# ABSTRACT BOOK

# AKDENİZ 10. ULUSLARARASI UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER KONGRESİ


AKDENIZ
10th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
NOVEMBER 2 - 5, 2023
KYRENIA

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**AKDENIZ**
**10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES**
**NOVEMBER 2-5, 2023**
**KYRENIA**

**ORGANIZED BY**
SELCUK UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF KYRENIA
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**ABSTRACT BOOK**
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# CONFERENCE ID

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## DATE – PLACE

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**KYRENIA**

## EVALUATION PROCESS

**All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process.**

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## ASSOCIATION & ACADEMIC INCENTIVES :

**76 papers presented from Turkey and 95 papers from other Countreies**
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## LANGUAGES

**Turkish, English, Russian, Persian, Arabic**

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- ZOOM bağlantısı için yukarıda verilen bağlantıyı veya yine yukarıda verilen giriş bilgilerini kullanabilirsiniz.
- gerekmektedir. Moderatörün oturum düzenini gözetmesi, akademisyen adaylarını yönlendirmesi beklenmektedir.
- Oturuma bağlanmadan önce Oturum ve Salon numaranızı adınızın önüne aşağıdaki gibi ekleyiniz. Bu sayede kongre açılışında beklemeden oturumlarınıza gönderilebileceksiniz. Ör. 1 – 5 Ahmet Ahmetoglu
- Sunum süresi 10 dakikadır. Bu sürenin aşılmamasını moderatörler temin edecektir.
- Sunum sonrası 5 dakikayı geçmeyen soru-cevap, tartışma süresi verilmektedir.
- Sunumlar TÜRKÇE veya İNGİLİZCE yapılabilmektedir.
- Kameralar, oturum süresince toplam % 70 oranında açık olmak zorundadır.
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- Sunum yapmak zorunludur. Herhangi bir nedenle sunum yapmamış olan katılımcıya sertifika verilmesi ve çalışmasının yayınlanması sözkonusu olamaz.
- Katılımcı, bulunduğu oturumda, oturum bitene kadar bulunmak zorundadır.
- Katılımcıların kendi oturumları dışındaki oturumlara katılma zorunluluğu yoktur.
- ZOOM platformunun kapasite sınırı nedeniyle, DİNLEYİCİ, sadece kapasite izin verdiği sürece kabul edilebilmektedir.

# AÇILIŞ PROGRAMI

**3 Kasım/ November 3, 2023 / 10:00 – 11:30 Time zone in Girne (GMT+3)**
**Prof. Dr. İlkay Salihoğlu Konferans Salonu**

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| **3 Kasım/ November 3, 2023 / 13:00 – 14:15 Time zone in Girne (GMT+3)** | | | | |
| Salon | Moderator | | Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title | Authors |
| **SALON 1** | **Prof. Dr. Hasan Erdinç KOÇER** | 1 | OBJECT DETECTION FROM GROUND-PENETRATING RADAR DATA USING A DEEP LEARNING | Prof. Dr. Hasan Erdinç KOÇER<br>Hayri KILIÇ |
| | | 2 | CREATING IMAGE CAPTIONING WITH A DEEP LEARNING APPROACH | Prof. Dr. Hasan Erdinç KOÇER<br>Abdulrahman Mohamed ALI |
| | | 3 | AKARSU MAHMUZ YAPILARININ YÜZEN ODUN MALZEMELERİNİN HAREKETİNE OLAN ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ | İsa CİCİ<br>Ö. Faruk DURSUN |
| | | 4 | YÜZEN ODUN MALZEMELERİN KÖPRÜ AYAKLARI KESİTLERİNİN TIKANMASINA OLAN ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ | İsa CİCİ<br>Ö. Faruk DURSUN |
| | | 5 | A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS ON DEVALUATION DECISIONS OF POLITICAL POWERS FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TOTHE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY | Doç.. Dr. İsmail Safi<br>Prof. Dr. İsmail Akbal |
| | | 6 | THE IRAQ REVOLUTION OF 14 JULY 1958 AND ITSEFFECTS ON TURKISH POLITICAL LIFE | Prof. Dr. İsmail Akbal<br>Doç. Dr. İsmail Safi |
| | | 7 | GREEN PRODUCTION: A LITERATURE REVIEW | Asisstant Prof. Dr., Fulya ODUNCU<br>Research Assistant Dr., İncilay YILDIZ |
| | | 8 | BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES | Res. Assist. Dr. İncilay YILDIZ<br>Assist. Prof. Dr. Fulya ODUNCU |

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| Salon | Moderator | | Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title | Authors |
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| **SALON 2** | **Doç. Dr. Fatih VAROL** | 1 | Rekreasyonel Faaliyetlere Katılım Şekli ve Süresinin Alkol Kullanım Bozukluğu Üzerindeki Etkisine Yönelik bir Araştırma | Doç. Dr. Fatih VAROL<br>Arş. Gör. Hasan Suat AKSU |
| | | 2 | THE ASSESSMENT OF TURKEY'S TAX REVENUE PERFORMANCE BY LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2 STATİSTİCAL REGİONAL UNİTS | Lecturer PhD, Metin ALLAHVERDİ |
| | | 3 | OPERATION AND ACCOUNTING OF ACCOUNTS THAT ARE IMPORTANT IN FOREIGN TRADE TRANSACTIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OF TURKEY | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali ANTEPLİ<br>Lecturer Memiş KARAER |
| | | 4 | EVALUATION OF THE INCREASE IN TAX RATE WITH THE LAFFER CURVE | Öğr. Gör. Serhat KURT<br>Öğr. Gör. Şükrü GÜVEN |
| | | 5 | Fiziksel Şiddete Yönelik Tutumlar Ciddi Serbest Zaman Faaliyet Seçimi Üzerinde Etkili midir? | Arş. Gör. Hasan Suat AKSU<br>Doç. Dr. Fatih VAROL<br>Arş. Gör. Hasan Tahsin KAVLAK |
| | | 6 | A THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN AI AND DIGITALIZATION ON THE FUTURE OF THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION | Öğr.Gör. Memiş KARAER<br>Doç.Dr. Ali Antepli |
| | | 7 | USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC RELATIONS | Öğr. Gör. Şükrü GÜVEN<br>Öğr. Gör. Serhat KURT |
| | | 8 | ERP AND ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM and SELECTION OF THE ERP SYSTEM TO BE USED IN BUSINESSES | Doç. Dr. Semih BÜYÜKİPEKCİ<br>Sümeyye Nur TOPKARA |

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| **3 Kasım/ November 3, 2023 / 13:00 - 14 :15 Time zone in Girne (GMT+3)** | | | | |
| Salon | Moderator | | Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title | Authors |
| **SALON 3** | **Doç. Dr. M.Erhan SUMMAK** | 1 | PROPOSAL OF INTERNAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT MODEL BASED ON MOTIVATIONAL LANGUAGE THEORY | Doç. Dr. M.Erhan SUMMAK |
| | | 2 | PARASOCİAL INTERACTİON: A POWERFUL TOOL TO DRİVE CONSUMER BEHAVİOR | Dr. E. Erdal YÖRÜK |
| | | 3 | THE ROLE OF INTERNAL PUBLIC RELATIONS IN THE OVERCOMING OF RESISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE | Dr. E. Fazıl ÇÖLLÜ |
| | | 4 | REVIEW OF SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF BANK LOANS IN TÜRKİYE (2013-2023) | Öğr. Gör. Halil İbrahim YAVUZ<br>Öğr. Gör Turgay YAVUZARSLAN |
| | | 5 | EFFECTS OF INCREASED USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE FINANCE SECTOR ON THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR (2013-2023) | Öğr. Gör., Turgay YAVUZARSLAN<br>Öğr. Gör., Halil İbrahim YAVUZ |
| | | 6 | A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayşe YAVUZ |
| | | 7 | Measuring and Reporting The Interaction of Business with Their Stakeholders in Creating Sustainable Value: Impact Accounting | Prof. Dr. Durmuş ACAR<br>Doç. Dr. Özlem Nilüfer KARATAŞ ARACI<br>Dr. Kadriye ARISOY |
| | | 8 | EVALUATION OF AIRLINE CUSTOMERS' PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICE QUALITY IN TRNC ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES | Mert Ömürlü,<br>Doç. Dr. Ayşen Berberoğlu,<br>Doç. Dr. Tolga Öz, |

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**3 Kasım/ November 3, 2023 / 14:30 - 16:15 Time zone in Girne(GMT+3)**

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SALON 1** | **Prof. Dr. Ali ŞAHİN** | 1 | EMBRACING THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: EVALUATING THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF REMOTE WORK | Prof. Dr. Ali ŞAHİN<br>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan SÖYLEMEZ |
| | | 2 | Green Buildings and the Role of Municipalities | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan SÖYLEMEZ<br>Prof. Dr. Ali ŞAHİN |
| | | 3 | THE PRACTICES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CITIES AND THE ACTIVITIES OF ISTANBUL METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY | Doç. Dr. Duygu İLKHAN SÖYLEMEZ<br>Öğr. Gör. Nihal GÜNEŞ AY |
| | | 4 | TÜRKİYE'DE AFET YÖNETİMİNİN TARİHSEL GELİŞİMİ | Prof. Dr. Mehmet GÖKÜŞ<br>Nurullah KAYA |
| | | 5 | HEALTH NEWS AND ETHICS IN MEDIA | Prof.Dr., Makbule Evrim GÜLSÜNLER<br>Doç.Dr., Gözde KOSA |
| | | 6 | CARİ İŞLEMLER DENGESİ VE DIŞ BORÇ YÜKÜNÜN EKONOMİK BÜYÜMEYE ETKİSİ; DOĞRUSAL OLMAYAN ARDL YAKLAŞIMI | Arş. Gör. Emre DEVECİ<br>Prof. Dr. Fatma Nur YORGANCILAR ATATOPRAK |
| | | 7 | DIGITAL COMMUNICATION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT | Doç. Dr., Gözde KOSA<br>Prof. Dr., Makbule Evrim GÜLSÜNLER |
| | | 8 | BELEDİYELERİN ENGELSİZ YAŞAM UYGULAMALARI VE KONYA BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ ÖRNEĞİ | Prof.Dr., Hakkı M. AY<br>Doç.Dr., Adnan SÖYLEMEZ |
| | | 9 | SU VERİMLİLİĞİNDE BELEDİYELERİN UYGULAMALARI VE KONYA<br>BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ ÖRNEĞİ | Prof.Dr., Hakkı M. AY<br>Öğr. Gör., Nihal GÜNEŞ AY |

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| **3 Kasım/ November 3, 2023 / / 14:30 – 16: 15 Time zone in Girne (GMT+3)** | | | | |
| Salon | Moderator | | Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title | Authors |
| **SALON 2** | **Assit.Prof.Dr. Naci BÜYÜKKARACIĞAN** | 1 | REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AND LEGISLATION IN TURKEY | Assit.Prof.Dr. Naci BÜYÜKKARACIĞAN<br>Lect. Mehmet Nuri ÖDÜK |
| | | 2 | EVALUATION OF CURRENT URBANIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN TURKEY | Öğr. Gör. Mehmet Nuri ÖDÜK<br>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi Naci BÜYÜKKARACIĞAN |
| | | 3 | AKADEMİSYENLERİN ÖRGÜTSEL VATANDAŞLIK ALGILARINI BELİRLEMEYE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ | Öğr. Gör. Dr., Fatih İbrahim KURŞUNMADEN |
| | | 4 | EMOJİLERİN PAZARLAMA İLETİŞİMİNDEKİ ROLÜ | Doktora Öğrencisi, Leman ÜNSAL ACET<br>Prof. Dr., Süleyman KARAÇOR |
| | | 5 | DROUGHT AND EVALUATION OF DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN TURKEY | Assit.Prof.Dr. Naci BÜYÜKKARACIĞAN<br>Lect. Mehmet Nuri ÖDÜK |
| | | 6 | URBAN TRANSFORMATION APPLICATIONS AND PROBLEMS IN TURKEY | Öğr. Gör. Mehmet Nuri ÖDÜK<br>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi Naci BÜYÜKKARACIĞAN |
| | | 7 | CYBERLOAFING PRACTICES OF STUDENTS TAKING COMPUTER COURSES DURING COURSE HOURS: AN EXAMPLE OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES | Lecturer . Dr., Fatih İbrahim KURŞUNMADEN |

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| **SALON 3** | **Prof. Dr. Evren TERCAN KAAS** | 1 | ONLINE ASSESMENT AND EVOLUATION IN K-12 EDUCATION: A REVIEW ON EBA ASSESMENT TOOLS | Dr. Emin ÖZEN<br>Emre GÜVEN<br>Burhan BOZTAŞ<br>Ali ÇAM |
| | | 2 | SINIRLARI AŞAN EĞİTİM: SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ ULUSLARARASI ÖĞRENCİLERİN SOSYO-EKONOMİK PROBLEMLERİNİ ANLAMAK VE ÇÖZMEK | Prof. Dr. Özer KÖSEOĞLU<br>Arş. Gör. Yunus Emre TURAN<br>Öğr. Gör. Salih TUTAR<br>Öğr. Gör. Muhammed KALAYCI |
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| | | 5 | TANZİMAT ROMANINDA KADIN YAKLAŞIMI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME | Dr. Öğr.Üyesi Gülsün KOÇER |
| | | 6 | Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretiminde Yapay Zekâ Kullanımın İncelenmesi | Doç. Dr. Devkan Kaleci<br>Öğr. Gör. Burcu Kaban |
| | | 7 | Uzaktan Eğitimde Oyunlaştırma Araçlarından Rozet Tasarımı | Doç. Dr. Devkan Kaleci<br>Nesril Sezer |
| | | 8 | LEISURE INVOLVEMENT IN INDIVIDUALS PLAYING DIGITAL GAMES | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tolga BEŞİKÇİ<br>Prof. Dr. Pınar GÜZEL GÜRBÜZ |
| | | 9 | RINGELMAN EFFECT: DOES THE İDENTİFİABİLİTY OF INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION AFFECT PERFORMANCE | Doç.Dr.Nihal DAL<br>Doç.Dr.Aylin Zekioğlu<br>Dr.Arş.Gör.İlker BALIKÇI<br>Dr.Şenol GÜVEN<br>Prof.Dr.Serdar TOK |

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| **SALON 1** | **Doç. Dr. Betül Şeyma ALKAN** | 1 | YEŞİL ÜRÜN SATIN ALMADA YEŞİL REKLAM VE ÇEVRE BİLİNCİNİN ETKİSİ | Yüksek Lisans, Esra Çakır ÇELİK<br>Doç. Dr., Bülent YILDIZ |
| | | 2 | THE CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF SHOES CONSUMPTION IN THE WORD AND IN TURKEY | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hatice ER<br>Öğr. Gör. Ertan EROL |
| | | 3 | THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL EVENTS ON THE EXPORT OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS; THE CASE OF NOVEMBER 25, 2015 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hatice ER<br>Öğr. Gör. Ertan EROL |
| | | 4 | E-COMMERCE CARGO GIANTS: TRENDYOL EXPRESS AND HEPSİJET | Öğr. Gör. Berivan KIZILIRMAK |
| | | 5 | INTEGRATION OF NATURAL DISASTERS INTO SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS AND DISINFORMATION DURING DISASTER | Prof. Dr. Handan ERTAŞ<br>Mehtap YAĞAR |
| | | 6 | SUSTAINABILITY IN HEALTH SERVICES: COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY POLICIES OF HEALTH SERVICES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND TURKEY | Prof. Dr. Handan ERTAŞ<br>Muhammet Raşit AKSOY |
| | | 7 | ULUSLARARASI DÜZENLEMELER ÇERÇEVESİNDE KRİPTO VARLIKLARIN MUHASEBELEŞTİRİLMESİ | Doç. Dr. Betül Şeyma ALKAN |
| | | 8 | E-TİCARETTE MEVCUT VE ALTERNATİF ÖDEME SİSTEMLERİ; GÜVENLİK VE FRAUD YÖNETİMİ | Yasemin KEMAL |

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| **SALON 2** | **Prof. Dr. Emine NAS** | 1 | UZAKDOĞU ÇİÇEK DÜZENLEME SANATI "İKEBANA" | Prof. Dr. Emine NAS |
| | | 2 | SANATTA ESTETİK DUYARLILIK VE ETİK İLİŞKİSİ | Prof. Dr. Emine NAS |
| | | 3 | FLOWER MOTIFS ON HAGIASOFIA'S VESBITULE DOOR (BEAUTIFUL DOOR) | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hamide Nur ÖZSOY |
| | | 4 | GRAPE MOTIF USED IN OUR TRADITIONAL ARTS | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hamide Nur ÖZSOY |
| | | 5 | MODA TASARIM KALIP HAZIRLAMA-I DERSİNDE ÖĞRENCİLERİN ZORLANDIKLARI KONULAR | Prof. Dr., Birsen ÇİLEROĞLU<br>Öğr. Gör., Ayfer İNCİ |
| | | 6 | INVESTIGATION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS ART | Assoc. Prof. Dr., Firdevs SAĞLAM |
| | | 7 | CLAYS AND CERAMICS INDUSTRY IN HAKKARI REGION | Assoc. Prof. Dr., Firdevs SAĞLAM |

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| **SALON 3** | **Prof. Dr. Erdem ÜNVER** | 1 | TARİHSEL SÜREÇTE SANATÇI KİMLİĞİ ÜZERİNE | Prof. Dr. Erdem ÜNVER |
| | | 2 | SEYDİŞEHİR ETİBANK FABRİKASI KIRMIZI ÇAMUR ATIĞININ SANATSAL SERAMİK ÜRETİMİNDE SIR OLARAK KULLANIMI | Öğr.Gör. Emine CANTÜRK |
| | | 3 | PORSELEN BÜNYEDE SIR ÜSTÜ FIRÇA DEKORLARI | Doçent, Fidan TONZA HELVACIKARA Elvan GÖKMEN |
| | | 4 | YİXİNG SERAMİKLERİNDE SEMBOLİK BİR İMGE OLARAK LOTUS ÇİÇEĞİ | Doçent, Fidan Tonza Helvacıkara |
| | | 5 | EXAMINING COSPLAY PRODUCTION METHODS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COSTUME DESIGN FIELD | Assistant Professor, Dr. Cantürk ÖZ |
| | | 6 | “GOLDEN AGE (1947-1957)” IN PARIS AND LONDON FASHION | Assistant Professor, Dr. Nursen GEYİK DEĞERLİ |
| | | 7 | GİYSİ MODASINDA YENİDEN YAPILANMA (REKONSTRÜKSİYON) | Dr. Öğr. Ü. Bahar YILDIZ |
| | | 8 | INVESTIGATION OF CITTASLOW (SLOW CITY) IZNIK IN THE CONTEXT OF URBAN QUALITY LIFE POLICIES AND SUSTAINABILITY | Öğr. Gör. Muazzez ÖZDEMİR |

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| **SALON 4** | **Doç. Dr. Salih MEMİŞ** | 1 | MAĞAZA ATMOSFERİNİN MÜŞTERİ MEMNUNİYETİ VE SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ | Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Elif KARA |
| | | 2 | ÜRÜN TASARIMININ TÜKETİCİ SADAKATİNE ETKİSİ | Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Elif KARA |
| | | 3 | INVESTIGATION OF TRADITIONAL ADVERTISING AND ADVERTORIAL ADVERTISING IN THE CONTEXT OF ADVERTISING ACCEPTANCE AND ADVERTISING AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Yaşar TUNCEL Doktor Öğretim Üyesi Burcu ALTIPARMAK |
| | | 4 | A STUDY ON CİTİZEN SATİSFACTİON İN THE CONTEXT OF CİTY MARKETİNG: AMASYA MUNİCİPALİTY EXAMPLE | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Gülpamuk GÖKÇE Doktor Öğretim Üyesi Burcu ALTIPARMAK |
| | | 5 | YEŞİL AKLAMA KAVRAMI VE PAZARLAMA ALANINDA BAZI UYGULAMALAR | Doç. Dr. Salih MEMİŞ |
| | | 6 | ALIŞVERİŞ MERKEZİ YER SEÇİMİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİNİN AHP İLE ÖLÇÜLMESİ: GİRESUN İLİ ÖRNEĞİ | Doç. Dr. Salih MEMİŞ |
| | | 7 | THE EFFECT OF ADVERTISING ON THE PRODUCT PREFERENCES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN RURAL AREAS | Dr. Nurgül Erdal, Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Filiz Sivaslıoğlu, |
| | | 8 | CONSUMERS' ATTİTUDES AND INTENTİONS TOWARDS RECYCLİNG BEHAVİOR WİTHİN THE SCOPE OF ZERO WASTE PROJECT | Prof.Dr.Salih YILDIZ, Özlem ŞİBİL |
| | | 9 | THE EFFECTS OF SOCİAL MEDİA MARKETİNG ON BRAND IMAGE, BRAND LOYALTY AND BRAND EQUİTY: AN APPLİCATİON ON DİGİTAL BROADCAST PLATFORM USERS | Özlem ŞİBİL Prof.Dr.Salih YILDIZ |

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| **SALON 5** | **Doç. Dr. Daimi Koçak** | 1 | ORTALAMA-VARYANS STRATEJİSİNE KARŞI 1/N STRATEJİSİ: BASİT BİR PORTFÖY DAHA İYİ PERFORMANS GÖSTERİR Mİ? BİST 100 UYGULAMASI | Öğr. Gör. Dr., Çiğdem YERLİ |
| | | 2 | SEKTÖREL RİSK ÇEŞİTLENDİRMESİ: YATIRIMCILAR İÇİN BİR ÇÖZÜM | Öğr. Gör. Dr., Çiğdem YERLİ |
| | | 3 | ENDÜSTRİLER ARASI STRATEJİK GEÇİŞKENLİK: TEORİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA | Dr. Öğr. Gör. Bilgen Gaye YALPA<br>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Alptuğ AKSOY |
| | | 4 | BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF GREEN MANAGEMENT WITH VOSVIEWER | Res. Assist. Havva Nur ATALAY<br>Prof. Dr. Recep YUCEL |
| | | 5 | BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF STUDIES RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF MEDICAL TOURISM USING VOSVIEWER | Res. Assist. Havva Nur ATALAY<br>Prof. Dr. Recep YUCEL |
| | | 6 | TÜRKİYE'DE İŞYERİ SENDİKA TEMSİLCİLERİNİN İŞ GÜVENCESİ | Muhammet Enes Demir |
| | | 7 | İŞ TATMİNİNİN SANAL KAYTARMA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNDE ÖRGÜTSEL DEDİKODUNUN ROLÜ | Doktora Öğrencisi, İskender KOYUNCU<br>Doç. Dr., Canan YILDIRAN |
| | | 8 | Mütevazılık bilgi paylaşımını nasıl etkiler? Prososyal motivasyonun düzenleyici rolü | Doç. Dr. Daimi Koçak<br>Doç. Dr. Gökhan Kerse |
| | | 9 | SPOR EKSENİNDE İYİ YÖNETİŞİM İLKELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ: ANTRENÖRLERE YÖNELİK BİR UYGULAMA | Gülşah AKKAYA<br>Doç. Dr. , Aytekin ALPULLU |

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| **SALON 6** | **Doç. Dr. Şükran KARACA** | 1 | THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON SECTORS | Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ahmet TAŞ, |
| | | 2 | OTEL İŞLETMELERİNİN WEB ORTAMINDA ENGELLİ BİREYLERE SUNDUĞU HİZMETLERİN İNCELENMESİ | Öğretim Görevlisi, Dilek EREN<br>Öğretim Görevlisi, Hatice Zeynep ÖZTÜRK<br>Prof. Dr., Ruziye COP |
| | | 3 | SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARINDA MANTAR YÖNETİM ALGISI: BİR SİSTEMATİK LİTERATÜR TARAMASI | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sait SÖYLER |
| | | 4 | INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH BELIEF AND THE INTENTION TO ADOPTE WEARABLE TECHNOLOGIES IN HEALTH | Doç. Dr. Şükran KARACA<br>Doç. Dr. Yusuf ÖCEL |
| | | 5 | A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE PRELIMINARIES OF URBAN COMPETITIVENESS IN HEALTH TOURISM | Doç. Dr. Yusuf ÖCEL<br>Doç. Dr. Şükran KARACA |
| | | 6 | STRATEJİK PERSPEKTİFTEN SPOR PAZARLAMASI VE SPONSORLUK | Araş. Gör. Ebru ERDOĞAN |
| | | 7 | DUYGUSAL VE MANEVİ PAZARLAMANIN MÜŞTERİ MEMNUNİYETİNE ETKİSİ | Araş. Gör. Ebru ERDOĞAN |
| | | 8 | KATILIM BANKACILIĞINDA MÜŞTERİLERİN BANKA TERCİHLERİNİN ANALİZİ: AMPİRİK BİR ÇALIŞMA | Doç. Dr. Bulut DÜLEK<br>Prof. Dr. Reha SAYDAN |
| | | 9 | BİR TÜKETİCİ SENDROMU OLARAK FOMO (GELİŞMELERİ KAÇIRMA KORKUSU) VE PAZARLAMA ALANINDA KULLANIMI | Doç. Dr. Bulut DÜLEK<br>Prof. Dr. Reha SAYDAN |
| | | 10 | A RESEARCH ON THE RECOGNITION OF NIGDE LOCAL CULINARY CULTURE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LOCAL CULINARY MARKETING | Öğr. Gör. İsa Serhan CİHANGİR<br>Doç. Dr. Kadriye Alev AKMEŞE<br>Doç. Dr. Halil AKMEŞE |

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| | | 2 | KATI ATIK SIZINTI SUYUNDA MİKROKİRLETİCİLER | Dr. Öğr. Ü. Arzu ULVİ<br>Prof. Dr. Senar AYDIN<br>Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin AYDIN |
| | | 3 | ARITMA ÇAMURU KULLANIMININ TOPRAK ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ | Dr. Öğr. Ü. Arzu ULVİ<br>Prof. Dr. Senar AYDIN<br>Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin AYDIN |
| | | 4 | INCREASING OF THE FUNCTIONALITY OF A LOW LEVEL ALPHA COUNTER DEVICE USED IN THERMOLUMINESCENCE DATING | Dr. Gözde TEKTAŞ<br>Dr. Cüneyt ÇELİKTAŞ |
| | | 5 | AN INCREASING FREQUENCY DRIVER WITH VOLTAGE MULTIPLIER FOR AN INDUCTION LAUNCHER | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Uğur HASIRCI<br>Çağdaş TUNCEROĞLU |
| | | 6 | INVESTIGATION OF BUBBLE BEHAVIOR IN MICROCHANNEL HEAT SINKS | RA, Alperen EVCİMEN<br>Assoc. Prof., Burak MARKAL |
| | | 7 | INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF A DISTRIBUTOR USING A SUPERSONIC NOZZLE ON THE COOLING SYSTEM | Msc. İlker COŞAR<br>Prof. Dr. Ali PINARBAŞI |

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| **SALON 8** | **Assoc. Prof.,Funda ÖZPULAT** | 1 | SPEXIN: A NEW BIOMARKER FOR OBESITY AND OBESITY-RELATED CARDIOMETABOLIC DISEASES | Dr. Buket AKCAN<br>Dr. Yahya ALTINKAYNAK |
| | | 2 | ACCESS TO ORPHAN DRUGS FOR INDİVİDUALS WİTH RARE DİSEASES AND ORPHAN DRUG COVERAGE | Prof. Dr. Handan ERTAŞ<br>Reyhan YETKİN |
| | | 3 | SECONDARY RISKS AFTER A DISASTER | Prof. Dr. Handan ERTAŞ<br>Emre KARATAŞ |
| | | 4 | ROLES AND RESPONSİBİLİTİES OF THE SCHOOL NURSE İN ATTENTİON DEFİCİT HYPERACTİVİTY DİSORDER | Assoc. Prof.,Funda ÖZPULAT<br>Assist. Prof.,Melike TAŞDELEN BAŞ |
| | | 5 | NURSİNG STUDENTS' INTEREST İN ART AND PROSOCİAL BEHAVİORS | Assoc. Prof.,Funda ÖZPULAT<br>Assist. Prof.,Melike TAŞDELEN BAŞ |
| | | 6 | SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI VE ÖZEL HASTANE SEÇİMİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN İNCELENMESİ | Muhlise SOLAR<br>Doç.Dr. Üyesi Seda Kumru |

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| **HALL 9** | **Prakash Singh** | 1 | COOPERATIVE LEARNING: A CASE STUDY ON TEAMWORK THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT | Priyadharshini Ahrumugam |
| | | 2 | CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF UTILIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES | Titus Amodu Umoru |
| | | 3 | MOBILE COLLABORATION LEARNING TECHNIQUE ON STUDENTS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS | Amah Nnachi Lofty, Oyefeso Olufemi, Ibiam Udu Ama |
| | | 4 | COMPLEXITY LEADERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION | Prabhakar Venugopal Gantasala |
| | | 5 | EDUCATIONAL PLAN AND PROGRAM OF THE SUBJECT MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT | Rade Ciric, Sasa Mandic |
| | | 6 | TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PRINCIPALS' INTERPERSONAL EMOTIONALLY INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOURS AFFECTING THEIR JOB SATISFACTION | Prakash Singh |
| | | 7 | DESIGNING SOCIAL MEDIA INTO HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES | Thapanee Seechaliao |
| | | 8 | TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT–CURRENT PRACTICES IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM | Shanthi Thomas |
| | | 9 | CREATING ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: THE SWEDISH APPROACH OF TRANSFORMATION | Fawaz Saad, Hamid Alalwany |
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| **HALL 10** | **Nidhi Gadura** | 1 | RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO A BASIC MATH SKILLS QUIZ IN STATISTICS COURSES IN LEBANON | Hiba Naccache |
| | | 2 | VOICES AND PICTURES FROM AN ONLINE COURSE AND A FACE TO FACE COURSE | Eti Gilad, Shosh Millet |
| | | 3 | LEARNERS' PERCEPTIONS OF TERTIARY LEVEL TEACHERS' CODE SWITCHING: A VIETNAMESE PERSPECTIVE | Hoa Pham |
| | | 4 | IMPLEMENTING LEARNER-CENTERED TEACHING APPROACH IN HIGHER EDUCATION | Iman Ali Ahmed Al-Rashed |
| | | 5 | INTEGRATING HOTS ACTIVITIES WITH GEOGEBRA IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PREPARATION | Wajeeh Daher, Nimer Baya'a |
| | | 6 | A FLIPPED CLASSROOM APPROACH FOR NON-SCIENCE MAJORS | Nidhi Gadura |
| | | 7 | THE TECHNO-PEDAGOGICAL PIVOT: DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A DIGITAL WRITING TOOL | Justin D. Olmanson, Katrina S. Kennett, Bill Cope |
| | | 8 | ANALYSIS OF SUITABILITY OF ONLINE ASSESSMENT BY MAINTAINING CRITICAL THINKING | Mohamed Chabi, Mohammad Shahid Jamil, Mahmoud I Syam |
| | | 9 | FACTORS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AND ACQUISITION AT BISHA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY | Khalid Albishi |
| | | 10 | MOTIVATING THE INDEPENDENT LEARNER AT THE ARAB OPEN UNIVERSITY, KUWAIT | Hassan A. Sharafuddin, Chekra A. Allani |

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| **HALL 11** | **Haiyan Wang** | 1 | OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE IN ONLINE MATHEMATICS LEARNING | Haohao Wang |
| | | 2 | MEANINGFUL GENERAL EDUCATION REFORM: INTEGRATING CORE CURRICULA AND INSTITUTIONAL VALUES | Michael W. Markowitz |
| | | 3 | APPLICATIONS OF BIG DATA IN EDUCATION | Faisal Kalota |
| | | 4 | USING FACEBOOK AS AN ALTERNATIVE LEARNING TOOL IN MALAYSIAN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING APPROACH | Ahasanul Haque, Abdullah Sarwar, Khaliq Ahmad |
| | | 5 | FOCUSING ON THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR IMPROVING CHILDREN'S POTENTIALS IN SCIENCE: CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA | Osagiede Mercy Afe |
| | | 6 | TRANSNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION: DEVELOPING A TRANSNATIONAL STUDENT SUCCESS 'SIGNATURE' FOR PRE-CLINICAL MEDICAL STUDENTS – AN ACTION RESEARCH PROJECT | W. Maddison |
| | | 7 | COLLABORATIVE TEAM WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY | Swapna Bhargavi Gantasala |
| | | 8 | THE ANALYSIS OF TEACHER TALK IN "LEARNER-CENTERED" TEACHING MODE | Haiyan Wang |
| | | 9 | ON THE CONSTRUCTIVIST TEACHING OF EXTENSIVE READING FOR ENGLISH MAJORS | Haiyan Wang |
| | | 10 | VIRTUAL SCIENCE HUB: AN OPEN SOURCE PLATFORM TO ENRICH SCIENCE TEACHING | Enrique Barra, Aldo Gordillo, Juan Quemada |

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| **HALL 12** | **Duangkamol Thitivesa** | 1 | ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR PRE-DEGREE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE | Eni I. Eni, James Okon, Ashang J. Ashang |
| | | 2 | THE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MANAGEMENT IN THE COURSE OF PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICS FOR GRADUATE LEVEL | Komon Paisal |
| | | 3 | RELATIONSHIP OF ARM ACUPRESSURE POINTS AND THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE | Boonyarat Chaleephay |
| | | 4 | RUBRIC IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION | Azmanirah Ab Rahman, Jamil Ahmad, Ruhizan Muhammad Yasin |
| | | 5 | DRUG USE KNOWLEDGE AND ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG USE BEHAVIOR | Pimporn Thongmuang |
| | | 6 | THE USE OF PROJECT TO ENHANCE LEARNING DOMAINS STATED BY NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK: TQF | Duangkamol Thitivesa |
| | | 7 | A DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE LESSONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEARNING PROCESS OF MASTER'S DEGREE STUDENTS MAJORING IN CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION AT SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY | Chaiwat Waree |
| | | 8 | COLLABORATIVE ONLINE LEARNING FOR LECTURERS | Lee Bih Ni, Emily Doreen Lee, Wee Hui Yean |
| | | 9 | A DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALIZED EDUTAINMENT CONTENTS THROUGH STORYTELLING | Min Kyeong Cha, Ju Yeon Mun, Seong Baeg Kim |
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| **HALL 13** | **Shireen Panchoo** | 1 | VOICE IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHER DEVELOPMENT | Pintipa Seubsang, Suttipong Boonphadung |
| | | 2 | DEVELOPING STUDENT TEACHERS TO BE PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS | Suttipong Boonphadung |
| | | 3 | A TRAINING COURSE DEVELOPMENT TO PROMOTE LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF 2ND YEAR, FACULTY OF EDUCATION STUDENTS USING MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES THEORY | Chaiwat Waree, Kalanyoo Petcharaporn |
| | | 4 | LEARNING STYLES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BANGKOK: THE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE RELEVANT INSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT | Chaiwat Tantarangsee |
| | | 5 | THE LINK BETWEEN DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH | Maria Eliophotou Menon |
| | | 6 | THE EFFICACY OF NEUROLOGICAL IMPRESS METHOD AND REPEATED READING ON READING FLUENCY OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA | A. O. Oladele |
| | | 7 | E- CAMPUS AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PEDAGOGICAL TOOL FOR ONLINE SUPPORT | Shireen Panchoo |
| | | 8 | CONFIRMING THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL USING REMOTE ASSESSMENT IN E-LEARNING | Olaf Hallan Graven, Lachlan MacKinnon |
| | | 9 | THE ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN EXPLAINING STUDENTS- WILLINGNESS TO USE SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS | Anne Sorebo, Oystein Sorebo |
| | | 10 | ARABIC AND ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF AL-MAJIRI SCHOOLS | Abdul Ganiy A. S. Oladosu |
| | | 11 | KNOWLEDGE SHARING BEHAVIOUR AMONG ACADEMIC STAFF AT A PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN MALAYSIA | Noor Asilah Nordin, Normala Daud, Wan Ummi Kalsom Meor Osman |

