

For the screen types, the critical submergence level increased as the flow rate increased. The critical submergence did not change much depending on the Screen type. The critical submergence of the pump varied between 24.91 and 63.79 cm for all Screen types. In all Screen type combinations, the vortex plunge depth level generally increased with increasing flow rate. However, at constant flow rate, different Screen types had no significant effect on vortex plunge depth and type. In all of the trials, the critical submergence level was higher than the vortex plunge depth levels.

**Keywords:** Screen types, Pump immersion depth, Deep well, Vortex

## AHŞAP ESASLI TABAKALI KOMPOZİT PANELLERİN ISI İLETİM KATSAYILARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, yapısal uygulamalar ile ağaçiçeri endüstrisinde yaygın bir şekilde kullanılan ahşap esaslı tabakalı kompozit panellerin mekanik dirençlerini ve teknolojik özelliklerini etkileyen faktörlere dair daha önce yapılmış bazı araştırmaların sonuçları incelenmiştir. Ahşap esaslı tabakalı kompozit paneller, özellikle üretim sürecinde ya da kullanım yerinde karşılaşılabilecekleri ve tahribata sebebiyet verebilecek olan çeşitli mekanik ve fiziksel etkiler mevcuttur. Bu etkiler sonucunda oluşabilecek hasarların minimum seviyeye düşürülmesini sağlamak için bu tür kompozit malzemelerin eğilme direnci, eğilmede elastiklik modülü, ısı ve ses yalıtımı gibi özelliklerinin geliştirilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Yapılan araştırmalarda; ahşap esaslı tabakalı kompozit panellerde yoğunluk artışının mekanik direnç ile ısı ve ses iletimini artırdığı görülmüştür. Çekirdek yapısı (polistren, poliüretan köpük) ve çekirdek geometrisi (dairesel, altıgen, kafes tarzı ve 3D biçimli geometrik işlenmiş) ise panellerin mekanik direncini azaltmış, ısı ve ses yalıtımı ise panel yoğunluğunun azalmasından dolayı artırmıştır. Katmanlar arasına güçlendirici malzemelerin (karbon fiber, aramid elyaf v.b.) ilave edilmesi de panellerin mekanik direncinde artış sağlamıştır, ancak yoğunluk artışına bağlı olarak ısı ve ses iletiminde artış meydana gelmiştir. Sonuç olarak ahşap esaslı kompozit panellerin mekanik ve teknolojik özelliklerini etkileyen birçok faktör mevcuttur. Bunlar başlıca; yoğunluk, malzemenin yapısı, çekirdek malzemesi, panel kalınlığı, kullanılan tutkal faktörü gibi etmenlerdir. Yapılacak olan çalışmaların bu faktörler doğrultusunda yapılması önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ahşap Esaslı Kompozit Panel, Mekanik Özellikler, Isı Yalıtımı, Ses Yalıtımı.

### SOME FACTORS AFFECTING THE MECHANICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF WOOD-BASED COMPOSITE MATERIALS

#### ABSTRACT

In this study, the results of some previous studies on the factors affecting the mechanical resistance and technological properties of wood-based laminated composite panels, which are widely used in structural applications and woodworking industry, were examined. There are

various mechanical and physical effects that wood-based laminated composite panels may encounter, especially during the production process or at the place of use, which may cause destruction. In order to minimize the damages that may occur as a result of these effects, it is very important to improve the properties of such composite materials such as bending resistance, modulus of elasticity in bending, heat and sound insulation. In the researches; It has been observed that the increase in density in wood-based laminated composite panels increases mechanical resistance and heat and sound transmission. The core structure (polystyrene, polyurethane foam) and core geometry (circular, hexagonal, lattice style and 3D shaped geometrically processed) reduced the mechanical resistance of the panels, while the heat and sound insulation increased due to the decrease in panel density. The addition of reinforcing materials (carbon fiber, aramid fiber, etc.) between the layers also increased the mechanical resistance of the panels, but there was an increase in heat and sound transmission due to the increase in density. As a result, there are many factors that affect the mechanical and technological properties of wood-based composite panels. These are mainly; density, structure of the material, core material, panel thickness, glue factor used. It is recommended that the studies to be carried out should be carried out in line with these factors.

**Keywords:** Wood - Based Laminated Composite Panel, Mechanical Properties, Thermal Insulation, Sound Insulation.

## THE POROSITY EFFECT ON THE LATERAL TORSIONAL BUCKLING RESPONSE OF CANTILEVER BEAM

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### ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the lateral torsional buckling behavior of rectangular beams consisting of porous materials with symmetrical porosity distribution. The porous material's mechanical properties, such as Young's and shear modulus, are graded using a specific cosine function in the beam's height direction. The porous cantilever beam's lateral torsional buckling load equation subjected to a single force on its free end can be obtained via bending and torsional moments. The Galerkin solution procedure solves the differential equations. So, the cantilever beam's lateral torsional buckling critical load values are obtained. The obtained results are compared to analysis in the literature to confirm the accuracy of critical buckling formulation. Finally, the influence of porosity and geometrical parameters on the lateral torsional buckling critical load of a rectangular cantilever beam are discussed in detail.

**Keywords:** Lateral torsional buckling, porous beam, porosity effect, critical buckling load

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATED AFTER THE DISASTER IN TURKEY

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### ABSTRACT

In regions with intense urbanization, construction and demolition wastes have the highest share among solid wastes. There are various difficulties in the management of these wastes, such as insufficient disposal site, high cost of land and transportation; together with the environmental risks they may occur. Especially in the management of construction and demolition wastes arising from structures that have been demolished/damaged as a result of disasters such as earthquakes, the preparation of plans created according to various scenarios will contribute to reducing the environmental risks caused by these wastes.

The management process of the storage of construction demolition wastes after the disaster is very important in terms of human life and the return of cities to normal life. This management process is necessary in terms of both eliminating the turmoil in the environment immediately after the disaster and accelerating the intervention and restructuring process. Creating a plan in advance for all types of situations that may arise during this process will be of great benefit in determining the work flows of public and non-governmental organizations after a possible disaster.

The situations that may arise after the disaster are grouped under two main headings. As the first topic, there is the management of the storage process of the construction demolition waste, which consists of the buildings completely destroyed after the disaster, in the uncontrolled temporary storage areas after the search and rescue works are carried out.

The second topic is the need for demolition or reinforcement of heavily and moderately damaged structures. In this case, the construction demolition wastes will contain recyclable/reusable materials that can have economic value such as brick, sand, wood, glass, plastic and metal. Therefore, in the management of these wastes, it is important to prepare plans for disposal and recovery / reuse, which are created according to different scenarios, and to reveal cost analyzes.

In this study, the difficulties that may be encountered in the management of the processes of collecting and storing the construction demolition wastes that will occur after the disaster in a way that will cause the least damage to the environment and in the most economical way for the transition to normal life are discussed.