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| **HALL 14** | **Hélder Spínola** | 1 | THE TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN | Altynai Zhaitapova, Aizhan Satyvaldiyeva |
| | | 2 | REAL TIME CONTROL LEARNING GAME - SPEED RACE BY LEARNING AT THE WHEEL - DEVELOPMENT OF DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM | Konstantinos Kalovrektis, Chryssanthi Palazi |
| | | 3 | ANALYSIS AND CATEGORIZATION OF E-LEARNING ACTIVITIES BASED ON MEANINGFUL LEARNING CHARACTERISTICS | Arda Yunianta, Norazah Yusof, Mohd Shahizan Othman, Dewi Octaviani |
| | | 4 | EXPLANATORY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEARNING MOTIVATION AND LEARNING PERFORMANCE | Chih Chin Yang |
| | | 5 | TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATED EDUCATION – SHAPING THE PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUNG | R. Ramli, S. Sameon |
| | | 6 | THE EFFECT OF CONTRIVED SUCCESS IN CALCULATION TASKS ON THE SELF-EFFICACY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS | Akitoshi Uchida, Kazuo Mori |
| | | 7 | IMPROVING TEACHER PROFESIONALISM THROUGH CERTIFICATION PROGRAM: AN INDONESIA CASE STUDY | Triyanto |
| | | 8 | STRUCTURE OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS- RESEARCH COMPETENCES IN SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT | I. Bolgzda, E. Olehnovica |
| | | 9 | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY OF MADEIRA (PORTUGAL) STUDENTS | Hélder Spínola |
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| **HALL 15** | **Nicoletta Adamo-Villani** | 1 | OMMUNITIES OF INTEREST: THREE UNIQUE CASE STUDIES IN WIDER UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS IN AUSTRALIA | M. Zeegers, D. Barron |
| | | 2 | ENHANCING LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN OUTCOMEBASED HIGHER EDUCATION: A STEP TOWARDS STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING | K. Kumpas |
| | | 3 | KEY FACTORS OF CURRICULUM INNOVATION IN LANGUAGE TEACHER EDUCATION | Liliana Mâță |
| | | 4 | IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF E-LEARNING COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH STUDENT SATISFACTION | Susana Lemos, Neuza Pedro |
| | | 5 | THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TEACHERS- SELF-EFFICACY INSTRUMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER | Yi-Hsiang Pan |
| | | 6 | CREATIVITY: A MOTIVATIONAL TOOL FOR INTEREST AND CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING IN SCIENCE EDUCATION | Thienhuong Hoang |
| | | 7 | A VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR DEAF CHILDREN: DESIGN AND EVALUATION | Nicoletta Adamo-Villani |
| | | 8 | DIGITAL NARRATIVE AS A CHANGE AGENT TO TEACH READING TO MEDIA-CENTRIC STUDENTS | Robert F. Kenny |
| | | 9 | THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPACT OF INSTRUCTIONAL IMMEDIACY ON COGNITION AND LEARNING IN ONLINE CLASSES | Glenda A. Gunter |
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| | | 2 | DEVELOPMENT, DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION: AN ACTION ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON KOVVADA RESERVOIR IN WEST GODAVARI AGENCY OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA | Ram Babu Mallavarapu |
| | | 3 | TRUSTWORTHY IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION | Abdolhamid Fetanat, Mehdi Naghian Feshaareki |
| | | 4 | THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL CRISIS IN THE THEORY OF VITTORIO GUIDANO | Mauricio Otaíza Morales |
| | | 5 | MARITAL DURATION AND SEXUAL FREQUENCY AMONG THE MUSLIM AND SANTAL COUPLES IN RURAL BANGLADESH: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE | Md. Emaj Uddin |
| | | 6 | MOBILITY ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF RABAT-SALÉ-ZEMMOUR-ZAER | F. Ghaiti |
| | | 7 | STUDY ON DIVERSIFIED DEVELOPMENTS IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES-IN CASE OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS - | Kuriko Iwai, Michihiro Kita |
| | | 8 | SPATIAL THINKING ISSUES: TOWARDS RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AGENDA IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM | Abdel-Samad M. Ali |
| | | 9 | IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE – GOOGLE VS BAIDU | Linda, Sau-ling LAI |
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| | | 2 | Kanserde Multi Omik Yaklaşımlar | Dr. Şeyma YAŞAR |
| | | 3 | THE ROLE OF ANKLE JOINT RANGE OF MOTION IN FOOT POSTURE IN HEALTHY ADULTS: A PILOT STUDY | Arş. Gör. Gülçin RAY<br>Dr. Öğr. Abdullah RAY<br>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gamze TAŞKIN ŞENOL<br>Prof. Dr. İbrahim KÜRTÜL |
| | | 4 | DETERMINATION OF FOOT ANGLES IN A HEALTHY ADULT TURKISH POPULATION: A PILOT STUDY | Dr. Öğr. Abdullah RAY<br>Arş. Gör. Gülçin RAY<br>Prof. Dr. İbrahim KÜRTÜL<br>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gamze TAŞKIN ŞENOL |
| | | 5 | VÜCUT KOMPOZİSYONU VE İZOMETRİK KUVVET İLİŞKİSİ: SEDANTER YETİŞKİN BİREYLERE YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME | Doç. Dr. UMUT CANLI |
| | | 6 | SEDANTER POPÜLASYONDA EKLEM HAREKET AÇIKLIĞI VE VÜCUT KOMPOZİSYONU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ | Doç. Dr. UMUT CANLI |
| | | 7 | DİABETES MELLİTUS, KARDİYOVASKÜLER HASTALIKLAR VE ÇİNKO | Öğr. Gör, Burcu YÖN |
| | | 8 | BISPHENOL A AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM | Doç. Dr. Neşe ÇÖLÇİMEN |

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| | | 2 | EKMEKLİK BUĞDAY GENOTIPLERİNİN VERİM VE KALİTE PERFORMANSININ FARKLI ANALİZ YÖNTEMLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ | Dr. Seval ELİŞ<br>Doc. Dr. Ferhat KIZILGEÇİ |
| | | 3 | MERCİMEK ÇEŞİTLERİNDE BAZI VERİM ÖĞELERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN KORELASYON VE PATH ANALİZİ İLE BELİRLENMESİ | Doç. Dr., ÖMER SÖZEN<br>Prof. Dr., UFUK KARADAVUT |
| | | 4 | YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ YAPILAN NOHUT BİTKİSİNİN ÜRETİM DEĞERLERİNİN ZAMAN SERİSİ İLE ANALİZİ | Doç. Dr., ÖMER SÖZEN<br>Prof. Dr., UFUK KARADAVUT |
| | | 5 | ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT of CHITOSAN COATING ENRICHED with Goji berry | Prof.Dr. Ayşe GÜREL İNANLI |
| | | 6 | NUTRIONAL COMPOSITION AND PROCESSING TECHNIQUES OF SEA SNAIL (Rapana venosa, Valenciennes, 1846) | Nusret KÖSE<br>Prof.Dr. Ayşe GÜREL İNANLI |
| | | 7 | TUZ STRESİ ALTINDA KIRMIZI BAŞ LAHANANIN (Brassica oleracea var. Capitata f. rubra) IN VITRO KOŞULLARDA GELİŞİM PERFORMANSININ BELİRLENMESİ | Arş. Gör. Ecem KARA<br>Doç. Dr. Gökhan BAKTEMUR |
| | | 8 | FARKLI TUZ SEVİYELERİNİN IN VITRO KOŞULLARDA HAVUÇ (Daucus carota L.) BİTKİSİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ | Arş. Gör. Ecem KARA<br>Doç. Dr. Gökhan BAKTEMUR |

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| | | 2 | OTOLITH BIOMETRY OF RED BANDFISH (CEPOLA MACROPHTALMA) INHABITING ISKENDERUN BAY | Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA<br>Prof. Dr. Asiye BAŞUSTA |
| | | 3 | LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP OF RED BANDFISH (CEPOLA MACROPHTALMA) INHABITING ISKENDERUN BAY | Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA<br>Prof. Dr. Asiye BAŞUSTA |
| | | 4 | A STUDY ON LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP OF TWAITE SHAD (ALOSA FALLAX) INHABITING MERSIN BAY | Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA<br>Prof. Dr. Asiye BAŞUSTA |
| | | 5 | COMPARISON OF FEAR RESPONSES AND DEVELOPMENTAL STABILITY CHARACTERISTICS IN FEMALE AND MALE JAPANESE QAILS | Doç. Dr. Doğan NARİNÇ |
| | | 6 | THE EFFECTS OF CAGE TYPE AND STOCKING DENSITY ON DEVELOPMENTAL STABILITY IN JAPANESE QUAILS | Doç. Dr. Doğan NARİNÇ |
| | | 7 | FATTY ACID PROFILE IN FISH SPERM | Arş. Gör. Dr. Esin ÖZÇİÇEK<br>Doç. Dr. Filiz KUTLUYER KOCABAŞ<br>Prof. Dr. Mehmet KOCABAŞ |
| | | 8 | FATTY ACID PROFILE IN EGG OF SALMONID FISH | Arş. Gör. Dr. Esin ÖZÇİÇEK<br>Doç. Dr. Filiz KUTLUYER KOCABAŞ<br>Prof. Dr. Mehmet KOCABAŞ |

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| | | 2 | ÜNİVERSİTELERİN TANITIMINDA OYUNLAŞTIRMANIN KULLANIMI: İZMİR KÂTİP ÇELEBİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ | Öğr. Gör. Murat Can BAŞARAN<br>Prof. Dr. Burcu ÖKSÜZ |
| | | 3 | DİJİTAL MÜZİĞİN SİNEMA ÜZERİNDE ETKİSİ | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi - Khatire Gamkharova |
| | | 4 | Relationship between Football, Media and Politics in Turkey | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Ahmet Batuhan POLAT |
| | | 5 | THE EFFECTS OF TELEVISION SERIES ON TOURISM SECTOR IN TURKEY | Doç. Dr. Hakan YÜKSEL |
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| | | 7 | TELEVİZYONLARDA YAYINLANAN DİNİ İÇERİKLİ PROGRAMLARIN MANEVİ DANIŞMANLIK VE REHBERLİK AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ | Prof. Dr. Yusuf YURDİGÜL<br>Mustafa KARTAL |
| | | 8 | Sunu Programlarının Değerler Eğitimi Kapsamında Kullanımı: Din Görevlileri Örneğinde | Prof. Dr. Yusuf YURDİGÜL<br>Mustafa KARTAL |
| | | 9 | İNGİLİZ KÜLTÜREL ÇALIŞMALARI BAĞLAMINDA YAPI ÇAPKINI DİZİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA | Doç. Dr. Mustafa İNCE<br>Doç. Dr. Mevlüt Can KOÇAK<br>Öğr. Gör. Olgun KÜÇÜK |
| | | 10 | YAPAY ZEKÂ GAZETE HABERİ YAZABİLİR Mİ? | Doç. Dr. Mustafa İNCE |

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| | | 2 | INFLATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT: ANALYSIS OF THE INTERACTION IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY | Assist. Prof. Mustafa NAİMOĞLU<br>Assoc. Prof. Sefa ÖZBEK |
| | | 3 | EXAMINING THE GREEN FUTURE INDEX WITH MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING ANALYSIS: THE CASE OF OECD COUNTRIES | Res. Assist. Dilek VEYSİKARANİ<br>Assoc. Prof. Sefa ÖZBEK |
| | | 4 | TÜRKİYE'DE J-EĞRİSİ HİPOTEZİNİN GEÇERLİLİĞİ: AMPİRİK BİR İNCELEME | Prof. Dr., Murat CANITEZ<br>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ahmet İhsan KAR |
| | | 5 | TEMEL MAKROEKONOMİK GÖSTERGELER İLE TÜRKİYE'NİN PERFORMANSININ ÖLÇÜMÜ (2010 – 2022) | Öğr. Gör. Dr. Abdulbaki PINAR<br>Doç. Dr. Savaş ERDOĞAN |
| | | 6 | BRICS ÜLKELERİNİN MAKROEKONOMİK PERFORMANSLARININ CRITIC VE TOPSIS YÖNTEMLERİ İLE ÖLÇÜLMESİ (2018 – 2022) | Doç. Dr. Savaş ERDOĞAN<br>Öğr. Gör. Dr. Abdulbaki PINAR |

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| | | 2 | MEMLÜKLÜ BİR SEYYAH: ABDÜLBÂSIT EL-MALATÎ | Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Nihat FIRAT |
| | | 3 | A VERSATILE SOCIAL SCIENTIST: WALTER RUBEN'S OBSERVATIONS ON KIRŞEHİR | Doç. Dr. Güneş ŞAHİN |
| | | 4 | FATİH DÖNEMİ MİMARİSİNİN OSMANLI MEDENİYETİNE KATKILARI | Emine PAPATYA |
| | | 5 | SAMET AĞAOĞLU'NUN GÖZÜYLE "SOVYET RUSYA İMPARATORLUĞU" | Doç. Dr. Ersin MÜEZZİNOĞLU |
| | | 6 | Mehmet Emin Resulzade ve Müsavat Partisinde Açık Söz Gazetesinin Yeri | Durmaz Yaren Büşra Kormaz Telli |

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| | | 2 | TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE LEARNING LOSSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMİC: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF READING SKILLS | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba PÜRSÜN<br>Arş. Gör. Gizem TÜRKOĞLU BOYVAT |
| | | 3 | ÖZEL OKULLARDA TÜBİTAK 2204 ÖĞRENCİ PROJELERİ YARIŞMALARININ YÖNETİMİNDE KARŞILAŞILAN SORUNLAR | Prof. Dr. Yılmaz TONBUL<br>Bahar YORGUN |
| | | 4 | MESLEK LİSESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN OKUL TERKLERİNİN NEDENLERİ VE SONUÇLARI | Prof. Dr. Yılmaz TONBUL<br>İpek ÇAM, |
| | | 5 | AN EXAMINATION OF STUDENT ATTITUDES AND TEACHERS' OPINIONS TOWARDS THE USE OF SMART BOARDS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL ENGLISH LESSONS | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Kübra LALE<br>Prof.Dr., ŞENEL ELALDI |
| | | 6 | AN INVESTIGATION OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF TEACHERS THROUGH THE TEACHER INFORMATION NETWORK (ÖBA) | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Çağatay BİRİNCİ<br>Prof. Dr., Şenel ELALDI |

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| **SALON 8** | **Dr. Hale SAVCI** | 1 | FACTORS AFFECTING MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO 5TH GRADE STUDENTS' OPINIONS | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Kader KARTAL<br>Prof. Dr., ŞENEL ELALDI |
| | | 2 | ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ORİGAMİ HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ | Gülsüm Deniz ÖZMUTLU<br>Dr.Öğr.Üyesi ZUHAL ÜNAN |
| | | 3 | CUMHURİYETTEN GÜNÜMÜZE MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİNDE KULLANILAN CEBİRSEL TERİMLERDEKİ DEĞİŞİM | Nefise OLTULU<br>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet CİHANGİR<br>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şaban Can ŞENAY |
| | | 4 | KEMAN EĞİTİMİ ALAN BİREYLERİN YAY ÇEKMEYE İLİŞKİN YAKLAŞIMLARI | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Melis BARAN<br>Prof. Dr., Begüm ÖZ |
| | | 5 | ANNELERİN ÇOCUKLARINI SEVME STİLLERİ: BİR NİTEL ARAŞTIRMA | Dr. Hale SAVCI<br>Prof. Dr. Ferda AYSAN |
| | | 6 | ERGENLERİN RİSKLİ DAVRANIŞLARINDA EBEVEYN STİLLERİNİN ROLÜ | Dr. Hale SAVCI<br>Prof. Dr. Ferda AYSAN |

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| **HALL 9** | **Sumita Chowhan** | 1 | THE PROJECT EVALUATION TO DEVELOP THE COMPETENCIES, CAPABILITIES, AND SKILLS IN REPAIRING COMPUTERS OF PEOPLE IN JOMPLUAK LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, BANG KHONTHI DISTRICT, SAMUT SONGKRAM PROVINCE | Wilailuk Meepracha |
| | | 2 | INVESTIGATING INTERFERENCE ERRORS MADE BY AZZAWIA UNIVERSITY 1ST YEAR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH IN LEARNING ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS | Aimen Mohamed Almaloul |
| | | 3 | ENTREPRENEUR UNIVERSAL EDUCATION SYSTEM: FUTURE EVOLUTION | Khaled Elbehiery, Hussam Elbehiery |
| | | 4 | GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING, SUPERVISING, ASSESSING AND EVALUATING CAPSTONE DESIGN PROJECT OF BSC IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING PROGRAM | Muhibul Haque Bhuyan |
| | | 5 | ON THE ALLOPATRY OF NATIONAL COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM IN CHINA: THE ROOT, POLICY AND STRATEGY | Shi Zhang |
| | | 6 | COMPUTER AIDED LANGUAGE LEARNING SYSTEM FOR ARABIC FOR SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS | Osama Abufanas |
| | | 7 | ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS: THE ROLE OF ABILITIES & LEARNING STYLE | Sumita Chowhan |
| | | 8 | PAY DIFFERENTIALS AND EMPLOYEE RETENTION IN THE STATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE, NIGERIA | Emmanuel U. Ingwu |
| | | 9 | PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION TO INSTRUCTION | Adesanya Anuoluwapo Olusola |
| | | 10 | E-LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS GENERAL FRAMEWORK | Hamed Fawareh |

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| **HALL 10** | **Chaiwat Waree** | 1 | DETERMINATION OF SKILLS GAP BETWEEN SCHOOL-BASED LEARNING AND LABORATORY-BASED LEARNING IN OMAR AL-MUKHTAR UNIVERSITY | Aisha Othman, Crinela Pislaru, Ahmed Impes |
| | | 2 | THE HDH MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE STRUCTURAL THINKING AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO OTHER SYSTEMS | Mosseri Avraham |
| | | 3 | TEACHING APPROACH AND SELF-CONFIDENCE EFFECT MODEL CONSISTENCY BETWEEN TAIWAN AND SINGAPORE MULTI-GROUP HLM | PeiWen Liao, Tsung Hau Jen |
| | | 4 | EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR TUTORS OF ALLAMA IQBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, PAKISTAN | Muhammad Javid Qadir, Abdul Hameed |
| | | 5 | A DEVELOPMENT OF THE MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES MEASUREMENT OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS | Chaiwat Waree |
| | | 6 | A FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR EFFECTIVE FEEDBACK | Rami Rashkovits, Ilana Lavy |
| | | 7 | ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG SOME PSYCHOLOGY UNDERGRADUATES IN BARBADOS | Grace Adebisi Fayombo |
| | | 8 | A LEARNER-CENTRED OR ARTEFACT-CENTRED CLASSROOM? IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY, ARTEFACTS, AND ENVIRONMENT ON TASK PROCESSES IN AN ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM | Nobue T. Ellis |
| | | 9 | CURRICULUM OF ETHICAL EDUCATION IN SLOVAKIA | Petra Fridrichová, Eva Balážová |
| | | 10 | INCREASE SUCCESS BY DECREASING ADMISSION FOR MATHS– FAIRYTALE OR REALITY? | L.A du Plessis |

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| **HALL 11** | **Chantana Insra** | 1 | COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND UNDERSTANDING SEMIOTICS IN DESIGN | Manoj Majhi, Debkumar Chakrabaty |
| | | 2 | STUDENT SATISFACTION DATA FOR WORK BASED LEARNERS | Rosie Borup, Hanifa Shah |
| | | 3 | AN EVALUATION OF THE USABILITY OF IT FACULTY EDUCATIONAL PORTAL AT UNIVERSITY OF BENGHAZI | Nasser M. Amaitik, Mohammed J. El-Sahli |
| | | 4 | CREATING A SPACE FOR TEACHING PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS TO ENGINEERING STUDENTS THROUGH ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING | Mimi N. A. Mohamed |
| | | 5 | HIMMAPAN CREATURES: THE TACTILE TEXTURE DESIGNED FOR THE BLIND | Chantana Insra |
| | | 6 | TEACHING ENGLISH UNDER THE LMD REFORM: THE ALGERIAN EXPERIENCE | Naouel Abdellatif Mami |
| | | 7 | METHODS OF FORMING INFORMATIONAL CULTURE STUDENTS | Altynbek Moshkalov |
| | | 8 | ONLINE COLLABORATION LEARNING: A WAY TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN | Jaflah H. Al-Ammary |
| | | 9 | MOTIVATION FACTORS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION | Sheila R. Bonito |
| | | 10 | PHARMACOLOGY APPLIED LEARNING PROGRAM IN PRECLINICAL YEARS – STUDENT PERSPECTIVES | Amudha Kadirvelu, Sunil Gurtu, Sivalal Sadasivan |

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| **HALL 12** | **Gaysu R. Arvind** | 1 | TOWARD A MODEL FOR KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS: STRATEGIES FOR STUDENT OWNERSHIP | N.B. Adams |
| | | 2 | THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF OPEN LEARNING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN MALAWI | Andrew Chimpololo |
| | | 3 | BETWEEN POLICY OPTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS: MEASURING THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACTS ON DISTANCE LEARNING | Subramaniam Chandran |
| | | 4 | ACADEMIC STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT | Stuart Palmer, Dale Holt |
| | | 5 | USING THE STUDENTS-AS-CUSTOMERS CONCEPT IN TECHNOLOGY DISCIPLINES: STUDENTS- PERSPECTIVES | Boonlert Watjatrakul |
| | | 6 | USING WEBLOG TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY | Huay Lit Woo, Qiyun Wang |
| | | 7 | THE EXPERIENCES OF SOUTH-AFRICAN HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS IN A FAB LAB ENVIRONMENT | Nomusa Dlodlo, Ronald Noel Beyers |
| | | 8 | EXPLORING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING AMONG CHILDREN | Mariani Md Nor, Y. Saeednia |
| | | 9 | THE STATE, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE PRACTICES: PROSPECTS OF CHANGE | Gaysu R. Arvind |
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| | | 2 | IS MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DOING ENOUGH TO IMPROVE HEALTHCARE? | Lalit Garg, Sally McClean, Maria Barton |
| | | 3 | MCRM-S NEW OPPORTUNITIES OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION | Cheng Fang Hsu, Shinn-Jong Lin |
| | | 4 | AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PHU KRADUENG NATIONAL PARK | Chutarat Boontho |
| | | 5 | THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY | Seyed Mohammad Reza Hosseini |
| | | 6 | PROPOSING A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CKM TOOLS IN BRITISH DOTCOMS | Mehdi Shami Zanjani, Roshanak Rouzbehani, Hosein Dabbagh |
| | | 7 | REGINA CONNOLLY, FRANK BANNISTER | Regina Connolly, Frank Bannister |
| | | 8 | ETAX FILING AND SERVICE QUALITY: THE CASE OF THE REVENUE ONLINE SERVICE | Regina Connolly, Frank Bannister |
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| | | 2 | FINANCIAL ANALYSIS ANALOGIES FOR SOFTWARE RISK | Masood Uzzafer |
| | | 3 | AN EVALUATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WI-FI ADOPTION IN MALAYSIAN INSTITUTIONS | Subrahmanyam Kodukula, Nurbiya Maimaiti |
| | | 4 | TOWARDS A SYSTEMATIC, COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR ERP SELECTION | Hassan Haghighi, Omid Mafi |
| | | 5 | INFLUENCE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND JOB INVOLVEMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE APPLIED BY EMPLOYEES ON BANK X | Sri Suwarsi, Nadia Budianti |
| | | 6 | DYNAMIC INTERACTION NETWORK TO MODEL THE INTERACTIVE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS | Laura Lukmanto, Harya Widiputra, Lukas |
| | | 7 | FUTURES TRADING: DESIGN OF A STRATEGY | Jan Zeman |
| | | 8 | MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT | David Wiese |
| | | 9 | THE IMPACT OF SUBSEQUENT STOCK MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON THE INTEGRATION OF STOCK MARKETS IN ASEAN-4 + SOUTH KOREA | Noor Azryani Auzairy, Rubi Ahmad |
| | | 10 | INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY | Mingaleva Zhanna, Kapuskina Tatiana |

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| **HALL 15** | **Mohd Iskandar bin Illyas Tan** | 1 | A SURVEY ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN JOHOR | Mohd Iskandar bin Illyas Tan, Iziati Saadah bt Ibrahim |
| | | 2 | FROM MICRO TO NANOSYSTEMS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INFLUENCES ON INNOVATION TEAMS | Norbert Burger, Thorsten Staake |
| | | 3 | SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E-COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN MALAYSIA | Mohd Iskandar bin Illyas Tan, Iziati Saadah bt Ibrahim |
| | | 4 | THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT PACKAGE INFORMATION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARD GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS | Yu-Syuan Chang, Li-Chun Huang |
| | | 5 | ECOLABELING AND GREEN CERTIFICATION FOR EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT – AN ANALYSIS | A. Ramachandran |
| | | 6 | APPLICATION OF FEED-FORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PREDICTION | E. Giovanis |
| | | 7 | DETERMINING THE ONLINE PURCHASING LOYALTY FOR THAI HERBAL PRODUCTS | Chummanond Natchaya, Rotchanakitumnuai Siriluck |
| | | 8 | A STUDY OF PANEL LOGIT MODEL AND ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM IN THE PREDICTION OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS PERIODS | E. Giovanis |
| | | 9 | A NEW DIMENSION IN SOFTWARE RISK MANAGEMENT | Masood Uzzafer |
| | | 10 | PRIORITIZING SERVICE QUALITY DIMENSIONS:A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH | A. Golmohammadi, B. Jahandideh |

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| **HALL 16** | **Trish O'Sullivan** | 1 | DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY | Jesus Orbe, Vicente Nunez-Anton |
| | | 2 | ENHANCING CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THAI MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDERS | Wichai Onlaor, Siriluck Rotchanakitumnuai |
| | | 3 | THE SERVICE FAILURE AND RECOVERY IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES | Jun Luo, Weiguo Zhang., Dabin Qin |
| | | 4 | OPERATIONAL RISK – SCENARIO ANALYSIS | Milan Rippel, Petr Teply |
| | | 5 | THE APPLICATION OF REAL OPTIONS TO CAPITAL BUDGETING | George Yungchih Wang |
| | | 6 | ROLE OF INVESTMENT IN THE COURSE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN | Maqbool Hussain Sial, Maaida Hussain Hashmi, Sofia Anwar |
| | | 7 | A FRAMEWORK OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATION FOR EXAMINING THE UNCERTAINTY-INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP | George Yungchih Wang |
| | | 8 | THE EXCLUSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION REALLY AN AUCTION AT ALL? | Trish O'Sullivan |
| | | 9 | A HYPERMAP FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT | James K. Ho |
| | | 10 | THE PATH TO WEB INTELLIGENCE MATURITY | Zeljko Panian |

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| | | 2 | STOCHASTIC MIXED 0-1 INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPLIED TO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS UNDER UNCERTAINTY | Y. Wu |
| | | 3 | THE ROLE OF INTERNAL FUNCTION OF ORGANIZATION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE | Aries Susanty |
| | | 4 | CORPORATE FRAUD: AN ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIAN SECURITIES COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT RELEASES | Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique, Jamal Roudaki, Murray B. Clark, Norhayati Alias |
| | | 5 | INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL PROBLEMS: THE CASE OF IRAN | Ghaffari, H., Changi Ashtiani, A., Younessi, |
| | | 6 | BENCHMARKING CLEANER PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS USING TWO-STAGE SUPER-EFFICIENCY DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS | Shao-lun Zeng, Yu-long Ren |
| | | 7 | STRATEGY ANALYSIS AND CREATION BY SIMULATION IN THE GENERAL GAME | Gábor Szűcs, Gábor Neszveda, Xin Fang |
| | | 8 | A SIMULATION MODEL FOR BID PRICE DECISION MAKING | R. Sammoura |
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| | | 2 | COMPARİSON RESULTS FOR TWO-INTERVAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATİONS | Prof., Oktay Sh. MUKHTAROV<br>Prof., Kadriye AYDEMİR<br>Asst. Prof., Merve YÜCEL |
| | | 3 | FEKETE-SZEGÖ PROBLEM FOR SUBCLASSES OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS INCLUDING THE COMBINATION OPERATOR | Prof. Dr. Erhan DENİZ<br>Dr. Sercan KAZIMOĞLU<br>Ali İhsan KOÇ |
| | | 4 | SUFFICIENT CONDITIONS FOR UNIVALENCE OF A GENERAL DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR | Prof. Dr. Erhan DENİZ<br>Dr. Sercan KAZIMOĞLU<br>Ufuk ÖZTÜRK |
| | | 5 | FORECASTING FOR GDP USING MULTIPLIER PERCEPTRON AND GATED RECURRENT UNIT | Fabrice MUGENZI<br>Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail YENİLMEZ |
| | | 6 | PERFORMANCE OF PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION AND GENETIC ALGORITHM FOR TUNING OF k-NN HYPERPARAMETERS | Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail YENİLMEZ<br>Erdem Korhan AKÇAY |
| | | 7 | The Energy Consumption Related to Internet Usage and Awareness of Digital Footprint of University Students: A Qualitative Research | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gamze YAKUT<br>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hilal YAKUT İPEKOĞLU |
| | | 8 | A TABU SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR A CAPACITATED LOT SIZING PROBLEM WITH STOCHASTIC TIMES AND BOUNDED INVENTORY | Asst. Prof. Duygu TAŞ KÜTEN |

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| | | 2 | GLOBALIZATION AND THE DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALIZATION | Besra TOKTAŞ |
| | | 3 | İLTİCA HAKKI: BAĞLAYICILIK, KAPSAM VE ERİŞİM TARTIŞMALARI | Doç. Dr. Arzu GÜLER |
| | | 4 | TURKISH LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND OMBUDSMAN SYSTEM | Erol KARACAN<br>Doç. Dr. Sanem BERKÜN |
| | | 5 | MILITARY CULTURE AND VALUES | Doç. Dr. Murat ŞAHİN |
| | | 6 | ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING USERS' ADOPTION OF E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATION IN TURKEY: A SECTIONAL STUDY | Doç.Dr., Halim TATLI |
| | | 7 | THE EFFECT OF FIXED INVESTMENTS BASED ON INVESTMENT INCENTIVE CERTIFICATES ON REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT: AN APPLICATION ON TURKEY'S LEVEL 2 REGİONS | Doç.Dr., Halim TATLI |
| | | 8 | TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNDE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ TÜKETİMİNİN BELİRLEYİCİLERİ | Prof. Dr. Murat ÇETİN<br>Uğur ÇINAR |
| | | 9 | ÇEVRE POLİTİKASI-ÇEVRESEL BOZULMA İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA | Prof. Dr. Murat ÇETİN<br>Uğur ÇINAR |

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| **SALON 3** | **Doç.Dr. Birol BÜYÜKDOĞAN** | 1 | CRISIS SAY I'M COMING?<br>INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SOURCES OF THE CRISIS | Doç. Dr. Sezen GÜNGÖR<br>Dr. Kader EROL |
| | | 2 | A Narrative with Visual Examples for Social Cognition and Altruistic Behavior | Dr. Kader EROL<br>Doç. Dr. Sezen GÜNGÖR |
| | | 3 | INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING AND SUPPORTING THE REAL ESTATE MARKET IN TURKEY | Assit.Prof.Dr. İsa ALTINIŞIK |
| | | 4 | EVALUATION OF COMPANIES' WEBSITES IN TERMS OF CORPORATE IDENTITY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN COUNTRIES | Doç.Dr. Birol BÜYÜKDOĞAN |
| | | 5 | TANKER GEMİ DENETLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZ | Dr. Ozan Hikmet ARICAN<br>Dr. Ali Umut ÜNAL |
| | | 6 | LİMANLARA KONTEYNER TEDARİĞİNDE KARAYOLU TAŞIMACILIĞINA<br>ALTERNATİF OLARAK DEMİRYOLU TAŞIMACILIĞININ ÖNEMİ VE TÜRKİYE ANALİZİ | Dr. Ali Umut ÜNAL<br>Dr. Ozan Hikmet ARICAN |
| | | 7 | EVALUATION OF HEALTH SERVICE PERFORMANCE | Res. Asst., Gökçen ÖZLER<br>Res. Asst., Ferda IŞIKÇELİK |
| | | 8 | DEMAND FORECASTING IN HOSPITALS: AN APPLICATION ON ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION | Res. Asst., Ferda IŞIKÇELİK<br>Res. Asst., Gökçen ÖZLER |

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| **SALON 4** | **Arş.Gör.Dr., Gülizar Gülcan ŞERMET** | 1 | SAĞLIK EŞİTSİZLİKLERİNİN SOSYO-DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ | Arş.Gör.Dr., Gülizar Gülcan ŞERMET |
| | | 2 | ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND URBAN SERVICES IN SMART CITIES | Dr., Duygu AKSU |
| | | 3 | THE IMPACT OF URBAN SERVICES ON SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIC APPROACHES AND PRACTICAL EXAMPLES | Dr., Duygu AKSU |
| | | 4 | MEDENİ USUL HUKUKUNDA ÖN İNCELEME AŞAMASI İLE İDARİ YARGIDA DÜZENLENMİŞ OLAN ÖN İNCELEME AŞAMASININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI | Arş. Gör. Ufuk DEMİRKAN |
| | | 5 | CONFLICTING AND INTEGRATING CONSTITUTION | Dr, Önder K. KESKİN |
| | | 6 | PROFESSIONALISED TERROR AND PREVENTIVE SAFETY (THE BALANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES, PRINCIPLES AND PRINCIPLES) | Dr, Önder K. KESKİN |

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| **SALON 5** | **Doç. Dr. SERHAT BERAT EFE** | 1 | GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE YÜK TALEBİ İLE HARMONİK SEVİYESİ İLİŞKİSİNİN ANALİZİ | Doç. Dr. SERHAT BERAT EFE |
| | | 2 | YÜKSEK GERİLİM İZOLATÖRLERİNDE YÜZEY KAÇAK AKIMLARININ KESTİRİMİ İÇİN KULLANILAN YAPAY ZEKÂ YÖNTEMLERİ | Doç. Dr. SERHAT BERAT EFE |
| | | 3 | LED ARMATÜRLERDE TERMAL ÖZELİKLERİNİN İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ İÇİN TERMOELEKTRONİK SOĞUTUCULARIN KULLANIMI | Onur ÇELİK<br>Tülay BAYRAKDAR<br>Enes ADIGÖZEL<br>Burak DEMİROK<br>Melikenur YILDIRIM<br>Samet ZENGİN |
| | | 4 | GÜNEŞ ENERJİSİNDE SPEKTRAL ETKİLER | Gencer SARIOĞLU<br>Rüştü EKE |
| | | 5 | LİTYUM TABANLI İKİNCİL ÖMÜR BATARYALARININ MOBİL ŞARJ İSTASYONU OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ | Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisi, Kübra DEMİREL<br>Mekatronik Mühendisi, Berkay MENGÜŞ<br>Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisi, Uğur ÖLMEZ<br>Doç. Dr. Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU |
| | | 6 | The Ethical Implications of Rapid Advancements in Artificial Intelligence | Dr. Sedat Golgiyaz |

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| **SALON 6** | **Prof.Dr. Hamza Yaşar OCAK** | 1 | ARAMİD FİBER KATKILI YAPIŞTIRICI VE YAPIŞTIRMA BAĞLANTISINDA KİMYASAL YÜZEY İŞLEMİNİN ETKİSİ | Dr, İclal AVİNÇ AKPINAR |
| | | 2 | $Be_xZn_{(1-x)}O$ BİLEŞİĞİNDE OPTİK ÖZELLİKLERİN TEORİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ | Prof.Dr. Hamza Yaşar OCAK |
| | | 3 | $Be_xZn_{(1-x)}O$ BİLEŞİĞİNDE ELEKTRONİK ÖZELLİĞİN TEORİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ | Prof.Dr. Hamza Yaşar OCAK |
| | | 4 | Povidon İyot İçerikli Antiseptik Sabun Emdirilmiş El ve Cilt Temizleyici Üründe İyot Uçuculuğunun Raf Ömrüne Etkisinin İncelenmesi ve Stabilite Problemlerinin Engellenmesi | Ar-Ge Mühendisi, Nazlıcan Çevik |
| | | 5 | Fabrication and Characterization of AA5083-Ni Metal-Metal Composites | Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Serdar ÖZKAYA<br>Prof.Dr.Aykut ÇANAKÇI<br>Arş.Gör.Müslim ÇELEBİ<br>Arş.Gör.A.Hasan KARABACAK |
| | | 6 | AA5083-Cr Composite Example in terms of Production and Investigation of Metal-Metal Composites | Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Serdar ÖZKAYA<br>Prof.Dr.Aykut ÇANAKÇI<br>Arş.Gör.Müslim ÇELEBİ<br>Arş.Gör.A.Hasan KARABACAK |

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| **HALL 7** | **Bostjan Antoncic** | 1 | DECISION SUPPORT FRAMEWORK IN MANAGERIAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR ORGANIZATION | M. Mazhar Manzoor, Nasar.A, A. Sattar |
| | | 2 | BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ADOPTION OF E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES | Haroula N. Delopoulos |
| | | 3 | OPTIMIZATION OF TRANSFER PRICING IN A RECESSION WITH REFLECTION ON CROATIAN SITUATION | Jasminka Radolović |
| | | 4 | OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO OPEN INNOVATION AT APPLE, NINTENDO AND NOKIA | Erik Pontiskoski, Kazuhiro Asakawa |
| | | 5 | EXPLORING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY CONTENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL MARKETER IN TAIWAN | Shu-Ning Liou |
| | | 6 | SIMULTANEOUS TERM STRUCTURE ESTIMATION OF HAZARD AND LOSS GIVEN DEFAULT WITH A STATISTICAL MODEL USING CREDIT RATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION | Tomohiro Ando, Satoshi Yamashita |
| | | 7 | THE ENTREPRENEUR'S GENERAL PERSONALITY TRAITS AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS | Bostjan Antoncic |
| | | 8 | CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN CHINA APPAREL INDUSTRY | Zhao Linfei, Gu Qingliang |
| | | 9 | THE IMPACT OF SEMANTIC WEB ON E-COMMERCE | Karim Heidari |
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| **HALL 8** | **Tunjo Peric, Zoran Babic** | 1 | APPLICATIONS OF STABLE DISTRIBUTIONS IN TIME SERIES ANALYSIS, COMPUTER SCIENCES AND FINANCIAL MARKETS | Mohammad Ali Baradaran Ghahfarokhi, Parvin Baradaran Ghahfarokhi |
| | | 2 | MULTI-ENTERPRISE TIE AND CO-OPERATION MECHANISM IN MEXICAN AGRO INDUSTRY SME'S | Tania Elena González Alvarado, Ma. Antonieta Martín Granados |
| | | 3 | USING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING IN CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP DESIGN FOR BALANCED-SCORECARDS' STRATEGIC MAP | A. Saghaei, R. Ghasemi |
| | | 4 | THE COMPLEMENTARITIES OF MULTI-LATERALISM, ANDREGIONALISM AND INCOME CONVERGENCE: ASEAN AND SAARC | Kankesu Jayanthakumaran, Shao-Wei Lee |
| | | 5 | DETERMINING OPTIMAL PRODUCTION PLAN BY REVISED SURROGATE WORTH TRADE-OFF METHOD | Tunjo Peric, Zoran Babic |
| | | 6 | CREATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUE BY SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT | Ahaskar Pandey, Gaurav Mukherjee, Sushil Kumar |
| | | 7 | STOCK PRICE FORECAST BY USING NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM | Ebrahim Abbasi, Amir Abouec |
| | | 8 | ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FIRM PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA | Collins C. Ngwakwe |
| | | 9 | VALUE–BASED GROUP DECISION ON SUPPORT BRIDGE SELECTION | Christiono Utomo, Arazi Idrus |
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| | | 2 | THE EFFECTS OF MISSPECIFICATION OF STOCHASTIC PROCESSES ON INVESTMENT APPRAISAL | George Yungchih Wang |
| | | 3 | HOTEL GUEST'S LIABILITY FOR NON-PAYMENT OF HOTEL SERVICES IN COMPARATIVE LAW | Oliver Radolović |
| | | 4 | THE IMPACT OF WEBSITE PERSONALITY ON CONSUMERS' INITIAL TRUST TOWARDS ONLINE RETAILING WEBSITES | Jasmine Yeap Ai Leen, T. Ramayah, Azizah Omar |
| | | 5 | CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT WITH INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM | Sharareh Mirsaeidi Farahani , Gholamreza Chitsaz |
| | | 6 | THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY ELECTRONIC EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: COMPARING EXPECTATION AND REALITY | Kamila Tišlerová |
| | | 7 | ROLE OF CREDIT ON PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OF FARMING SECTOR IN PAKISTAN(A DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS) | Saima Ayaz, Zakir Hussain, Maqbool Hussain Sial |
| | | 8 | FACTORS PAVING THE WAY TOWARDS ISLAMIC BANKING IN PAKISTAN | Muhammad Mazhar Manzoor, Muhammad Aqeel, Abdul Sattar |
| | | 9 | EFFECTS OF THE STOCK MARKET DYNAMIC LINKAGES ON THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN CAPITAL MARKETS | Ioan Popa, Cristiana Tudor, Radu Lupu |
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| | | 2 | THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE NECESSITY OF CONDUCTING OPERATIONAL AUDITING IN IRAN | Arash Derakhshanmehr |
| | | 3 | EVALUATION OF MARKET LIMITATIONS IN THE CASE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES | Giani Gradinaru |
| | | 4 | WHY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE LESSER INNOVATORS | Abdul Waheed |
| | | 5 | PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN STUDENT SATELLITE PROJECTS: A UNIVERSITY – INDUSTRY COLLABORATION VIEW | Muhammad Fiaz, Naqvi Najam Abbas, Baseerat Rizwan, Yang Naiding |
| | | 6 | WHY DO PAKISTANI CUSTOMERS PATRONIZE ISLAMIC BANKS- AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS | Farjana Mumu, Jia Guozho |
| | | 7 | SIMULATION-BASED OPTIMIZATION IN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF MARSHALING YARD STORAGE POLICY IN A CONTAINER PORT | Mohammad Reza Ghanbari, Parham Azimi, Farrokh Abdollahi |
| | | 8 | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO SUCCESS OF IT PROJECT IN AN ORGANIZATION | Vahhab Attar Olyaee, Fouad Attar Olyaee |
| | | 9 | A NEW HYBRID MODEL WITH PASSIVE CONGREGATION FOR STOCK MARKET INDICES PREDICTION | Tarek Aboueldahab |
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| | | 2 | TOWARDS A NEW ERA OF SUSTAINABILITY IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY: STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND GREEN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION | Reihaneh Montazeri Shatouri, Rosmini Omar, Kunio Igusa |
| | | 3 | PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT IN LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES TOWARD SUSTAINABLE COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA | Achmad Zamroni, Masahiro Yamao |
| | | 4 | BIOETHANOL - A VIABLE ANSWER TO INDIA-S SURGING ENERGY NEEDS | Pranav Raghav Sood |
| | | 5 | KNOWLEDGE SHARING: A SURVEY, ASSESSMENT AND DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH: INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR PERSPECTIVE | Feryal Aslani, Mohammad Mousakhani, Alireza Aslani |
| | | 6 | THE MODELING OF BRAND LOYALTY IN THE BREWING MARKET IN POLAND | Honorata Howaniec |
| | | 7 | DIRECTION TO MANAGE OTOP ENTREPRENEURSHIP BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM | Witthaya Mekhum |
| | | 8 | A REVIEW OF ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AMONG MALAYSIAN PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES | Fong-Woon Lai |
| | | 9 | THE USE OF DYNAMICALLY OPTIMISED HIGH FREQUENCY MOVING AVERAGE STRATEGIES FOR INTRADAY TRADING | Abdalla Kablan, Joseph Falzon |
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| | | 2 | INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY EFFECTIVENESS ATTRIBUTES: A TANZANIAN COMPANY CASE STUDY | Nerey H. Mvungi, Mosses Makoko |
| | | 3 | COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL PROPERTY AND STOCK-MARKET INVESTMENTS IN NIGERIA | Bello Nurudeen Akinsola |
| | | 4 | A NOVEL APPROACH TO HANDLE UNCERTAINTY IN HEALTH SYSTEM VARIABLES FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS | Manisha Rathi, Thierry Chaussalet |
| | | 5 | BRAND EQUITY AND FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMER-S PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARDS LUXURY BRANDS IN BANGKOK METROPOLITAN AREA | Sumalee Lekprayura |
| | | 6 | A REFINED APPLICATION OF QFD IN SCM, A NEW APPROACH | Nooshin La'l Mohamadi |
| | | 7 | GREEN LEAN TQM HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN MALAYSIAN AUTOMOTIVE COMPANIES | Noor Azlina Mohd Salleh, Salmiah Kasolang, Ahmed Jaffar |
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| | | 9 | IMPROVING THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AND TRANSPARENCY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE USING XBRL | Claudiu Brandas |
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| **HALL 13** | **Mara Gubaidullina** | 1 | THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION: CHINA'S GRAND STRATEGY IN CENTRAL ASIA | Mara Gubaidullina, Aigerim Yelibayeva |
| | | 2 | THE ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCE SYSTEM ON CRISIS RESOLVE | Abbas Haddadzadeh, Marzieh Sharif Paghaleh |
| | | 3 | STRUCTURAL FUNDS OF POLISH AGRICULTURE | Agata Niewiadomska, Adam Niewiadomski |
| | | 4 | CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES AND AUDIT QUALITY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE LISTED COMPANIES IN EGYPT | Mohamed Moustafa Soliman, Mohamed Abd Elsalam |
| | | 5 | IMPROVEMENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT R&D PROGRAM PLANS THROUGH PRELIMINARY FEASIBILITY STUDIES | Hyun-Kyu Kang |
| | | 6 | IMPACT OF THE AMENDMENTS OF MALAYSIAN CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (2007) ON GOVERNANCE OF GLCS AND PERFORMANCE | Azmi Hamid, Rozainun Aziz |
| | | 7 | PROBLEMS THAT IMPEDE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT | Essam Abdel-Salam Gouda |
| | | 8 | ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT IN NEW TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY – A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK | Ammar Redza Ahmad Rizal |
| | | 9 | INVESTIGATING FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG EMIRATIS | Ashraf Khalil, Salam Abdallah, Khalil Al-hilo, Ebere Iroadu |
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| **HALL 14** | **Kevin Moustapha** | 1 | MUSICAL NOTATION READING VERSUS ALPHABET READING - COMPARISON AND IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING MUSIC READING TO STUDENTS WITH DYSLEXIA | Ora Geiger |
| | | 2 | COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FATIGUE AND DROWSINESS IN THE NIGHT-TIME PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY IN JAPAN | Hiroshi Ikeda |
| | | 3 | PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDERS AND JUDGES SENTENCING: CAN NEUROSCIENCES CHANGE THIS AGGRAVATING FACTOR IN A MITIGATING FACTOR? | Kevin Moustapha |
| | | 4 | PECULIARITIES OF COMPREHENDING THE SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BY STUDENT WITH HIGH AND LOW LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE | Veronika Pivkina, Alla Kim, Khon Nataliya |
| | | 5 | TYPES OF EPILEPSIES AND FINDINGS EEG- LORETA ABOUT EPILEPSY | Leila Maleki, Ahmad Esmali Kooraneh, Hossein Taghi Derakhshi |
| | | 6 | CASE STUDIES IN THREE DOMAINS OF LEARNING: COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE, PSYCHOMOTOR | Zeinabsadat Haghshenas |
| | | 7 | ADDICTIVE USE DUE TO PERSONALITY: FOCUSED ON BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS AND GAME ADDICTION | Eui Jun Jeong, Hye Rim Lee |
| | | 8 | THE USE OF EMOTICONS IN POLITE PHRASES OF GREETINGS AND THANKS | Zuzana Komrsková |
| | | 9 | CHILDREARING STYLES AND FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS | Pegah Farokhzad |
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NOVEMBER 2 - 5, 2023 - KYRENIA
Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456

**5 Kasım/ November 5, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)**

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| **HALL 15** | **Norma Rodrigues Gomes** | 1 | EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN DESTRUCTION PROCEDURE ON IRAN-S HISTORIC BUILDINGS | Firouz Parvizian Ganje, Emad Hezbkhah, Behbood Maashkar |
| | | 2 | OPTIMAL USE OF CLIMATE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRADITIONAL HOUSING AS A GREENHOUSE IN IRAN | Emad Hezbkhah, Ebrahim Akhlaghi |
| | | 3 | THE INTERNET, ITS SOCIAL AND ETHICAL PROBLEM TO THE YOUNG AND HOW CURRICULUM CAN ADDRESS THE ISSUE | R. Ramli |
| | | 4 | LEAN THINKING PROCESS IN THE DETERMINATION OF DESIGN SUGGESTIONS TO OPTIMIZE TREATMENT OF WEEE | Anastasia Katsamaki, Nikolaos Bilalis, Vassilis Dedoussis |
| | | 5 | CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT BASE ON THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY | Sun Mei, Nagata Katsuya, Onoda Hiroshi |
| | | 6 | KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT APPLIED TO FORENSIC SCIENCES | Norma Rodrigues Gomes |
| | | 7 | SELECTION OF EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATION FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF MEG-CITY SPATIAL SYSTEM | Chen Zhang, Wei Yaping |
| | | 8 | THE USED OF ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS IN METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | Amir Hossein Davami, Ali Gholami, Ebrahim Panahpour |
| | | 9 | SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE SAFETY AND SECURITY | Marzieh Mokhtaripour |
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| **SALON 1** | **Doç. Dr. Abdullah KARATAŞ** | 1 | TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYETE DAYALI AYRIMCILIK: TÜRKİYE'DE SURİYELİ KADIN GÖÇMENLER ÖZELİNDE BİR İRDELEME | Dr. Cahide GÖĞÜSDERE |
| | | 2 | LOOKING AT SOCIAL WORK IN TERMS OF VALUES AS A TOOL OF SOCIAL CONTROL | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melahat DEMİRBİLEK |
| | | 3 | RESILIENT CITIES FROM SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melahat DEMİRBİLEK |
| | | 4 | ZAMAN YÖNETİMİNİN VERİMLİLİK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: NİCEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA | Öğr. Gör. Gökhan BİLİCİ<br>Doç. Dr. Sefa USTA |
| | | 5 | LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH TÜRKİYE | Doç. Dr. Sefa USTA<br>Öğr. Gör. Gökhan BİLİCİ |
| | | 6 | HOW DOES AN ARCHITECT COMMUNICATE WITH THE BUILDING: INTERPRETATION ON THE EXAMPLE OF SVETI STEFAN CHURCH | Res. Assist. Elif ATICI |
| | | 7 | DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN TURKIYE: ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF AN AGING POPULATION | Dr, Yelda BEKTAŞ |
| | | 8 | THOUGHTS OF SOCIOLOGISTS WORKING IN MUNICIPALITY OF MARDİN ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS BY THE MUNICIPALITY | Doç. Dr. Cemil İNAN<br>Rena YASİN |
| | | 9 | CIVIL SOCIETY AFTER EARTHQUAKE DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS: EXAMPLE OF MARDIN PROVINCE | Doç. Dr. Cemil İNAN<br>Halil KÖSESOY |
| | | 10 | DEPREMLER KONUSUNDA TOPLUMSAL BİLİNÇLENME SAĞLANMASINDA EĞİTİM FAALİYETLERİNİN ÖNEMİ | Doç. Dr. Abdullah KARATAŞ |
| | | 11 | 2050 YILI HEDEFLERİNDE KENT İÇİ ULAŞIMIN ROLÜ VE ÖNEMİ | Doç. Dr. Abdullah KARATAŞ |

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| **SALON 2** | **Doç. Dr. Banu ÖZBUCAK ALBAR** | 1 | THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON SECTORS | Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ahmet TAŞ, |
| | | 2 | OTEL İŞLETMELERİNİN WEB ORTAMINDA ENGELLİ BİREYLERE SUNDUĞU HİZMETLERİN İNCELENMESİ | Öğretim Görevlisi, Dilek EREN<br>Öğretim Görevlisi, Hatice Zeynep ÖZTÜRK<br>Prof. Dr., Ruziye COP |
| | | 3 | WORKING LIFE PROBLEMS OF DIGITAL PLATFORM EMPLOYEES | Doç. Dr. Banu ÖZBUCAK ALBAR |
| | | 4 | DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN CUSTOMER RELATIONS MANAGEMENT | Doç. Dr. Banu ÖZBUCAK ALBAR |
| | | 5 | ETİK İKLİMİN CAM TAVAN SENDROMU ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI | Prof.Dr. İsmail BAKAN<br>Prof.Dr. Burcu ERŞAHAN<br>Doç.Dr. Arif Selim EREN<br>Elife Nesibe KEKEÇ |
| | | 6 | SOSYAL AĞLAR ÜZERİNDEN KURULAN YÖNETİCİ VE YÖNETİLEN BAĞLANTILARININ YÖNETİLENİN KİMLİK YÖNETİMİNE OLASI ETKİLERİ | Birsel TEPEBAŞI<br>Feyza ALTUN<br>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Adem YAVAŞ |
| | | 7 | ETNOSENTERİZMİN TÜKETİCİ BOYKUTU ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNDE TÜKETİCİ DÜŞMANLIĞININ ARACI ROLÜ: İSRAİL MANŞEİ ÜRÜNLERE YÖNELİK KUŞAKLAR ARASI KARŞILAŞTIRMA | Doç. Dr. Emel YILDIZ<br>Doktora Öğrencisi, Halil Hakdan ÖZ |
| | | 8 | TÜRKİYE GENELİNDEKİ EN BÜYÜK BEŞ MARKET ZİNCİRİNDE İLİŞKİSEL PAZARLAMA VE KURUMSAL İMAJIN POZİTİF AĞIZDAN AĞIZA PAZARLAMA VE SADAKAT ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNDE İLİŞKİ KALİTESİNİN ARACI ETKİSİ: BAYBURT İLİ ÖRNEĞİ | Doç. Dr. Emel YILDIZ<br>Doktora Öğrencisi, Halil Hakdan ÖZ |
| | | 9 | THE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ON MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING | Dr. Zeynep GİZER |

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| **SALON 3** | **Doç. Dr. Gazanfer ANLI** | 1 | THE EFFECT OF ATTENTİON DEFİCİT AND IMPULSİVE TRAİTS ON SOCİAL ANXİETY İN ADOLESCENTS | Aybüke OZAN, |
| | | 2 | EVALUATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON HOPE AND OPTIMISM<br>WRITTEN IN TURKEY | Doç. Dr. Gazanfer ANLI |
| | | 3 | KİMLİK VE MESLEKİ KİMLİĞİN OLUŞUMUNDA GİYİMİN ROLÜ | Öğr. Gör. Melike CİLOŞOĞLU<br>Prof. Dr. Nurgül KILINÇ |
| | | 4 | KARAR VERME SÜRECİNDE SEZGİLERİN ÖNEMİ VE ROLÜ | Tezli Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi İslim Deniz KARATEL |
| | | 5 | ANNELERİN EBEVEYNLİK STİLLERİNİN KUŞAKLARARASI AKTARIMININ İNCELENMESİ: KİŞİLİĞİN ARACILIK ETKİSİ | Dr. Hale SAVCI<br>Prof. Dr. Ferda AYSAN |
| | | 6 | ERGENLERİN ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI ÖRSELENME YAŞANTILARI İLE GELECEK BEKLENTİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ | Dr. Hale SAVCI<br>Doç. Dr. Arzu GÜLBAHÇE |

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| **SALON 4** | **Doç. Dr. Serdal KARA** | 1 | DİALECT ELEMENTS İN THE NOVEL / DRAMA TENEKE | Doç. Dr. Serdal KARA |
| | | 2 | A MYTHOLOGICAL PERSON IN THE DIVAN OF ŞEYHÜLİSLÂM YAHYÂ EFENDİ: CEM | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Abdulsamet DEMİRBAĞ |
| | | 3 | TRAKHİSLİ KADINLAR 1021-1022: HERAKLES'İ KURTARMAK | Doç. Dr. Esengül AKINCI ÖZTÜRK |
| | | 4 | MANTIKSAL KÖTÜLÜK PROBLEMİ: MACKIE VE FLEW BAĞLAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME | Dr. Fatma Nur AĞCA |
| | | 5 | HEGEL FELSEFESİ'NDE EFENDİ-KÖLE DİYALEKTİĞİ | Seda YURTSEVEN |
| | | 6 | İŞTE'NİN SÖZCÜK TÜRÜ ÜZERİNE | Doç.Dr. Burhan BARAN |
| | | 7 | KUR'ÂN-I ANLAMADA TAHLİLÎ TEFSİR METODUNUN İŞLEVİ: FECR SÛRESİ ÖRNEĞİ | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ahmet BÜLBÜL |
| | | 8 | İSLAM TEFEKKÜRÜNDE ELEŞTİREL DÜŞÜNME VAR MI? GAZÂLÎ ÖRNEĞİ | Arş. Gör. Sinem ÖNDEŞ |

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| **SALON 5** | **Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İbrahim YILDIRIMÇAKAR** | 1 | DÜNYA EKONOMİSİNDE MERKANTİLİZMİN AYAK SESLERİ | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İbrahim YILDIRIMÇAKAR<br>Prof. Dr. Zafer KANBEROĞLU |
| | | 2 | AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ ÜLKELERİ İLE TÜRKİYE ARASINDAKİ ULUSLARARASI TİCARET ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Yasin KARA<br>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ece KORKMAZ |
| | | 3 | Çelik Sektörünün İhracatı Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme | Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ece KORKMAZ<br>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Yasin KARA |
| | | 4 | PUBLIC DEBT and ECONOMIC GROWTH: EVIDENCE from JAPAN | Özgür Özaydın<br>Can Apaydın |
| | | 5 | THE RELATIONHIP between TOTAL DEBT SERVICE and INCOME: An ARDL APPROACH for the CASE of BRAZIL | Özgür Özaydın<br>Can Apaydın |
| | | 6 | BANKACILIK SEKTÖRÜNÜN MAKROEKONOMİK GÖSTERGELER İLE İLİŞKİSİ: TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE EKONOMETRİK BİR UYGULAMA | Dr. Cemalettin LEVENT<br>Doç. Dr. Fatma Fehime AYDIN |

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| **SALON 6** | **Assist. Prof., Mahmut BİNGÖL** | 1 | INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE USE OF DIFFERENT RESINS IN SMC COMPOSITES ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES | Assist. Prof., Mahmut BİNGÖL |
| | | 2 | A MINI-REVIEW ON APPLICATIONS OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR BRAIDING TECHNOLOGIES | Ph.D. Candidate, Ömer Fırat TURŞUCULAR Ph.D. Candidate, Elif Dicle TURŞUCULAR |
| | | 3 | SPİN-ON TİP FİLTRELERDE İÇ ELEMANDA METAL KAPAK YERİNE EKO TİP ERİTME KAPAK KULLANIMININ ARAŞTIRILMASI | Hasan CANIMOĞLU Eylül Büşra TAPANYİĞİT Mehmet ÖZDEMİR |
| | | 4 | SERT ELOKSAL KAPLAMA UYGULAMASININ A356-T6 ALAŞIMININ KOROZYON DİRENCİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ | Arge Mühendisi, Burçak Kardelen KÖROĞLU Arge Teknikeri, Caner KALENDER |
| | | 5 | LASTİK YANAK KALINLIĞININ JANTIN DAYANIMI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ | Arge Kıdemli Uzmanı, Meriç Işık Arge ve Çözüm Merkezi Kıdemli Müdürü, Ömer Burak Çe Arge Teknikeri, Caner KALENDER |
| | | 6 | Extraction of Low Sulfur Diesel-Like Fuel from Waste Engine oil by Pyrolytic Distillation and Sulfurization Process of this fuel | Abdulkerim YILDIZ Doç. Dr. Selman AYDIN |
| | | 7 | Experimental Analysis of Combustion Characteristics of Low Sulfur Diesel-Like Fuel from Waste Engine Oils and Waste Tire Oils at Idle Operation Condition of a CI Engine | Abdulkerim YILDIZ Doç. Dr. Selman AYDIN |

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| **SALON 7** | **Doç.Dr. Serhat ÇELİKTEN** | 1 | ATIK BAZALT TOZU, BAZALT LİFİ VE BAZALT KUMU İLE ÜRETİLEN GEOPOLİMER HARÇLARIN DAYANIM GELİŞİMLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI | Doç.Dr. Serhat ÇELİKTEN<br>Berfun ÇAVUŞOĞLU |
| | | 2 | ATIK BAZALT TOZU ESASLI GEOPOLİMERLERİN ORTAM KÜRÜ KOŞULLARINDAKİ DAYANIM GELİŞİMİNE YÜKSEK FIRIN CÜRUFU ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI | Doç.Dr. Serhat ÇELİKTEN |
| | | 3 | KENT, KENTLEŞME VE KENTLİLEŞME ÜZERİNE KAVRAMSAL İNCELEME | Yüksek Şehir ve Bölge Plancısı Hüsne TEMUR<br>Doç. Dr. Seçil Gül MEYDAN YILDIZ |
| | | 4 | KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN ÇERÇEVESİ: KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM NEDİR NE DEĞİLDİR? | Doç. Dr. Seçil Gül MEYDAN YILDIZ<br>Yüksek Şehir ve Bölge Plancısı Hüsne TEMUR |
| | | 5 | RESEARCH OF WOMEN'S ATTİTUDE TOWARD THE USE OF BİCYCLES | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ayşe ÜNAL<br>İsmail ÖNER |
| | | 6 | OFİS FONKSİYONLU YÜKSEK BİNALARDA TERAS BAHÇELERİNİN SÜRDÜRELEBİLİR MEKÂN YAKLAŞIMLARI: AMERİKA ÖRNEKLERİ | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emre ÇUBUKÇU |
| | | | OFİS FONKSİYONLU YÜKSEK BİNALARDA TERAS BAHÇELERİNİN SÜRDÜRELEBİLİR MEKÂN YAKLAŞIMLARI: UZAKDOĞU ÖRNEKLERİ | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emre ÇUBUKÇU |
| | | | SEDDÜLBAHİR CASTLE OPEN-AIR MUSEUM EXAMPLE IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE | Arş. Gör. Dr. Necla Ece ÖNCÜL<br>Arş. Gör. Tuğçenur METİN PARLAK |
| | | | EXAMINATION OF ÇANAKKALE KİLİTBAHİR CASTLE MUSEUM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN HISTORICAL AREAS | Arş. Gör. Dr. Necla Ece ÖNCÜL |

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| **HALL 8** | **Zhankuliyeva S. A.** | 1 | A STUDY OF THE DAMAGES TO HISTORICAL MONUMENTS DUE TO CLIMATIC FACTORS AND AIR POLLUTION AND OFFERING SOLUTIONS | Shoureshe Kanani, Hassan Zandi |
| | | 2 | THE CONCEPT OF PLACE AND SENSE OF PLACE IN ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES | Mina Najafi, Mustafa Kamal Bin Mohd Shariff |
| | | 3 | TOWARDS A UTAUT-BASED MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF EGOVERNMENT CITIZEN ACCEPTANCE IN SAUDI ARABIA | Alzahrani.M.E, Goodwin.R.D |
| | | 4 | FEATURES OF PARTY CONSTRUCTION IN THE COURSE OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION OF KAZAKHSTAN | Zhankuliyeva S. A. |
| | | 5 | DESIGNING A RESCUE SYSTEM FOR EARTHQUAKE-STRICKEN AREA WITH THE AIM OF FACILITATION AND ACCELERATING ACCESSIBILITIES (CASE STUDY: CITY OF TEHRAN) | Naeleh Motamedi, Masoud Mahmoudkhan Shirazi, Nima Nouraei |
| | | 6 | AGED SOCIETY: A PITFALL | Siti Norfazlina Yusoff, Noorlailahusna Mohd Yusof |
| | | 7 | DRIVING BEHAVIORS AT INTERSECTIONS (CASE STUDY-TEHRAN-ZONE 3-REGION 3) | A. Mansour Khaki, A. E. Forouhid, S. Hemmati, M. Rahnamay-Naeini |
| | | 8 | A QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL MARGINALIZATION IN ROMANIA | Andra Costache, Rădiţa Alexe |
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| **HALL 9** | **Ilze Stokmane** | 1 | DIFFERENCE IN THE COLOR PREFERENCE BY A GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR | Kazuko Sakamoto |
| | | 2 | INFLUENCE OF CITY ENVIRONMENT TO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN BALTIC COUNTRIES | Ilze Stokmane |
| | | 3 | BORIA: A CONVENTIONAL THEATRE IN MALAYSIA | Farideh Alizadeh, Mohd Effindi Samsuddin |
| | | 4 | THE ROLE OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN POLICY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPRAISAL OF THE NATIONAL REBRANDING PROGRAMME OF NIGERIA | Anayochukwu Leonard Okoli |
| | | 5 | CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS E-GOVERNANCE: FIELD STUDY | Alaa-Aldin Abdul Rahim A. Al Athmay |
| | | 6 | A STUDY OF PRIORITY EVALUATION AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR REVITALIZATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGES IN THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT | Wann-Ming Wey, Yi-Chih Huang |
| | | 7 | RESIDENTIAL SELF-SELECTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON URBAN COMMUTE TRAVELS IN IRANIAN CITIES COMPARED TO US, UK, AND GERMANY | Houshmand E. Masoumi |
| | | 8 | COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MEASURES TO SECURE TWO-WAY EVACUATION ROUTES FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE DURING LARGE DISASTERS IN A HISTORIC AREA | Nobuo Mishima, Naomi Miyamoto, Yoko Taguchi |
| | | 9 | THE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING ILLEGAL DRUGS PROGRAM IN BANGKOK, THAILAND | Ratthapong Bunyanuwat |
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| **HALL 10** | **moderatör** | 1 | GREEN BUILDING AND ENERGY SAVING | Nahed Ayedh Al-Hajeri |
| | | 2 | FEMALE EXECUTIVE CAREER SUCCESS AND SATISFACTION IN BANGKOK, THAILAND | ipon Sasithornsaowapa |
| | | 3 | AN APPROACH TO CONSTRUCT CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING ALTERNATIVES IN DECISION-MAKING | Niina M. Nissinen |
| | | 4 | THE DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS OF META-ANALYSIS RESEARCH IN VIOLENCE OF MEDIA | Proud Arunrangsiwed |
| | | 5 | THE THOUGHT OF ISLAMIC LITERATURE IN MODERN MALAYSIAN LITERATURE | Rosni bin Samah |
| | | 6 | THE ENTHRONEMENT OF TURKIC-MONGOL RULERS AND KAGAN FUNCTIONS | Zhanar Kozhabekova |
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| | | **1** | DİNO | Gülay Beyzanur ALTUNBAŞ | |
| | | **2** | Kemeraltı | Doç. Dr. Hilal Süreyya Yılmaz | |
| | | **3** | OttomaNeon: Illuminating Heritage in Digital Fusion \| OsmaNeon: Dijital Füzyonda Mirası Aydınlatmak | Jörn Fröhlich | |
| | | **4** | Katre | Doç. Dr. Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER | |
| | | **5** | Katreli Gölge | Doç. Dr. Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER | |
| | | **6** | Hurde Rumi | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hamide Nur ÖZSOY | |
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| | | **12** | Manifesto III | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gökçe Coşkun | |
| | | **13** | GÜLDESTE / ROSARY | Dr.Öğr.Ü.Nursen GEYİK DEĞERLİ | |
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# Contents

# OBJECT DETECTION FROM GROUND-PENETRATING RADAR DATA USING A DEEP LEARNING

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, an embedded hardware-based ground penetrating radar data analysis system was developed for the detection of underground objects. The system enables detection of underground objects by processing radar data obtained with A-Scan and B-Scan techniques. Open source GprMax software, which simulates electromagnetic wave propagation, was used to simulate the application. For data visualization purposes, the open source Paraview application was preferred. In the software part of the study, the object was detected by using Deep Learning methods (Convolutional neural network and Recurrent neural network). A Tensorflow deep learning model was created on the Google Colab platform and the created model was trained and tested on embedded hardwares (STM32, ESP32 and Jetson Nano). The data obtained with GprMax was tested on Convolutional neural network (CNN) and Recurrent neural network (RNN) models. Tests were performed on 3 different embedded hardwares. Since the first hardware card with STM32F407VGT6 processor did not have the capacity to process B-Scan data, it was tested only on A-Scan data. B-Scan data was used in the other 2 embedded hardware (ESP32-WROOM-DA and Jetson Nano). When we look at the results obtained in embedded hardware, in general, the results obtained from the analysis of B-Scan radar data are much higher than the A-Scan data. Similarly, the results obtained from the CNN model are more successful than the RNN model. According to the tests, the best result was obtained by running B-Scan data with the CNN model on Jetson Nano (92.574%). The worst result was obtained when A-Scan data was run with the RNN model on the STM32F407VGT6 embedded hardware (69.43%). When we look at the application times, we see that the Jetson Nano embedded system gives much faster results than other (STM32 and ESP32) embedded cards.

**Keywords:** Ground-penetrating radar, Deep learning, Embedded hardware

# DERİN ÖĞRENME KULLANILARAK YERE NÜFUZ EDEN RADAR VERİSİNDEN NESNE TESPİTİ

## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada yer altında bulunan nesnelerin tespitine yönelik gömülü donanım tabanlı yere nüfuz eden radar verisi analiz sistemi geliştirilmiştir. Sistem A-Tarama ve B-Tarama tekniği ile elde edilen radar verilerini işleyerek yer altındaki nesnenin tespit edilmesini sağlamaktadır. Uygulamanın simule edilmesinde elektromanyetik dalga yayılımını simüle eden açık kaynak kodlu GprMax yazılımı kullanılmıştır. Veri görselleştirme amacıyla ise yine açık kaynak kodlu Paraview uygulaması tercih edilmiştir. Çalışmanın yazılım kısmında ise makine öğrenmesi tekniklerinden Derin Öğrenme metotları (Evrişimli sinir ağı ve Tekrarlayan sinir ağı) kullanılarak nesnenin tespit edilmesi sağlanmıştır. Google Colab platformu üzerinde Tensorflow derin öğrenme modeli oluşturulmuş ve oluşturulan model gömülü donanımlar (STM32, ESP32 ve Jetson Nano) üzerinde eğitilerek test edilmiştir. GprMax ile elde edilen veriler Evrişimli sinir ağı (CNN) ve Tekrarlayan sinir ağı (RNN) modelleri üzerinde test edilmiştir. Testler 3 farklı gömülü donanım üzerinde yapılmıştır. İlk donanım olan STM32F407VGT6 işlemcili kart B-Tarama verilerini işleyecek kapasiteye sahip olmadığından yalnızca A-Tarama verilerinde test edilmiştir. Diğer 2 gömülü donanımda ise (ESP32-WROOM-DA ve Jetson Nano) B-Tarama verileri kullanılmıştır. Gömülü donanımlarda alınan sonuçlara baktığımızda genel anlamda B-Tarama radar verilerinin analizinden elde edilen sonuçlar A-Tarama verilerine göre çok daha yüksektir. Benzer şekilde CNN modelinden alınan sonuçlar RNN modeline göre daha başarılıdır. Testlere göre en iyi sonuç Jetson Nano üzerinde B-Tarama verilerinin CNN modeli ile çalıştırılması sonucu elde edilmiştir (% 92,574). En kötü sonucu ise STM32F407VGT6 gömülü donanımı üzerinde A-Tarama verilerinin RNN modeli ile çalıştırılması sonucu elde edilmiştir (% 69,43). Uygulama sürelerine baktığımızda ise yine Jetson Nano gömülü sisteminin diğer (STM32 ve ESP32) gömülü kartlara göre çok daha hızlı sonuç verdiğini görmekteyiz

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yere nüfuz eden radar, Derin öğrenme, Gömülü donanım

# CREATING IMAGE CAPTIONING WITH A DEEP LEARNING APPROACH

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## ABSTRACT

Image captioning, or the task of creating textual descriptions for images, is a challenging area of study. In this project, we developed a system that combines popular image processing models, like ResNet-50 and Inception, with advanced text generating models, such as mBART and T5. This combination allows us to turn visual information from images into detailed and accurate text descriptions. An important part of our work was adapting data for Turkish captions. Since there was limited caption data in Turkish, we translated English captions from well-known datasets, like MS COCO, into Turkish. We specifically used 22,000 images related to sports like tennis, baseball, surfing, and skiing. Our initial results are promising and show that our model can create high-quality captions in Turkish that closely match the content of the images.

**Keywords:** Image captioning, Creating Turkish captioning, Deep learning.

# DERİN ÖĞRENME YAKLAŞIMI İLE GÖRÜNTÜYE İLİŞKİN ALTYAZI OLUŞTURMA

## ÖZET

Görüntü altyazısı veya görüntüler için metinsel açıklamalar oluşturma görevi zorlu bir çalışma alanıdır. Bu çalışmada ResNet-50 ve Inception gibi popüler görüntü işleme modellerini mBART ve T5 gibi gelişmiş metin üretme modelleriyle birleştiren bir sistem geliştirilmiştir. Bu kombinasyon, resimlerdeki görsel bilgileri ayrıntılı ve doğru metin açıklamalarına dönüştürmemize olanak tanır. Çalışmamızın önemli bir kısmı verileri Türkçe altyazılara uyarlamaktı. Türkçe altyazı verisi sınırlı olduğu için MS COCO gibi bilinen veri setlerinden İngilizce altyazıları Türkçeye çevrilmiştir. Özellikle tenis, beyzbol, sörf ve kayak gibi sporlarla ilgili 22.000 görsel kullanılmıştır. İlk sonuçlarımız umut verici ve modelimizin görsellerin içeriğiyle yakından eşleşen yüksek kaliteli Türkçe altyazılar oluşturabildiğini göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Görüntü altyazısı, Türkçe altyazı oluşturma, Derin öğrenme.

# AKARSU MAHMUZ YAPILARININ YÜZEN ODUN MALZEMELERİNİN HAREKETİNE OLAN ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Akarsu sistemleri içerisinde, suyun nitelik ve nicelik açısından korunması ve akarsu akışının doğal yatağa vereceği zararların önlenmesi veya azaltılması amaçlarıyla akarsu düzenleme yapıları yapılır. Akarsuların taşıdığı büyük odun parçalarının köprü açıklığı gibi kritik kesitlerde tıkanması taşkınlara neden olmaktadır. Büyük odun malzemelerinin köprüden önce sıkışmış olup olmamaları, köprü ayaklarına yaklaşım şekli, yaklaşım açıları köprü açıklıklarındaki tıkanma mekanizmasını önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Aynı zamanda köprü ayakları etrafında oyulma oluşmasını da etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada, doğal tabanlı akarsularda yatak malzemesini yerinde tutmak, kıyı oyulmalarını önlemek, akarsuların taşıdığı katı maddeleri biriktirmek gibi amaçlarla inşa edilen mahmuz yapıların batık formda kullanılması halinde akarsu yüzeyinde taşınan odun malzemelerin hareketine olan etkileri deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Bunun için, bir açık kanal içerisine beş ayaklı bir köprü ve onun önüne de 4 adet batık mahmuz yerleştirilerek yüzen odun malzemelerin hareketleri gözlemlenmiştir. Bu esnada köprü memba ve mansap su seviyelerindeki değişim miktarı ve köprü ayakları etrafında oluşan oyulmalar ölçülmüştür. Ayrıca 4 farklı debi için batık mahmuzların çalışma prensibi araştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar göstermiştir ki batık mahmuz yapıları akım özelliklerine tesir etmekte ve yüzen cisimlerin akarsu kıyılarına doğru yönlendirilmesi sağlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Taşkın, Köprü kesiti tıkanması, Yüzen büyük odun malzemeleri, Batık mahmuz.