**Keywords:** Disaster management, earthquake, construction and demolition waste, risk management, management and organization

## TELEVİZYON EKРАНLARININ GERİ DÖNÜŞÜMÜ VE TiO<sub>2</sub> KATKISI İLE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN GELİŞTRİLMESİ

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### ÖZET

Son yıllarda teknoloji firmalarının daha sofistike ve akıllı cihazlar üretmeleri, hızlı bir büyümeyi beraberinde getirmektedir. Elektronik aygıtlarda yaşanan gelişmeler; geleneksel, zarar görmüş ve terk edilmiş elektronik atıkların artmasına neden olmaktadır. Elektronik atıkların kimyasal ve biyolojik etkileriyle insana/çevreye zararları ve ekonomik etkileri sebebiyle geri dönüştürülmesi oldukça önemli bir konudur. Elektronik atıkların geri dönüşümüyle üstün özellikler sergileyen ürünlerin daha ekonomik olarak endüstriye kazandırılması ülkelerin rekabet gücünü arttıran önemli bir avantajdır. Elektronik atıkların geri dönüştürülmesi çevre ve insan sağlığına olan zararları da düşürmektedir. Bu çalışmada, hammaddelerin maliyeti ve çevreye zararı göz önüne alındığında elektronik atıkların cam-seramik üretiminde ikincil hammadde olarak kullanılabilmesi ön görülmüştür. Bu amaçla, yüksek miktarda toksik element içeren televizyon camları kullanılmıştır. Televizyon cam atıklarının yoğunluğunu ve mekanik özelliklerini arttırmak amacıyla %5 ve %10 oranlarında titanyum dioksit (TiO<sub>2</sub>) katkılanarak düşük maliyetli cam-seramik numuneler üretilmiştir. TV-TiO<sub>2</sub> kompozitleri soğuk izostatik presle şekillendirilerek 750°C’de 1 saat sinterlenmiştir. Tüm numunelerin morfolojik ve elementel analizi taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) ve enerji dağılım spektroskopisi (EDS) ile belirlenmiştir. Numunelerin sertlik ve yoğunluk testleri gerçekleştirilmiş ve en yüksek yoğunluğun %10 TiO<sub>2</sub> katkılı numunede elde edilmiştir. Yoğunluk artışına bağlı olarak en yüksek sertlik değerleri de bu numunede elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar incelendiğinde televizyon cam atıkları cam seramiklerinin üretimi için ikincil hammadde kaynağı olarak kullanılabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geri dönüşüm, çevre dostu, atık TV ekran camları, titanyum dioksit

## SİNERLEME YÖNTEMİYLE FARKLI ORANLARDA YİTRİYA (Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) KATKILI BOROSİLİKAT CAM SERAMİKLERİN ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU

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### ÖZET

Çalışmada atık borosilikat camların geri dönüştürülmesi ve yitriya katkısı ile fiziksel ve mekanik özelliklerinin geliştirilmesi üzerine odaklanılmıştır. Bu amaçla borosilikat camlar içerisine ağırlıkça %5 ve %15 oranlarında yitriya eklenmiş ve 800 °C’de sinterlenmiştir. Fiziksel özelliklerin incelenmesinde Arşimed yoğunluklarına bakılmış ve mekanik olarak da sertlikleri incelenmiştir. Yitriya katkısıyla morfolojik yapıdaki değişim taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) ile karakterize edilmiş ve enerji dağılım spektroskopisi (EDS) ile de elementel kompozisyon belirlenmiştir. Katkısız numune (Y0), %5 katkılı numune (Y5) ve %15 katkılı numunenin (Y15) yoğunlukları sırasıyla 2,01; 2,16 ve 2,26 gr/cm<sup>3</sup> olarak ölçülmüştür. Sertlik değerleri ise sırasıyla 450, 486 ve 534 HV0,5 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Yitriya katkısıyla fiziksel ve mekanik özellikler olumlu etkilenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, borosilikat camlar; sinterleme ile başarılı bir şekilde geri dönüştürülerek, amaca uygun katkı sistemleriyle özellikleri geliştirilebilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, borosilikat atık camlar, sinterleme, geri dönüşüm.



## **PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF MEMBRANE DISTILLATION PROCESS IN FRUIT JUICE CONCENTRATION BY MEMBRANE SURFACE MODIFICATION**

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Abstract:

In this work Membrane Distillation is applied to concentrate orange Juice. Clarified orange juice (11o Brix) obtained from fresh fruits and a sugar solution was subjected to membrane distillation. The experiments were performed on a flat sheet module using orange juice and sucrose solution as feeds. The concentration of a sucrose solution, used as a model fruit juice and also orange juice, was carried out in a direct contact membrane distillation using hydrophobic PTFE membrane of pore size 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  and porosity 70%. Surface modification of PTFE membrane has been carried out by treating membrane with alcohol and water solution to make it hydrophilic and then hydrophobicity was regained by drying. The influences of the feed temperature, feed concentration, flow rate, operating time on the permeate flux were studied for treated and non treated membrane. In this work treated and non treated membrane were compared in terms of water flux, Within the tested range, MD with surface modified membrane the water flux has been significantly improved by treating the membrane surface.

Keywords: Membrane Distillation, Surface Modification, Orange Juice. Polytetrafluoroethylene.

## **PRODUCTION OF APRICOT VINEGAR USING AN ISOLATED ACETOBACTER STRAIN FROM IRANIAN APRICOT**

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### **Abstract:**

Vinegar or sour wine is a product of alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation of sugary precursors derived from several fruits or starchy substrates. This delicious food additive and supplement contains not less than 4 grams of acetic acid in 100 cubic centimeters at 20°C. Among the large number of bacteria that are able to produce acetic acid, only few genera are used in vinegar industry most significant of which are *Acetobacter* and *Gluconobacter*. In this research we isolated and identified an *Acetobacter* strain from Iranian apricot, a very delicious and sensitive summer fruit to decay, we gathered from fruit's stores in Isfahan, Iran. The main culture media we used were Carr, GYC, Frateur and an industrial medium for vinegar production. We isolated this strain using a novel miniature fermentor we made at Pars Yeema Biotechnologists Co., Isfahan Science and Technology Town (ISTT), Isfahan, Iran. The microscopic examinations of isolated strain from Iranian apricot showed gram negative rods to coccobacilli. Their catalase reaction was positive and oxidase reaction was negative and could ferment ethanol to acetic acid. Also it showed an acceptable growth in 5%, 7% and 9% ethanol concentrations at 30°C using modified Carr media after 24, 48 and 96 hours incubation respectively. According to its tolerance against high concentrations of ethanol after four days incubation and its high acetic acid production, 8.53%, after 144 hours, this strain could be considered as a suitable industrial strain for a production of a new type of vinegar, apricot vinegar, with a new and delicious taste. In conclusion this is the first report of isolation and identification of an *Acetobacter* strain from Iranian apricot with a very good tolerance against high ethanol concentrations as well as high acetic acid productivity in an acceptable incubation period of time industrially. This strain could be used in vinegar industry to convert apricot spoilage to a beneficiary product and mentioned characteristics have made it as an amenable strain in food and agricultural biotechnology.

**Keywords:** Acetic Acid Bacteria, *Acetobacter*, Fermentation, Food and Agricultural Biotechnology, Iranian Apricot, Vinegar.

## **EFFECT OF FERMENTATION TIME ON XANTHAN GUM PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEET MOLASSES**

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### **Abstract:**

Xanthan gum is a microbial polysaccharide of great commercial significance. The purpose of this study was to select the optimum fermentation time for xanthan gum production by *Xanthomonas campestris* (NRRL-B-1459) using 10% sugar beet molasses as a carbon source. The pre-heating of sugar beet molasses and the supplementation of the medium were investigated in order to improve xanthan gum production. Maximum xanthan gum production in fermentation media (9.02 g/l) was observed after 4 days shaking incubation at 25°C and 240 rpm agitation speed. A solution of 10% sucrose was used as a control medium. Results indicated that the optimum period for xanthan gum production in this condition was 4 days.