# YÜZEN ODUN MALZEMELERİN KÖPRÜ AYAKLARI KESİTLERİNİN TIKANMASINA OLAN ETKİLERİ

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## ÖZET

İklim değişikliği etkilerinin arttığı günümüzde ani ve şiddetli yağışların yaşanma sıklığı da artmaktadır. Buna bağlı olarak özellikle ormanlık alanlardan geçen akarsuların beraberinde taşıdığı büyük odun parçaları köprü kesitlerini tıkayarak taşkın olaylarına yol açmaktadır. Akarsuların, tabanda sürünen katı maddeler ve yüzeyde taşınan malzemeler ile sahip olduğu üç fazlı akımların karakteristik özellikleri oldukça karmaşıktır. Son yıllarda yaşanan önemli taşkın olaylarında yüzeyde taşınan odun materyaller taşkının büyük nedenleri haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada, yüzen odun malzemelerin köprü kesitlerini tıkamasına ait deneysel bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Bir açık kanal içerisine yerleştirilen beş ayaklı bir köprüde yüzen odun malzemelerin birikmesi olayı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu esnada köprü memba ve mansap su seviyelerindeki değişim miktarı ve köprü ayakları etrafında oluşan oyulmalar ölçülmüştür. Ayrıca, köprüden önce kanal eksenine yerleştirilen ikili ayak sisteminin akım özelliklerine olan etkileri ve köprü kesitindeki tıkanma miktarları ve oyulma değerleri de ölçülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Taşkın, Köprü tıkanması, Yüzen odun malzemeler, Köprü ayağı etrafında oyulma

# URBAN TRANSFORMATION APPLICATIONS AND PROBLEMS IN TURKEY

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## ABSTRACT

Cities are undergoing transformation due to the industrialization process, migration and natural disasters. Unplanned growing urban areas are regions that are outdated or out of current planning. Urban transformation can also occur due to human and natural disasters. Urban transformation is done in two ways around the world. The first is to reduce possible damage without a natural disaster, and the second is to eliminate the destruction caused by a natural disaster. In terms of administration in Turkey, it is divided into two as central and local governments. Urban transformation processes are implemented by the central and local government. In our country, the issue of urban transformation comes to the fore because of the earthquake. It has become more visible with the disaster of the century that occurred in 11 provinces in 2023. Urban transformation projects have started to be implemented for various purposes, especially for the reduction of natural disaster risks and the transformation of slum areas. Especially the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change plays an important role. This is carried out by the Mass Housing Administration (TOKİ) affiliated to the ministry. In addition, metropolitan and district municipalities carry out urban transformation. Many authorities have been given to local governments on urban transformation practices. These authorities aim to eliminate natural disaster risks and unhealthy settlement areas of cities. It was created with the Urban Transformation Bill. However, there are many problems in both the design and the implementation for various reasons. In this study, the places where urban transformation needed in Turkey, the general characteristics of the legal and implementation dimensions of the urban transformation, the legal ground and the problems directed to the implementations of the urban transformation were emphasized. As a result of the research, solution suggestions were presented on the subject.

**Keywords:** City, Urbanization, Slum, Urban Transformation.

# CYBERLOAFING PRACTICES OF STUDENTS TAKING COMPUTER COURSES DURING COURSE HOURS: AN EXAMPLE OF VOCATIONALSCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

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**SUMMARY**

Technological developments in the world have led to the emergence of many different concepts. Among the emerging concepts is the concept of cyberloafing. This concept is basically directly related to the emergence of the computer and the internet and the widespread use of them. In this context, the aim of the research is to determine which cyberloafing behavior the students use and the cyberloafing activities in the computer lesson, since their efficiency and performance in the course are important. In this research, the reasons for cyberloafing were discussed by analyzing the sample of students taking computer courses in the context of cyberloafing and demographic characteristics. It was discussed that universities contribute to the development of our country and the training of qualified students, and how universities should be more efficient and contribute to the more effective use of resources.

**Keywords:** Cyberloafing, cyberslacking, vocational school

# DROUGHT AND EVALUATION OF DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN TURKEY

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## ABSTRACT

Drought is one of the most serious global problems among all natural disasters, with the widest impact area and the largest number of people affected. Especially with global warming due to global climate change, drought is an important disaster that develops under different meteorological and environmental conditions, which has the greatest impact on life and economy among other natural disasters. Drought disaster has negative effects on many different sectors, especially agriculture and potable water. Turkey has a very sensitive structure to drought disasters due to the characteristic features of arid and semi-arid climatic conditions. With the drought in Turkey, the existing water resources cannot meet the rapidly increasing population, industry and agriculture needs. Besides, a large part of the water is used unconsciously in agriculture with surface irrigation methods; The quality of drinking, utility and irrigation water is gradually decreasing as a result of increasing industrial and other environmental pollution. It is not possible to completely control the occurrence of drought. However, adverse effects caused by drought can be reduced with successful drought management plans and management strategies.

In this study, firstly, current literature information about drought and its effects was given. Then, the current situation of Turkey in drought management, the current institutional structure and studies were investigated. As a result, recommendations regarding current drought management plans have been developed.

**Keywords:** Drought, Drought Management, Global Warming

# KATI ATIK SIZINTI SUYUNDA MİKROKİRLETİCİLER

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## ÖZET

Sanayileşme, nüfus artışı ve gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte çok miktarda ve çeşitte atık oluşmaya başlamıştır. Dünya genelinde, kentsel katı atıkların bertarafı için uygulanan en yaygın yöntem düzenli depolamadır. Düzenli depolama sahalarında temel endişelerden biri su ortamları için kirletici kaynağı olarak görülen sızıntı sularıdır. Düzenli depolama alanlarında fiziksel, kimyasal ve biyolojik faaliyetler ve yağmur suları depolama sahası sızıntı sularının oluşmasına sebep olur. Depolama sahasının yaşı, depolanan atık türü ve yoğunluğu, yağış ve sıcaklık gibi ortam şartları oluşan sızıntı suyunun özelliklerini etkilemektedir. Bu sebeple sızıntı suyu karakterizasyonları oldukça değişkendir. Birçok kirleticiyi içeren depolama sahası sızıntı sularında son yıllarda, toksik, kansorejen ve mutajenik olan polisiklik aromatik hidrokarbonlar, ftalatlar, farmasötikler, kişisel bakım ürünleri gibi mikrokirleticiler de tespit edilmeye başlanmıştır. Çok düşük konsantrasyonlarda bulunmalarına rağmen biyoakümülasyon göstermeleri, toksik ve kalıcı olmalarından dolayı mikrokirleticiler ekosistem ve insan sağlığını olumsuz etkilerler. Düzenli depolama sahalarından toplanan sızıntı suları genellikle arıtılarak kanalizasyon sistemine veya alıcı ortama deşarj edilmektedir. Atıkların Düzenli Depolanmasına Dair Yönetmelik kapsamında ülkemizde de atık komposizyonuna bağlı olarak sızıntı suyunda ölçülecek parametreler belirlenmektedir. Mikrokirleticiler açısından sızıntı sularının değerlendirilmesi ve takibinin yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada, sızıntı suyu, karakterizasyonu, sızıntı suyunda mikrokirleticilerin varlığı, akıbeti ve olası çevresel etkileri değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Katı atık, sızıntı suyu, mikrokirletici.

# ARITMA ÇAMURU KULLANIMININ TOPRAK ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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## ÖZET

Arıtma çamuru atıksu arıtma tesislerinde oluşan, arıtılan atıksuyun özelliklerine bağlı olarak farklı miktar ve bileşimlerde olan bir yan üründür. Bitkilerin ihtiyaç duyduğu azot ve fosfor gibi besin maddeleri, organik ve inorganik parametreleri içeren arıtma çamurları gübre ve toprak iyileştirici olarak kullanılabilir. Toprağa uygulanan arıtma çamuru mikrobiyal faaliyetleri arttırır, toprağın havalanmasını sağlar, su tutma kapasitesi ve katyon değişim kapasitesini iyileştirir. Arıtma çamurlarının uygun ve ucuz bir şekilde bertaraf edilebildiği, toprağın yapısal özelliklerinin iyileştirilebildiği, su kullanımından tasarruf sağlanabildiği için dünya çapında arıtma çamurlarının toprağa uygulanması ilgi gören bir yöntemdir. Arıtma çamurlarının toprağa uygulanmasının insan ve çevre sağlığı açısından bazı riskleri de vardır. Arıtma tesislerindeki yetersiz arıtım proseslerinden dolayı arıtma çamurlarında ağır metaller, organik kirleticiler gibi toksik elementler bulunabilir. Toksik kirleticiler zamanla toprakta birikebilir, toprak flora ve faunasında inhibisyona sebep olabilir. Arıtma çamuru uygulamaları toprağın pH, elektriksel iletkenlik, porozite gibi özelliklerini zamanla değiştirebilir. Arıtma çamurlarının toprağa uygulanmasında karşılaşılabilecek olumsuzlukların göz önünde bulundurulması, toprak ve çamur özelliklerinin düzenli izlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada, toprak iyileştirici (biyokatı) olarak kullanılan arıtma çamurlarının faydaları, oluşturabilecekleri potansiyel etkileri, çevre ve insan sağlığı açısında riskleri değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Arıtma çamuru, tarım, toprak, risk.

# INCREASING OF THE FUNCTIONALITY OF A LOW LEVEL ALPHA COUNTER DEVICE USED IN THERMOLUMINESCENCE DATING

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## ABSTRACT

An additional option that contains spectrometric contribution to Elsec 7286 Low Level Alpha Counter device (Littlemore Scientific Engineering Co.) used for thermoluminescence dating and similar studies was proposed. For this purpose, a setup was combined with it in order to acquire the alpha energy spectrum of the analysed sample in addition to its current features. Thus, a spectrometric contribution was offered with this study. To perform this, three different amplifier models were tried for the best spectrometric result. Alpha spectrum results through the amplifiers were compared with each other, and the amplifier model giving the best alpha energy spectrum for this type device was determined to increase its functionality in thermoluminescence dating measurements.

**Keywords:** Alpha spectrum, amplifier, energy resolution

# AN INCREASING FREQUENCY DRIVER WITH VOLTAGE MULTIPLIER FOR AN INDUCTION LAUNCHER

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## ABSTRACT

Electromagnetic launchers differ from conventional launchers by utilizing electrical energy, rather than chemical energy, to propel projectiles. There are two main categories of electromagnetic launchers: rail launchers and coil launchers. Among these, a specific type known as asynchronous (linear) induction launchers (AIL) has gained prominence due to their exceptional attributes, including high efficiency, potent launch capability, and reliable compact operation. As AILs are a subtype of linear induction motors, the strategies employed for energizing and regulating the speed of linear induction motors can be adapted for these launchers as well. This study is focused on the development and implementation of a driver designed to energize the launcher using an increasing frequency, thereby augmenting projectile velocities. A traditional 3-phase inverter model has been used to drive the induction launcher. The inverter converts the DC voltage obtained from the grid through an uncontrolled rectifier into 3-phase voltages with the desired frequency characteristics. Due to the limited value of the grid voltage, high velocities and frequencies cannot be achieved on the projectile. To overcome this limitation, a Cockcroft-Walton type voltage multiplier has been utilized at the grid output. With the voltage multiplier, higher DC voltages have been obtained at the inverter input. As a result, the voltage and frequency values on the launcher have been increased, leading to higher projectile velocities. Experimental results of the proposed system have been provided.

**Keywords:** 3-phase inverter, induction launcher, increasing frequency, voltage multiplier.

# INVESTIGATION OF BUBBLE BEHAVIOR IN MICROCHANNEL HEAT SINKS

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## ABSTRACT

Undesired thermal power generation occurs in electronic processing units, such as microprocessors. It adversely affects the component's performance and decreases efficiency of it when the generated thermal power cannot be removed. Cooling techniques, especially those involving phase change, are effective methods used to enhance heat transfer from such components. Microchannel heat sinks, in which the ratio of heat transfer surface area to volume are high, have attracted the attention of researchers as a means to improve heat transfer geometrically. Flow boiling in microchannels is a popular area of research for heat transfer, as it combines both methods that enhance heat transfer at the individual level. Bubble behavior is one of the key factors affecting heat transfer in flow boiling in microchannels. In this regard, the bubble formation process in a heat sink consisting of eleven parallel microchannels with a hydraulic diameter of 333 µm was examined, and flow images were obtained via a high-speed camera (5000 fps) in this study. Deionized water, used as the coolant, enters the heat sink with a mass flowrate of 160 kg $m^{-2}$ $s^{-1}$ at the temperature of 60 °C. Heating power at values of 105 W, 115 W, 125 W, 135 W, and 145 W was applied to the copper block located under the heat sink through cartridge heaters. In the obtained flow images, it was observed that some bubbles were suppressed by different bubbles growing in the opposite direction before they could complete their growth/development process. In the annular flow regime, in addition to the evaporation occurring at the liquid film - vapor interface, it was observed that the bubble formed in the liquid film merged with the central vapor region. The movement of bubbles was also observed to affect the behavior of other bubbles in the images.

**Key Words:** micro-channel, flow boiling, bubble behavior

# INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF A DISTRIBUTOR USING A SUPERSONIC NOZZLE ON THE COOLING SYSTEM

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## ABSTRACT

Evaporators are important components in refrigeration systems and their size is determined by the size of the refrigeration unit. The fluid enters the evaporator as saturated vapor, then liquid particles in the fluid are evaporated by extracting heat from the environment. The fluid exits the evaporator as superheated vapor and completes the cycle by going towards the suction line. Evaporators can consist of multiple circuits to ensure even distribution of heat absorption from the finned surfaces. A distributor is placed between the expansion valve and the evaporator to feed the circuits. Non-uniform refrigerant flow in the distributor can negatively impact the capacity and COP of the cooling system. This study aims to propose various distributors to achieve homogeneous distribution of refrigerant in each circuit of the evaporator. The two-phase flow analysis of the distributor designed using supersonic nozzle will be conducted in the ANSYS CFX 2022 program. The flow profile obtained from the designed distributor will be compared with distributors in existing literature.

**Keywords:** Evaporator, distributor, supersonic nozzle, COP

# SPEKSİN: OBEZİTE VE OBEZİTE İLE İLİŞKLİ KARDİYOMETABOLİK HASTALIKLAR İÇİN YENİ BİR BİYOBELİRTEÇ

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## ÖZET

Obezite kişilerin yaşam kalitesini etkileyen, adipositlerin sayıca ve kütlece artışı ile karakterize, kronik düşük dereceli inflamatuar bir hastalıktır. Obezite; insülin rezistansı ve Tip 2 Diabetes Mellitus (Tip 2 DM), hipertansiyon ve kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, dislipidemi ve nonalkolik yağlı karaciğer hastalığı gibi birçok hastalıkla ilişkilidir. Obezite ile ilişkili bu hastalıklar temel olarak Kardiyometabolik Hastalıklar olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Obezite ve buna bağlı olan kardiyometabolik hastalıkların gelişiminde altta yatan mekanizmaların anlaşılabilmesi için yeni faktörlere ve biyobelirteçlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Son birkaç dekadda sitokin ve adipokin gibi moleküller keşfedilmiş ve obezitedeki rolleri ortaya konmuştur. Bu bağlamda son zamanlarda, yeni bir nöropeptit olan Spexin (SPX) obezite ve ilişkili kardiyometabolik hastalıklar için umut vaad eden aday bir biyobelirteç olmuştur.

Diğer adı Nöropeptid Q olan Speksin 2007 yılında biyoinformatik metodlarla keşfedilmiş olan 14 amino asitlik bir peptid hormondur. Speksin endokrin sistem, merkezi sinir sistemi, sindirim sistemi ve adipoz doku gibi birçok yerde eksprese edilmektedir. Diğer iki nöropeptid olan Kisspeptin ve Galaktin ile aynı peptid ailesi içerisinde gruplandırılmaktadır.

Speksin bir nöromodulatör olarak davranır ve birçok fizyolojik fonksiyona sahiptir. Bunlar arasında insülin salgılanmasının düzenlenmesi, yağ metabolizması, yeme davranışları, iştah ve vücut ağırlığı kontrolü yer almaktadır.

Yapılan çalışmalara göre, obez kişilerde, normal ağırlıktaki kontrol bireylere göre speksin ekspresyonunun düşük olduğu, leptin düzeyleri ile speksin düzeylerinin ters korele olduğu, obez bireylerde speksin düzeylerinin düşük ve leptin düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu bildirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Speksin, Obezite, Tip 2 Diyabetes Mellitus, Kardiyovasküler Hastalıklar

# SPEXIN: A NEW BIOMARKER FOR OBESITY AND OBESITY-RELATED CARDIOMETABOLIC DISEASES


## ABSTRACT

Obesity is a chronic low-grade inflammatory disease that affects the quality of life of individuals and is characterized by an increase in the number and mass of adipocytes. Obesity is associated with many diseases such as insulin resistance and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (Type 2 DM), hypertension and cardiovascular diseases, dyslipidemia and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. These obesity-related diseases are basically called Cardiometabolic Diseases. New factors and biomarkers are needed to understand the underlying mechanisms in the development of obesity and related cardiometabolic diseases.

In the past several decades, molecules such as cytokines and adipokines have been discovered and their roles in obesity have been revealed. In this context, recently, a new neuropeptide Spexin (SPX) has become a promising candidate biomarker for obesity and related cardiometabolic diseases.

Spexin, also known as Neuropeptide Q, is a 14 amino acid peptide hormone discovered by bioinformatics methods in 2007. Spexin is expressed in many tissues such as endocrine system, central nervous system, digestive system and adipose tissue. It is grouped in the same peptide family as the other two neuropeptides, Kisspeptin and Galactin.

Spexin acts as a neuromodulator and has many physiological functions. These include regulation of insulin secretion, fat metabolism, eating behaviors, appetite and body weight control.

According to studies, it has been reported that spexin expression is lower in obese individuals compared to normal weight control individuals, leptin levels and spexin levels are inversely correlated, and spexin levels are low and leptin levels are higher in obese individuals.


**Key words:** Spexin, Obesity, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Cardiovascular Diseases

# AFET SONRASI ORTAYA ÇIKAN İKİNCİL RİSKLER

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## ÖZET

Afetler sonuçları itibari ile insanların yaşantılarını derinden etkilemekle birlikte afetlerin meydana gelmesinden sonra ortaya çıkan öngörülebilen ve öngörülemeyen riskler bulunmaktadır. Bu riskler afet sonrası meydana gelmesine rağmen afetler kadar insan yaşamına zarar verici nitelikte olduğu görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Türkiye ve Dünya üzerinde meydana gelmiş afetler ve sonrasında ortaya çıkan riskler üzerine yapılan araştırmalar derinlemesine incelenerek farklı alanlarda ele alınan bilimsel araştırmalardan yararlanılarak afet sonrası ortaya çıkan ikincil riskler üzerine araştırmalar yapılacaktır. Geçmiş olayların ortaya koyduğu verilerin birikimi ile günümüz bilgi kaynakları ve gelişen teknolojinin etkileri ile; ortaya çıkan riskler için alınabilecek önlemler, afet oluşmadan afet sonrası ikincil riskleri önceden alınan tedbirlerle önlenmesi çalışmanın temelini oluşturacaktır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Afet, Risk, İkincil Riskler, Önlem

# SECONDARY RİSKS AFTER A DİSASTER

## ABSTRACT

While the disasters results deeply affect the lives of people with their reputation, there are predictable and unpredictable risks that occur after the occurrence of disasters. Although these risks occur after the disaster, it is seen that it is as harmful to human life as disasters. In this study, Turkey and the world occurred disasters and subsequent risks on research conducted on the research conducted in-depth studies of scientific research addressed in different areas will be used to research on secondary risks arising after the disaster. With the accumulation of data revealed by past events, today's sources of information and the effects of developing technology; Measures that can be taken for emerging risks will be the basis of the study to prevent secondary risks after disaster with measures taken in advance.

**Keywords:** Disaster, Risk, Secondary Risks, Precaution

# NADİR HASTALIKLARA SAHİP BİREYLERİN YETİM İLAÇLARA ERİŞİMİ ve YETİM İLAÇ KAPSAMI

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## ÖZET

Nadir hastalıklar, yaşamımızın her alanında ortaya çıkma potansiyelini içerisinde barındıran önemli bir sağlık sorunu olarak irdelenmelidir. Düşük bir prevalansa sahip olsalar da diğer yaygın görülen hastalıklardan ayırt edilmemesi gereken bir hastalık türü olan nadir hastalıkların, tedavi süreci, bireyin psiko-sosyal durumu, ekonomik şartlarını da kapsayan bir biçimde ele alınması gerekmektedir. Nadir hastalıkların tedavilerinde kullanılmakta olan piyasada yüksek maliyet nedeniyle üretimi az olan ve bireyleri katastrofik bir yıkıma uğratmakta olan yetim ilaçların ise üreten firmalarca daha çok ele alınması gerekmektedir. Çünkü sağlık hakkı herkes için eşittir ve bu durum öngörülerek çalışmalar yapılmalı dolayısıyla nadir hastalıklar ve yetim ilaç kapsamında daha belirgin çalışmalar yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışma ile, ***nadir hastalıklara sahip bireylerin yetim ilaçlara erişimi***, ***ilaçlara erişim konusunda yaşanan sorunlar***, ***ilaç şirketleri*** ve ***yetim ilaçlar için teşvikleri*** aynı zamanda ***yetim ilaçların*** durumu, ***ilaç temin süreci*** **ve** tüm bu süreçlerin mevcut durumu ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır.

***Anahtar Kelimeler:*** Yetim İlaç, Nadir Hastalıklar, Yetim İlaç Erişimi, Nadir İlaç

# ACCESS TO ORPHAN DRUGS FOR INDİVİDUALS WİTH RARE DİSEASES AND ORPHAN DRUG COVERAGE

## ABSTRACT

Rare diseases should be examined as an important health problem that has the potential to occur in every aspect of our lives. Although they have a low prevalence, rare diseases, which are a type of disease that should not be distinguished from other common diseases, should be handled in a way that includes the treatment process, the psycho-social status of the individual and the economic conditions. Orphan drugs, which are used in the treatment of rare diseases,

are underproduced in the market due to their high cost and cause catastrophic destruction to individuals, need to be addressed more by the companies that produce them. Because the right to health is equal for everyone and studies should be carried out in anticipation of this situation, more specific studies should be carried out within the scope of rare diseases and orphan drugs. With this study, it was tried to reveal the access of individuals with rare diseases to orphan drugs, the problems experienced in accessing drugs, pharmaceutical companies and their incentives for orphan drugs, as well as the status of orphan drugs, the drug procurement process and the current status of all these processes.

***Keywords:*** Orphan Drug, Rare Diseases, Orphan Drug Access, Rare Medicine

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SCHOOL NURSE IN ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

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**Abstract**

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that begins in childhood and is accompanied by symptoms of inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity that are inappropriate for children's age and development. ADHD is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders of childhood. It is usually first diagnosed in childhood and often persists into adulthood. ADHD can manifest itself when patients experience problems in behavioral, social and psychological areas due to disorders in their cognition, perception and attention capacities. The etiology of the disorder is not yet fully understood, but genetic factors have been shown to play the most important role. Diagnosis is based on the presence of persistent symptoms over a period of time and noticeable within the last six months. Although ADHD can be diagnosed at any age, the disorder begins in childhood. To be diagnosed, symptoms must occur before age 12 and cause difficulty in more than one situation. For example, the symptoms may not occur only at home.ADHD negatively affects children's lives in many areas and reduces their quality of life. Children diagnosed with ADHD experience low school scores, retardation in reading skills, and difficulties in mathematics. It is stated that their motivation for success is less than normal children. School health services include studies carried out to evaluate the health of students, their families and school personnel and to ensure a healthy school life.The school nurse has important roles and responsibilities in the effective execution of school health services.The school nurse is responsible for the emotional and psychosocial care of children. They should provide counseling services, cooperate with the family, promote positive health behaviors, and provide health education. Must plan and implement nursing initiatives aimed at increasing children's academic success, being a good advocate and making decisions according to ethical principles.

**Key Words:** Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, School Health Services, School Nurse, Roles and Responsibilities

# NURSING STUDENTS' INTEREST IN ART AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS

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**Abstract**

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between nursing students' interest in art and their prosocial behaviors.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted between December 29, 2022, and May 31, 2023, in the nursing department of a health school (n = 350). No sample selection was used in the study. All students who agreed to participate were included in the study (n = 235).

**Results:** 70.6% of nursing students participating in the study were female and 27.2% were freshmen. 79.1% of nursing students indicated an interest in one or more of the arts. Student engagement in one or more arts varied by grade level (p=.023) and whether they had ever received training in one or more arts (p=.005). In addition, whether students had previously received instruction in one or more art forms varied depending on whether the settlement in which they lived for a long time was urban or rural (p = .005). Those who lived in the city received more education. Nursing students' scores of Prosocial Tendencies Measure (PTM) were moderate. PTM total score (p=. 005) and public (p=.031), altruistic (p=.024), urgent (p=.018) subdimensions changed depending on whether they received education in one or more art forms.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** In this study, nursing students were found to be interested in art types, and their interest in art types varied by class and location. At the same time, art education of nursing students was found to have a positive influence on their social behavior. These results emphasize the importance of using art education in the nursing profession.

**Keywords:** Student Nurses, Art, Prosocial Behavior

# SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI VE ÖZEL HASTANE SEÇİMİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, sağlık hizmeti kullanıcılarının sağlık okuryazarlık durumlarını ölçmek, özel hastane seçimlerinde etkili olan faktörleri araştırmak ve sağlık okuryazarlık durumları ile hastane seçimlerini etkileyen faktörler arasındaki ilişkiyi incelenmek ve yorumlamaktır. Araştırma kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elektronik olarak hazırlanmış anket formu sosyal medya platformlarında paylaşılarak, katılımcılara ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini; 18 yaş ve üzeri Türkiye'de yaşayan ve özel hastanelerden hizmet alan bireyler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada Kayaoğlu ve Gülmez (2020) tarafından geliştirilen "Özel Hastane Tercihlerini Etkileyen Faktörlerin Belirlenmesi Ölçeği" ve Karahan Yılmaz ve Eskici (2021) tarafından yayınlanmış "Sağlık Okuryazarlığı Ölçeği-Kısa Form ve Dijital Sağlıklı Diyet Okuryazarlığı Ölçeğinin Türkçe Formunun Geçerlik ve Güvenirlik Çalışması" isimli çalışmasında bulunan "Sağlık Okuryazarlığı Ölçeği-Kısa Formu" ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizleri IBM SPSS programı ile yapılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım özellikleri incelenmiş ve uygun olan parametrik ve non-parametrik testler kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların sağlık okuryazarlık seviyesinde yaş gruplarına göre ($p=0,239$; $p\geq0,05$) ve eğitim gruplarına göre ($p=0,102$; $p\geq0,05$) istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı; cinsiyet durumlarına göre ($p=0,018$; $p<0,05$) ise istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Kişilerin özel hastane tercihlerini etkileyen faktörlerde yaş, cinsiyet ve eğitim durumlarına göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Hastane seçimini etkileyen faktörler arasında en yüksek ortalamaya sahip olan boyutlar maliyet, memnuniyet, erişim ve ulaşım kolaylığı, tecrübe ve başarı, itibar, hizmet kalitesi şeklinde ilerlemektedir. Korelasyon analizine göre kişilerin sağlık okuryazarlık durumları ve özel hastane tercihlerini etkileyen faktörler arasında pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($r_{spearman}=0,513$; $p\leq0,001$). Katılımcılar arasında erkeklerin ve lise ve daha az eğitim seviyesine sahip olanların sağlık okuryazarlık seviyesinin daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte erkeklerin özel hastane seçiminde hizmet kalitesi, tecrübe ve başarı, itibar, maliyet ve ulaşım kolaylığı alt

boyutlarından daha fazla etkilendikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen bulgulara göre kişilerin özel hastane seçimlerinde cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, yaş, sağlık güvencesi ve okuryazarlık durumları etkili olmaktadır. Bu sonuçlara göre özel hastanelerin hasta gruplarını değerlendirirken ve tanımlarken hastaların cinsiyetleri, eğitim durumları, yaşları, sağlık güvenceleri ve sağlık okuryazarlık seviyelerini dikkate almaları, pazarlama faaliyetlerinde bu değişkenlerin dikkate alındığı tanıtım ve pazarlama faaliyetlerinin geliştirilmesi önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağlık okuryazarlığı, hastane seçimi, özel hastane, sağlık hizmetleri

# HASTALIKLAR İÇİN BİYOBELİRTEÇ KEŞFİNDE MULTİ OMİK YAKLAŞIMLAR

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## ÖZET

Çeşitli hastalıkların erken tanı ve teşhisinde kullanılan biyobelirteçlerin keşfinde multiomik yaklaşımlar, modern tıp ve bilimsel araştırmaların temel bir bileşeni haline gelmiştir. Bu yaklaşım, hastalıkların tanısını, tedavisini ve önlenmesini geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Multi omik yaklaşımlar, genomik, transkriptomik, proteomik ve metabolomik gibi farklı omik disiplinlerin bir araya getirilmesini içerir. Bu, bir hastalığın altında yatan biyolojik süreçleri daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlamamıza yardımcı olur. Genomik, hastaların genetik profillerini inceleyerek genetik yatkınlıkları ve genetik değişiklikleri belirlememize yardımcı olur. Transkriptomik, gen ifadesi düzeyindeki değişiklikleri izleyerek hastalıkların moleküler mekanizmalarını anlamamıza yardımcı olur. Proteomik, organizmaların tüm proteinlerini analiz ederek hastalıkla ilişkilendirilen belirli proteinleri tanımlamamıza yardımcı olurken, metabolomik, metabolitlerin izlenmesiyle hastalıkların metabolik değişikliklerini anlamamıza yardımcı olur. Bu multidisipliner yaklaşım, hastalıkların daha erken teşhis edilmesine, kişiselleştirilmiş tedavi yaklaşımlarının geliştirilmesine ve hastalık yönetiminin daha etkili bir şekilde yapılmasına yardımcı olabilir. Sonuç olarak, hastalıklar için biyobelirteç keşfinde multi omik yaklaşımlar, tıp dünyasında büyük bir potansiyele sahip ve hastalıkların daha etkili bir şekilde yönetilmesine katkıda bulunabilir.

## Abstract

Multiomics approaches in the discovery of biomarkers used in the early diagnosis and diagnosis of various diseases have become an essential component of modern medicine and scientific research. This approach aims to improve the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases. Multi-omics approaches involve bringing together different omics disciplines such as genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics. This helps us to understand the biological processes underlying a disease in more detail. Genomics helps us identify genetic predispositions and genetic alterations by analysing patients' genetic profiles. Transcriptomics helps us understand the molecular mechanisms of diseases by monitoring changes at the level of gene expression. Proteomics helps us identify specific proteins associated with disease by analysing all proteins of organisms, while metabolomics helps us understand the metabolic changes of diseases by monitoring metabolites. This multidisciplinary approach can help to diagnose diseases earlier, develop personalised treatment approaches and manage disease more effectively. In conclusion, multi omics approaches in biomarker discovery for diseases have great potential in the medical world and can contribute to more effective management of diseases.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Multi-omik, Genomik, Transkriptomik, Proteomik, Biyobelirteç.

# KANSERDE MULTİ OMİK YAKLAŞIMLAR

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## ÖZET

Kanser, genetik değişikliklerin neden olduğu bir dizi hastalık grubunu içeren ölümcül bir sağlık sorunudur. Bu nedenle kanserle mücadelede daha etkili ve kişiye özgü tedaviler geliştirmek için multidisipliner yaklaşımlara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, multi-omik yaklaşımlar, kanserin daha iyi anlaşılmasını ve kişiselleştirilmiş tedavilerin geliştirilmesini sağlayan önemli bir araç haline gelmiştir. Multi-omik yaklaşımlar, genetik, genomik, proteomik, transkriptomik, metabolomik ve epigenetik verileri entegre ederek kanserin temel biyolojik süreçlerini daha kapsamlı bir şekilde analiz eder. Bu, kanserin nedenleri, ilerlemesi ve yayılması hakkında daha fazla bilgi sağlar ve hastaların özelleştirilmiş tedavilerle daha iyi yanıt verme olasılığını artırır. Bu yaklaşımlar, kanser tanısını iyileştirmek, tedavi seçeneklerini optimize etmek ve hastaların izlenmesini geliştirmek için kullanılır. Ayrıca, kanser araştırmalarında büyük veri analizi, makine öğrenimi ve yapay zekâ gibi gelişmiş teknolojiler de multi-omik yaklaşımların etkinliğini artırır. Sonuç olarak, multi-omik yaklaşımlar, kanserle mücadeledeki gelecekteki önemli adımlardan birini temsil ediyor. Bu yaklaşımlar, kanseri daha iyi anlama ve bireyselleştirilmiş tedaviler geliştirme konusundaki potansiyeli ile kanser hastalarının yaşam kalitesini artırmaya ve hastalıkla mücadelede önemli ilerlemelere yol açabilir.

## Abstract

Cancer is a deadly health problem that includes a number of disease groups caused by genetic changes. Therefore, multidisciplinary approaches are needed to develop more effective and personalised treatments in the fight against cancer. In this context, multi-omics approaches have become an important tool to better understand cancer and develop personalised treatments. Multi-omics approaches analyse the fundamental biological processes of cancer more comprehensively by integrating genetic, genomic, proteomic, proteomic, transcriptomic, metabolomic and epigenetic data. This provides greater insight into the causes, progression and spread of cancer and increases the likelihood that patients will respond better with customised treatments. These approaches are used to improve cancer diagnosis, optimise treatment options and enhance monitoring of patients. In addition, advanced technologies such as big data analysis, machine learning and artificial intelligence in cancer research also increase the effectiveness of multi-omics approaches. In conclusion, multi-omics approaches represent one of the key future steps in the fight against cancer. With the potential to better understand cancer and develop individualised treatments, these approaches can lead to improved quality of life for cancer patients and significant advances in the fight against the disease.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Multi-omik, Genomik, Transkriptomik, Proteomik, Kanser.

# SAĞLIKLI YETİŞKİNLERDE AYAK BİLEĞİ EKLEM HAREKET AÇIKLIĞININ AYAK POSTÜRÜNDEKİ ROLÜ: ÖN ÇALIŞMA

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Ayağın anatomisini oluşturan eklemlere ve kaslara ait yapılarda meydana gelen bozukluk, ayak stabilitesinde azalmaya ve deformite oluşumuna neden olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda ayakta stabilizasyon ve mobilizasyon sağlanabilmesi için ayağı oluşturan eklemlerin koordineli çalışması gerekmektedir. Ayak bileği ekleminde dorsi fleksiyon (DF), plantar fleksiyon (PF), inversiyon (İ) ve eversiyon (E) hareketleri meydana gelmektedir. Eklem hareket açıklığındaki patolojik değişiklikler postüral bozukluklara yol açarak, vücut yük dağılımında bozulmaya ve özellikle alt ekstremiteyi etkileyen problemlere neden olmaktadır. Mevcut çalışma, sağlıklı genç bireylerde ayak bileği eklem hareket açıklığını değerlendirmek ve cinsiyetler arası farklılıklarını ortaya koymak amacıyla tasarlanmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklem grubunu Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi'nde eğitim gören 18-22 yaş aralığındaki 34 öğrenci (17 E ve 17 K) oluşturmuştur. Türk popülasyonunda ayak baskınlığının sağ olduğunu gösteren çalışmalara dayanarak, katılımcıların sağ ayaklarından DF, PF, İ ve E açıları gonyometre kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. İstatistiksel analizler Minitab® 21.2 (64-bit) paket programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Anderson Darling Testi ile değerlendirildikten sonra parametrik değişkenlerin ortalama ve standart sapma, non-parametrik değişkenlerin median, minimum ve maksimum değerleri verilmiştir. DF değişkeni için kadınlarda ve erkeklerde 28.7±4.1 ve 26.4±3.3, PF için 40.7(23.6-47.5) ve 42.3(27.5-47.2), İ için 22.8±4.8 ve E için 22(18-30) ve 21(13-27) olarak bulunmuştur. Cinsiyetler arası farklılıklar için parametrik değişkenlerde Two Simple T testi sonucu ve nonparametrik değişkenlerde Mann Whitney U Testi sonucu istatistiksel olarak anlamlı sonuç bulunmamıştır. Çalışmada elde edilecek muhtemel sonuçların, ayak mekanizmasının daha iyi anlaşılması için literatürü destekleyerek bilinen tedavi stratejilerine ve preklinik-klinik açıdan tedavi yaklaşımlarına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Plantar fleksiyon, Dorsi fleksiyon, İnversiyon, Eversiyon, Ayak.

THE ROLE OF ANKLE JOINT RANGE OF MOTION IN FOOT POSTURE IN HEALTHY ADULTS: A PILOT STUDY

Disorders in the structures of the joints and muscles that make up the anatomy of the foot cause a decrease in foot stability and deformity formation. In this context, the joints that make up the foot must work in coordination in order to provide stabilization and mobilization of the foot. Dorsi flexion (DF), plantar flexion (PF), inversion (I) and eversion (E) movements occur in the ankle joint. Pathologic changes in range of motion lead to postural disorders, impaired body load distribution and problems affecting the lower extremities in particular. The present study was designed to evaluate ankle range of motion in healthy young individuals and to reveal differences between genders. The sample group of the study consisted of 34 students (17 M and 17 F) between the ages of 18-22 studying at Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Faculty of Medicine. Based on studies showing right foot dominance in the Turkish population, DF, PF, I and E angles of the participants' right feet were evaluated using a goniometer. Statistical analyses were performed using Minitab® 21.2 (64-bit) package program. After the conformity of the data to normal distribution was evaluated by Anderson Darling Test, mean and standard deviation values of parametric variables and median, minimum and maximum values of non-parametric variables were given. For the DF variable, 28.7±4.1 and 26.4±3.3, for PF 40.7(23.6-47.5) and 42.3(27.5-47.2), for I 22.8±4.8 and for E 22(18-30) and 21(13-27) were found in women and men. For differences between genders, Two Simple T test result for parametric variables and Mann Whitney U Test result for nonparametric variables did not show statistically significant results. It is thought that the possible results to be obtained in the study will contribute to the known treatment strategies and the treatment approaches planned to be carried out in preclinical-clinical aspects by supporting the literature for a better understanding of the foot mechanism.

Keywords: plantar flexion, dorsi flexion, inversion, eversion, foot.

# SAĞLIKLI YETİŞKİN TÜRK POPÜLASYONUNDA AYAK AÇILARININ BELİRLENMESİ: ÖN ÇALIŞMA

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## ÖZET

Appendiküler iskeletin kompleks bir parçası olan ayak; 26 kemik, bu kemiklerin kendi aralarında oluşturduğu 33 eklem, kas, tendon, ligament, damar, sinir, deri ve yumuşak dokudan oluşmuştur. Literatür incelendiğinde ayağa ait açısal ölçümlerin pes planus, pes cavus, pes equinavarus gibi deformitelerde ve calcaneus ile talus kırıklarının tespit ve tedavi sürecinde kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışma, talus ve calcaneus kırıklarının tanı ve tedavi takibi sürecinde kullanılan Bohler ve Gissane açılarını sağlıklı yetişkinlerden oluşan Türk popülasyonunda değerlendirmeyi amaçlamıştır. Ayağın şekli ile ayak kemikleri arasındaki ilişki, yüklü ve yüksüz koşullar altında değişebileceğinden, vücut yüküyle çekilmiş radyografiler kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesine başvuran ve ayak kemiklerine ait herhangi bir patolojisi bulunmayan 25-55 yaş aralığındaki 300 bireyin (150 erkek, 150 kadın) sağ ayak röntgen görüntüleri kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel analizler Minitab® 21.2 (64-bit) paket programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Anderson Darling Testi ile değerlendirildikten sonra parametrik değişkenlerin ortalama ve standart sapma değerleri verilmiştir. Bohler açısı için erkeklerde ve kadınlarda sırasıyla olmak üzere ort±ss değerleri; 33.04±5.82 ve 30.94±5.73 olarak bulunmuştur. Gissane açısı için erkeklerde ve kadınlarda sırasıyla olmak üzere ort±ss değerleri; 128.4±10 ve 117.9±11 olarak bulunmuştur. Cinsiyetler arasındaki farkı belirlemek için Two Simple T Test yapılmıştır. Bohler ($p=0.002$) ve Gissane ($p<0.001$) açıları için cinsiyetler arasındaki fark istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulunmuştur. Çalışma verilerinin sağlıklı bireylere ait, cinsiyet farklılıklarını gözeterek, ortalama değerler sunması ve Türk popülasyonu ile ilgili veri tabanına katkı sağlaması nedeniyle değerli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bohler Açısı, Gissane Açısı, Ayak, Morfometri.

# DETERMINATION OF FOOT ANGLES IN A HEALTHY ADULT TURKISH POPULATION: A PILOT STUDY

The foot, a complex part of the appendicular skeleton, consists of 26 bones, 33 joints formed by these bones, muscles, tendons, ligaments, vessels, nerves, skin and soft tissue. When the literature is examined, it is seen that angular measurements of the foot are used in deformities such as pes planus, pes cavus, pes equinavarus and in the detection and treatment process of calcaneus and talus fractures. In this context, this study aimed to evaluate the Bohler and Gissane angles used in the diagnosis and treatment follow-up of talus and calcaneus fractures in a Turkish population of healthy adults. Since the relationship between the shape of the foot and the bones of the foot can change under loaded and unloaded conditions, body-loaded radiographs were used. In this study, right foot X-ray images of 300 individuals (150 males, 150 females) aged 25-55 years who were admitted to Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Training and Research Hospital and who did not have any pathology of the foot bones were used. Statistical analyses were performed using Minitab® 21.2 (64-bit) package program. After the conformity of the data to normal distribution was evaluated by Anderson Darling Test, the mean and standard deviation values of the parametric variables were given. The mean±ss values for Bohler angle were found to be 33.04±5.82 and 30.94±5.73 for males and females, respectively. The mean±ss values for the Gissane angle were 128.4±10 and 117.9±11 for males and females, respectively. Two Simple T Test was performed to determine the difference between genders. The difference between genders was statistically significant for Bohler ($p=0.002$) and Gissane ($p<0.001$) angles. It is thought that the study data are valuable because they provide average values of healthy individuals, taking into account gender differences, and contribute to the database on the Turkish population.

Keywords: Bohler Angle, Gissane Angle, Foot, Morphometry.

# VÜCUT KOMPOZİSYONU VE İZOMETRİK KUVVET İLİŞKİSİ: SEDANTER YETİŞKİN BİREYLERE YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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## ÖZET

Kuvvet ve vücut kompozisyonu tüm popülasyonlarda en önemli fiziksel uygunluk unsurları olarak kabul edilmektedir. Kuvvet düzeyi yaş düzeyi artışı ile beraber düşüş eğilimi gösterirken, vücut kompozisyonun da özellikle sedanter bir yaşam tarzı ile değişikler meydana gelmektedir. Araştırmada sedanter yetişkin bireylerin izometrik kuvvet düzeyleri ile vücut kompozisyon değerleri arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya gönüllü olarak (erkek = 67; kadın = 53) toplam 120 yetişkin birey katılmıştır. Katılımcıların vücut kompozisyonuna ait değerler biyoelektriksel impedans analizi (BİA) cihazı kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların izometrik kas kuvvetini belirlemek için (Lafayette Manual Muscle Test System, Model 01165) ekipman kullanılmıştır. Bu sistemi, kas gücünü objektif olarak ölçmek için kullanılan ergonomik bir elde tutulan cihazdır. Değişkenler arasında ilişkinin belirlenmesinde Pearson Sıra Korelasyon analizinden yararlanılmıştır. Katılımcıların omuz fleksiyon, ekstansyion, abdüksiyon, addüksiyon izometrik kuvvet değerleri ile kas kütlesi değerleri arasında pozitif yönlü iyi düzeyde ilişkiler olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0,05$). Aynı şekilde kalça ve diz fleksiyon ve ekstansiyon izometrik kuvvet değerleri ile kas kütlesi arasında pozitif yönlü orta ve iyi düzeyde ilişkiler olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0,05$). Aynı zamanda alt ve üst ekstremiteyi temsil eden izometrik kuvvet parametrelerinin vücut yağ yüzdesi ile negatif yönlü orta düzeyde zayıf ilişkiler olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, araştırmadan elde edilen bulguların litaratürde bulunan çalışma sonuçları ile benzerlik gösterdiği, sedanter yaşam tarzına sahip bireylerin de kuvvet ve vücut kompozisyonu parametreleri arasındaki ilişkilerin beklenen değerler ile benzer olduğu ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kuvvet, vücut yağı, kas kütlesi

# SEDANTER POPÜLASYONDA EKLEM HAREKET AÇIKLIĞI VE VÜCUT KOMPOZİSYONU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Eklem hareket açıklığı ile ilişkili esneklik ve mobilizasyon yaş düzeyinin artışı ile birlikte azalmaktadır. Bu fizyolojik sürecin hızı ve etkisinin en aza indirilmesindeki en önemli strateji doğru planlanmış bir egzersiz rutini içerisinde yer almaktadır. Bu noktada, vücut kompozisyonu ve eklem hareket açıklığının geliştirilmesinde belirtilen değişkenlerin birbirleri ilişkisinin ortaya konması kaliteli egzersiz programlarının tasarlanmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Araştırmada sedanter yetişkin bireylerin eklem hareket açıklığı düzeyleri ile vücut kompozisyon değerleri arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya gönüllü olarak (erkek = 67; kadın = 53) toplam 120 yetişkin birey katılmıştır. Katılımcıların vücut kompozisyonuna ait değerler biyoelektriksel impedans analizi (BİA) cihazı kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların eklem hareket açıklıklarını ölçmek için Dualer IQ Pro Eğimölçer (J-TECH Medical, Salt Lake City, UK, USA) ekipmanı kullanılmıştır. Dualer İQ Pro Dijital İnklinometre ile çift sensörlü ölçüm sayesinde kolay ve güvenilir veri toplanarak eklem hareket açıklığı değerlendirilmesi yapılabilmektedir. Katılımcıların tanımlayıcı verilerinin ortaya konmasında ortalama ve standart sapma değerleri ile frekans ve yüzdelik değerleri kullanılmıştır. Değişkenler arasında ilişkinin belirlenmesinde Pearson Sıra Korelasyon analizinden yararlanılmıştır. Katılımcıların omuz fleksiyon, omuz ekstansiyon, diz fleksiyon, kalça fleksiyon ve kalça addüksiyon eklem hareket açıklığı ile yağ yüzdesi değerleri arasında negatif yönlü ilişkilerin olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0,05$). Aynı zamanda, omuz ekstansiyon, diz fleksiyon, kalça fleksiyon, kalça abdüksiyon ve addüksiyon eklem hareket açıklığının beden kütle indeksi değeri ile negatif yönlü ilişkilerin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, vücut yağ yüzdesindeki artışın eklem hareket açıklığında sınırlamalara neden olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Esneklik, vücut yağı, kas kütlesi

# DİABETES MELLİTUS, KARDİYOVASKÜLER HASTALIKLAR VE ÇİNKO

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## ÖZET

Kardiyovasküler hastalıklar (KVH), dünya genelindeki ölüm nedenlerine bakıldığında ilk sıralarda yer almaktadır. Diabetes Mellitus (DM), KVH'a zemin hazırlayan başlıca faktörlerdendir. Kronik hastalıklar grubunda yer alan bu hastalıklar, aynı zamanda bireylerin yaşam kalitelerini, sosyal ve ekonomik refahlarını olumsuz etkilemekte olup bireysel ve toplumsal maddi/ manevi yük oluşturmaktadır. Çinko, tüm vücut metabolizmasının, büyümenin ve bağışıklık sisteminin düzenlenmesi gibi yaşamsal faaliyetlerde rol almaktadır. Çinko insülin sinyal iletiminde, glikoz metabolizmasında ve hücresel antioksidatif savunmada da etkili olması ve diyabetle yakın ilişkisi bulunan bir element olması yönüyle de oldukça önemlidir. Bu derlemenin amacı, diyabet ve kardiyovasküler hastalıklarda çinkonun önemini ortaya koyarak bu hastalıklardan korunmada veya hastalıkların semptom yönetiminde çinko kullanımı konusunda bireylere farkındalık kazandırmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Diyabet, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, çinko, insülin

## ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are among the top causes of death worldwide. Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one of the main factors that predisposes to CVD. These diseases, which are in the group of chronic diseases, also negatively affect individuals' quality of life, social and economic well-being, and create an individual and social material/moral burden. Zinc plays a role in vital activities such as regulating whole body metabolism, growth and the immune system. Zinc is also very important as it is effective in insulin signal transmission, glucose metabolism and cellular antioxidative defense and is an element closely related to diabetes. The aim of this review is to reveal the importance of zinc in diabetes and cardiovascular diseases and to raise awareness among individuals about the use of zinc in the prevention of these diseases or in the symptom management of diseases.

**Keywords:** Diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, zinc, insulin

# BİSFENOL A VE KADIN ÜREME SİSTEMİNE ETKİLERİ

# BISPHENOL A AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

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## Özet

Bisfenol A (BFA), dünyada en fazla üretilen ve her geçen gün üretimi artan kimyasal bir maddedir. BFA, termal kağıtların, epoksi reçinelerin ve polikarbonat plastiklerin üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılan kimyasal endokrin bozucudur (1). Biz de BFA'nın kadın üreme sistemi üzerindeki etkilerini literatür eşliğinde incelemeyi amaçladık.

Herkes BFA'ya maruz kalmaktadır ve bu da deri, solunum ve sindirim sistemleri yoluyla olmaktadır (2). İnsanların BFA'ya major maruz kaldığı yol diyet olup, kontamine olmuş su ve gıdayı alma şeklindedir (3). BFA antiandrojenik, antitiroid ve zayıf östrojenik aktivitelerinden dolayı endokrin yolakları bozmaktadır (2). BFA, 17β-östradiole yapısal olarak benzemektedir bundan dolayı erkek ve kadın üreme yolu değişiklikleri, erkek ve kadın infertilitesi, erken puberte, genital ve üreme bozukluklarının nedenlerinden biri olabilmektedir (4). Çok sayıda çalışma steroidogenez, oosit üretimi ve follikül yapısını içeren ovarian ve uterin fonksiyonları ve anormal östrius siklusuna neden olarak kadın fertilitesini bozduğunu göstermiştir (5). BFA'nın mayotik hücre bölünme mekanizmaları ve oosit maturasyon süreci üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu yolla oosit yaşam süresini bozabileceği, folliküler gelişimi inhibe edebileceği ve ovarian reservi azaltabileceği bildirilmiştir (6). BFA aynı zamanda insan oositlerinde dejenerasyonu artırmaktadır (7). BFA uterus ve tubayı da etkilemekte, progresif proliferatif lezyonların oluşmasını tetiklemektedir (2). Ayrıca çalışmalar BFA'nın hipotalamus-hipofiz-over (HPO) aksı üzerinden reproduktif fonksiyonları özellikle ovarian steroidogenezi ve bu yolla kadın fertilitesini etkileyeceğini ortaya koymuştur (8).

Bu derlemede, günlük hayatta yaygın olarak maruz kaldığımız BFA'nın kadın üreme sistemi üzerinde çeşitli yollarla olumsuz etkiler oluşturduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bisfenol A, üreme sistemi, fertilite

**Abstract**

Bisphenol A (BPA) is the most produced chemical substance in the globe and its production is increasing day by day. BPA is a chemical endocrine disruptor commonly used in the production of thermal papers, epoxy resins and polycarbonate plastics (1). We aimed to examine the effects of BPA on the female reproductive system in the light of the literature.

Everyone is exposed to BPA and this occurs through the skin, respiratory and digestive systems (2). The major way people are exposed to BPA is through diet and ingesting contaminated water and food (3). BPA disrupts endocrine pathways due to its antiandrogenic, antithyroid and weak estrogenic activities (2). BPA is structurally similar to 17β-estradiol, so it can be one of the causes of male and female reproductive tract changes, male and female infertility, early puberty, and genital and reproductive disorders (4). A great many of studies have shown that it impairs female fertility by causing ovarian and uterine functions, including steroidogenesis, oocyte production and follicle structure, and abnormal estrian cycle (5). It is known that BPA has negative effects on meiotic cell division mechanisms and oocyte maturation process. It has been reported that in this way, it may disrupt oocyte survival, inhibit follicular development, and reduce ovarian reserve (6). BPA also increases degeneration in human oocytes (7). BPA besides affects the uterus and tube and triggers the formation of progressive proliferative lesions (2). Additionally, studies have revealed that BPA will affect female fertility with this way especially ovarian steroidogenesis and reproductive functions by the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian (HPO) axis (8).

In this review, it was concluded that BPA, which we are commonly exposed to in daily life, has negative effects on the female reproductive system in various ways.

**Key Words:** Bisphenol A, reproductive system, fertility

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# KURAK KOŞULLARDA YETİŞTİRİLEN MAKARNALIK BUĞDAY GENOTİPLERİNİN VERİM VE KALİTE PERFORMANSININ İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

İnsan beslenmesinde önemli bir yere sahip olan makarnalık buğday dünya çapında gıda güvenliği bakımından stratejik bir bitki konumundadır. Makarnalık buğdayda kurak koşullarda yüksek verim ve kalite potansiyeline sahip genotiplerin belirlenmesi amacıyla CIMMYT tarafından temin edilen 110 genotip ile kurulan denemede tane verimi, protein içeriği, nişasta içeriği, gluten içeriği, yağ içeriği, parlaklık *L* ve renk b* parametreleri incelenmiştir. Denemede elde edilen sonuçlara göre; tane verim değeri 49,6-246,4 kg/da, protein içeriği %11,8-15,4, nişasta içeriği %82,3-86, yağ içeriği 2,0-2,7, gluten içeriği %24-32,5, *L* değeri 54,75-61,22, b* değeri 24,37-27,87 aralığında değişim göstermiştir. Frekans dağılım grafiğine göre tane veriminde 51, protein içeriğinde 47, nişasta içeriğinde 59, gluten içeriğinde 50, *L* değerinde 59 ve b* değerinde 55 genotip ortalama değerin üzerinde yer almıştır. Seleksiyon başarısını artırmak için yapılan Cluster analizine göre genotipler 12 grup altında ve özellikler ise 2 büyük grup altında toplanmıştır. Bu gruplamada 19 ile 104 nolu genotipler birbirine en uzak, 13 ile 43 no'lu genotipler en yakın benzerliğe sahip olmuştur. İncelenen özellikler arasındaki korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre tane verimi ve kalite değerleri arasında ilişki bulunmazken, protein ve gluten içeriği arasında önemli doğrusal ilişki bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Makarnalık buğday, Protein içeriği, Renk değeri, Tane verimi

# Investigation of Yield and Quality Performance of Durum Wheat Genotypes Grown in Arid Conditions

## ABSTRACT

Durum wheat, which is important in human nutrition, is a strategic plant for global food security. Grain yield, protein content, starch content, gluten content, oil content, brightness L, and color b* parameters were investigated in an experiment carried out with 110 genotypes provided by CIMMYT in order to increase the amount and quality of durum wheat production and to identify genotypes suitable for arid conditions. Grain yield values range from 49.6 to 2464 kg/ha, protein contents range from 11.8 to 15.4%, starch contents from 82.3 to 86%, fat

contents from 2.0 to 2.7, and gluten contents from 24 to 32%, the range of values for L and b* was 54.75-61.22 and 24.37-27.87, respectively. The frequency distribution graph, 51 genotypes were above the average value in grain yield, 47 in protein content, 59 in starch content, 50 in gluten content, 59 in L value and 55 in b* value. To improve selection success, genotypes were divided into 12 groups and traits were divided into two large groups in the Cluster analysis. Among this group, genotypes 19 and 104 were the most distant, and genotypes 13 and 43 were the closest. According to the results of the correlation analysis between the examined traits, grain yield was found to be insignificantly related to quality values, but inversely related to protein, gluten, and *L* value, and linearly related to starch, oil, and b* value.

**Key Words:** durum wheat, grain yield, protein content, color value

# EKMEKLİK BUĞDAY GENOTİPLERİNİN VERİM VE KALİTE PERFORMANSININ FARKLI ANALİZ YÖNTEMLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

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## Özet

Bu çalışmada ekmeklik buğdayda verim ve kalite parametreleri farklı analiz yöntemleri ile değerlendirilerek en iyi performans gösteren genotiplerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Performanslarını ölçmek için İCARDA'dan temin edilen 68 genotip bölgenin yetiştirme şartlarına uygun Empire Plus ekmeklik standart çeşidi ile kıyaslanarak değerlendirilmiştir. Denemede tane verimi, protein, nişasta, yağ ve gluten içeriği parametreleri incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre; tane verim değeri 48-242,4 kg/da, protein içeriği %13,74-18,8, nişasta içeriği %79,53-84,22, yağ içeriği 1,75-2,43 ve gluten içeriği %29-39,5 aralığında değişim göstermiştir. Hem kalite hem de verim bakımından 19 no'lu genotip seleksiyonda ön plana çıkarak bölge için ümit var genotip olmuştur. Frekans dağılım grafiğine göre tane verimi bakımından 31, protein ve gluten içeriğinde 38, nişasta içeriğinde 32 ve yağ içeriğinde 33 genotip ortalama değerin üzerinde yer alarak amaca yönelik seleksiyonun yönünden üstünlük sağlamıştır. Cluster analizine göre genotipler 8 grup altında ve özellikler 2 grup altında toplanmıştır. Bu gruplamada birbirinden en uzak genotipler 1 ile 2 olurken en yakın genotipler 36 ile 38 nolu genotipler olmuştur. İncelenen özellikler arasındaki korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına tane verimi önemli seviyede olmamakla birlikte protein ve gluten değeriyle negatif, nişasta ve yağ değeriyle pozitif korelasyon ilişkisi göstermiştir. Protein içeriği ise nişasta değeriyle ters ve gluten değeriyle doğrusal ilişkili bulunmuştur

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Cluster analizi, Ekmeklik buğday, Seleksiyon, Protein içeriği

# Yield and Quality Performance of Bread Wheat Genotypes Using Different Analysis Techniques

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify the genotypes of bread wheat that would be the best for the region by utilizing various techniques for analyzing the yield and quality characteristics of the genotypes. The materials used were 68 genotypes from İCARDA and the standard bread variety Empire Plus, which is suitable for the growing conditions in the area. In the experiment, grain yield, protein, starch, fat and gluten content parameters were examined. According to the results obtained; Grain yield values ranged from 48 to 242.4 kg/da, protein contents from 13.74 to 18.8%, starch contents from 79.53 to 84.22%, fat contents from 1.75-2.43, and gluten

contents from 29 to 39.5%. Throughout the selection process, genotype 19 emerged as the most promising genotype for the area in terms of both quality and yield. According to the frequency distribution graph, 31 genotypes outperformed the average in grain yield, 38 in protein and gluten content, 32 in starch content, and 33 in oil content. According to cluster analysis, genotypes were grouped into 8 groups and traits were grouped into 2 groups. In this grouping, the most distant genotypes were 1 and 2, while the closest genotypes were genotypes 36 and 38. According to the results of the correlation analysis between the examined features, grain yield did not have a significant relationship with all of them, but it did have a negative correlation with protein and gluten values and a positive correlation with starch and fat values, whereas protein content had an inverse relationship with starch value and a linear relationship with gluten value.

**Keywords:** Cluster analysis, Bread wheat, Selection, Protein content

# YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ YAPILAN NOHUT BİTKİSİNİN ÜRETİM DEĞERLERİNİN ZAMAN SERİSİ İLE ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Nohut, yüksek protein ve karbonhidrat değerinin yanında vitamin zenginliği ve besinsel madde içerikleri ile insan beslenmesinde önemli yer tutan bir yemeklik tane baklagil bitkisidir. Ülkemizde nemli bölgeler hariç İç Anadolu ve Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgeleri ile Geçit Bölgelerinde rahatlıkla yetiştiriciliği yapılabilen nohut ülkemizde yemeklik tane baklagiller içinde en fazla üretim değerine sahip konumundadır. Hem kışlık hem de yazlık olarak yetiştiriciliği yapılabilen nohut bitkisi dünya geneli için önemli olduğu gibi ülkemiz içinde önemli bir bitkisel protein kaynağıdır. Ancak yaşanan iklim değişikliği ile ekim, üretim ve verim değerlerinde ciddi değişimler görülmeye başlanmıştır. Ancak bu değişimler sayısal olarak görülmesine rağmen bilimsel olarak ne anlama geldiği konusunda yeterli açıklama yapılamamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada zaman serileri analizi yapılarak nohut bitkisine ait ekim, üretim ve verim değerlerinin durumu gözlenemeye çalışılmıştır. Bunun içinde TÜİK verileri dikkate alınarak ülkemizdeki en önemli nohut yetiştiriciliği yapan iller olan Kayseri, Sivas ve Yozgat seçilerek 2007-2021 yılları arasındaki 15 yıllık veriler değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan model olarak öncelikle durağanlık testleri yapılmıştır. Durağanlık analizi "Genişletilmiş Dickey-Fuller" (ADF) birim kök testi ile yapılmış olup zaman serisi analizinde ise ARIMA modeli kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak ekim alanında Kayseri, Yozgat ve Sivas illerinde nohut üretim miktarlarının 2035 yılına kadar bir miktar artma eğiliminde olacağı ancak bu süreden sonra azalmaya başlayacağı tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Nohut, Zaman Serisi, ADF, Öngörü

# MERCİMEK ÇEŞİTLERİNDE BAZI VERİM ÖĞELERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN KORELASYON VE PATH ANALİZİ İLE BELİRLENMESİ

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## ÖZET

TAGEM'e bağlı Araştırma Enstitüleri tarafından geliştirilmiş 9 adet yeşil mercimek çeşidinin Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Tarımsal Araştırma ve Uygulama Deneme Arazisi ekolojik koşullarında verim ve verim öğeleri arasındaki ilişkilerin yönü ve önemliliğinin ortaya konulmasını amaçlayan bu çalışma 2019 yılında 1 yıl süre ile yürütülmüş olup korelasyon ve path analizinin ortaya konulması amacıyla incelenen agronomik parametreler olarak bitki boyu (cm), ilk bakla yüksekliği (cm), biyolojik verim (g), bitkide bakla sayısı (adet), bitkide tane sayısı (adet), yüz tane ağırlığı (g), bitkide tane verimi (g) ve dekara tane verimi (kg/da) olmak üzere 8 adet verim ve verim öğesi çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir.

Yürütülen araştırmada elde edilen sonuçlara göre dekara tane verimi ile bitkide bakla sayısı (r=0.770**), bitkide tane sayısı (r=0.842**) ve bitkide tane verimi (r=0.545**) arasında olumlu ve çok önemli; bitki boyu (r=0.425*) ve ilk bakla yüksekliği (r=0.394*) ile olumlu ve önemli; biyolojik verim (r=0.009) ile ise olumlu ve önemsiz ilişkiler tespit edilirken buna karşın yüz tane ağırlığı (r= -0.069) arasında ise olumsuz ve önemsiz ilişkiler ortaya konulmuştur.

Mercimek ıslah çalışmalarında dekara tane veriminin yanında bitkide tane verimi, bitkide bakla sayısı ve bitkide tane sayısının seleksiyon kriteri olarak dikkate alınmasının önemli olduğu öngörülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Kırşehir, Mercimek, Çeşit, Korelasyon, Path Analizi

# KURT ÜZÜMÜ İLE ZENGİNLEŞTİRİLMİŞ KİTOSAN KAPLAMANIN ANTİMİKROBİYAL ETKİSİ

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## ÖZET

Son yıllarda, doğal koruyucu olarak gıdalarda kullanım olanağı bulan bitki ekstraktlarına artan bir ilgi mevcuttur. Bu nedenle bitki eksraktlarının etkinliği ile ilgili çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışmada, kurt üzümü ekstraktı ile zenginleştirilmiş kitosan kaplamanın patojen olarak bilinen *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* ve *Bacillus cereus* türlerine karşı antimikrobiyal etkinliği araştırılmıştır.

Çalışmamızda kurt üzümü ekstraktı ile zenginleştirilmiş kitosan kaplamanın gıda kaynaklı hastalıklara yol açabilen Gram pozitif *Bacillus cereus* bakterisi üzerindeki bakterisid özellik gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Aynı kaplama örneklerinin Gram negatif *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* bakterisi üzerindeki antimikrobiyal etkisi incelenmiş; bu biyoaktif maddenin *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* test mikroorganizması üzerine bakterisidal etki belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak kitosan kaplamalarda kurt üzümü konsantrasyonunu artırılarak bu bakterilere karşı antimikrobiyal olarak standart antibiyotiğin yerine doğal koruyucu olarak kullanılabileceği kanaatine varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Antimikrobiyal etki, kurt üzümü, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Bacillus cereus* , kitosan

## ABSTRACT

### ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT of CHITOSAN COATING ENRICHED with Goji berry

Recently, there is increasing interest in plant extracts that can be used in foods as natural preservatives. Therefore, studies on the effectiveness of plant extracts are needed. In this study, the antimicrobial effectiveness of chitosan coating enhanced with extract from goji berries was investigated against *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *Bacillus cereus* species, known as pathogens.

In our investigation, it was determined that chitosan coating enriched with goji berry extract showed bactericidal properties against Gram-positive *Bacillus cereus* bacteria, which can cause foodborne diseases. The antimicrobial effect of the same coating samples on the Gram-negative *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* bacteria was examined. This bioactive material's bactericidal activity on the test bacteria Vibrio parahaemolyticus was found. Consequently, it was determined that by increasing the concentration of goji berry in chitosan coatings, it could be used as a natural preservative instead of standard antibiotics as an antimicrobial against these bacteria.

**Key Words:** Antimicrobial effect, goji berry, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Bacillus cereus,* chitosan

# DENİZ SALYANGOZUNUN (*Rapana venosa*, Valenciennes, 1846) BESİN BİLEŞİMİ ve İŞLEME TEKNİKLERİ

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## ÖZET

Günümüzde, tıptaki önemli gelişmeler tüketilen besin kalitesinin önemliliğine dikkat çekmiştir. Beslenme açısından insan sağlığında değerli olan hayvansal protein kaynakları arasında su ürünleri önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Dünyada gelişen gıda teknolojisi ile birlikte su ürünleri içerisinde yer alan kabukluların da tüketiminde artış görülmüştür. Kabuklular eski çağlardan beri insanlar tarafından severek tüketilen ve günümüzde de halen tüketilmektedir. *Rapana venosa* kulanılarak birçok yemek hazırlanabilmektedir. Su ürünleri olması nedeniyle çok değerli bir besin olup, insan vücudu için sağlıklı olan birçok mineral ve vitamin bakımından çok zengindir. Bu konu üzerine yapılan güncel literatür taraması sonucunda derlenen bu araştırmada deniz salyangozunun (R*apana venosa* Valenciennes, 1846) besin içeriği ve işleme şekilleri sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Deniz salyangozu, *Rapana venosa* besin kalitesi

## ABSTRACT

### NUTRIONAL COMPOSITION AND PROCESSING TECHNIQUES OF SEA SNAIL (*Rapana venosa,* Valenciennes, 1846)

Today, important developments in medicine have drawn attention to the importance of the quality of food consumed. Aquatic products have an important place among animal protein sources that are valuable for human health in terms of nutrition. With the developing food technology in the world, there has been an increase in the consumption of shellfish among aquatic products. Shellfish have been consumed by people since ancient times and are still consumed today. Many dishes can be prepared using Rapana venosa. It is a very valuable food because it is aquatic products and is rich in many minerals and vitamins that are healthy for the human body. In this research, compiled as a result of the current literature review on this subject, the nutritional content and processing methods of sea snail (Rapana venosa Valenciennes, 1846) are presented.

**Keywords:** Sea snail, *Rapana venosa,* nutritional quality

# MURAT NEHRİ'NDE (MUŞ - TÜRKİYE) YAŞAYAN GÜMÜŞ BALIĞININ (*ALBURNUS SELLAL*) BOY-AĞIRLIK İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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## ÖZET

Gümüş balığı Türkiye'de yaşayan yedi *Alburnus* türünden birisidir ve Fırat, Dicle ve Asi Nehir sistemlerinden bildirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada Murat Nehri'den (Muş-Varto,Türkiye) yakalanan gümüş balığının boy-ağırlık ilişkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Toplamda 32 gümüş balığı uzatma ağlarıyla toplanmıştır. Yakalanan balıkların minimum ve maksimum boy ve ağırlıkları sırasıyla 7,0-18,7 cm ve 2,24-39,33 g olarak bulunmuştur. *Alburnus sellal* türünün boy-ağırlık ilişkisi tüm bireylerde $W=0.008*L^{2,895}$ ($R^2$=0,98±0.055) ve b değerinin %95 güven aralıkları, b = 2,730-3,060, t-test P<0.05 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu türün büyüme tipi tüm eşeyler için izometrik büyüme olarak bulunmuştur (b=3). Regresyon analizi sonuçlarına göre, toplam balık boyunun balık ağırlığı ile önemli bir korelasyon içinde olduğunu göstermiştir (R = 0,990, $R^2$ = 0,980, F1, 31 = 1299,096, P <0.001) ve ağırlıktaki % 98'lik artışın balığın boy artışından kaynaklandığını söylemek mümkündür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Boy-ağırlık ilişkisi, *Alburnus sellal*, Gümüş balığı, Murat Nehri.

# A STUDY ON THE LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP OF SELLAL BLEAK (*ALBURNUS SELLAL*) INHABITING MURAT RIVER (MUŞ, TÜRKİYE)

## ABSTRACT

Sellal bleak is one of seven *Alburnus* species living in Turkey and has been reported from the Euphrates, Tigris and Asi River systems. This study was aimed to determined the length-weight relationship of *Alburnus sellal* from Murat River, (Muş-Varto,Türkiye). A total of 32 specimen of *Alburnus sellal* were caught. Minimum-maximum length and weight of caught fishes were determined as 7.0-18.7 cm and 2.24-39.33 g, respectively. length-weight relationships were determined as $W=0.008*L^{2.895}$ ($R^2$=0.98±0.055) combined sexes and 95 % confidence intervals of b = 2.730-3.060, t-test P<0.05. The type of growth for combined sexes was isometric growth (b=3). According to the regression analysis results, fish length has significant correlation with weight (R = 0.990, $R^2$ = 0.980, F1, 31 = 1299.096, P <0.001) and it can be said that 98 % increase in weight was due to length increase.

**Keywords :** Length-weight relationship, *Alburnus sellal*, Sellal bleak, Murat River.

# MERSİN KÖRFEZİ'NDEN YAŞAYAN TİRSİ BALIĞININ (*ALOSA FALLAX*) BOY-AĞIRLIK İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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## ÖZET

Tirsi balığı *Alosa fallax* (Lacepède, 1803) sürü oluşturan pelajik balık türü olup, nehir ağızlarına yakın bölgelerde yaşamaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada Mersin Körfezi'nde yaşayan tirsi balığının boy-ağırlık ilişkisi araştırılmıştır. *Alosa fallax* türüne ait balık bireyleri Mersin Körfezi Deli Burun açıklarında yaklaşık 20 m derinlikte küçük ölçekli gırgır avcılığı ile elde edilmiştir. Toplam 46 tirsi balığı toplanmıştır. Yakalanan balıkların minimum ve maksimum boy ve ağırlıkları sırasıyla 11,1-17,5 cm ve 9.68-37,9 g olarak bulunmuştur. Tirsi balığının boy-ağırlık ilişkisi tüm bireylerde $W=0.0068*L^{3,019}$, ($R^2=0.937$) ve b değerinin %95 güven aralıkları b = 2,782-3.256, t-test $P<0.05$ olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu türün tüm eşeyler için büyüme tipinin izometrik büyüme olduğu saptanmıştır (b=3). Regresyon analizi tirsi balığı boyunun ağırlığı ile önemli bir ilişkiye sahip olduğunu göstermiştir ($R = 0,968$, $R^2 = 0,937$, $F1, 45 = 659,021$; $P<0,001$) ve ağırlıktaki % 94'lük artışın balığın boy büyümesi nedeniyle olduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca regresyon katsayılarının önemi yönünden t-testi sonuçları analiz edildiğinde (t-testi = 25,671; $P<0,01$), balık boyu verilerinin balık ağırlığını tahmin etmede yüksek doğrulukla kullanılabileceği bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tirsi, *Alosa fallax*, Boy-ağırlık ilişkisi, Mersin Körfezi.

# A STUDY ON LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP OF TWAITE SHAD (*ALOSA FALLAX*) INHABITING MERSIN BAY

## ABSTRACT

Twaite shad, *Alosa fallax* (Lacepède, 1803) is a schooling pelagic fish species and lives in areas close to estuarine. In this study, the length-weight relationship of twaite shad living in Mersin Bay was investigated. Fish individuals of *Alosa fallax* species were obtained by small-scale purse seiner fishing at a depth of 20 m off the coast of Deli Burun, Mersin Bay. A total of 46 twaite shad individuals were collected. The minimum and maximum length and weight of the caught fish were found to be 11.1-17.5 cm and 9.68-37.9 g, respectively. The length-weight relationship of twaite shad in all sexes was calculated as $W = 0.0068*L^{3,019}$, ($R^2 = 0.937$) and the 95% confidence intervals of the b value were estimated as b = 2,782-3.256, t-test $P < 0.05$. The growth type for all sexes of this species was determined to be isometric

growth (b=3). Regression analysis showed that twaite shad length had a significant correlation with weight (R = 0.968, $R^2$ = 0.937, F1, 45 = 659,021; P<0.001) and it can be said that the 94% increase in weight is due to the fish growing in size. Additionally, when the t-test results were analyzed in terms of the significance of the regression coefficients (t-test = 25.671; P<0.01), it was found that fish length data could be used with high accuracy in estimating fish weight..

**Keywords :** Twaite shad, *Alosa fallax*, Length-weight relationship, Mersin Bay.

# İSKENDERUN KÖRFEZİ'NDE YAŞAYAN KURDELE BALIĞININ (*CEPOLA MACROPHTALMA*) OTOLİT BİYOMETRİSİ

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## ÖZET

Kurdele balığı, *Cepola macrophtalma* (Linnaeus, 1758) çamurlu zeminde 30-300 m derinliklerde yaşayan ince ve uzun bir balıktır. Bu çalışmada İskenderun Körfezi'nde yaşayan kurdele balığının otolit boyutları- balık uzunluğu arasındaki ilk bilgileri sağlar. *Cepola macrophtalma* bireyleri ticari dip trolü avcılığı yapan balıkçı tekneleri ile 2015-2016 av sezonunda yakalanmıştır. Toplamda 53 adet kurdele balığı elde edilmiştir. Yakalanan balıkların minimum ve maksimum boyları 10.8-29.2 cm ve ağırlıkları 1.57-19.85 g olarak bulunmuştur. Bu çalışma için sağ ve sol sagittal otolitler kullanılmış ve her balık bireyinden otolit boyu, otolit genişliği, otolit ağırlığı en yakın 0.001 mm ve 0.0001 g hassasiyetle ölçülmüştür. Otolit boyutları-toplam balık uzunluğu arasındaki ilişkileri y = a+bx denklemi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Toplam balık boyu ile otolit boyu, otolit genişliği, otolit ağırlığı arasındaki ilişkiler sırasıyla y = 0.0518x + 1.5238 ($R^2$=0.486), y = 0.0286x + 0.8392 ($R^2$=0.4184), y = 0.0006x - 0.0034 ($R^2$=0.7296) olarak bulunmuştur. Balık ağırlığı ile otolit ağırlığı arasındaki ilişki ise y = 0.0006x + 0.0032 ($R^2$=0.8376) olarak hesaplanmıştır. Toplam balık uzunluğu ile otolit uzunlukları ve otolit genişliği arasında orta düzeyde ve toplam balık boyları ile otolit ağırlığı ve vücut kütlesi arasında pozitif ve çok güçlü ilişkiler bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kurdela Balığı, *Cepola macrophtalma*, Otolith Biyometrisi, İskenderun Körfezi.