**Keywords:** Biomass, Molasses, Xanthan gum, *Xanthomonas campestris*

## UTILIZATION JUICE WASTES AS CORN REPLACEMENT IN THE BROILER DIET

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### Abstract:

An experiment was conducted with 80 unsexed broilers of the Arbor Acres strain to determine the capability of a carrot and fruit juice wastes mixture (carrot, apple, mango, avocado, orange, melon and Dutch egg plant) in the same proportion for replacing corn in broiler diet. This study involved a completely randomized design (CRD) with 5 treatments (0, 5, 10, 15, and 20% of juice wastes mixture in diets) and 4 replicates per treatment. Diets were isonitrogenous (22% crude protein) and isocaloric (3000 kcal/kg diet). Measured variables were feed consumption, average daily gain, feed conversion, as well as percentages of abdominal fat pad, carcass, digestive organs (liver, pancreas and gizzard), and heart. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance for CRD. Increasing juice wastes mixture levels in diets increased feed consumption ( $P < 0.05$ ) and average daily gain ( $P < 0.01$ ), while improving feed utilization efficiency ( $P < 0.05$ ). These treatments also affected ( $P < 0.05$ ) abdominal fat pad percentage but had no effect ( $P > 0.05$ ) on carcass, liver, pancreas, gizzard or heart percentages. In conclusion, up to 20% of juice wastes mixture could be included for the broiler diet to effectively replace up to 40% corn in the diet.

Keywords: average daily gain, feed consumption, feed conversion, juice waste mixture

## **SURVEY OF IMPACT OF PRODUCTION AND ADOPTION OF NANOCROPS ON FOOD SECURITY**

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### **Abstract:**

Perspective of food security in 21 century showed shortage of food that production is faced to vital problem. Food security strategy is applied longtime method to assess required food. Meanwhile, nanotechnology revolution changes the world face. Nanotechnology is adequate method utilize of its characteristics to decrease environmental problems and possible further access to food for small farmers. This article will show impact of production and adoption of nanocrops on food security. Population is researchers of agricultural research center of Esfahan province. The results of study show that there was a relationship between uses, conversion, distribution, and production of nanocrops, operative human resources, operative circumstance, and constrains of usage of nanocrops and food security. Multivariate regression analysis by enter model shows that operative circumstance, use, production and constrains of usage of nanocrops had positive impact on food security and they determine in four steps 20 percent of it.

**Keywords:** adoption, food safety, food security, nanocrops

## **SOUS VIDE PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION FOR SALAD WITH MEAT IN MAYONNAISE SHELF LIFE EXTENSION**

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### Abstract:

Experiments have been carried out at the Latvia University of Agriculture Department of Food Technology. The aim of this work was to assess the effect of sous vide packaging during the storage time of salad with meat in mayonnaise at different storage temperature. Samples were evaluated at 0, 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, 18, 25, 29, 42, and 52 storage days at the storage temperature of  $+4\pm 0.5$  °C and  $+10\pm 0.5$  °C. Experimentally the quality of the salad with meat in mayonnaise was characterized by measuring colour, pH and microbiological properties. The sous vide packaging was effective in protecting the product from physical, chemical, and microbial quality degradation. The sous vide packaging significantly reduces microbial growth at storage temperature of  $+4\pm 0.5$  °C and  $+10\pm 0.5$  °C. Moreover, it is possible to extend the product shelf life to 52 days even when stored at  $+10\pm 0.5$  °C.

Keywords: salad with meat in mayonnaise, shelf life, sous vide packaging.

## INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE BACTERIAL CELLULOSE PRODUCED BY *GLUCONACETOBACTER XYLINUS* FROM DATE SYRUP

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### Abstract:

Bacterial cellulose, a biopolysaccharide, is produced by the bacterium, *Gluconacetobacter xylinus*. Static batch fermentation for bacterial cellulose production was studied in sucrose and date syrup solutions (Bx. 10%) at 28 °C using *G. xylinus* (PTCC, 1734). Results showed that the maximum yields of bacterial cellulose (BC) were 4.35 and 1.69 g/100 ml for date syrup and sucrose medium after 336 hours fermentation period, respectively. Comparison of FTIR spectrum of cellulose with BC indicated appropriate coincidence which proved that the component produced by *G. xylinus* was cellulose. Determination of the area under X-ray diffractometry patterns demonstrated that the crystallinity amount of cellulose (83.61%) was more than that for the BC (60.73%). The scanning electron microscopy imaging of BC and cellulose were carried out in two magnifications of 1 and 6K. Results showed that the diameter ratio of BC to cellulose was approximately 1/30 which indicated more delicacy of BC fibers relative to cellulose.

**Keywords:** *Gluconacetobacter xylinus*, Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy, Scanning Electron Microscopy, X-ray diffractometry

## **ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSION WAVES ON OFFICE AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS**

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### Abstract:

Explosions may cause intensive damage to buildings and sometimes lead to total and progressive destruction. Pressures induced by explosions are one of the most destructive loads a structure may experience. While designing structures for great explosions may be expensive and impractical, engineers are looking for methods for preventing destructions resulted from explosions. A favorable structural system is a system which does not disrupt totally due to local explosion, since such structures sustain less loss in comparison with structural ones which really bear the load and suddenly disrupt. Designing and establishing vital and necessary installations in a way that it is resistant against direct hit of bomb and rocket is not practical, economical, or expedient in many cases, because the cost of construction and installation with such specifications is several times more than the total cost of the related equipment.

Keywords: Explosion Waves, explosion load, Office, Residential Buildings



## MULTIPATH ROUTING SENSOR NETWORK FOR FINDING CRACK IN METALLIC STRUCTURE USING FUZZY LOGIC

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### Abstract:

For collecting data from all sensor nodes, some changes in Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) protocol is proposed. At each hop level, route-ranking technique is used for distributing packets to different selected routes dynamically. For calculating rank of a route, different parameters like: delay, residual energy and probability of packet loss are used. A hybrid topology of DMPR(Disjoint Multi Path Routing) and MMPR(Meshed Multi Path Routing) is formed, where braided topology is used in different faulty zones of network. For reducing energy consumption, variant transmission ranges is used instead of fixed transmission range. For reducing number of packet drop, a fuzzy logic inference scheme is used to insert different types of delays dynamically. A rule based system infers membership function strength which is used to calculate the final delay amount to be inserted into each of the node at different clusters. In braided path, a proposed 'Dual Line ACK Link'scheme is proposed for sending ACK signal from a damaged node or link to a parent node to ensure that any error in link or any node-failure message may not be lost anyway. This paper tries to design the theoretical aspects of a model which may be applied for collecting data from any large hanging iron structure with the help of wireless sensor network. But analyzing these data is the subject of material science and civil structural construction technology, that part is out of scope of this paper.

**Keywords:** Metallic corrosion, Multi Path Routing, DisjointMPR, Meshed MPR, braided path, dual line ACK link, route rankingand Fuzzy Logic.

## **ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF PRE-LOGIC FACTORING ON CELL BASED COMBINATORIAL LOGIC SYNTHESIS**

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Abstract:

In this paper, an analysis is presented, which demonstrates the effect pre-logic factoring could have on an automated combinational logic synthesis process succeeding it. The impact of pre-logic factoring for some arbitrary combinational circuits synthesized within a FPGA based logic design environment has been analyzed previously. This paper explores a similar effect, but with the non-regenerative logic synthesized using elements of a commercial standard cell library. On an overall basis, the results obtained pertaining to the analysis on a variety of MCNC/IWLS combinational logic benchmark circuits indicate that pre-logic factoring has the potential to facilitate simultaneous power, delay and area optimized synthesis solutions in many cases.