# OTOLITH BIOMETRY OF RED BANDFISH (CEPOLA MACROPHTALMA) INHABITING ISKENDERUN BAY

## ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT
The red bandfish, *Cepola macrophtalma* (Linnaeus, 1758), is a thin and elongated fish inhabiting muddy substrate at depths of 30-300 m. This study provides the first information on the otolith dimensions-fish length relationships of red bandfish specimens inhabiting Iskenderun Bay. *Cepola macrophtalma* individuals were caught by commercial bottom trawler during the 2015-2016 fishing season. A total of 53 *C. macrophtalma* were captured. Minimum-maximum length and weight of captured fishes were found as 10.8-29.2 cm and 1.57-19.85 g,

respectively. Right and left sagittal otoliths were used for this study and otolith length, breadth weight were measured from each specimen nearest 0.001 mm and 0.0001g respectively. The otolith dimensions-total fish length relationships were examined by using the equation: y= a+bx. The relationship among total length with otolith length and otolith breadth and otolith weight were as y = 0.0518x + 1.5238 ($R^2$=0.486), y = 0.0286x + 0.8392 ($R^2$=0.4184), y = 0.0006x - 0.0034 ($R^2$=0.7296), respectively. The relationships between fish body mass with and otolith weight was as y = 0.0006x + 0.0032 ($R^2$=0.8376). There were a moderate relationships between the total fish length and otolith lengths and otolith breadth. There was a positive and very strongly relationships between the total fish lengths and otolith weight and body mass.

**Keywords :** Red Bandfish, *Cepola macrophtalma*, Otolith Biometry, Mersin Bay.

# MURAT NEHRİ'NDEN (MUŞ - TÜRKİYE) YAKALANAN GÜMÜŞ BALIĞININ (*ALBURNUS SELLAL*) OTOLİT BİYOMETRİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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## ÖZET

Gümüş balığı Türkiye tatlısularında yaşayan yedi *Alburnus* türünden birisidir. Bu çalışmada Murat Nehri'den (Muş-Varto,Türkiye) yakalanan gümüş balığının otolit biyometrisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Toplamda 30 gümüş balığı uzatma ağlarıyla toplanmıştır. Yakalanan balıkların minimum ve maksimum boy ve ağırlıkları sırasıyla 7,0-18,7 cm ve 2,24-39,33 g olarak bulunmuştur. Bu çalışma için *Alburnus sellal* türünün sağ ve sol sagittal otolitler kullanılmış ve her balık bireyinden otolit boyu, otolit genişliği, otolit ağırlığı en yakın 0.001 mm ve 0.0001 g hassasiyetle ölçülmüştür. Otolit boyutları-toplam balık uzunluğu arasındaki ilişkileri y = a+bx denklemi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Toplam balık boyu ile otolit boyu, otolit genişliği, otolit ağırlığı arasındaki ilişkiler sırasıyla y = 0.0519x + 0.3833 ($R^2$=0.7654), y = 0.0003x - 0.0028 ($R^2$=0.744), y = 0.055x + 0.0839 ($R^2$=0.654) olarak bulunmuştur. Balık ağırlığı ile otolit ağırlığı arasındaki ilişki ise y = 1E-04x + 0.0002 ($R^2$=0.7186) olarak hesaplanmıştır. Toplam balık uzunluğu ile otolit uzunlukları ve otolit genişliği arasında orta düzeyde ve toplam balık boyları ile otolit ağırlığı ve vücut kütlesi arasında pozitif ve güçlü ilişkiler bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Otolit Biyometrisi, Gümüş balığı, *Alburnus sellal*, Murat Nehri.

# A STUDY ON THE OTOLITH BIOMETRY OF SELLAL BLEAK (*ALBURNUS SELLAL*) CAPTURED FROM MURAT RIVER (MUŞ, TÜRKİYE)

## ABSTRACT

Sellal bleak is one of seven *Alburnus* species living in Turkish freshwaters. This study was aimed to determined otolith biometry of *Alburnus sellal* from Murat River (Muş-Varto,Türkiye). A total of 30 specimen of *Alburnus sellal* were caught. Minimum-maximum length and weight of caught fishes were determined as 7.0-18.7 cm and 2.24-39.33 g, respectively. Right and left sagittal otoliths were used for this study and otolith length, breadth weight were measured from each specimen nearest 0.001 mm and 0.0001g respectively. The otolith dimensions-total fish length relationships were examined by using the equation: y= a+bx. The relationship among total length with otolith length and otolith breadth and otolith weight were as y = 0.0519x + 0.3833 (R2=0.7654), y = 0.0003x - 0.0028 (R2=0.744), y =

0.055x + 0.0839 (R2=0.654), respectively. The relationships between fish body mass with and otolith weight was as y = 1E-04x + 0.0002 (R2=0.7186). There were a positive and strongly relationships between the total fish length and otolith lengths, otolith breadth and between the total fish lengths and otolith weight and body mass.

**Keywords :** Otolith Biometry, Sellal bleak, *Alburnus sellal*, Murat River.

# BALIKLARIN SPERMİNDEKİ YAĞ ASİDİ PROFİLİ

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## ÖZET

Spermatozoanın ana bileşeni olarak lipitler, hücre zarlarının yapısında bulunur. Spermatozoanın işlevselliği ve kalitesi, yağ asidi (FA) bileşimi ile ilişkilidir. Spermatozoanın FA profilinin tanımlanması ve miktarının belirlenmesi, kuluçkahane üretimi, gamet kalitesi larva ve yavru için önemlidir. Habitatın özellikleri (sıcak veya soğuk su tatlı su, deniz suyu) ve su kütleleri (fiziksel, kimyasal ve biyolojik), bazı yemlerin varlığı sucul canlılarda yağ asitlerinin bileşimini etkiler. Deniz balıklarının spermleri dokosaheksaenoik asit bakımından zengin olup, bu yağ asidi sperma kalitesi üzerinde oldukça etkilidir. Gökkuşağı alabalığı ve Avrupa levreği gibi türlerin yemlerindeki esansiyel yağ asidi içeriğinin, sperm kalitesi ve spermin yaşama gücünde olumlu etkisi olduğu belirlenmiştir. Birçok balığın spermlerindeki linolenik yağ asidi spermin kalitesini yükseltmekte, kısırlığı gidermekte ve sperm fonksiyonlarını düzenlemektedir. Semen biyolojisini anlamak ve verimliliği en üst düzeye çıkarmak için farklı faktörlerin balık spermasının yağ asidi profili üzerindeki etkileri konusunda daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yağ asidi, balık, sperm, kalite.

# FATTY ACID PROFILE IN FISH SPERM

## ABSTRACT

As a major component of spermatozoa, lipids are found in the structure of cell membranes. The functionality and quality of spermatozoa are correlated with the fatty acid (FA) composition. Identification and quantification of FA profile of spermatozoa are important for hatchery production, gamete quality and subsequent larvae and juvenile. The properties of habitat (warm or cold water freshwater, marine water) and aquatic bodies (physical, chemical and biological), presence of some feed affect the composition of fatty acids in aquatic animals. The sperm of marine fish is rich in docosahexaenoic acid, and this fatty acid is very effective on sperm quality. It has been determined that the essential fatty acid content in the feed of species such as rainbow trout and European sea bass has a positive effect on sperm quality and sperm viability. Linolenic fatty acid in the sperm of many fish improves sperm quality, eliminates infertility and regulates sperm functions. More researches are needed on the effects of different factors on the fatty acid profile of fish sperm for understanding of semen biology and maximise productivity.

**Keywords:** Fatty acid, fish, sperm, quality.

# SALMONİD BALIKLARIN YUMURTASINDAKİ YAĞ ASİDİ PROFİLİ

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## ÖZET

Yumurta kalitesi üreme başarısı, dölleme ve kuluçka oranları için önemlidir ve yağ asidi (FA) profili yumurta kalitesini yansıtır. Araşidonik (20:4 n-6), linolenik (18:3 n-3) ve eikosapentaenoik (20:5 n-3) yağ asitleri; tatlı su balıklarının yumurtalarındaki kaliteyi arttırmaktadır. Tatlı su balıklarının esansiyel yağ asitleri açısından dengeli yemlerle beslenmesi; yumurtaların döllenme oranını, yumurta verimini, çıkan larvaların kalitesi ile yaşama oranını olumlu etkilemektedir. Yumurtalardaki yağ asidi kompozisyonları, balığın diğer doku ve yemlerindeki yağ asidi kompozisyonlarına göre daha dayanıklıdır. Salmonidlerin biyolojisi, davranışı, ekolojisi ve evrimi kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmiştir ve en yaygın kültüre alınan türler Salmonid'lerdedir. Habitatın özellikleri (sıcak veya soğuk su tatlı su, deniz suyu) ve su kütleleri (fiziksel, kimyasal ve biyolojik), bazı yemlerin varlığı akuatik canlılarda yağ asitlerinin bileşimini etkiler. Farklı balık türlerinde (*Salmo trutta labrax, Salvelinus alpinus, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Salmo opimus*) yumurta yağ asidi profili bildirilmiştir. Başarılı embriyonik ve larva gelişimi için balık yumurtasındaki yağ asidi profilinin değerlendirilmesi hakkında daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yağ asidi, balık, Salmonid, yumurta.

# FATTY ACID PROFILE IN EGG OF SALMONID FISH

## ABSTRACT

The egg quality is important for reproduction success, fertility and hatching rates, and fatty acid (FA) profile reflects the egg quality. Arachidonic (20:4 n-6), linolenic (18:3 n-3) and eicosapentaenoic (20:5 n-3) fatty acids increase the quality of freshwater fish eggs. Feeding freshwater fish with food balanced in terms of essential fatty acids; It positively affects the fertilization rate of eggs, egg production, quality and survival rate of the larvae. The fatty acid compositions in eggs are more stable than the fatty acid compositions in other tissues and feed of fish. The biology, behavior, ecology and evolution of Salmonids have been extensively studied and the most common cultured species are in Salmonids. The properties of habitat (warm or cold water freshwater, marine water) and aquatic bodies (physical, chemical and biological), presence of some feed affect the composition of fatty acids in aquatic animals. FAs of egg profile has been reported in different fish species (*Salmo trutta labrax, Salvelinus*

*alpinus, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Salmo opimus*). More studies are required about assessment of the fatty acid profile in fish egg for successful embryonic and larval development.

**Keywords:** Fatty acid, fish, Salmonid, egg.

# FARKLI TUZ SEVİYELERİNİN *IN VITRO* KOŞULLARDA HAVUÇ (*Daucus carota* L.) BİTKİSİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Abiyotik stres koşullarından biri olan tuzluluk, bitki gelişimi üzerine doğrudan etki ederek ürün verimini ve kalitesini düşürmektedir. Bu çalışmada ülkemizde ve dünyada sevilerek tüketilen havuç bitkisi üzerine farklı tuz seviyelerinin etkileri belirlenmiştir. Denemede kullanılan besin ortamları, MS içerisine 0 (kontrol-HA), 100 (HB), 200 (HC), 300 (HD) mM NaCl eklenerek oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmada farklı seviyelerde tuz içeren ortamlarda havuç tohumlarının çimlenme yüzdesi (%), bitkilerin gerçek su içeriği (%), gövde yaş ve kuru ağırlıkları (g) ile kök yaş ve kuru ağırlıkları (g) belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada havuç tohumlarının en yüksek çimlenme yüzdesi kontrol ortamında gerçekleşirken (%84.20), en düşük HD (%51.40) ortamından elde edilmiştir. Bitkilerin gerçek su içerikleri incelendiğinde sıralamanın HA (%87.38), HB (%84.79), HC (%81.61) ve HD (%81.02) olduğu dikkat çekmiştir. Gövde yaş ağırlığı en yüksek olan bitkiler HA (0.128 g) ortamından saptanırken, en düşük olan bitkiler HD (0.010 g) ortamından elde edilmiştir. Bitkilerin gövde kuru ağırlıkları kıyaslandığında; HA (0.016 g) ve HB (0.016g) ortamlarından tespit edilen bitkilerin istatistiki olarak aynı grupta yer aldığı ve en yüksek kuru ağırlığa sahip bitkilerin bu ortamlardan elde edildiği dikkat çekmiştir. Kök yaş ağırlığı en yüksek olan bitki HA (0.050 g) ortamında belirlenirken, en düşük olan bitki HD (2.224 g) ortamında görülmüştür. Çalışma sonucunda tuz seviyesi arttıkça çimlenme yüzdesi, bitkilerin gerçek su içeriği, gövde yaş ve kuru ağırlığı, kök yaş ve kuru ağırlığında azalmalar olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Abiyotik stres, tuzluluk, havuç

# TUZ STRESİ ALTINDA KIRMIZI BAŞ LAHANANIN *(Brassica oleracea var. capitata f. rubra) IN VITRO* KOŞULLARDA GELİŞİM PERFORMANSININ BELİRLENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışma, tuz stresi altında kırmızı baş lahana (*Brassica oleracea var. capitata f. rubra*) bitkisinin gelişim performansını belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada kırmızı baş lahana tohumları 0 (kontrol-KLA), 100 (KLB), 200 (KLC), 300 (KLD) mM NaCl içeren besin ortamlarında çimlenmeye bırakılarak gelişim durumları tespit edilmiştir. Tohumların tuza duyarlılığını belirleme amacıyla çimlenme yüzdesi (%), bitkinin gerçek su içeriği (%), gövde ve kök yaş ağırlığı (g) ile gövde ve kök kuru ağırlığı (g) parametreleri incelenmiştir. Kırmızı baş lahana tohumlarının çimlenme yüzdesi kontrol uygulamasında (%85.00) en yüksek önem grubunda yer almıştır. Bu ortamı sırasıyla KLB (%61.25), KLC (%57.50) ve KLD (%34.25) ortamları izlemiştir. Tuz stresinin artışı tohum çimlenme performansını önemli oranlarda azalttığı göze çarpmıştır. Gelişen bitkiler içinde gövde yaş ağırlıkları en yüksek bitkiler KLD (1.01 g) ortamında olduğu dikkat çekmiştir. Gövde kuru ağırlıkları en düşük bitkiler kontrol grubundan (0.01 g) elde edilmiştir. Kök yaş ve kuru ağırlıkları en yüksek olan bitkiler benzer şekilde KLD (sırasıyla; 0.43, 0.29 g) ortamında oluşan bitkilerde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Abiyotik stres, tuzluluk, NaCl

# SINGULAR TWO-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS WITH TRANSMISSION CONDITIONS

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## ABSTRACT

This work devoted to the investigation of singular two-interval Sturm-Liouville problems, the main feature of which is the nature of the differential equation, as well as the boundary transmission conditions imposed at the common end of the left and right intervals, called the interaction point. We have found sufficient conditions that guarentee the simplicity of all eigenfunctions and the orthogonality of eigenfunctions belonging to different eigenvalues. Note that, in the special case $\gamma=1$, the problem under consideration and results obtained are reduced to similar classical ones, therefore our results are a generalization of the corresponding classical results.

**Keywords:** Sturm-Liouville problems, transmission conditions, comparison theorems.

# COMPARISON RESULTS FOR TWO-INTERVAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

This work is aimed at studying some comparison properties of Sturm-Liouville equations (SLE) of a new type, which differs from the classical SLE's in that they are defined on two non-intersecting intervals and include additional conditions describing the interaction between the left and right intervals, the so-called transmission conditions. We have established some new comparison results which are expanded and generalized the corresponding classical Sturmian comparison results.

**Keywords:** Sturm-Liouville problems, transmission conditions, comparison theorems.

# SUFFICIENT CONDITIONS FOR UNIVALENCE OF A GENERAL DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, we give some sufficient conditions for univalence of a general differential operator of analytic functions. The key tools in the proof of our main results are coefficient and some lemmas that related with univalece of analytic functions.

**Keywords:** Differential operator, Analytic functions, Univalent functions.

# FEKETE-SZEGÖ PROBLEM FOR SUBCLASSES OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS INCLUDING THE COMBINATION OPERATOR

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, we introduce and study some new subclasses of analytic functions defined by the combination of Deniz-Orhan and Ruscheweyh differential operators. We obtain upper bounds of initial coefficients and Fekete-Szegö inequalities for these new subclasses.

**Keywords:** Analytic functions, Univalent functions, Fekete-Szegö problem, Starlike and convex function, Differential operator

# FORECASTING FOR GDP PER CAPITA USING MULTIPLIER PERCEPTRON AND GATED RECURRENT UNIT

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## ABSTACT

It has been aimed to investigate the performance of the Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) for the time series dataset in this research, the Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model was utilized for inclusiveness. Three methods' performance has been presented for forecasting the GDP per capita of Brazil using historical data from 1961 to 2021. ARIMA (1,1,1) was identified as the most suitable model among several combinations for the GDP per capita of Brazil. MLP and GRU were also conducted to evaluate their forecasting capabilities on the used dataset. Statistical measures such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Coefficient of Determination ($R^2$), and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) were utilized to assess the effectiveness of ARIMA, MLP, and GRU models. Evaluation and comparison of the models have been presented according to the criteria, MLP was superior to the other two methods. ARIMA, which is considered a traditional method, has shown superior results compared to GRU, which is a type of Recurrent Neural Network type (RNN) and is generally used in time series analysis. The findings of this study help evaluate various methodologies in estimating GDP per capita according to statistical criteria and provide perspective on the strengths and limitations of the models using the example of GDP per capita in Brazil.

**Keywords:** Artificial neural networks, Recurrent neural network, Box-Jenkins, Time series analysis, Statistical criteria.

# PERFORMANCE OF PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION AND GENETIC ALGORITHM FOR TUNING OF k-NN HYPERPARAMETERS

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## ABSTACT

Hyperparameters need to be tuned for machine learning model use. Choosing the best combination of hyperparameters for machine learning models has a direct impact on the performance of the model. k-Nearest Neighbor algorithm, one of the machine learning algorithms, is frequently used in the literature as a simple and effective classification method. Determining the hyperparameter of the k-NN method among possible combinations of hyperparameter is important and affects the classification results. The selection of hyperparameters of the k-Nearest Neighbor classifier can be considered as an optimization problem. It is common to use Grid Search and Randomized Search to select the appropriate set of hyperparameters from possible combinations. In this study, hyperparameters have been determined using Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm and Genetic Algorithm, which are intelligent optimization techniques. Additionally, hyperparameter selection has been made with Grid Search - Randomized Search and tested on the data set. Hyperparameters for the k-NN algorithm have been determined using four different methods and classifications have been made with these values. The accuracies of the classifications obtained with the determined hyperparameters have been compared. It has been concluded that intelligent optimization techniques offer high accuracy values.

**Keywords :** Hyperparameters, intelligent optimization techniques, particle swarm optimization algorithm, genetic algorithm, grid search, randomized search, leukemia data.

# ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ENERJİ TASARRUFUYLA İLGİLİ İNTERNET KULLANIM ALIŞKANLIKLARI VE DİJİTAL AYAK İZİ FARKINDALIKLARI: NİTEL BİR ÇALIŞMA

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## ÖZET

Covid-19 salgını ile birlikte artan internet kullanımı, sanal ortamlarda geçirilen vakitte büyük bir artışa neden olmuştur. Bu durum, dijital karbon ayak izinin artışına neden olduğu gibi, bu yönde alınacak önlemler için de bir farkındalık oluşmasının yolunu açmıştır. Dijital ortamda yaptığımız her eylem, karbon emisyonunun artışı ile sonuçlanmaktadır. Dijital karbon ayak izi olarak tanımlanan bu faaliyetler, her gün yaptığımız özel elektronik posta yazışmaları, aramalar, fotoğraf yükleme, gönderi beğenme, gezinme, bildirim alma gibi tüm sosyal medya paylaşımlarını, bulut depolama, çevrimiçi alışveriş kayıtları ve video görüntülemelerini içermektedir. Bu faaliyetlerin her biri değişen oranlarda karbon salınımına neden olmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra bu çevrim içi eylemlerin, bilgi merkezlerinde kapladığı yerdeki artışla birlikte enerji tüketiminin arttığı, dolaylı olarak da bu merkezlerin bulunduğu bölgelerde iklim değişikliklerine yol açtığı bilinmektedir. Yakın geçmişte büyük internet şirketlerinin temiz enerji söylemlerinin arttığı, dijital ayak izini azaltmaya yönelik çalışmalar yaptıkları görülmektedir. Kurumsal önlemlerin yanı sıra bireysel olarak hepimizin yapabileceği basit birtakım değişiklikler söz konusudur. Kullanım alışkanlıklarının farkına varma ve karbon ayak izini azaltmaya yönelik davranışlar geliştirme yönünde atılacak ufak adımlar, toplamda büyük bir etkiye yol açacaktır. Bu noktadan hareketle, bu çalışmada üniversite öğrencilerinin internet kullanım alışkanlıklarının ve dijital karbon ayak izine dair farkındalıklarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, 31 öğrenci ile mülakatlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler nitel araştırma yöntemleri ile değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışma, öğrencilerin yapabilecekleri ufak değişikliklerin yaratacağı büyük etkiler hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak isteyeceklerini öngörmektedir. Geleceğin karar vericisi gençlerin edindikleri bu bilgiyi kullanma potansiyeli çalışmayı bizce önemli hale getirmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** karbon ayak izi, karbon emisyonu, iklim değişikliği, küresel ısınma.

# THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION RELATED TO INTERNET USAGE AND AWARENESS OF DIGITAL FOOTPRINT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A QUALITATIVE RESEARH

## ABSTRACT

The time spent in the virtual environment has increased during the Covid-19 process. This situation has led to both an increase in the digital carbon footprint and an awareness for

measures to be taken in this direction. Every action we take in the digital environment results in an increase in carbon emissions. These activities, which are defined as digital carbon footprint, include all social media sharing such as private e-mail correspondence, calls, photo uploading, post liking, browsing, receiving notifications, cloud storage, online shopping records and video viewing. Each of these activities causes carbon emissions at varying rates. The rice in online activities brings about the increase the area occupied by information centers and an increase in energy loads. The raise in online activities brings about the increase the area occupied by information centers and in energy loads of its. In this case, it is known that these centers cause climate changes in the regions where they are located. In the recent past, it is seen that the clean energy discourses of large internet companies have increased and they have been working to reduce their digital footprint. There are some simple changes that we can all make individually as well as institutional measures. Small steps towards becoming aware of usage habits and developing behaviors to reduce carbon footprint will have a huge impact overall. From this point of view, this study aims to determine their internet usage habits and awareness of digital carbon footprint of university students. In this context, interviews consisting of open-ended questions were conducted with 31 students. The data were evaluated with qualitative research methods. This study is important, because it helps the youth discover their potantial about creating clean energy future.

**Keywords:** carbon footprint, carbon emission, climate change, global warming.

# A TABU SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR A CAPACITATED LOT SIZING PROBLEM WITH STOCHASTIC TIMES AND BOUNDED INVENTORY

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, we focus on a stochastic lot sizing problem with limited inventory, where specifically production and setup times are uncertain. A single capacitated machine is used to produce several different items in each time period, where both production and setup operations consume its capacity given in terms of time. In real-life applications, inherent variability in production and setup times lead to the excess usage of the machine, namely overtime. Since the capacity violation is undesired from the perspective of the production companies, a penalty proportional to the expected overtime is accounted for in the total cost. In addition, the storage space of the warehouse is shared by several items and assumed to be limited. The latter assumption is quite useful to represent the operations held by the companies with a warehouse having outbound logistics activities, where an overall capacity is applied to the inventory level at the end of each time period. The aim of this problem is to obtain a production plan with the minimum total cost. The total cost includes the production, setup, inventory holding and expected overtime costs. We develop an effective solution approach based on tabu search algorithm to generate high-quality solutions to the problem considered. We conduct a series of numerical experiments on benchmark instances and validate the effectiveness of the proposed solution approach.

**Keywords:** Lot Sizing Problem, Limited Inventory, Stochasticity, Metaheuristic Algorithm.

# GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE YÜK TALEBİ İLE HARMONİK SEVİYESİ İLİŞKİSİNİN ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Tüketicilere sunulan elektrik enerjisinin her çalışma koşulunda belirli kalite şartlarını sağlaması gerekmektedir. Bu durum sisteme bağlı her güçteki teçhizatın verimli çalışması için vazgeçilmez bir unsurdur.

Elektrik enerji sistemlerinden beslenen yükler mikro düzeyden çok büyük güçlere varan seviyelerde çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Güç sisteminin geneli göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, büyük ölçekte şalt sahalarından küçük ölçekte ise transformatör postalarından beslenen bu yükler enerji talebi oluşturmaktadır.

Enerji talebi üretim tarafının yanı sıra yukarıda bahsedildiği üzere kalite tarafını da ilgilendiren bir husustur. Besleme noktalarından enerjilendirilen ve doğrusal olmayan karakterlere sahip olan yükler enerji kalitesi üzerinde bozucu etkilere neden olmakta, bu durumdan sisteme bağlı diğer alıcılar da etkilenebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, güç sisteminden talep edilen enerji miktarının artışı ile sistemdeki enerji kalitesi arasındaki ilişkinin analizi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda MATLAB/Simulink platformu altında bir güç sistemi tasarlanmış, kaynak tarafı sabit kalmak şartıyla yük tarafındaki değişikliklere bağlı olarak enerji kalitesi açısından analiz yapılmıştır. Elde edilen analiz sonuçlarının güç sistemi planlama profesyonellerine faydalı olacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Elektrik güç sistemleri, enerji kalitesi, yük talebi.

# YÜKSEK GERİLİM İZOLATÖRLERİNDE YÜZEY KAÇAK AKIMLARININ KESTİRİMİ İÇİN KULLANILAN YAPAY ZEKÂ YÖNTEMLERİ

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## ÖZET

Elektrik güç sistemlerinin çok önemli elemanları olan yüksek gerilim izolatörleri, çalışma koşulları gereği aşırı seviyede elektriksel strese maruz kalan teçhizatlardır. Nominal koşullarda yüksek değerlerde gerilim altında çalışan bu elemanlar, güç sistemlerinin doğası gereği oluşabilecek arıza gibi durumlarda ya da çalışma ortamında meydana gelebilecek değişikliklerde daha fazla zorlanma ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadır.

Yüksek gerilim izolatörlerinin çalışma ömürlerini etkileyen ve dikkate alınması gereken en önemli hususların başında, çalışmaları esnasında ortaya çıkan yüzey kaçak akımlar gelmektedir. Yüzey kaçak akımlarının artması kuru bant olarak adlandırılan bölgenin boyutunu artırmakta, bu da kuru bant akım atlamasına yol açarak izolatör performansını bozmaktadır.

Literatür incelendiğinde yüzey kaçak akımlar ile ilgili birçok çalışmaya rastlanmakla birlikte son yıllarda yapay zekâ ve derin öğrenme yaklaşımlarındaki gelişmeler, bu alanda çalışan araştırmacıların bahsedilen modelleri kullanarak daha etkin sonuçlara ulaşabilmelerinde etkin rol oynamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, yüksek gerilim izolatörleri için çok önemli bir çalışma konusu olan yüzey kaçak akımlarının kestirimi için kullanılan yapay zekâ yöntemleri incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda ilgili yöntemlerin detayları incelenmiş, uygulama bakımından avantaj ve dezavantajları irdelenmiştir. Bu incelemeler vasıtasıyla ilgili alanda çalışacak araştırmacıların optimum modellere yönlendirilmeleri amaçlanmaktadır.
**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Elektrik güç sistemleri, yüksek gerilim izolatörleri, yapay zekâ teknikleri.

# GÜNEŞ ENERJİSİNDE SPEKTRAL ETKİLER

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada farklı enlem ve boylam üzerinde bulunan Muğla, İstanbul, Şanlıurfa ve Trabzon illeri seçilmiştir. Bu illere ait güneş ışınımları spektrumu Ocak, Nisan, Temmuz ve Ekim ayları için 09:00 ile 17:00 saatleri arasında 1 saat aralıklar ile SPCTRL2 programı kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen spektrumlar kullanılarak APE (ortalama foton enerjisi), UF (yararlı kesir) parametreleri farklı şehirler için ve farklı aylara göre günün farklı saatlerindeki değişimi hesaplanmıştır. Bunun sonucunda APE ve UF parametrelerinin değişimi karşılaştırılmıştır. Ortalama foton enerjisinin güneyde yer alan illerde daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca hesaplanan UF parametresi farklı güneş gözesi teknolojileri (c-Si, a-Si, CdTe ve CIGS) için hesaplanmıştır. Bunun sonucunda cSi güneş gözelerinin UF parametrelerinin daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Spektrum, APE, UF.

# LİTYUM TABANLI İKİNCİL ÖMÜR BATARYALARININ MOBİL ŞARJ İSTASYONU OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

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## ÖZET

Lityum tabanlı bataryalar; yüksek enerji yoğunluğu, uzun ömür ve hızlı şarj kapasiteleri ile enerji sektöründe stratejik bir konumda bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca çevresel sürdürülebilirlik ve enerji verimliliği açısından kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Lityum tabanlı piller belirli bir ömre sahiptir ancak ömürleri tamamlandığında tamamen işlevsiz hale gelmemektedir. Bu noktada, pillerin ana görevini yerine getiremediği "ikincil ömür" aşamasında, enerjisini farklı alanlarda kullanabilme veya yeniden değerlendirme imkanı sunmaktadır.

Son yıllarda batarya teknolojisinin hızla ilerlemesi ve batarya maliyetlerinin ciddi bir oranda düşmesi sonucu enerji depolama sistemlerinin kullanımında hızlı bir artış gözlemlenmiştir. Bu durum, otomotiv endüstrisindeki dönüşüm ile birlikte depolama ve şarj altyapısının da değişmesinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Elektrikli araç şarj istasyonu ve altyapı kurulumları, elektrikli araçların yaygınlaşma hızının gerisinde kalmıştır. Bu durum elektrikli araçlar için mobil şarj istasyonu ihtiyacını ön plana çıkarmıştır. Yapılan literatür araştırmalarında da ikincil ömür lityum tabanlı bataryalar ile oluşturulmuş bir mobil şarj istasyonu çalışması olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda elektrikli araçların şarj problemini çözmek için mobil şarj istasyonu ihtiyacını, düşük maliyetli ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik bilinci ile ikincil ömür bataryalar kullanarak geliştirme motivasyonu oluşmuştur.

Bu çalışmada mobil şarj istasyonlarında ikincil ömür batarya kullanımının; düşük maliyetli olması, atık üretimini minimize ederek karbon ayak izinin azaltılmasında daha avantajlı ve çevreye duyarlı bir çözüm olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Elektrikli Araçlar, İkincil Ömür Lityum Tabanlı Bataryalar, Mobil Şarj İstasyonu

# THE ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF RAPID ADVANCEMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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**Abstract:**

This article offers a concise and comprehensive overview of the ethical implications arising from the rapid progress of artificial intelligence (AI) in the last years. As AI technology advances, it brings about significant opportunities as well as profound ethical concerns. The article examines key areas where ethical considerations come into play, such as using Large Language Models (LLMs) for taking exams, the intersection of facial recognition and privacy, the ethical dimensions of autonomous vehicles and their moral decision-making capabilities, the issue of bias and fairness in AI algorithms, and the ethical considerations surrounding the use of AI in healthcare, particularly pertaining to privacy and informed consent. By addressing these ethical challenges, stakeholders can work towards the responsible and transparent development of AI that aligns with societal values, all while harnessing its potential benefits to the fullest extent.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Ethical implications, Rapid advancements, AI algorithms

# ARAMİD FİBER KATKILI YAPIŞTIRICI VE YAPIŞTIRMA BAĞLANTISINDA KİMYASAL YÜZEY İŞLEMİNİN ETKİSİ

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## ÖZET

İki farklı malzemenin birleştirilmesine olanak sağlayan yapıştırıcıyla birleştirilmiş bağlantılar, havacılık ve otomotiv endüstrisi başta olmak üzere hemen hemen tüm sektörlerde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu birleştirme yönteminin kullanımı yaygınlaşmasıyla birlikte yapıştırıcının ve yapıştırma bağlantılarının dayanımının artırılmasına yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar hız kazanmıştır. Sunulan çalışmada, hem bulk yapıştırıcının hem de alın yapıştırma bağlantısının mukavemetini artırmak için yapıştırıcıya kimyasal yüzey işlemi uygulanmış aramid fiber takviyesi yapılmıştır. İlk olarak, farklı uzunluklarda kırpılmış aramid fiberlerin yüzeyine aseton ve nitrik asit ($HNO_3$) ile kimyasal yüzey işlemi uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra bu fiberler iki farkı yöntem ile yapıştırıcıya ilave edilerek, bulk ve alın bağlantı üretilmiştir. Üretilen bu numuneler çeki yüklemesine tabi tutularak yapıştırıcının dayanımı elde edilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmanın sonucuna göre, yapıştırıcıya kırpılmış aramid fiber eklenmesi uygulanan yönteme bağlı olarak yapıştırıcının performansını yaklaşık % 8 ile % 51 arasında artırmaktadır. Ayrıca fiberlerin kimyasal yüzey işlemi ile inertlikleri ve ıslanabilirlikleri artırılması ve fiber uzunluklarının değiştirilmesi hem yapıştırıcının hem de bağlantı performansını pozitif yönde etkilemektedir. Ayrıca elde edilen deneysel sonuçlar, scanning electron microscopic (SEM) analizi ve fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) analizi ile doğrulanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yapıştırıcı, Kimyasal yüzey işlemi, Fiber, Eklemler/birleştirme, Çekme testi, Mukavemet.

# $Be_xZn_{(1-x)}O$ BİLEŞİĞİNDE OPTİK ÖZELLİKLERİN TEORİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

$Be_xZn_{(1-x)}O$ bileşiği Be yoğunluğuna bağlı olarak yarı iletken yapıdan metalik yapıya doğru geçiş özelliğine sahiptir. Bu nedenle bu bileşiğin optik özellikleri Be yoğunluğuna bağlı olarak CASTEP programı yardımıyla incelenmiştir. Optik özelliklerden statik dielektrik sabiti, kırılma indisi, soğurma foton enerjisi, enerji kayma fonksiyonu ve yansıtırlık parametreleri hesaplanmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda Be oranın artmasıyla statik dielektrik sabiti ve kırılma indisinin azaldığı, soğurma foton enerjisinin, enerji kayma fonksiyonunun ve yansıtılırlığın arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, Be oranı arttıkça bileşiğin metalik özellikler kazandığı şeklinde yorumlandı.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** BeZnO Bileşiği, CASTEP, Dielektrik Sabiti, Kırılma İndisi, Yansıtırlık

# $Be_xZn_{(1-x)}O$ BİLEŞİĞİNDE ELEKTRONİK ÖZELLİĞİN TEORİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Durum yoğunluk fonksiyon teoremi (DFT), malzemelerin fiziksel özelliklerini incelemek için kullanılan yaklaşımlardan biridir. Bu çalışmada, $Be_xZn_{(1-x)}O$ bileşiğinin elektronik özellikleri, durum yoğunluğu (DOS), DFT-CASTEP programı yardımıyla incelenmiştir. Bu çalışma sonucunda öncelikle Be yoğunluğunun artmasına bağlı olarak bant aralığı enerjilerinin arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Valans bandındaki enerjiler, -20eV ila -15eV aralığında değişirken, durum yoğunluklarının Be artışıyla yükselmiştir. Bu durum, Zn'un enerji seviyesinin azalması olarak sonuçlandı. Enerji seviyelerindeki değişimlerden bileşiğin yarı iletkenden metalik yapıya doğru yöneldiği sonucuna ulaşıldı.