Keywords: Algebraic factoring, Combinational logic synthesis, Standard cells, Low power, Delay optimization, Area reduction.

## **LATERAL-TORSIONAL BUCKLING OF STEEL GIRDER SYSTEMS BRACED BY SOLID WEB CROSSBEAMS**

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### Abstract:

Lateral-torsional bracing members are critical to the stability of girder systems during the construction phase of steel-concrete composite bridges, and the interaction effect of multiple girders plays an essential role in the determination of buckling load. In this paper, an investigation is conducted on the lateral-torsional buckling behavior of the steel girder system which is composed of three or four I-shaped girders and braced by solid web crossbeams. The buckling load for such girder system is comprehensively analyzed and an analytical solution is developed for uniform pressure loading conditions. Furthermore, post-buckling analysis including initial geometric imperfections is performed and parametric studies in terms of bracing density, stiffness ratio as well as the number and spacing of girders are presented in order to find the optimal bracing plans for an arbitrary girder layout. The theoretical solution of critical load on account of local buckling mode shows good agreement with the numerical results in eigenvalue analysis. In addition, parametric analysis results show that both bracing density and stiffness ratio have a significant impact on the initial stiffness, global stability and failure mode of such girder system. Taking into consideration the effect of initial geometric imperfections, an increase in bracing density between adjacent girders can effectively improve the bearing capacity of the structure, and higher beam-girder stiffness ratio can result in a more ductile failure mode.

**Keywords:** Bracing member, construction stage, lateral-torsional buckling, steel girder system.

## **ADVANTAGES OF LARGE STRANDS IN PRECAST/PRESTRESSED CONCRETE HIGHWAY APPLICATION**

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Associate Professor at the Construction Management & Civil and Construction Engineering  
Department at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock,

### **Abstract:**

The objective of this research is to investigate the advantages of using large-diameter 0.7 inch prestressing strands in pretension applications. The advantages of large-diameter strands are mainly beneficial in the heavy construction applications. Bridges and tunnels are subjected to a higher daily traffic with an exponential increase in trucks ultimate weight, which raise the demand for higher structural capacity of bridges and tunnels. In this research, precast prestressed I-girders were considered as a case study. Flexure capacities of girders fabricated using 0.7 inch strands and different concrete strengths were calculated and compared to capacities of 0.6 inch strands girders fabricated using equivalent concrete strength. The effect of bridge deck concrete strength on composite deck-girder section capacity was investigated due to its possible effect on final section capacity. Finally, a comparison was made to compare the bridge cross-section of girders designed using regular 0.6 inch strands and the large-diameter 0.7 inch. The research findings showed that structural advantages of 0.7 inch strands allow for using fewer bridge girders, reduced material quantity, and light-weight members. The structural advantages of 0.7 inch strands are maximized when high strength concrete (HSC) are used in girder fabrication, and concrete of minimum 5ksi compressive strength is used in pouring bridge decks. The use of 0.7 inch strands in bridge industry can partially contribute to the improvement of bridge conditions, minimize construction cost, and reduce the construction duration of the project.

**Keywords:** 0.7 Inch Strands, I-Girders, Pretension, Flexure Capacity

## **EVALUATION OF SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS OF AMENDED LOESS THROUGH USING COMMON ADMIXTURES IN GORGAN, IRAN**

**Seyed Erfan Hosseini, Mohammad K. Alizadeh, Amir Mesbah**

### **Abstract:**

Non-saturated soils that while saturation greatly decrease their volume, have sudden settlement due to increasing humidity, fracture and structural crack are called loess soils. Whereas importance of civil projects including: dams, canals and constructions bearing this type of soil and thereof problems, it is required for carrying out more research and study in relation to loess soils. This research studies shear strength parameters by using grading test, Atterberg limit, compression, direct shear and consolidation and then effect of using cement and lime additives on stability of loess soils is studied. In related tests, lime and cement are separately added to mixed ratios under different percentages of soil and for different times the stabilized samples are processed and effect of aforesaid additives on shear strength parameters of soil is studied. Results show that upon passing time the effect of additives and collapsible potential is greatly decreased and upon increasing percentage of cement and lime the maximum dry density is decreased; however, optimum humidity is increased. In addition, liquid limit and plastic index is decreased; however, plastic index limit is increased. It is to be noted that results of direct shear test reveal increasing shear strength of soil due to increasing cohesion parameter and soil friction angle.

**Keywords:** Loess Soils, Shear Strength, Cement, Lime.

## **A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPING METHOD OF THE BIM (BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING) SOFTWARE BASED ON CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT**

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Abstract:

According as the Architecture, Engineering and Construction (AEC) Industry projects have grown more complex and larger, the number of utilization of BIM for 3D design and simulation is increasing significantly. Therefore, typical applications of BIM such as clash detection and alternative measures based on 3-dimensional planning are expanded to process management, cost and quantity management, structural analysis, check for regulation, and various domains for virtual design and construction. Presently, commercial BIM software is operated on single-user environment, so initial cost is so high and the investment may be wasted frequently. Cloud computing that is a next-generation internet technology enables simple internet devices (such as PC, Tablet, Smart phone etc) to use services and resources of BIM software. In this paper, we suggested developing method of the BIM software based on cloud computing environment in order to expand utilization of BIM and reduce cost of BIM software. First, for the benchmarking, we surveyed successful case of BIM and cloud computing. And we analyzed needs and opportunities of BIM and cloud computing in AEC Industry. Finally, we suggested main functions of BIM software based on cloud computing environment and developed a simple prototype of cloud computing BIM software for basic BIM model viewing.

Keywords: Construction IT, BIM(Building Information Modeling), Cloud Computing, BIM Service Based Cloud Computing, Viewer Based BIM Server, 3D Design.

## COMPARISON OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF ELATERIOSPERMUM TAPOS (BUAH PERAH), PALM OIL AND SOYBEAN OIL

**Siti Hamidah, Lee Nian Yian, Azizi Mohd**

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### Abstract:

Elateriospermum tapos seed (buah perah) is the one of the rich sources of polyunsaturated fatty acids. It contains high percentage of oleic acid which is the important component to develop nervous system and also  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid (ALA) which is the precursor of omega-3 fatty acids series to synthesize eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). However, there is less study about this valuable oilseed and exploit its potential. Therefore, this paper is to assess the comparison of physico-chemical properties and fatty composition of perah oil to palm oil and soybean oil. From the comparison, perah oil shows low peroxide value means it has good oxidative stability and also high iodine values shows that it can be used in paint industry. The study shown that perah oil is comparable to palm oil and soybean oil, so it has high potential to be exploited in the oleochemical, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and paint industries.

Keywords:  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid, palm oil, perah oil, soybean oil

## **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND STABILITY OF EMULSIONS AS AFFECTED BY NATIVE AND MODIFIED YAM STARCHES**

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Malaysia Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia

### **Abstract:**

This study was conducted in order to determine the physical properties and stability of mayonnaise-like emulsions as affected by modified yam starches. Native yam starch was modified via pre-gelatinization and cross-linking phosphorylation procedures. The emulsions (50% oil dispersed phase) were prepared with 0.3% native potato, native yam, pre-gelatinized yam and cross-linking phosphorylation yam starches. The droplet size of surface weighted mean diameter was found to be significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower in the sample with cross-linking phosphorylation yam starch as compared to other samples. Moreover, the viscosity of the sample with pregelatinized yam starch was observed to be higher than that of other samples. The phase separation stability was low in the freshly prepared and stored (45 days, 5°C) emulsions containing native yam starch. This study thus generally suggested that modified yam starches were more suitable (i.e. better physical properties and stability) to be used as stabilizers in a similar system i.e. light mayonnaises, rather than a native yam starch.

**Keywords:** Oil-in-water emulsions, low-fat mayonnaises, modified yam starches, droplet size distribution, viscosity.



## OPTIMIZATION OF EXTRACTION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS FROM AVICENNIA MARINA (FORSSK.) VIERH USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

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Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute, Tuticorin, TamilNadu, India

### Abstract:

Optimization of extraction of phenolic compounds from *Avicennia marina* using response surface methodology was carried out during the present study. Five levels, three factors rotatable design (CCRD) was utilized to examine the optimum combination of extraction variables based on the TPC of *Avicennia marina* leaves. The best combination of response function was 78.41 °C, drying temperature; 26.18°C; extraction temperature and 36.53 minutes of extraction time. However, the procedure can be promptly extended to the study of several others pharmaceutical processes like purification of bioactive substances, drying of extracts and development of the pharmaceutical dosage forms for the benefit of consumers.

Keywords: *Avicennia marina*, Central Composite Rotatable Design (CCRD), Response Surface Methodology, Total Phenolic contents (TPC)

## CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF LOCAL COWPEA SEED PROTEIN GROWN IN GIZAN REGION

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### Abstract:

The aim of the present study was to investigate the chemical and biological properties of local cowpea seed protein cultivated in Gizan region. The results showed that the cowpea and its products contain high level of protein (22.9-77.6%), high carbohydrates (9.4-64.3%) and low fats (0.1-0.3%). The trypsin and chymotrypsin activities were found to be 32.2 and 15.2 units, respectively. These activities were not affected in both defatted and protein concentrate whereas they were significantly reduced in isolated protein and cooked samples. The phytate content of cooked and concentrated cowpea samples varied from 0.25% -0.32%, respectively. Tannin content was found to be 0.4% and 0.23% for cooked and raw samples, respectively. The in vitro protein digestibility was very high in cowpea seeds (75.04-78.76%). The biological evaluation using rats showed that the group fed with animal feed containing casein gain more weight than those fed with that containing cowpea. However, the group fed with cooked cowpea gain more weight than those fed with uncooked cowpea. On the other hand, in vivo digestion showed high value (98.33%) among the group consumed casein compared to other groups those consumed cowpea contains feed. This could be attributed to low antinutritional factors in casein contains feed compared to those of cowpea contains feed because cooking significantly increased the digestion rate (80.8% to 83.5%) of cowpea contains feed. Furthermore, the biological evaluation was high (91.67%) of casein containing feed compared to that of cowpea containing feed (80.83%-87.5%). The net protein utilization (NPU) was higher (89.67%) in the group fed with casein containing feed than that of cowpea containing feed (56.33%-69.67%).

**Keywords:** Biological properties, Cowpea seed protein, Antinutritional factors, In vitro digestibility

## **INTERACTION EFFECT OF DGAT1 AND COMPOSITE GENOTYPE OF BETA-KAPPA CASEIN ON ECONOMIC MILK PRODUCTION TRAITS IN CROSSBRED HOLSTEIN**

**A. Molee, N. Duanghaklang, P. Mernkrathoke**

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### **Abstract:**

The objective was to determine the single gene and interaction effect of composite genotype of beta-kappa casein and DGAT1 gene on milk yield (MY) and milk composition, content of milk fat (%FAT), milk protein (%PRO), solid not fat (%SNF), and total solid (%TS) in crossbred Holstein cows. Two hundred and thirty- one cows were genotyped with PCR-RFLP for DGAT1 and composite genotype data of beta-kappa casein from previous work were used. Two model, (1), and (2), was used to estimate single gene effect, and interaction effect on the traits, respectively. The significance of interaction effects on all traits were detected. Most traits have consistent pattern of significant when model (1), and (2) were compared, except the effect of composite genotype of betakappa casein on %FAT, and the effect of DGAT1 on MY, which the significant difference was detected in only model (1).The results suggested that when the optimum of all traits was necessary, interaction effect should be concerned.

**Keywords:** composite genotype of beta-kappa casein, DGAT1gene, Milk composition, Milk yield

## REVEA LING CASEIN MICELLE DISPERSION UNDER VARIOUS RANGES OF NACL: EVOLUTION OF PARTICLES SIZE AND STRUCTURE

**Raza Hussain, Claire Gaiani, Joël Scher**

Nancy Université, Laboratoire d'Ingénierie des biomolécules (LIBio), Nancy, France

### Abstract:

Dispersions of casein micelles (CM) were studied at a constant protein concentration of 5 wt % in high NaCl environment ranging from 0% to 12% by Dynamic light scattering (DLS) and Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR). The rehydration profiles obtained were interpreted in term of wetting, swelling and dispersion stages by using a turbidity method. Two behaviours were observed depending on the salt concentration. The first behaviour (low salt concentration) presents a typical rehydration profile with a significant change between 3 and 6% NaCl indicating quick wetting, swelling and long dispersion stage. On the opposite, the dispersion stage of the second behaviour (high salt concentration) was significantly shortened indicating a strong modification of the protein backbone. A salt increase result to a destabilization of the micelle and the formation of mini-micelles more or less aggregated indicating an average micelles size ranging from 100 to 200 nm. For the first time, the estimations of secondary structural elements (irregular,  $\beta$ -sheet,  $\alpha$ -helix and turn) by the Amide III assignments were correlated with results from Amide I.

Keywords: Casein, DLS, FTIR, Ionic environment.

## **PROCESS DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE AND READY-TO-EAT RAW OYSTER MEAT BY IRRADIATION TECHNOLOGY**

**Pattama Ratana-Arporn, Pongtep Wilaipun**

Assistant Professor in Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University , Thailand.

Assistant Professor in Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University , Thailand

### Abstract:

White scar oyster (*Crassostrea belcheri*) is often eaten raw and being the leading vehicle for foodborne disease, especially *Salmonella Weltevreden* which exposed the prominent and most resistant to radiation. Gamma irradiation at a low dose of 1 kGy was enough to eliminate *S. Weltevreden* contaminated in oyster meat at a level up to 5 log CFU/g while it still retain the raw characteristics and equivalent sensory quality as the non-irradiated one. Process development of ready-to-eat chilled oyster meat was conducted by shucking the meat, individually packed in plastic bags, subjected to 1 kGy gamma radiation at chilled condition and then stored in 4°C refrigerated temperature. Microbiological determination showed the absence of *S. Weltevreden* (5 log CFU/g initial inoculated) along the whole storage time of 30 days. Sensory evaluation indicated the decreasing in sensory scores along storage time which determining the product shelf life to be 18 days compared to 15 days of nonirradiated one. The most advantage of developed process was to provide the safe raw oyster to consumers and in addition sensory quality retained and 3-day extension shelf life also exist.