**Anahtar Kelimler:** DFT, DOS, BeZnO Bileşiği, Bant Enerjisi, Valans Bandı

# POVİDON İYOT İÇERİKLİ ANTİSEPTİK SABUN EMDİRİLMİŞ EL VE CİLT TEMİZLEYİCİ ÜRÜNDE İYOT UÇUCULUĞUNUN RAF ÖMRÜNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ VE STABİLİTE PROBLEMLERİNİN ENGELLENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Cerrahi ve hijyenik el ve cilt antisepsisinde Povidon İyot içerikli tırnak fırçası kullanmaktadır. Povidon iyot içerikli tırnak fırçası ürününün antiseptik özelliğinin 2 yıl süresince devamlılığının sağlanması gerekmektedir. Ürünün 2 yıl raf ömrüne sahip olması için içerisinde yer alan %7,5 iyot oranının ±%10 değişim miktarını aşmaması gerekmektedir. Povidon İyot içerikli tırnak fırçası ürününün 2 yıllık stabilite testlerinde başarılı olabilmesi adına yapılan çalışmalarda ürünün paketleme materyali ve sünger kalınlığının etkileri incelenmiştir. Tüm incelemeler, yaşlandırma işleminin hızlandırılmış olarak simüle edilebilmesi için Resmî Gazete' de yer alan Biyosidal Ürünler Yönetmeliği koşulları gereğince 40°C'de 8 hafta boyunca kontrollü olarak iki haftada bir titrasyon metodu ile iyot oranı tayin edilerek yapılmıştır. Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda sünger kalınlığının iyot değişim oranına etkisinin olmadığı görülmüştür. Paketleme materyalinin ve paketleme parametrelerinin iyot değişim oranına etkisinin yüksek olduğu görülmüş ve 2 yıllık hızlandırılmış yaşlandırma sonucunda başarı sağlayan koşullar tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Cerrahi Tırnak Fırçası, Tıbbi Cihaz, Biyosidal Ürün, Povidon İyot, Antiseptik Sıvı Sabun Emdirilmiş El ve Cilt Temizleyici Süngerli Fırça

# ANNELERİN EBEVEYNLİK STİLLERİNİN KUŞAKLARARASI AKTARIMININ İNCELENMESİ: KİŞİLİĞİN ARACILIK ETKİSİ

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı annelerin ebeveynlik stillerinin kuşaklararası aktarımında anne ve anneanne kişiliğinin aracılık etkisini incelemektir. Bu genel amaç doğrultusunda öncelikle anne ve anneannelerin algıladığı ve uyguladığı ebeveynlik stillerini ölçen Anneler için Algılanan ve Uygulanan Ebeveynlik Stilleri Ölçeği (AAUESÖ) geliştirilmiştir. Ardından annenin algıladığı ve uyguladığı ve anneannenin algıladığı ve uyguladığı ebeveynlik stilleri arasındaki ilişkiler incelenmiştir. Son olarak bu ilişkilerde anne ve anneannenin kişiliğinin aracılık etkisi incelenmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma iki aşamadan oluşacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Birinci aşamanın nitel çalışması 22 anne, nicel çalışması üç farklı örneklemden oluşan 726 anne üzerinden gerçekleştirilmiştir. İkinci aşamada esas çalışma 214 anne ve 214 anneanne üzerinden gerçekleştirilmiştir. Birinci aşamanın nitel çalışmasında veri toplama aracı olarak 36 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ve Kişisel Bilgi Formu, nicel çalışmasında AAUESÖ ve Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Esas çalışmada AAUESÖ, Büyük Beş-50 Kişilik Testi (B5KT-50-Tr) ve Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Birinci aşamanın nitel çalışmasında annelerin hem algıladıkları hem de uyguladıkları ebeveynlik stillerinin zorba anne, var ama yok anne, zor anne, Hızır anne, şefkatli anne, öğretmen anne, köprü anne, duygudaş-arkadaş anne ve kafası karışık anne olmak üzere dokuz alt temadan oluştuğu saptanmıştır. Birinci aşamanın nicel çalışması sonuçları AAUESÖ'nün geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçek olduğunu göstermektedir. Esas çalışmanın sonuçları ebeveynlik stillerinin kuşaklararasında aktarılabileceğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca bu aktarımda anne ve anneanne kişiliğinin aracılık etkisine sahip olduğunu gösteren sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Son olarak elde edilen bulgular literatür çerçevesinde tartışılmış ve önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Ebeveynlik stilleri, kuşaklararası aktarım, kişilik, aracılık etkisi

Not: Bu çalışma "**Annelerin Ebeveynlik Stillerinin Kuşaklararası Aktarımının İncelenmesi: Kişiliğin Aracılık Etkisi**" başlıklı Doktora tezinden türetilmiştir.

# ERGENLERİN ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI ÖRSELENME YAŞANTILARI İLE GELECEK BEKLENTİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışma ergenlerin çocukluk çağı örselenme yaşantıları ile gelecek beklentileri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca ergenlerin çocukluk çağı örselenme yaşantıları ve gelecek beklentilerinin cinsiyete, kardeş sayısına, anne babanın birliktelik durumuna, anne eğitim düzeyine, baba eğitim düzeyine, algılanan sosyoekonomik düzeye, aile yapısına, algılanan okul başarısına ve sınıf düzeyine göre anlamlı bir farklılaşma olup olmadığı incelenmiştir. Bu araştırma 212'si kız, 196'sı erkek olmak üzere toplam 408 lise öğrencisi üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak öğrencilerin çocukluk çağı örselenme yaşantılarını ölçmek amacıyla "Çocukluk Dönemi Örselenme Yaşantıları Ölçeği Kısa Formu (ÇÖYÖ-KF)", ergenlerin gelecek beklentilerini ölçmek amacıyla "Ergen Gelecek Beklentileri Ölçeği (EGBÖ)" ve öğrencilerin demografik özeliklerini belirlemek amacıyla araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, SPSS 20.00 istatistik paket programında t Testi, Tek Yönlü Anova, Pearson Momentler Çarpımı Korelasyon Analizi, Çoklu Regresyon Analizi, yüzde ve frekanslar aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda çocukluk dönemi örselenme yaşantılarının gelecek beklentileri ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde negatif ilişkili olduğu saptanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Ergenlik, çocukluk çağı örselenme yaşantıları, gelecek beklentileri

Not: Bu çalışma "**Ergenlerin Çocukluk Çağı Örselenme Yaşantıları ile Gelecek Beklentileri Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi**" başlıklı Yüksek Lisans tezinden türetilmiştir.

# INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE USE OF DIFFERENT RESINS IN SMC COMPOSITES ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

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## ABSTRACT

The properties expected from the materials may vary in designs. Technological developments have brought about the need for superior materials. Traditional materials cannot provide this superior feature. For this reason, composite materials, which are obtained by combining more than one material, meet more than one need. Composite materials can be produced by many production methods. SMC (sheet molding compound) pressure composite production method is preferred in order to achieve mass production, high strength and good surface quality. In this method, production takes place in two steps. In the first stage, the prepreg material produced by adding resin, reinforcement material and various additives is left for a while to mature. It is then shaped under high temperature and pressure. In this production method, unsaturated polyester resin is generally preferred as the matrix material.

In this study, vinyl ester resin was used instead of unsaturated polyester resin used as matrix. After the produced SMC composite plates were cut in accordance with the standards, tensile and flexural tests were performed. The results obtained were interpreted by comparing them with each other.

**Keywords:** Unsaturated polyester, Vinil ester, SMC (sheet molding compound), Mechanical properties, Polymer composite

# A MINI-REVIEW ON COMPOSITE MATERIAL APPLICATIONS OF BRAIDING TECHNOLOGIES

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## ABSTRACT

This mini theoretical study included braiding technologies, composite material technologies, and experimental studies on composite material applications of braiding structures. Their formations, definitions, classifications, production machines, structures, constructions, yarns used, factors affecting their formation, and application areas were examined for braiding technology in the 1st part of this mini theoretical review study. Their formation, structural elements, definitions, classification, design criteria, raw materials, production methods, factors affecting their formation, and application areas were examined for composite material technologies in the 2nd part of this mini theoretical review study. Experimental studies in the fields of textile, medical, automotive, sports, and construction were examined for composite material technologies in the 3rd part of this mini theoretical review study. In conclusion included that braiding production methods were widely and successfully applied as reinforcement elements (preforms) in composite material applications. Technical summary information about the use of braiding structures in composite materials as reinforcement elements (preforms) has yarn types with high mechanical properties (carbon, para-aramid, and glass), certain yarn counts (thin (dtex) for textile and medical, thick (dtex) for automotive, sports and construction), a large number of filaments (above 100), certain braid angle (between 15 and 20° for automotive, sports and construction and above 20° for textile and medical), certain braid yarn count (between 16 and 32 for textile and medical and above 32 for automotive, sports and construction) and certain number of layers (between 1 and 3 for textile and medical and above 3-automotive, sports and construction) should be produced. RTM, BIM, and RVM production methods should be used in composite material applications where high mechanical properties, applicability of high temperatures, and high surface quality are required. PEEK and vinyl ester matrix elements should be used in composite material applications where high mechanical and thermal behavior is desired.

**Keywords**: Braiding technologies, Composite materials, Braiding structured composite material applications

# SPİN-ON TİP FİLTRELERDE İÇ ELEMANDA METAL KAPAK YERİNE EKO TİP ERİTME KAPAK KULLANIMININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, spin-on tip filtrelerde iç eleman olarak kullanılan metal kapak ve sıcak tutkal kullanımı yerine eko tip eritme kapak olarak adlandırılan kapakların kullanımı ve filtre performansı üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Mevcut durumda spin-on tip filtrelerde iç elemanın alt-üst kapaması için metal kapak ve bu metal kapakların yapıştırılması için sıcak tutkal kullanılmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında filtrenin orijinal yapısı korunarak, iç elemanın alt üst kapağı poliamid 6 malzeme grubuna ait ve IR ışınlar yardımıyla eritilerek yapışması sağlanan eko tip kapak kullanılarak numune üretimi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen ürüne filtre elemanı dayanımı ve stabilite testi, eleman kabarcık testi ve darbeli basınçta yorulma testleri yapılmıştır. Sonuçlar incelendiğinde; 135°C'de yağ içerisinde ve 70°C'de mazot içerisinde kapakta herhangi bir deformasyon görülmemiştir. Eleman kabarcık testinde ilk kabarcığın standartlara uygun şekilde 190 mmss'da kâğıttan geldiği görülmüştür. Basınç ve darbe karşısındaki davranışı değerlendirildiğinde ise 0,7 bar basınçta 600.000 darbeye maruz bırakılan filtrede çatlama veya sızdırma gözlemlenmemiştir. Laboratuvar denemeleri standartlara uygun bulunan bu filtrenin 1000 km'lik bir saha denemesi sonrasında da sorunsuz çalıştığı gözlemlenmiş ve metal kapaklı filtrelerin yerine eko tip kapaklı bu filtrelerin kullanılabileceği belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :**Yağ/Yakıt Filtresi, Spin-On, Metal Kapak, Eko Tip Kapak

# SERT ELOKSAL KAPLAMA UYGULAMASININ A356-T6 ALAŞIMININ KOROZYON DİRENCİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

A356-T6 alüminyum-silisyum alaşımı; dökülebilirlik, yüksek dayanım/ağırlık oranı ve güçlendirilebilir mekanik özellikleri sebebiyle otomotiv ve havacılık sektörlerinde sıklıkla tercih edilmektedir. Kullanım alanları sebebi ile yüksek korozyon direncine sahip olması beklenen A356-T6 alaşımlarında, maruz kaldıkları dış etkenler sebebiyle filiform korozyon oluşabilmektedir. Farklı boya ve kaplama işlemleri uygulanan A356-T6 malzemelerine, bu yüzey işlemlerinin etkisi ile korozyona karşı direnç, yüksek sertlik ve aşınma direnci gibi mekanik özellikler kazandırılabilmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında A356-T6 malzemesine sert eloksal kaplama uygulanmıştır. Literatürde malzemenin sertliğini, korozyon davranışını ve aşınma özelliklerini artırması ile bilinen bu kaplama yönteminin, endüstriyel alanlarda malzemeye renk vermek için de kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmada; alçak basınçlı döküm işleminin ardından, T6 ısıl işlemi uygulanan ve talaşlı imalat ile oluşturulan A356-T6 alüminyum plakaların bir kısmı boyanarak, bir kısmı ise yalnızca sert eloksal kaplama uygulanarak hazırlanmıştır. Boyalı yüzeyler ile sert eloksal kaplama uygulanan yüzeylere, ASTM B 368 standartlarına uygun olarak korozyon testi uygulanmış ve korozyon ilerlemesi karşılaştırılmıştır. Sonuçlar, sert eloksal kaplamanın korozyon ilerlemesini geciktirecek etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sert eloksal kaplama, alüminyum, korozyon

# LASTİK YANAK KALINLIĞININ JANTIN DAYANIMI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Alüminyum alaşımlı binek araç jantları lastikler ile birlikte aracın yol ile temasını sağlar. Sürüş güvenliği açısından oldukça kritik olan jant ve lastik çiftinin birbiri ile uyumlu çalışması önemlidir. Bu uyum, jant ve lastik için kritik ölçüleri içeren Avrupa Lastik ve Jant Teknik Organizasyonu (ETRTO), Japonya Otomobil Lastiği Üreticileri Birliği (JATMA), ABD Lastik ve Jant Birliği (TRA) gibi kuruluşların yayınladığı dokümanlar ile sağlanmaktadır. Bir otomobilde kullanılan jant ve lastik çifti, aracın genel ağırlığı, yol tutuşu, yakıt tüketimi ve sürüş dinamikleri üzerinde doğrudan etkilidir. Bu nedenle, optimal sürüş performansı ve güvenliğinin sağlanması için jant ve lastik çiftinin seçiminde birçok kriteri göz önünde bulundurulur. Aynı zamanda estetik ve tasarım bütünlüğü de jant ve lastik seçiminde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

Çalışma kapsamında kullanılmak üzere seçilen 18” janta farklı yanak kalınlığına sahip lastikler takılarak belirlenen deney tasarımına uygun şekilde testler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deney tasarımı parametreleri lastik basıncı, lastik yanak kalınlığı ve basma kuvveti olarak belirlenmiş, çıktı olarak jant lastik yüzeyinde oluşan en yüksek gerinim ve yola temas alanı bilgisi toplanmıştır. İstatistiki incelemelerin ardından basma kuvveti arttıkça jantın deformasyonunun arttığı; lastik yanak kalınlığı arttığında janta iletilen yükün daha yayılı şekilde etkidiği ve basınç artışının diğer iki parametreye kıyasla jantın dayanımı üzerindeki etkisinin daha az olduğu ortaya koyulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Jant, lastik, istatistik

# EXTRACTION OF LOW SULFUR DIESEL-LIKE FUEL FROM WASTE ENGINE OIL BY PYROLYTIC DISTILLATION AND SULFURIZATION PROCESS OF THIS FUEL

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## Abstract

In this study aims to produce diesel-like fuel from waste engine oil by pyrolytic distillation, which is harmful to the environment and human health, and the desulfurization process of these fuels. In this regard, extremely low-sulfur diesel-like fuel was created in a pyrolysis reactor using the pyrolysis process from waste engine oil. A process to reduce the sulfur content in waste engine oils similar to diesel fuel obtained by pyrolytic distillation at high temperatures was carried out. In order to reduce the sulfur in waste engine liquids, a two-stage desulfurization method was applied. In the first step of the fundamental desulfurization process, 10% perlite, 10% CaO, and 10% zeolite catalysts were applied to waste engine liquids, respectively. Since the sulfur content in diesel-like engine fuel (DLEF) is within the diesel fuel standard of 0.1%, it was determined that there was no decrease in sulfur content. Following the basic desulfurization technique, the second stage of acidic desulfurization was carried out. As a result, it was determined that perlite, zeolite, and CaO catalysts applied to DLEF fuel, which is within the DF (diesel fuel) standards, were not effective in the basic desulphurization process but increased the sulfur content of diesel-like waste motor fuel applied with acidic solutions in the second stage.

**Keywords:** Pyrolytic distillation, Basic desulfurization, Acidic desulfurization, Diesel fuel, Diesel-like waste engine liquids

# EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF COMBUSTION CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW SULFUR DIESEL-LIKE FUEL FROM WASTE ENGINE OILS AND WASTE TIRE OILS AT IDLE OPERATION CONDITION OF A CI ENGINE

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**Abstract**

In this study, the objective of the research is to convert waste vehicle tires and waste engine oils, which are harmful to the environment and human health, into energy. The pyrolytic distillation method was used to create diesel-like fuel from waste minerals and waste tire oils. Then, test blends were prepared as 30% waste engine oils and 70% diesel fuel, named WEF (waste engine oil fuel), and 30% waste tire oils and 70% diesel fuel, named WTF (waste tire fuel). These fuel blends were compared with neat diesel fuel in a compression ignition engine at a constant engine speed of 1500 rev/min and an idle (0.3 bmep) load from an eddy current dynamometer. In the experimental study, cylinder gas pressure, net heat release, average gas temperature, heat release, and pressure increase rate values were taken and compared graphically with the same combustion values of diesel fuel. As a result, it has been determined that the combustion parameters of WEF and WTF are almost parallel to those of the ULSD fuel value.

**Keywords:** Pyrolytic distillation, Combustion, Diesel engine, waste tire oil fuel, Waste engine oil fuel

# ATIK BAZALT TOZU, BAZALT LİFİ VE BAZALT KUMU İLE ÜRETİLEN GEOPOLİMER HARÇLARIN DAYANIM GELİŞİMLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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## ÖZET

Bu deneysel çalışmada, bazalt taşı kesimi sırasında ortaya çıkan atık çamurun kurutulmasıyla elde edilen atık bazalt tozu sodyum silikat ile aktive edilerek geopolimer harç karışımları oluşturulmuştur. Harç karışımları su/atık bazalt tozu oranı 0.35 ve kum/atık bazalt tozu oranı 2.5 olacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Karışımlara hacimce %0.5 ve %1 oranında bazalt lifi ayrı ayrı ilave edilerek bazalt lifinin harçların dayanım özelliklerine etkisi irdelenmiştir. Karışımlar kalıplarına yerleştirildikten sona 100 ºC'de 8 saat ısıl küre tabi tutulmuştur. Harçların 7, 28 ve 56 günlük eğilme ve basınç dayanımları belirlenmiştir. Harçların eğilme dayanımları bazalt lifi içeriği ile belirgin bir şekilde artarken, basınç dayanımlarında önemli bir değişim gözlenmemiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** atık bazalt tozu, bazalt lifi, bazalt kumu, geopolimer.

# ATIK BAZALT TOZU ESASLI GEOPOLİMERLERİN ORTAM KÜRÜ KOŞULLARINDAKİ DAYANIM GELİŞİMİNE YÜKSEK FIRIN CÜRUFU ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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## ÖZET

Bu deneysel çalışmada, bazalt taşı kesimi sırasında ortaya çıkan atık çamurun kurutulmasıyla elde edilen atık bazalt tozu ile üretilen geopolimer harçların laboratuvar ortamında (ısıl kür olmadan) dayanım gelişimine yüksek fırın cürufunun etkisi incelenmiştir. Harç karışımlarında alkali aktivatör olarak katı sodyum metasilikat kullanılmıştır. Sadece atık bazalt tozu içeren referans karışımı ile birlikte atık bazalt tozu yerine %25, %50 ve %75 yüksek fırın cürufu içeren harç karışımları ayrı ayrı hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan harç karışımlarından elde edilen harç numuneleri üzerinde eğilme ve basınç dayanım deneyleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Harçların 7 ve 28 günlük dayanımları birbirleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular, yüksek fırın cürufu içeriğinin atık bazalt tozu esaslı geopolimer harçların dayanım gelişimini olumlu etkilediğini göstermekle birlikte, 28 günlük basınç dayanımlarının %75 cüruf katkılı harçlarda dahi 12 MPa seviyesini geçmediğini göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** atık bazalt tozu, yüksek fırın cürüfu, ortam kürü, geopolimer.

# KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN ÇERÇEVESİ: KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM NEDİR? NE DEĞİLDİR?

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## ÖZET

Son yıllarda dünyanın birçok ülkesinde olduğu gibi, Türkiye'de de kentsel dönüşüm kavramı üzerinde çeşitli tartışmalar yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kentsel dönüşüm kavramı ve içeriği açıklanmaktadır. Ülkemizde ve dünyada kentler ekonomik sebepler, sosyal gelişimdeki yetersizlik, aşırı nüfus, yanlış yer seçimi ve doğal afetler gibi nedenlerden dolayı yenileme, dönüşüm, yeniden canlandırma ve iyileştirmeye yönelik proje ve uygulamalara ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Bu projeler amaçları, uygulama biçimleri, örgütlenme modelleri ve sonuçları bakımından çeşitlilik göstermektedirler. Kentlerin sorunlu alanları yenilenerek, yeni kentsel alanlar olarak kentlere kazandırılması sürecinde, sadece mekânsal bir dönüşüm değil aynı zamanda sosyal ve kültürel gelişimin sağlanması için de çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Yapılan dönüşüm projeleri salt fiziki mekânın dönüştürülmesi değildir, aynı zamanda sosyal ve ekonomik açılardan da bir dönüşüm içermelidir. Bunun için kentlerin farklı sorunlarına uygun tek ve aynı yöntemlerle sağlanan bir çözüm yerine, kentin yerleşim ve imar özellikleri dikkate alınarak planlama etiği ve amacına uygun projeler gerçekleştirilmelidir. Aksi taktirde bu dönüşüm projeleri, günümüzde yaşanan gecekondu ve kaçak yapı sorununu çözmek yerine, kentsel rantlar yaratarak zengin ile fakir arasındaki uçurumu arttıran, yeni zenginleri yaratan, yeni çöküntü alanları oluşmasına yol açan ve sosyal devlet ilkesine uygun olmayan bir rant aracı olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kent, Kentleşme, Kentsel Dönüşüm

# KENT, KENTLEŞME VE KENTLİLEŞME ÜZERİNE KAVRAMSAL İNCELEME

**Yüksek Şehir ve Bölge Plancısı Hüsne TEMUR**
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## ÖZET

Kent, Farsça olan "şehir" sözcüğünün Türkçe karşılığı olup, tarihin bütün dönemlerinde farklı anlamların yüklendiği, dinamik bir kavram niteliğindedir. Kent için bugüne kadar değişik ölçüler kullanılarak pek çok tanım yapılmıştır. Gerek literatürde gerekse mevzuat düzenlemelerinde her zaman ve her ülke için geçerli bir tanımlama yapmak imkânsız görünmektedir. Kent kavramı, her ülke için farklı sayısal verilerle, sayısal veriler de başka kavramlarla tanımlanır ki bu kavramlar ülkenin yönetim ve hukuki rejimi ile anlamlanmaktadır. Tarihsel gelişim içinde, kent kavramındaki değişimler incelendiğinde "uygarlık" kavramının kentin tanımlanmasında önemli bir etken olduğu gözlenmektedir. Uygarlık, bir halkı başka bir halktan ayıran o halkın kendine özgü yaşam biçimini, iktisadi yapısını, siyasi, hukuki, sanatsal ve dinsel bütün faaliyetlerin öne süren bir değer sistemidir. Kent ve kentte yaşayan sayısının artmasıyla birlikte kentleşme kavramı ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu durumda ekonomik ve sanayiye yönelik faaliyetlerin artışı koşuttur. Bir yerleşim yerinin kent haline gelmesi kentleşme olarak ifade edilmektedir. Kentlerin ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte gelişip ve değişime uğrama süreci de kentleşme kavramıyla ilişkilidir. Kentleşme, yalnızca demografik bir kavram olmayıp aynı zamanda sosyal, siyasal, ekonomik ve kültürel bir süreç olmakta olup değişim sürecini de ifade etmektedir. Kentlileşme kavramı ise bu süreçlere uyum ile ilişkidir. Kentte yaşayan kişilerin değişim sürecine rağmen aynı mekân içerisinde yaşamaları kentlileşme süreci için önemlidir. Bu kapsamda çalışma kent, kentleşme ve kentlileşme kavramlarını literatür tarama yöntemiyle açıklamayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kent, Kentleşme, Kentlileşme

# KADINLARIN BİSİKLET KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

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## ÖZET

Bisiklete binme katılımını artırmak için, her yaştan ve yetenekten tüm insanlar için bisiklet kullanmanın önündeki engelleri, kolaylaştırıcıları ve güvenlik algılarındaki ince ayrıntıları anlamak esastır. Özellikle Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde hem bisiklet kullanımı oldukça düşüktür hem de bisiklet kullanma konusunda önemli cinsiyet farklılıkları bulunmaktadır. Şehirlerde kadın dostu bir bisiklet sisteminin sağlanmasına ve bisiklet dostu bir kimliğin desteklenmesinde kadınların hayati paydaşlar olarak katılımının sağlanması oldukça önemlidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Siirt kent merkezinde kadın bireylerin bisiklet kullanıcısı olarak karşılaştığı sorunların belirlenmesi, görüş ve önerileri doğrultusunda bisiklet kullanımının özendirilmesi ve geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacak önerilerin geliştirilmesidir. Bu doğrultuda Siirt merkezde yaşayan rastgele seçilmiş 55 kadınla anket çalışması yapılmıştır. Anketlerin istatistiksel analizi SPSS paket programı ile değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak katılımcı yaklaşım görüşleri neticesinde, Siirt kent merkezinde kadın bisiklet kullanım oranının çok düşük olduğu, bunun öncelikli nedeninin ataerkil bir toplumda kadınların baskılanması, sürekli ve uygun bisiklet yollarının olmaması, motorlu taşıt trafiğinden kaynaklı sorunların varlığı, bilgi ve tecrübe eksikliğinden kaynaklanabileceğine ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Bisiklet, Kadın, Planlama, SPSS

# RESEARCH OF WOMEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE USE OF BICYCLES

## ABSTRACT

To increase cycling participation, it is essential to understand the barriers, facilitators and nuances in perceptions of safety for all people of all ages and abilities. Especially in developing countries such as Turkey, cycling usage is very low and there are significant gender differences in cycling. It is crucial to ensure the participation of women as vital stakeholders in the provision of a women-friendly cycling system and the promotion of a cycling-friendly identity in cities.

The aim of this study is to determine the problems encountered by women as bicycle users in Siirt city centre and to develop suggestions that will contribute to the encouragement and development of bicycle use in line with their opinions and suggestions. In this direction, a survey was conducted with 55 randomly selected women living in Siirt city centre. Statistical

analysis of the questionnaires was evaluated with SPSS package programme. As a result, as a result of the participatory approach opinions, it has been reached that the rate of female cycling in Siirt city centre is very low, the primary reason for this may be the oppression of women in a patriarchal society, the lack of continuous and suitable bicycle lanes, the existence of problems caused by motor vehicle traffic, lack of knowledge and experience.

**Keywords:** Bicycle, Women, Planning, SPSS

# OFİS FONKSİYONLU YÜKSEK BİNALARDA TERAS BAHÇELERİNİN SÜRDÜRELEBİLİR MEKÂN YAKLAŞIMLARI: AMERİKA ÖRNEKLERİ

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## ÖZET

21. yüzyıl ile gelişmiş birçok ülkede teknolojik gelişmelerin, yeni malzeme buluşlarının ortaya çıkışıyla birlikte mimari alanda da 'Sürdürebilirlik' kavramının öne çıkmasıyla kullanıcılar için tasarım yaklaşımlarıyla alternatif yaşam mekânları oluşturulmaktadır. Birçok alternatifli fonksiyona sahip olabilen yüksek binaların çerçevesi içinde yer alan ofis fonksiyonlu yapıların, kullanıcıların ihtiyaç ve talepleri doğrultusunda sürdürebilir bir mekân yaklaşımları oluşturularak ileri ki zamanlarda da yaşam kalitesini arttırmayı hedefleyerek birçok açık, yarı açık ve kapalı olmak üzere yaşam alanları tasarlanmaktadır. Bu çerçeve dâhilinde yapılan örneklerin Uzakdoğu ülkelerinden sonra gelen Amerika'daki örnekleri, çeşitli sürdürebilir yaklaşımlarla ofis fonksiyonlu yapıların yeşil alanların önemini de dikkat çekerek bir peyzaj uygulaması olan teras bahçelerini de mekan yaklaşımlarının içine katmaktadır.

Yüksek binalardaki teras bahçeleri, sadece estetik, siluet gibi amaçların dışında sürdürebilir çatı ya da ekolojik çatı olarak da adlandırılırken, bulunduğu konum, iklim, bitki örtüsü gibi etmenlerinde önem arz ettiği uygulama yaklaşımları olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; ofis fonksiyonlu yüksek binalardaki teras bahçelerinin sürdürebilir mekân yaklaşımları içerisinde Amerika'daki örnekleriyle incelemektir. Literatürde konuyla ilgili birçok çalışma olmasına rağmen ofis fonksiyonlu teras bahçeli yüksek binalar çerçevesinde yeterli sayıda araştırma olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel durum analizi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada Amerika'daki ofis fonksiyonlu teras bahçeli yüksek binalar karşılaştırma yapılarak sürdürebilir mekân yaklaşımları incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :**Ofis, Yüksek Binalar, Teras Bahçeleri, Amerika

# OFİS FONKSİYONLU YÜKSEK BİNALARDA TERAS BAHÇELERİNİN SÜRDÜRELEBİLİR MEKÂN YAKLAŞIMLARI: UZAKDOĞU ÖRNEKLERİ

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## ÖZET

Yüksek Binalardaki teras bahçeleri uygulamalarının başında gelen Uzakdoğu ülkeleri, 21. yüzyılla birlikte artan nüfus, kullanıcıların değişen istek ve talepleri başta olmak üzere, teknolojinin gelişimi, yeni malzeme, yeni çözümleme gibi etkenlerinde beraberinde çeşitli fonksiyonlarda tasarım yaklaşımları bulunmaktadır. Konut, otel, alışveriş merkezi fonksiyonlu yüksek binaların haricinde ofis fonksiyonlu yüksek binaların her geçen zaman diliminde sayılarının artması insan-mekan-çevre bağlamında da ne kadar önemli olduğu ve bu önemin uygulamalara da yansıdığı görülmektedir.

Ofis fonksiyonlu yüksek binalarda, birçok alternatif mekânların sürdürebilir olması için uygulanan teras bahçelerinin kullanıcıların, gerek öğle arası, gerekse çalışma saatleri dışında zamanlarını geçirebilecekleri açık, yarı açık ve kapalı yaşam mekânları oluşturmuştur. Kullanıcıların daha çok zaman ve daha kaliteli ve sürdürebilir bir ortam içerisinde bulunması için tasarım yaklaşımları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uzakdoğu ülkeleri içerisinde Singapur, Çin'in bu sıralamada daha çok dikkat çektiği, sayıca fazla olan teras bahçeli yüksek binaların ofis fonksiyonlu olarak da yer alması yapılan yapı örneklerinde görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; ofis fonksiyonlu yüksek binalardaki teras bahçelerinin sürdürebilir mekân yaklaşımları içerisinde Uzakdoğu ülkelerinde yer alan örnekleri incelemektir. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel durum analizi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada Uzakdoğu'daki ofis fonksiyonlu teras bahçeli yüksek binalar karşılaştırma yapılarak sürdürebilir mekân yaklaşımları incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :**Ofis, Yüksek Binalar, Teras Bahçeleri, Uzakdoğu

# SEDDÜLBAHİR CASTLE OPEN-AIR MUSEUM EXAMPLE IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

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## ABSTRACT

Multiple interpretations exist on the historical, cultural, and archaeological delineations of landscapes. Typically, cultural landscapes are concealed and situated inside the confines of diverse designated areas that are subject to special protection, such as reserves, sanctuaries, national parks, natural and culture monuments, and museum reserves. Typically, the territories that are proposed for designation as cultural landscapes of UNESCO World Heritage are already subject to protection within their respective countries. This recognition is based on the exceptional natural and cultural worth attributed to these areas. The primary focus of this research is to analyze the Seddülbahir Castle open-air museum, which is considered the most prominent historical rural cultural heritage component in Çanakkale, a region situated in western Turkey. The objective is to investigate its significance as a cultural landscape feature. The objective of this study is to examine the composition of cultural landscapes within the context of Seddülbahir Castle, which serves as an open-air museum located in the Çanakkale Wars Gallipoli Historic Site. The study aims to identify the unique characteristics and features that define the regional distinctiveness of this site. The study included graphic-analytical methodologies, retrospective analysis, landscape-visual analysis, and photographic recording techniques. The study highlighted several benefits that arose from the research, including the reinforcement of national identity, the promotion of local interests through cultural heritage, and the enhanced value derived from repurposing this ancient cultural structure as a tourist destination.

**Key Words :** Cultural Heritage, Cultural Landscape, Seddülbahir, Castle Museum.

# EXAMINATION OF ÇANAKKALE KİLİTBAHİR CASTLE MUSEUM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN HISTORICAL AREAS

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## ABSTRACT

The significance of museums in shaping the view and reputation of the city, region, or nation in which they are located has substantial significance. Museum gardens have a distinctive position at the confluence of culture, art, and nature, presenting an opportunity to provide visitors with an immersive encounter that beyond conventional confines of museums. The objective of this study is to analyze the landscape design features of the Çanakkale Kilitbahir Castle Museum within the framework of sustainable landscape design principles applicable to museum environments. The study specifically emphasizes the importance of biodiversity protection, water efficiency, cultural value, and community participation in the context of the museum's landscape design character. Effective landscape design is the result of a comprehensive comprehension of the project's historical context and unique qualities, along with the application of creativity and new approaches to the portrayal of outdoor activities, hardscape elements, circulation systems, ground formations, and the overarching scheme for planting design. The research approach includes the utilization of on-site observation, inquiry, analysis, and assessment. Furthermore, the data pertaining to the Çanakkale Troy Museum was acquired from the requisite agencies. Based on the data collected, the researchers identified the shortcomings in the landscape design of the study region and proposed recommendations.

**Key Words:** Museum Landscape Design, Kilitbahir, Sustainability,

# USE OF CURCUMIN IN RADIOCHEMOTHERAPY INDUCED ORAL MUCOSITIS PATIENTS: A CONTROL TRIAL STUDY

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Abstract:

Radiotherapy and chemotherapy are effective for treating malignancies but are associated with side effects like oral mucositis. Chlorhexidine gluconate is one of the most commonly used mouthwash in prevention of signs and symptoms of mucositis. Evidence shows that chlorhexidine gluconate has side effects in terms of colonization of bacteria, bad breadth and less healing properties. Thus, it is essential to find a suitable alternative therapy which is more effective with minimal side effects. Curcumin, an extract of turmeric is gradually being studied for its wide-ranging therapeutic properties such as antioxidant, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antimicrobial, antiseptic, chemo sensitizing and radio sensitizing properties. The present study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of topical curcumin gel on radio-chemotherapy induced oral mucositis in cancer patients. The aim of the study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of curcumin gel in the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients undergoing radio chemotherapy and compare with chlorhexidine. The study was conducted in K.L.E. Society's Belgaum cancer hospital. 40 oral cancer patients undergoing the radiochemotheraphy with oral mucositis was selected and randomly divided into two groups of 20 each. The study group A [20 patients] was advised Cure next gel for 2 weeks. The control group B [20 patients] was advised chlorhexidine gel for 2 weeks. The NRS, Oral Mucositis Assessment scale and WHO mucositis scale were used to determine the grading. The results obtained were calculated by using SPSS 20 software. The comparison of grading was done by applying Mann-Whitney U test and intergroup comparison was calculated by Wilcoxon matched pairs test. The NRS scores observed from baseline to 1st and 2nd week follow up in both the group showed significant difference. The percentage of change in erythema in respect to group A was 63.3% for first week and for second week, changes were 100.0% with p = 0.0003. The changes in Group A in respect to erythema was 34.6% for 1st week and 57.7% in second week. The intergroup comparison was significant with p value of 0.0048 and 0.0006 in relation to group A and group B respectively. The size of the ulcer score was measured which showed 35.5% [P=0.0010] of change in Group A for 1st and 2nd week showed totally reduction i.e. 103.4% [P=0.0001]. Group B showed 24.7% change from baseline to 1st week and 53.6% for 2nd week follow up. The intergroup comparison with Wilcoxon matched pair test was significant with p=0.0001 in group A. The result obtained by WHO mucositis score in respect to group A shows 29.6% [p=0.0004] change in first week and 75.0% [p=0.0180] change in second week which is highly significant in comparison to group B. Group B showed minimum changes i.e. 20.1% in 1st week and 33.3% in 2nd week. The p value with Wilcoxon was significant with 0.0025 in Group A for 1st week follow up and 0.000 for 2nd week follow up. Curcumin gel appears to an effective and safer alternative to chlorhexidine gel in treatment of oral mucositis.

Keywords: Curcumin, chemotherapy, mucositis, radiotherapy.

# PROTEINS LENGTH AND THEIR PHENOTYPIC POTENTIAL

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Abstract:

Mendelian Disease Genes represent a collection of single points of failure for the various systems they constitute. Such genes have been shown, on average, to encode longer proteins than 'non-disease' proteins. Existing models suggest that this results from the increased likelihood of longer genes undergoing mutations. Here, we show that in saturated mutagenesis experiments performed on model organisms, where the likelihood of each gene mutating is one, a similar relationship between length and the probability of a gene being lethal was observed. We thus suggest an extended model demonstrating that the likelihood of a mutated gene to produce a severe phenotype is length-dependent. Using the occurrence of conserved domains, we bring evidence that this dependency results from a correlation between protein length and the number of functions it performs. We propose that protein length thus serves as a proxy for protein cardinality in different networks required for the organism's survival and well-being. We use this example to argue that the collection of Mendelian Disease Genes can, and should, be used to study the rules governing systems vulnerability in living organisms.

Keywords: Systems Biology, Protein Length

# MODELING AND ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF NEPHROLITHIASIS IN KIDNEY USING A COMPUTATIONAL TACTILE SENSING APPROACH

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Abstract:

Having considered tactile sensing and palpation of a surgeon in order to detect kidney stone during open surgery; we present the 2D model of nephrolithiasis (two dimensional model of kidney containing a simulated stone). The effects of stone existence that appear on the surface of kidney (because of exerting mechanical load) are determined. Using Finite element method, it is illustrated that the created stress patterns on the surface of kidney and stress graphs not only show existence of stone inside kidney, but also show its exact location.

Keywords: Nephrolithiasis, Minimally Invasive Surgery, Artificial Tactile Sensing, Finite Element Method.

# COMPUTATIONAL IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES

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Abstract:

Stable bacterial polymorphism on a single limiting resource may appear if between the evolved strains metabolic interactions take place that allow the exchange of essential nutrients [8]. Towards an attempt to predict the possible outcome of longrunning evolution experiments, a network based on the metabolic capabilities of homogeneous populations of every single gene knockout strain (nodes) of the bacterium E. coli is reconstructed. Potential metabolic interactions (edges) are allowed only between strains of different metabolic capabilities. Bacterial communities are determined by finding cliques in this network. Growth of the emerged hypothetical bacterial communities is simulated by extending the metabolic flux balance analysis model of Varma et al [2] to embody heterogeneous cell population growth in a mutual environment. Results from aerobic growth on 10 different carbon sources are presented. The upper bounds of the diversity that can emerge from single-cloned populations of E. coli such as the number of strains that appears to metabolically differ from most strains (highly connected nodes), the maximum clique size as well as the number of all the possible communities are determined. Certain single gene deletions are identified to consistently participate in our hypothetical bacterial communities under most environmental conditions implying a pattern of growth-condition- invariant strains with similar metabolic effects. Moreover, evaluation of all the hypothetical bacterial communities under growth on pyruvate reveals heterogeneous populations that can exhibit superior growth performance when compared to the performance of the homogeneous wild-type population.

Keywords: Bacterial polymorphism, clique identification, dynamic FBA, evolution, metabolic interactions.