Keywords: decontamination, food safety, irradiation, oyster, *Salmonella Weltevreden*

## **EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT METHOD ON THE CONTENT OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, VITAMIN C AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF DRIED DILL**

**Ruta Galoburda, Zanda Kruma, Karina Ruse**

Latvia University of Agriculture, Faculty of Food Technology, Latvia

Abstract:

Dill contains range of phytochemicals, such as vitamin C and polyphenols, which significantly contribute to their total antioxidant activity. The aim of the current research was to determine the best blanching method for processing of dill prior to microwave vacuum drying based on the content of phenolic compounds, vitamin C and free radical scavenging activity. Two blanching mediums were used – water and steam, and for part of the samples microwave pretreatment was additionally used. Evaluation of vitamin C, phenolic contents and scavenging of DPPH' radical in dried dill was performed. Blanching had an effect on all tested parameters and the blanching conditions are very important. After evaluation of the results, as the best method for dill pretreatment was established blanching at 90 °C for 30 seconds.

Keywords: blanching, microwave vacuum drying, TPC, vitamin C.

## VISUALIZED CHARACTERIZATION OF MOLECULAR MOBILITY FOR WATER SPECIES IN FOODS

**Yasuyuki Konishi, Masayoshi Kobayashi**

Hokkaido Industrial Technology Centre, Japan

### Abstract:

Six parameters, the effective diffusivity ( $D_e$ ), activation energy of  $D_e$ , pre-exponential factor of  $D_e$ , amount (ASOW) of self-organized water species, and amplitude ( $\alpha$ ) of the forced oscillation of the molecular mobility ( $1/tC$ ) derived from the forced cyclic temperature change operation, were characterized by using six typical foods, squid, sardines, scallops, salmon, beef, and pork, as a function of the correlation time ( $tC$ ) of the water molecule-s proton retained in the foods. Each of the six parameters was clearly divided into the water species A1 and A2 at a specified value of  $tC = 10^{-8}s$  ( $=CtC$ ), indicating an anomalous change in the physicochemical nature of the water species at the  $CtC$ . The forced oscillation of  $1/tC$  clearly demonstrated a characteristic mode depending on the food shown as a three dimensional map associated with  $1/tC$ , the amount of self-organized water, and  $tC$ .

**Keywords:** molecular mobility, self-organization, hysteresis, water species A1 and A2, forced cyclic temperature change operation (FCTCO)

## OPTIMIZING OF GAS CONSUMPTION IN GAS-BURNER SPACE HEATER

**Saead Negahdari, Davood Jalali Vahid**

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### Abstract:

Nowadays, the importance of energy saving is clearance to everyone. By attention to increasing price of fuels and also the problems of environment pollutions, there are the most efforts for using fuels littler and more optimum in everywhere. This essay studies optimizing of gas consumption in gas-burner space heaters. In oven of each gas-burner space heaters there is two snags to prevent the hot air (the result of combustion of natural gas) to go out of oven of the gas-burner space heaters directly without delivering its heat to the space of favorite environment like a room. These snags cause a excess circulating that helps hot air deliver its heat to the space of favorite environment. It means the exhaust air temperature will be decreased then when there are no snags. This is the aim of this essay to use maximum potential energy of the natural gas to make heat. In this study, by the help of a finite volume software (FLUENT) consumption of the gas-burner space heaters is simulated and optimized. At the end of this writing, by comparing the results of software and experimental results, it will be proved the authenticity of this method.

Keywords: FLUENT, Heat transfer, Oven of Gas-burner spaceheaters, Simulation.



## **DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATIC GUIDED MOBILE ROBOT USING MAGNETIC POSITION METER**

**Geun-Mo Kim, Young-Jae Ryoo**

Department of Control System Engineering, Mokpo Nat'l University , Korea

Abstract:

In this paper, an automatic guided mobile robot using a new magnetic position meter is described. In order to measure the lateral position of a mobile robot, a new magnetic position meter is developed. The magnetic position meter can detect the position of a magnetic wire on the center of road. A mobile robot is designed with a sensing system, a steering system and a driving system. The designed mobile robot is tested to verify the performance of automatic guidance.

Keywords: Autonomous vehicle, magnetic position meter, steering, magnet.

## **A SUPERVISORY SCHEME FOR STEP-WISE SAFE SWITCHING CONTROLLERS**

**Fotis N. Koumboulis, Maria P. Tzamtzi**

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### **Abstract:**

A supervisory scheme is proposed that implements Stepwise Safe Switching Logic. The functionality of the supervisory scheme is organized in the following eight functional units: Step- Wise Safe Switching unit, Common controllers design unit, Experimentation unit, Simulation unit, Identification unit, Trajectory cruise unit, Operating points unit and Expert system unit. The supervisory scheme orchestrates both the off-line preparative actions, as well as the on-line actions that implement the Stepwise Safe Switching Logic. The proposed scheme is a generic tool, that may be easily applied for a variety of industrial control processes and may be implemented as an automation software system, with the use of a high level programming environment, like Matlab.

**Keywords:** Supervisory systems, safe switching, nonlinear systems.

## **GEOMETRY DESIGN SUPPORTED BY MINIMIZING AND VISUALIZING COLLISION IN DYNAMIC PACKING**

**Johan Segeborn, Johan S. Carlson, Robert Bohlin, Rikard Söderberg**

Department of Product and production development at Chalmers University of technology

### Abstract:

This paper presents a method to support dynamic packing in cases when no collision-free path can be found. The method, which is primarily based on path planning and shrinking of geometries, suggests a minimal geometry design change that results in a collision-free assembly path. A supplementing approach to optimize geometry design change with respect to redesign cost is described. Supporting this dynamic packing method, a new method to shrink geometry based on vertex translation, interweaved with retriangulation, is suggested. The shrinking method requires neither tetrahedralization nor calculation of medial axis and it preserves the topology of the geometry, i.e. holes are neither lost nor introduced. The proposed methods are successfully applied on industrial geometries.

Keywords: Dynamic packing, path planning, shrinking.

## **FLEXIBLE HEURISTICS FOR PROJECT SCHEDULING WITH LIMITED RESOURCES**

**Miloš Šeda**

Institute of Automation and Computer Science, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Brno  
University of Technology, Czech Republic

### **Abstract:**

Resource-constrained project scheduling is an NPhard optimisation problem. There are many different heuristic strategies how to shift activities in time when resource requirements exceed their available amounts. These strategies are frequently based on priorities of activities. In this paper, we assume that a suitable heuristic has been chosen to decide which activities should be performed immediately and which should be postponed and investigate the resource-constrained project scheduling problem (RCPSP) from the implementation point of view. We propose an efficient routine that, instead of shifting the activities, extends their duration. It makes it possible to break down their duration into active and sleeping subintervals. Then we can apply the classical Critical Path Method that needs only polynomial running time. This algorithm can simply be adapted for multiproject scheduling with limited resources.

**Keywords:** Project management, resource-constrained scheduling, NP-hard problem, CPM, heuristic method.

## **INTELLIGENT ABS FUZZY CONTROLLER FOR DIVERSE ROADSURFACES**

**Roozbeh Keshmiri, Alireza Mohamad Shahri**

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16844, Iran

### **Abstract:**

Fuzzy controllers are potential candidates for the control of nonlinear, time variant and also complicated systems. Anti lock brake system (ABS) which is a nonlinear system, may not be easily controlled by classical control methods. An intelligent Fuzzy control method is very useful for this kind of nonlinear system. A typical antilock brake system (ABS) by sensing the wheel lockup, releases the brakes for a short period of time, and then reapplies again the brakes when the wheel spins up. In this paper, an intelligent fuzzy ABS controller is designed to adjust slipping performance for variety of roads. There are tow major sections in the proposing control system. First section consists of tow Fuzzy-Logic Controllers (FLC) providing optimal brake torque for both front and rear wheels. Second section which is also a FLC provides required amount of slip and torque references properties for different kind of roads. Simulation results of our proposed intelligent ABS for three different kinds of road show more reliable and better performance in compare with two other break systems.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy Logic Control, ABS, Anti lock BrakingSystem.

## **A VARIABLE STRUCTURE MRAC FOR A CLASS OF MIMO SYSTEMS**

**Ardeshir Karami Mohammadi**

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### **Abstract:**

A Variable Structure Model Reference Adaptive Controller using state variables is proposed for a class of multi input-multi output systems. Adaptation law is of variable structure type and switching functions is designed based on stability requirements. Global exponential stability is proved based on Lyapunov criterion. Transient behavior is analyzed using sliding mode control and shows perfect model following at a finite time.

**Keywords:** Adaptive control, Model reference, Variablestructure, MIMO system.

## CONVENTIONAL DESIGN AND SIMULATION OF AN URBAN HYBRID BUS

**A. Khanipour, K. M. Ebrahimi, W. J. Seale**

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### Abstract:

Due to heightened concerns over environmental and economic issues the growing important of air pollution, and the importance of conserving fossil fuel resources in the world, the automotive industry is now forced to produce more fuel efficient, low emission vehicles and new drive system technologies. One of the most promising technologies to receive attention is the hybrid electric vehicle (HEV), which consists of two or more energy sources that supply energy to electric traction motors that in turn drive the wheels. This paper presents the various structures of HEV systems, the basic theoretical knowledge for describing their operation and the general behaviour of the HEV in acceleration, cruise and deceleration phases. The conventional design and sizing of a series HEV is studied. A conventional bus and its series configuration are defined and evaluated using the ADVISOR. In this section the simulation of a standard driving cycle and prediction of its fuel consumption and emissions of the HEV are discussed. Finally the bus performance is investigated to establish whether it can satisfy the performance, fuel consumption and emissions requested. The validity of the simulation has been established by the close conformity between the fuel consumption of the conventional bus reported by the manufacturer to what has achieved from the simulation.

Keywords: Hybrid Electric Vehicle, Hybridization, LEV, HEV.

## AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR CAR FAILURE DIAGNOSIS

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Faculty of Information Technology, Department of Computer Sciences, Yarmouk University,  
Irbid, Jordan.

### Abstract:

Car failure detection is a complicated process and requires high level of expertise. Any attempt of developing an expert system dealing with car failure detection has to overcome various difficulties. This paper describes a proposed knowledge-based system for car failure detection. The paper explains the need for an expert system and the some issues on developing knowledge-based systems, the car failure detection process and the difficulties involved in developing the system. The system structure and its components and their functions are described. The system has about 150 rules for different types of failures and causes. It can detect over 100 types of failures. The system has been tested and gave promising results.

Keywords: Expert system, car failure diagnosis, knowledgebasedsystem, CLIPS.



## **LIMIT CYCLE BEHAVIOUR OF A NEURAL CONTROLLER WITH DELAYED BANG-BANG FEEDBACK**

**Travis Wiens, Greg Schoenau, Rich Burton**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada.

### **Abstract:**

It is well known that a linear dynamic system including a delay will exhibit limit cycle oscillations when a bang-bang sensor is used in the feedback loop of a PID controller. A similar behaviour occurs when a delayed feedback signal is used to train a neural network. This paper develops a method of predicting this behaviour by linearizing the system, which can be shown to behave in a manner similar to an integral controller. Using this procedure, it is possible to predict the characteristics of the neural network driven limit cycle to varying degrees of accuracy, depending on the information known about the system. An application is also presented: the intelligent control of a spark ignition engine.

**Keywords:** Control and automation, artificial neural networks, limit cycle

## **INTER-PHASE MAGNETIC COUPLING EFFECTS ON SENSORLESS SR MOTOR CONTROL**

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### **Abstract:**

Control of commutation of switched reluctance (SR) motor has been an area of interest for researchers for sometime now with mixed successes in addressing the inherent challenges. New technologies, processing schemes and methods have been adopted to make sensorless SR drive a reality. There are a number of conceptual, offline, analytical and online solutions in literature that have varying complexities and achieved equally varying degree of robustness and accuracies depending on the method used to address the challenges and the SR drive application. Magnetic coupling is one such challenge when using active probing techniques to determine rotor position of a SR motor from stator winding. This paper studies the effect of back-of-core saturation on the detected rotor position and presents results on measurement made on a 4- phase SR motor. The results shows that even for a four phase motor which is excited one phase at a time and using the electrically opposite phase for active position probing, the back-of-core saturation effects should not be ignored.

**Keywords:** Sensorless, SR motor, saturation effects, detection.

## **T-DOF PI CONTROLLER DESIGN FOR A SPEED CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR**

**Tianchai Suksri, Satean Tunyasrirut**

Department of Instrumentation Engineering, Pathumwan Institute of Technology, Thailand.

### **Abstract:**

This paper presents design and implements the T-DOF PI controller design for a speed control of induction motor. The voltage source inverter type space vector pulse width modulation technique is used the drive system. This scheme leads to be able to adjust the speed of the motor by control the frequency and amplitude of the input voltage. The ratio of input stator voltage to frequency should be kept constant. The T-DOF PI controller design by root locus technique is also introduced to the system for regulates and tracking speed response. The experimental results in testing the 120 watt induction motor from no-load condition to rated condition show the effectiveness of the proposed control scheme.

**Keywords:** PI controller, root locus technique, space vector pulse width modulation, induction motor.

## **FUZZY CONTROL OF A THREE PHASE THYRISTORIZED INDUCTION MOTOR**

**Abolfazl Jalilvand, Mohammad Reza Feyzi, Sohrab Khanmohammad, Mohammad Bagher Bana Sharifian, Ali Sajjadi**

### **Abstract:**

Nowadays the control of stator voltage at a constant frequency is one of the traditional and low expense methods in order to control the speed of induction motors near its nominal speed. The torque of induction motor is a nonlinear function of the firing angle, phase angle and speed. In this paper the speed control of induction motor regarding various load torque and under different conditions will be investigated based on a fuzzy controller with inverse training.

**Keywords:** Three phase induction motor, AC converter, speed control, fuzzy control.

## **A METHOD FOR QUALITY INSPECTION OF MOTORS BY DETECTING ABNORMAL SOUND**

**Tadatsugu Kitamoto**

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Abstract:

Recently, a quality of motors is inspected by human ears. In this paper, I propose two systems using a method of speech recognition for automation of the inspection. The first system is based on a method of linear processing which uses K-means and Nearest Neighbor method, and the second is based on a method of non-linear processing which uses neural networks. I used motor sounds in these systems, and I successfully recognize 86.67% of motor sounds in the linear processing system and 97.78% in the non-linear processing system.

Keywords: Acoustical diagnosis, Neural networks, K-means, Short-time Fourier transformation

## **INDUSTRIAL COMPRESSOR ANTI-SURGE COMPUTER CONTROL**

**Ventzas Dimitrios, Petropoulos George**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Thessaly, Greece

### **Abstract:**

The paper presents a compressor anti-surge control system, that results in maximizing compressor throughput with pressure standard deviation reduction, increased safety margin between design point and surge limit line and avoiding possible machine surge. Alternative control strategies are presented.

**Keywords:** Anti-surge, control, compressor, PID control, safety, fault tolerance, start-up, ESD.

## **DESIGN OF MOVING SLIDING SURFACES IN A VARIABLE STRUCTURE PLANT AND CHATTERING PHENOMENA**

**T.C. Manjunath**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Thessaly, Greece

Abstract:

This paper deals with the design of a moving sliding surface in a variable structure plant for a second order system. The chattering phenomena is also dealt with during the switching process for an unstable sliding surface condition. The simulation examples considered in this paper shows the effectiveness of the sliding mode control method used for the design of the moving sliding surfaces. A simulink model of the continuous system was also developed in MATLAB-SIMULINK for the design and hence demonstrated. The phase portraits and the state plots shows the demonstration of the powerful control technique which can be applied for second order systems.

Keywords: Sliding mode control, VSC, Reaching phase, Sliding phase, Moving surfaces, Chattering, Trajectories.

## **INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR DATA SELECTION AND NEW INFORMATION ACQUISITION FOR RECONFIGURABLE MULTIFUNCTIONAL MACHINE TOOLS**

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### **Abstract:**

The purpose of the paper is to develop an information control environment for overall management and self-reconfiguration of the reconfigurable multifunctional machine tool for machining both rotation and prismatic parts and high concentration of different technological operations - turning, milling, drilling, grinding, etc. For the realization of this purpose on the basis of defined sub-processes for the implementation of the technological process, architecture of the information-search system for machine control is suggested. By using the object-oriented method, a structure and organization of the search system based on agents and manager with central control are developed. Thus conditions for identification of available information in DBs, self-reconfiguration of technological system and entire control of the reconfigurable multifunctional machine tool are created.

**Keywords:** Information system, multifunctional machine tool, reconfigurable machine tool, search system.



## **PROTEIN-PROTEIN INTERACTION DETECTION BASED ON SUBSTRING SENSITIVITY MEASURE**

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### **Abstract:**

Detecting protein-protein interactions is a central problem in computational biology and aberrant such interactions may have implicated in a number of neurological disorders. As a result, the prediction of protein-protein interactions has recently received considerable attention from biologist around the globe. Computational tools that are capable of effectively identifying protein-protein interactions are much needed. In this paper, we propose a method to detect protein-protein interaction based on substring similarity measure. Two protein sequences may interact by the mean of the similarities of the substrings they contain. When applied on the currently available protein-protein interaction data for the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the proposed method delivered reasonable improvement over the existing ones.

**Keywords:** Protein-Protein Interaction, support vector machine, feature extraction, pairwise alignment, Smith-Waterman score.

## **A MAXIMUM PARSIMONY MODEL TO RECONSTRUCT PHYLOGENETIC NETWORK IN HONEY BEE EVOLUTION**

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### Abstract:

Phylogenies ; The evolutionary histories of groups of species are one of the most widely used tools throughout the life sciences, as well as objects of research with in systematic, evolutionary biology. In every phylogenetic analysis reconstruction produces trees. These trees represent the evolutionary histories of many groups of organisms, bacteria due to horizontal gene transfer and plants due to process of hybridization. The process of gene transfer in bacteria and hybridization in plants lead to reticulate networks, therefore, the methods of constructing trees fail in constructing reticulate networks. In this paper a model has been employed to reconstruct phylogenetic network in honey bee. This network represents reticulate evolution in honey bee. The maximum parsimony approach has been used to obtain this reticulate network.

Keywords: Hybridization, HGT, Reticulate networks, Recombination, Species, Parsimony.

## **FIRST STUDIES OF THE INFLUENCE OF SINGLE GENE PERTURBATIONS ON THE INFERENCE OF GENETIC NETWORKS**

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### Abstract:

Inferring the network structure from time series data is a hard problem, especially if the time series is short and noisy. DNA microarray is a technology allowing to monitor the mRNA concentration of thousands of genes simultaneously that produces data of these characteristics. In this study we try to investigate the influence of the experimental design on the quality of the result. More precisely, we investigate the influence of two different types of random single gene perturbations on the inference of genetic networks from time series data. To obtain an objective quality measure for this influence we simulate gene expression values with a biologically plausible model of a known network structure. Within this framework we study the influence of single gene knock-outs in opposite to linearly controlled expression for single genes on the quality of the inferred network structure.

Keywords: Dynamic Bayesian networks, microarray data, structure learning, Markov chain Monte Carlo.

## **ATTRIBUTE SELECTION METHODS COMPARISON FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA**

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### Abstract:

The most important subtype of non-Hodgkin-s lymphoma is the Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. Approximately 40% of the patients suffering from it respond well to therapy, whereas the remainder needs a more aggressive treatment, in order to better their chances of survival. Data Mining techniques have helped to identify the class of the lymphoma in an efficient manner. Despite that, thousands of genes should be processed to obtain the results. This paper presents a comparison of the use of various attribute selection methods aiming to reduce the number of genes to be searched, looking for a more effective procedure as a whole.

Keywords: Attribute selection, data mining.

## **THE EFFECT OF GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE ON PHASE DIAGRAM OF PEG- PHOSPHATE AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEM**

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### Abstract:

This report focus on phase behavior of polyethylene glycol (PEG)4000/ phosphate/ guanidine hydrochloride/ water system at different guanidine hydrochloride concentrations and pH. The binodal of the systems was displaced toward higher concentrations of the components with increasing guanidine hydrochloride concentrations. The partition coefficient of guanidine hydrochloride was near unity and increased with decreasing pH and increasing PEG/salt (%w/w) ratio.

Keywords: Aqueous two-phase system, guanidinehydrochloride, partition coefficient, phase diagram.

## **ERROR-ROBUST NATURE OF GENOME PROFILING APPLIED FOR CLUSTERING OF SPECIES DEMONSTRATED BY COMPUTER SIMULATION**

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### **Abstract:**

Genome profiling (GP), a genotype based technology, which exploits random PCR and temperature gradient gel electrophoresis, has been successful in identification/classification of organisms. In this technology, spiddos (Species identification dots) and PaSS (Pattern similarity score) were employed for measuring the closeness (or distance) between genomes. Based on the closeness (PaSS), we can buildup phylogenetic trees of the organisms. We noticed that the topology of the tree is rather robust against the experimental fluctuation conveyed by spiddos. This fact was confirmed quantitatively in this study by computer-simulation, providing the limit of the reliability of this highly powerful methodology. As a result, we could demonstrate the effectiveness of the GP approach for identification/classification of organisms.

**Keywords:** Fluctuation, Genome profiling (GP), Pattern similarity score (PaSS), Robustness, Spiddos-shift.

## **EEG WAVES CLASSIFIER USING WAVELET TRANSFORM AND FOURIER TRANSFORM**

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### **Abstract:**

The electroencephalograph (EEG) signal is one of the most widely signal used in the bioinformatics field due to its rich information about human tasks. In this work EEG waves classification is achieved using the Discrete Wavelet Transform DWT with Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) by adopting the normalized EEG data. The DWT is used as a classifier of the EEG wave's frequencies, while FFT is implemented to visualize the EEG waves in multi-resolution of DWT. Several real EEG data sets (real EEG data for both normal and abnormal persons) have been tested and the results improve the validity of the proposed technique.

**Keywords:** Bioinformatics, DWT, EEG waves, FFT.