# ON THE MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURE AND ALGORITHMIC IMPLEMENTATION OF BIOCHEMICAL NETWORK MODELS

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Abstract:

Modeling and simulation of biochemical reactions is of great interest in the context of system biology. The central dogma of this re-emerging area states that it is system dynamics and organizing principles of complex biological phenomena that give rise to functioning and function of cells. Cell functions, such as growth, division, differentiation and apoptosis are temporal processes, that can be understood if they are treated as dynamic systems. System biology focuses on an understanding of functional activity from a system-wide perspective and, consequently, it is defined by two hey questions: (i) how do the components within a cell interact, so as to bring about its structure and functioning? (ii) How do cells interact, so as to develop and maintain higher levels of organization and functions? In recent years, wet-lab biologists embraced mathematical modeling and simulation as two essential means toward answering the above questions. The credo of dynamics system theory is that the behavior of a biological system is given by the temporal evolution of its state. Our understanding of the time behavior of a biological system can be measured by the extent to which a simulation mimics the real behavior of that system. Deviations of a simulation indicate either limitations or errors in our knowledge. The aim of this paper is to summarize and review the main conceptual frameworks in which models of biochemical networks can be developed. In particular, we review the stochastic molecular modelling approaches, by reporting the principal conceptualizations suggested by A. A. Markov, P. Langevin, A. Fokker, M. Planck, D. T. Gillespie, N. G. van Kampfen, and recently by D. Wilkinson, O. Wolkenhauer, P. S. Jöberg and by the author.

Keywords: Mathematical structure, algorithmic implementation, biochemical network models.

# BLOOD LYMPHOCYTE AND NEUTROPHIL RESPONSE OF CULTURED RAINBOW TROUT, ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS, ADMINISTERED VARYING DOSAGES OF AN ORAL IMMUNOMODULATOR – 'FIN-IMMUNE™'

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Abstract:

In a 10-week (May – August, 2008) Phase I trial, 840, 1+ rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, received a commercial oral immunomodulator, Fin Immune™, at four different dosages (0, 10, 20 and 30 mg g-1) to evaluate immune response and growth. The overall objective of was to determine an optimal dosage of this product for rainbow trout that provides enhanced immunity with maximal growth and health. Biweekly blood samples were taken from 10 randomly selected fish in each tank (30 samples per treatment) to evaluate the duration of enhanced immunity conferred by Fin-Immune™. The immunological assessment included serum white blood cell (lymphocyte, neutrophil) densities and blood hematocrit (packed cell volume %). Of these three variables, only lymphocyte density increased significantly among trout fed Fin-Immune™ at 20 and 30 mg g-1 which peaked at week 6. At week 7, all trout were switched to regular feed (lacking Fin-Immune™) and by week 10, lymphocyte levels decreased among all levels but were still greater than at week 0. There was growth impairment at the highest dose of Fin-Immune™ tested (30 mg g-1) which can be associated with a physiological compensatory mechanism due to a dose-specific threshold level. Thus, our main objective of this Phase I study was achieved, the 20 mg g-1 dose of Fin-Immune™ should be the most efficacious (of those we tested) to use for a Phase II disease challenge trial.

Keywords: Blood Lymphocyte, Neutrophil Response of Cultured Rainbow Trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oral Immunomodulator – 'Fin-ImmuneTM'.

# MULTIWAVELET AND BIOLOGICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

**Morteza Moazami-Goudarzi, Ali Taheri, Mohammad Pooyan, Reza Mahboobi**

Department of Biomedical Engineering, AmirKabir University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

In this paper we are to find the optimum multiwavelet for compression of electrocardiogram (ECG) signals and then, selecting it for using with SPIHT codec. At present, it is not well known which multiwavelet is the best choice for optimum compression of ECG. In this work, we examine different multiwavelets on 24 sets of ECG data with entirely different characteristics, selected from MIT-BIH database. For assessing the functionality of the different multiwavelets in compressing ECG signals, in addition to known factors such as Compression Ratio (CR), Percent Root Difference (PRD), Distortion (D), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) in compression literature, we also employed the Cross Correlation (CC) criterion for studying the morphological relations between the reconstructed and the original ECG signal and Signal to reconstruction Noise Ratio (SNR). The simulation results show that the Cardinal Balanced Multiwavelet (cardbal2) by the means of identity (Id) prefiltering method to be the best effective transformation. After finding the most efficient multiwavelet, we apply SPIHT coding algorithm on the transformed signal by this multiwavelet.

Keywords: ECG compression, Prefiltering, Cardinal Balanced Multiwavelet.

# MULTIWAVELET AND BIOLOGICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

**Morteza Moazami-Goudarzi, Ali Taheri, Mohammad Pooyan, Reza Mahboobi**

Department of Electrical Engineering, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

In this paper we are to find the optimum multiwavelet for compression of electrocardiogram (ECG) signals and then, selecting it for using with SPIHT codec. At present, it is not well known which multiwavelet is the best choice for optimum compression of ECG. In this work, we examine different multiwavelets on 24 sets of ECG data with entirely different characteristics, selected from MIT-BIH database. For assessing the functionality of the different multiwavelets in compressing ECG signals, in addition to known factors such as Compression Ratio (CR), Percent Root Difference (PRD), Distortion (D), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) in compression literature, we also employed the Cross Correlation (CC) criterion for studying the morphological relations between the reconstructed and the original ECG signal and Signal to reconstruction Noise Ratio (SNR). The simulation results show that the Cardinal Balanced Multiwavelet (cardbal2) by the means of identity (Id) prefiltering method to be the best effective transformation. After finding the most efficient multiwavelet, we apply SPIHT coding algorithm on the transformed signal by this multiwavelet.

Keywords: ECG compression, Prefiltering, Cardinal Balanced Multiwavelet.

# SAF: A SUBSTITUTION AND ALIGNMENT FREE SIMILARITY MEASURE FOR PROTEIN SEQUENCES

**Abdellali Kelil, Shengrui Wang, Ryszard Brzezinski**

Faculty of Sciences, Department of Computer Sciences at the University of Sherbrooke, J1K 2R1 Canada

Abstract:

The literature reports a large number of approaches for measuring the similarity between protein sequences. Most of these approaches estimate this similarity using alignment-based techniques that do not necessarily yield biologically plausible results, for two reasons. First, for the case of non-alignable (i.e., not yet definitively aligned and biologically approved) sequences such as multi-domain, circular permutation and tandem repeat protein sequences, alignment-based approaches do not succeed in producing biologically plausible results. This is due to the nature of the alignment, which is based on the matching of subsequences in equivalent positions, while non-alignable proteins often have similar and conserved domains in non-equivalent positions. Second, the alignment-based approaches lead to similarity measures that depend heavily on the parameters set by the user for the alignment (e.g., gap penalties and substitution matrices). For easily alignable protein sequences, it's possible to supply a suitable combination of input parameters that allows such an approach to yield biologically plausible results. However, for difficult-to-align protein sequences, supplying different combinations of input parameters yields different results. Such variable results create ambiguities and complicate the similarity measurement task. To overcome these drawbacks, this paper describes a novel and effective approach for measuring the similarity between protein sequences, called SAF for Substitution and Alignment Free. Without resorting either to the alignment of protein sequences or to substitution relations between amino acids, SAF is able to efficiently detect the significant subsequences that best represent the intrinsic properties of protein sequences, those underlying the chronological dependencies of structural features and biochemical activities of protein sequences. Moreover, by using a new efficient subsequence matching scheme, SAF more efficiently handles protein sequences that contain similar structural features with significant meaning in chronologically non-equivalent positions. To show the effectiveness of SAF, extensive experiments were performed on protein datasets from different databases, and the results were compared with those obtained by several mainstream algorithms.

Keywords: Protein, Similarity, Substitution, Alignment.

# EFFECT OF COLD PLASMA-SURFACE MODIFICATION ON SURFACE WETTABILITY AND INITIAL CELL ATTACHMENT

**Masao Yoshinari, Jianhua Wei, Kenichi Matsuzaka, Takashi Inoue**

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Abstract:

A thin coating of hexamethyldisiloxane and subsequent O2-plasma treatment was performed on mirror-polished titanium in order to regulate the wide range of wettability including 106 and almost 0 degrees of contact angles. The adsorption behavior of fibronectin and albumin in both individual and competitive mode, and initial attachment of fibroblasts and osteoblasts were investigated. Individually, fibronectin adsorption showed a biphasic inclination, whereas albumin showed greater adsorption to hydrophobic surfaces. In competitive mode, in solution containing both fibronectin and albumin, fibronectin showed greater adsorption on hydrophilic surfaces, whereas Alb predominantly adsorbed on hydrophobic surfaces. Initial attachment of both cells increased with increase in surface wettability, in particular, on super-hydrophilic surface, which correlated well with fibronectin adsorption in competitive mode. These results suggest that a cold plasma-surface modification enabled to regulate the surface wettability, and fibronectin adsorption may be responsible for increasing cell adhesion on hydrophilic surfaces in a body fluid

Keywords: cold plasma-surface modification, wettability, protein adsorption, initial cell attachment.

# SURFACE CHARGE BASED RAPID METHOD FOR DETECTION OF MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER AND FOOD PRODUCTS

**Kandpal M. , Gundampati R. K , Debnath M.**

School of Biochemical Engineering, Institute of Technology , Banaras Hindu University, India

Abstract:

Microbial contamination, most of which are fecal born in drinking water and food industry is a serious threat to humans. Escherichia coli is one of the most common and prevalent among them. We have developed a sensor for rapid and an early detection of contaminants, taking E.coli as a threat indicator organism. The sensor is based on co-polymerizations of aniline and formaldehyde in form of thin film over glass surface using the vacuum deposition technique. The particular doping combination of thin film with Fe-Al and Fe-Cu in different concentrations changes its non conducting properties to p- type semi conductor. This property is exploited to detect the different contaminants, believed to have the different surface charge. It was found through experiments that different microbes at same OD (0.600 at 600 nm) have different conductivity in solution. Also the doping concentration is found to be specific for attracting microbes on the basis of surface charge. This is a simple, cost effective and quick detection method which not only decreases the measurement time but also gives early warnings for highly contaminated samples.

Keywords: Sensor, Vacuum deposition technique, thin film, E.coli detection, doping concentration.

# ONE-DOF PRECISION POSITION CONTROL USING THE COMBINED PIEZO-VCM ACTUATOR

**Yung-Tien Liu, Chun-Chao Wang**

Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Abstract:

This paper presents the control performance of a high-precision positioning device using the hybrid actuator composed of a piezoelectric (PZT) actuator and a voice-coil motor (VCM). The combined piezo-VCM actuator features two main characteristics: a large operation range due to long stroke of the VCM, and high precision and heavy load positioning ability due to PZT impact force. A one-degree-of-freedom (DOF) experimental setup was configured to examine the fundamental characteristics, and the control performance was effectively demonstrated by using a switching controller. In rough positioning state, an integral variable structure controller (IVSC) was used for the VCM to conduct long range of operation; in precision positioning state, an impact force controller (IFC) for the PZT actuator coupled with presliding states of the sliding table was used to obtain high-precision position control and achieve both forward and backward actuations. The experimental results showed that the sliding table having a mass of 881g and with a preload of 10 N was successfully positioned within the positioning accuracy of 10 nm in both forward and backward position controls.

Keywords: Integral variable structure controller (IVSC), impact force, precision positioning, presliding, PZT actuator, voice-coil motor (VCM).

# OUTLIER PULSE DETECTION AND FEATURE EXTRACTION FOR WRIST PULSE ANALYSIS

**Bhaskar Thakker, Anoop Lal Vyas**

Instrument Design Development Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, India

Abstract:

Wrist pulse analysis for identification of health status is found in Ancient Indian as well as Chinese literature. The preprocessing of wrist pulse is necessary to remove outlier pulses and fluctuations prior to the analysis of pulse pressure signal. This paper discusses the identification of irregular pulses present in the pulse series and intricacies associated with the extraction of time domain pulse features. An approach of Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) has been utilized for the identification of outlier pulses in the wrist pulse series. The ambiguity present in the identification of pulse features is resolved with the help of first derivative of Ensemble Average of wrist pulse series. An algorithm for detecting tidal and dicrotic notch in individual wrist pulse segment is proposed.

Keywords: Wrist Pulse Segment, Ensemble Average, Dynamic Time Warping (DTW), Pulse Similarity Vector

# VISCOELASTIC MODELING OF BRAIN MRE DATA USING FE METHOD

**H. Ajabi Naeeni, M. Haghpanahi**

Islamic Azad University Khomeinishahr Branch, Instructor at Biomedical group, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract:

Dynamic shear test on simulated phantom can be used to validate magnetic resonance elastography (MRE) measurements. Phantom gel has been usually utilized for the cell culture of cartilage and soft tissue and also been used for mechanical property characterization using imaging systems. The viscoelastic property of the phantom would be important for dynamic experiments and analyses. In this study, An axisymmetric FE model is presented for determining the dynamic shear behaviour of brain simulated phantom using ABAQUS. The main objective of this study was to investigate the effect of excitation frequencies and boundary conditions on shear modulus and shear viscosity in viscoelastic media.

Keywords: Viscoelastic, MR Elastography, Finite Element, Brain.

# COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE MEMBRANETARGETING DOMAINS OF PLANT-SPECIFIC PRAF PROTEINS

**Ewa Wywial, Shaneen M. Singh**

Brooklyn College CUNY, USA.

Abstract:

The PRAF family of proteins is a plant specific family of proteins with distinct domain architecture and various unique sequence/structure traits. We have carried out an extensive search of the Arabidopsis genome using an automated pipeline and manual methods to verify previously known and identify unknown instances of PRAF proteins, characterize their sequence and build 3D structures of their individual domains. Integrating the sequence, structure and whatever little known experimental details for each of these proteins and their domains, we present a comprehensive characterization of the different domains in these proteins and their variant properties.

Keywords: PRAF proteins, homology modeling, Arabidopsisthaliana

# PRESENTING A COMBINATORIAL FEATURE TO ESTIMATE DEPTH OF ANESTHESIA

**Toktam Zoughi, Reza Boostani**

Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Abstract:

Determining depth of anesthesia is a challenging problem in the context of biomedical signal processing. Various methods have been suggested to determine a quantitative index as depth of anesthesia, but most of these methods suffer from high sensitivity during the surgery. A novel method based on energy scattering of samples in the wavelet domain is suggested to represent the basic content of electroencephalogram (EEG) signal. In this method, first EEG signal is decomposed into different sub-bands, then samples are squared and energy of samples sequence is constructed through each scale and time, which is normalized and finally entropy of the resulted sequences is suggested as a reliable index. Empirical Results showed that applying the proposed method to the EEG signals can classify the awake, moderate and deep anesthesia states similar to BIS.

Keywords: Depth of anesthesia, EEG, BIS, Wavelet transforms.

# WASP VENOM PEPTIDES MAY PLAY A ROLE IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF ACUTE DISSEMINATED ENCEPHALOMYELITIS IN HUMANS: A STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY ANALYSIS

**Permphan Dharmasaroja**

Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, Thailand

Abstract:

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) has been reported to develop after a hymenoptera sting, but its pathogenesis is not known in detail. Myelin basic protein (MBP)-specific T cells have been detected in the blood of patients with ADEM, and a proportion of these patients develop multiple sclerosis (MS). In an attempt to understand the mechanisms underlying ADEM, molecular mimicry between hymenoptera venom peptides and the human immunodominant MBP peptide was scrutinized, based on the sequence and structural similarities, whether it was the root of the disease. The results suggest that the three wasp venom peptides have low sequence homology with the human immunodominant MBP residues 85-99. Structural similarity analysis among the three venom peptides and the MS-related HLA-DR2b (DRA, DRB1*1501)-associated immunodominant MHC binding/TCR contact residues 88-93, VVHFFK showed that hyaluronidase residues 7-12, phospholipase A1 residues 98-103, and antigen 5 residues 109-114 showed a high degree of similarity 83.3%, 100%, and 83.3% respectively. In conclusion, some wasp venom peptides, particularly phospholipase A1, may potentially act as the molecular motifs of the human 3HLA-DR2b-associated immunodominant MBP88-93, and possibly present a mechanism for induction of wasp sting-associated ADEM.

Keywords: central nervous system, Hymenoptera, myelin basicprotein, molecular mimicry.

# A HEURISTIC STATISTICAL MODEL FOR LIFETIME DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS OF COMPLICATED SYSTEMS IN THE RELIABILITY CENTERED MAINTENANCE

**Mojtaba Mahdavi, Mohamad Mahdavi, Maryam Yazdani**

Industrial Engiineering and Faculty Member of Industrial Engineering Department, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad Branch, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract:

A heuristic conceptual model for to develop the Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM), especially in preventive strategy, has been explored during this paper. In most real cases which complicity of system obligates high degree of reliability, this model proposes a more appropriate reliability function between life time distribution based and another which is based on relevant Extreme Value (EV) distribution. A statistical and mathematical approach is used to estimate and verify these two distribution functions. Then best one is chosen just among them, whichever is more reliable. A numeric Industrial case study will be reviewed to represent the concepts of this paper, more clearly.

Keywords: Lifetime distribution, Reliability, Estimation, Extreme value, Improving model, Series, Parallel.

# DYNAMICS IN PRODUCTION PROCESSES

**Marco Kennemann, Steffen C. Eickemeyer, Peter Nyhuis**

Institute of Production Systems and Logistics, Leibniz University of Hannover, Germany

Abstract:

An increasingly dynamic and complex environment poses huge challenges to production enterprises, especially with regards to logistics. The Logistic Operating Curve Theory, developed at the Institute of Production Systems and Logistics (IFA) of the Leibniz University of Hanover, is a recognized approach to describing logistic interactions, nevertheless, it reaches its limits when it comes to the dynamic aspects. In order to facilitate a timely and optimal Logistic Positioning a method is developed for quickly and reliably identifying dynamic processing states.

Keywords: Dynamics, Logistic Operating Curves, Production Logistics, Production Planning and Control

# THE CLASSIFICATION MODEL FOR HARD DISK DRIVE FUNCTIONAL TESTS UNDER SPARSE DATA CONDITIONS

**S. Pattanapairoj, D. Chetchotsak**

Department of Industrial Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Abstract:

This paper proposed classification models that would be used as a proxy for hard disk drive (HDD) functional test equitant which required approximately more than two weeks to perform the HDD status classification in either “Pass" or “Fail". These models were constructed by using committee network which consisted of a number of single neural networks. This paper also included the method to solve the problem of sparseness data in failed part, which was called “enforce learning method". Our results reveal that the constructed classification models with the proposed method could perform well in the sparse data conditions and thus the models, which used a few seconds for HDD classification, could be used to substitute the HDD functional tests.

Keywords: Sparse data, Classifications, Committee network

# THE LINK BETWEEN ERGONOMICS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

**Kateřina Sekulová, Michal Šimon**

Department of Industrial Engineering and Information Systems, Tomas Bata University in Zlín, Czech Republic

Abstract:

Ergonomics is a useful tool for creating a healthy and safe workplace. The long-term action of harmful conditions on the health of workers is the emergence of occupational disease, and the firm-s increased compensation costs associated with these diseases, but is also the loss of time needed for educating and including new workers in the work process. The article deals with the link of ergonomics to occupational diseases, factors which influence these diseases. In the conclusion, a model is described to help reduce the risk of selected occupational diseases using ergonomic principles and knowledge.

Keywords: ergonomics, occupational diseases, optimization, workplace health

# A STUDY ON A DISCRETE EVENT SIMULATION MODEL FOR AVAILABILITY ANALYSIS OF WEAPON SYSTEMS

**Hye Lyeong Kim, Sang Yeong Choi**

Department of Weapon system engineering, Korea National Defense University, South Korea

Abstract:

This paper discusses a discrete event simulation model for the availability analysis of weapon systems. This model incorporates missions, operational tasks and system reliability structures to analyze the availability of a weapon system. The proposed simulation model consists of 5 modules: Simulation Engine, Maintenance Organizations, System, its Mission Profile and RBD which are based on missions and operational tasks. Simulation Engine executes three kinds of discrete events in chronological order. The events are mission events generated by Mission Profile, failure events generated by System, and maintenance events executed by Maintenance Organization. Finally, this paper shows the case study of a system's availability analysis and mission reliability using the simulation model.

Keywords: MTBF (Mean Time Between Failure), MTTR (Mean Time To Repair), Availability, Reliability, RBD (Reliability Block Diagram)

# RESEARCH ON THE LAYOUT OF GROUND CONTROL POINTS IN PLAIN AREA 1:10000 DLG PRODUCTION USING POS TECHNIQUE

**Dong Ming, Chen Haipeng**

Gvitech Technologies Corporation, Beijing, China.

Abstract:

POS (also been called DGPS/IMU) technique can obtain the Exterior Orientation Elements of aerial photo, so the triangulation and DLG production using POS can save large numbers of ground control points (GCP), and this will improve the produce efficiency of DLG and reduce the cost of collecting GCP. This paper mainly research on POS technique in production of 1:10 000 scale DLG on GCP distribution. We designed 23 kinds of ground control points distribution schemes, using integrated sensor direction method to do the triangulation experiments, based on the results of triangulation, we produce a map with the scale of 1:10 000 and test its accuracy. This paper put forward appropriate GCP distributing schemes by experiments and research above, and made preparations for the application of POS technique on photogrammetry 4D data production.

Keywords: POS, IMU, DGPS, DLG, ground control point, triangulation

# PROJECT COMPLEXITY INDICES BASED ON TOPOLOGY FEATURES

**Amer A. Boushaala**

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Abstract:

The heuristic decision rules used for project scheduling will vary depending upon the project-s size, complexity, duration, personnel, and owner requirements. The concept of project complexity has received little detailed attention. The need to differentiate between easy and hard problem instances and the interest in isolating the fundamental factors that determine the computing effort required by these procedures inspired a number of researchers to develop various complexity measures. In this study, the most common measures of project complexity are presented. A new measure of project complexity is developed. The main privilege of the proposed measure is that, it considers size, shape and logic characteristics, time characteristics, resource demands and availability characteristics as well as number of critical activities and critical paths. The degree of sensitivity of the proposed measure for complexity of project networks has been tested and evaluated against the other measures of complexity of the considered fifty project networks under consideration in the current study. The developed measure showed more sensitivity to the changes in the network data and gives accurate quantified results when comparing the complexities of networks.

Keywords: Activity networks, Complexity index, Networkcomplexity measure, Network topology, Project Network.

# PREDICTING THE LIFE CYCLE OF COMPLEX TECHNICAL SYSTEMS (CTS)

**Khalil A. Yaghi, Samer Barakat**

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Abstract:

Complex systems are composed of several plain interacting independent entities. Interaction between these entities creates a unified behavior at the global level that cannot be predicted by examining the behavior of any single individual component of the system. In this paper we consider a welded frame of an automobile trailer as a real example of Complex Technical Systems, The purpose of this paper is to introduce a Statistical method for predicting the life cycle of complex technical systems. To organize gathering of primary data for modeling the life cycle of complex technical systems an “Automobile Trailer Frame" were used as a prototype in this research. The prototype represents a welded structure of several pieces. Both information flows underwent a computerized analysis and classification for the acquisition of final results to reach final recommendations for improving the trailers structure and their operational conditions.

Keywords: Complex Technical System (CTS), AutomobileTrailer Frame, Automobile Service.

# APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING METHODS TO ONLINE TEST ERROR DETECTION IN SEMICONDUCTOR TEST

**Matthias Kirmse, Uwe Petersohn, Elief Paffrath**

Department of Informatics and Computers, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

Abstract:

As in today's semiconductor industries test costs can make up to 50 percent of the total production costs, an efficient test error detection becomes more and more important. In this paper, we present a new machine learning approach to test error detection that should provide a faster recognition of test system faults as well as an improved test error recall. The key idea is to learn a classifier ensemble, detecting typical test error patterns in wafer test results immediately after finishing these tests. Since test error detection has not yet been discussed in the machine learning community, we define central problem-relevant terms and provide an analysis of important domain properties. Finally, we present comparative studies reflecting the failure detection performance of three individual classifiers and three ensemble methods based upon them. As base classifiers we chose a decision tree learner, a support vector machine and a Bayesian network, while the compared ensemble methods were simple and weighted majority vote as well as stacking. For the evaluation, we used cross validation and a specially designed practical simulation. By implementing our approach in a semiconductor test department for the observation of two products, we proofed its practical applicability.

Keywords: Ensemble methods, fault detection, machine learning, semiconductor test.

# AREAS OF LEAN MANUFACTURING FOR PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT IN A MANUFACTURING UNIT

**Hudli Mohd. Rameez, K.H.Inamdar**

Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli, India

Abstract:

Many organisations are nowadays interested to adopt lean manufacturing strategy that would enable them to compete in this competitive globalisation market. In this respect, it is necessary to assess the implementation of lean manufacturing in different organisations so that the important best practices can be identified. This paper describes the development of key areas which will be used to assess the adoption and implementation of lean manufacturing practices. There are some key areas developed to evaluate and reduce the most optimal projects so as to enhance their production efficiency and increase the purpose of the economic benefits of the manufacturing unit. Lean manufacturing is becoming lean enterprise by treating its customers and suppliers as partners. This gives the extra edge in today-s cost and time competitive markets. The organisation is becoming strong in all the conventional competition points. They are Price, Quality and Delivery. Lean enterprise owners can deliver high quality products quickly, with low price.

Keywords: Competitive points, implementation, Leanmanufacturing, tools and techniques

# AI APPLICATIONS TO METAL STAMPING DIE DESIGN– A REVIEW

**Vishal Naranje, Shailendra Kumar**

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Abstract:

Metal stamping die design is a complex, experiencebased and time-consuming task. Various artificial intelligence (AI) techniques are being used by worldwide researchers for stamping die design to reduce complexity, dependence on human expertise and time taken in design process as well as to improve design efficiency. In this paper a comprehensive review of applications of AI techniques in manufacturability evaluation of sheet metal parts, die design and process planning of metal stamping die is presented. Further the salient features of major research work published in the area of metal stamping are presented in tabular form and scope of future research work is identified.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Die design, ManufacturabilityEvaluation, Metal Stamping Die.

# SPAM E-MAIL: HOW MALAYSIAN E-MAIL USERS DEAL WITH IT?

**Yanti Rosmunie Bujang, Husnayati Hussin**

Department of Information Systems, Kulliyyah of Information and Communication Technology, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.

Abstract:

This paper attempts to discuss the spam issue from the Malaysian e-mail users- perspective. The purpose is to discover how Malaysian users handle the spam e-mail problem. From the experiences we hope to discover the necessary effort needed to be undertaken to face this problem in the context of Malaysia. A survey was conducted to understand how Malaysian individual perceived spam and what they actually do with the spam e-mail they received in their daily life. The findings indicate that the level of awareness on spam issue in action is still low and need some extra effort by government and relevant agencies to increase their level of awareness.

Keywords: E-mail, Malaysia, spam, users' perspective.

# USING MULTI-OBJECTIVE PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION FOR BI-OBJECTIVE MULTI-MODE RESOURCE-CONSTRAINED PROJECT SCHEDULING PROBLEM

**Fatemeh Azimi, Razeeh Sadat Aboutalebi, Amir Abbas Najafi**

Department of Mathematics, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin Branch, Qazvin, Iran

Abstract:

In this paper the multi-mode resource-constrained project scheduling problem with discounted cash flows is considered. Minimizing the makespan and maximization the net present value (NPV) are the two common objectives that have been investigated in the literature. We apply one evolutionary algorithm named multiobjective particle swarm optimization (MOPSO) to find Pareto front solutions. We used standard sets of instances from the project scheduling problem library (PSPLIB). The results are computationally compared respect to different metrics taken from the literature on evolutionary multi-objective optimization.

Keywords: Evolutionary multi-objective optimization makespan, multi-mode, resource constraint, net present value.

# A ROUGH-SET BASED APPROACH TO DESIGN AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR PERSONNEL SELECTION

**Ehsan Akhlaghi**

Industrial Engineering Faculty, Islamic Azad University, Tehran South Branch, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

Effective employee selection is a critical component of a successful organization. Many important criteria for personnel selection such as decision-making ability, adaptability, ambition, and self-organization are naturally vague and imprecise to evaluate. The rough sets theory (RST) as a new mathematical approach to vagueness and uncertainty is a very well suited tool to deal with qualitative data and various decision problems. This paper provides conceptual, descriptive, and simulation results, concentrating chiefly on human resources and personnel selection factors. The current research derives certain decision rules which are able to facilitate personnel selection and identifies several significant features based on an empirical study conducted in an IT company in Iran.

Keywords: Decision Making, Expert System, PersonnelSelection, Rough Set Theory

# SCHEDULING A PROJECT TO MINIMIZE COSTS OF MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

**Amir Abbas Najafi, Nima Zoraghi, Fatemeh Azimi**

Faculty of Industrial Engineering, K.N. Toosi University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

Traditionally, project scheduling and material planning have been treated independently. In this research, a mixed integer programming model is presented to integrate project scheduling and materials ordering problems. The goal is to minimize the total material holding and ordering costs. In addition, an efficient metaheuristic algorithm is proposed to solve the model. The proposed algorithm is computationally tested, the results are analyzed, and conclusions are given.

Keywords: Project scheduling, metaheuristic, material ordering, optimization.

# DIAGNOSING THE CAUSE AND ITS TIMING OF CHANGES IN MULTIVARIATE PROCESS MEAN VECTOR FROM QUALITY CONTROL CHARTS USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

**Farzaneh Ahmadzadeh**

Islamic Azad University , Karaj Branch. F. Ahmadzadeh is with the Department of Industrial ngineering, Islamic Azad University, Karaj Branch, Iran

Abstract:

Quality control charts are very effective in detecting out of control signals but when a control chart signals an out of control condition of the process mean, searching for a special cause in the vicinity of the signal time would not always lead to prompt identification of the source(s) of the out of control condition as the change point in the process parameter(s) is usually different from the signal time. It is very important to manufacturer to determine at what point and which parameters in the past caused the signal. Early warning of process change would expedite the search for the special causes and enhance quality at lower cost. In this paper the quality variables under investigation are assumed to follow a multivariate normal distribution with known means and variance-covariance matrix and the process means after one step change remain at the new level until the special cause is being identified and removed, also it is supposed that only one variable could be changed at the same time. This research applies artificial neural network (ANN) to identify the time the change occurred and the parameter which caused the change or shift. The performance of the approach was assessed through a computer simulation experiment. The results show that neural network performs effectively and equally well for the whole shift magnitude which has been considered.

Keywords: Artificial neural network, change point estimation, monte carlo simulation, multivariate exponentially weighted movingaverage

# AN MCDM APPROACH TO SELECTION SCHEDULING RULE IN ROBOTIC FLEXIBE ASSEMBLY CELLS

**Khalid Abd, Kazem Abhary, Romeo Marian**

Department of Industrial Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

Abstract:

Multiple criteria decision making (MCDM) is an approach to ranking the solutions and finding the best one when two or more solutions are provided. In this study, MCDM approach is proposed to select the most suitable scheduling rule of robotic flexible assembly cells (RFACs). Two MCDM approaches, Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) are proposed for solving the scheduling rule selection problem. The AHP method is employed to determine the weights of the evaluation criteria, while the TOPSIS method is employed to obtain final ranking order of scheduling rules. Four criteria are used to evaluate the scheduling rules. Also, four scheduling policies of RFAC are examined to choose the most appropriate one for this purpose. A numerical example illustrates applications of the suggested methodology. The results show that the methodology is practical and works in RFAC settings.

Keywords: AHP, TOPSIS, Scheduling rules selection

# A TWO-STAGE MULTI-AGENT SYSTEM TO PREDICT THE UNSMOOTHED MONTHLY SUNSPOT NUMBERS

**Mak Kaboudan**

Professor of statistics with the School of Business, University of Redlands, USA

Abstract:

A multi-agent system is developed here to predict monthly details of the upcoming peak of the 24th solar magnetic cycle. While studies typically predict the timing and magnitude of cycle peaks using annual data, this one utilizes the unsmoothed monthly sunspot number instead. Monthly numbers display more pronounced fluctuations during periods of strong solar magnetic activity than the annual sunspot numbers. Because strong magnetic activities may cause significant economic damages, predicting monthly variations should provide different and perhaps helpful information for decision-making purposes. The multi-agent system developed here operates in two stages. In the first, it produces twelve predictions of the monthly numbers. In the second, it uses those predictions to deliver a final forecast. Acting as expert agents, genetic programming and neural networks produce the twelve fits and forecasts as well as the final forecast. According to the results obtained, the next peak is predicted to be 156 and is expected to occur in October 2011- with an average of 136 for that year.

Keywords: Computational techniques, discrete wavelet transformations, solar cycle prediction, sunspot numbers.

# STEPSIZE CONTROL OF THE FINITE DIFFERENCE METHOD FOR SOLVING ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

**Davod Khojasteh Salkuyeh**

Department of Mathematics, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

Abstract:

An important task in solving second order linear ordinary differential equations by the finite difference is to choose a suitable stepsize h. In this paper, by using the stochastic arithmetic, the CESTAC method and the CADNA library we present a procedure to estimate the optimal stepsize hopt, the stepsize which minimizes the global error consisting of truncation and round-off error.

Keywords: Ordinary differential equations, optimal stepsize, error, stochastic arithmetic, CESTAC, CADNA.

# GROEBNER BASES COMPUTATION IN BOOLEAN RINGS IS P-SPACE

**Quoc-Nam Tran**

Lamar (Texas State) University, U.S.A.

Abstract:

The theory of Groebner Bases, which has recently been honored with the ACM Paris Kanellakis Theory and Practice Award, has become a crucial building block to computer algebra, and is widely used in science, engineering, and computer science. It is wellknown that Groebner bases computation is EXP-SPACE in a general polynomial ring setting. However, for many important applications in computer science such as satisfiability and automated verification of hardware and software, computations are performed in a Boolean ring. In this paper, we give an algorithm to show that Groebner bases computation is PSPACE in Boolean rings. We also show that with this discovery, the Groebner bases method can theoretically be as efficient as other methods for automated verification of hardware and software. Additionally, many useful and interesting properties of Groebner bases including the ability to efficiently convert the bases for different orders of variables making Groebner bases a promising method in automated verification.

Keywords: Algorithm, Complexity, Groebner basis, Applications of Computer Science.

# A MULTI-PERIOD PROFIT MAXIMIZATION POLICY FOR A STOCHASTIC DEMAND INVENTORY SYSTEM WITH UPWARD SUBSTITUTION

**Soma Roychowdhury**

Professor of the Department of Statistics, University of California, Davis, USA, visiting from the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management,

Abstract:

This paper deals with a periodic-review substitutable inventory system for a finite and an infinite number of periods. Here an upward substitution structure, a substitution of a more costly item by a less costly one, is assumed, with two products. At the beginning of each period, a stochastic demand comes for the first item only, which is quality-wise better and hence costlier. Whenever an arriving demand finds zero inventory of this product, a fraction of unsatisfied customers goes for its substitutable second item. An optimal ordering policy has been derived for each period. The results are illustrated with numerical examples. A sensitivity analysis has been done to examine how sensitive the optimal solution and the maximum profit are to the values of the discount factor, when there is a large number of periods.

Keywords: Multi-period model, inventory, random demand, upward substitution.

# OPTIMAL CONTROL OF VISCOELASTIC MELT SPINNING PROCESSES

**Shyam S.N. Perera**

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Abstract:

The optimal control problem for the viscoelastic melt spinning process has not been reported yet in the literature. In this study, an optimal control problem for a mathematical model of a viscoelastic melt spinning process is considered. Maxwell-Oldroyd model is used to describe the rheology of the polymeric material, the fiber is made of. The extrusion velocity of the polymer at the spinneret as well as the velocity and the temperature of the quench air and the fiber length serve as control variables. A constrained optimization problem is derived and the first–order optimality system is set up to obtain the adjoint equations. Numerical solutions are carried out using a steepest descent algorithm. A computer program in MATLAB is developed for simulations.

Keywords: Fiber spinning, Maxwell-Oldroyd, Optimal control, First-order optimality system, Adjoint system

# A COMPLETED ADAPTIVE DE-MIXING ALGORITHM ON STIEFEL MANIFOLD FOR ICA

**Jianwei Wu**

Department of Information and Calculation Science, School of Sciences, Central University for Nationalities, Beijing 100081, P. R. of China

Abstract:

Based on the one-bit-matching principle and by turning the de-mixing matrix into an orthogonal matrix via certain normalization, Ma et al proposed a one-bit-matching learning algorithm on the Stiefel manifold for independent component analysis [8]. But this algorithm is not adaptive. In this paper, an algorithm which can extract kurtosis and its sign of each independent source component directly from observation data is firstly introduced.With the algorithm , the one-bit-matching learning algorithm is revised, so that it can make the blind separation on the Stiefel manifold implemented completely in the adaptive mode in the framework of natural gradient.

Keywords: Independent component analysis, kurtosis, Stiefel manifold, super-gaussians or sub-gaussians.

# BOUNDARY-ELEMENT-BASED FINITE ELEMENT METHODS FOR HELMHOLTZ AND MAXWELL EQUATIONS ON GENERAL POLYHEDRAL MESHES

**Dylan M. Copeland**

Institute for Applied Mathematics and Computational Science, Texas A&M University, USA

Abstract:

We present new finite element methods for Helmholtz and Maxwell equations on general three-dimensional polyhedral meshes, based on domain decomposition with boundary elements on the surfaces of the polyhedral volume elements. The methods use the lowest-order polynomial spaces and produce sparse, symmetric linear systems despite the use of boundary elements. Moreover, piecewise constant coefficients are admissible. The resulting approximation on the element surfaces can be extended throughout the domain via representation formulas. Numerical experiments confirm that the convergence behavior on tetrahedral meshes is comparable to that of standard finite element methods, and equally good performance is attained on more general meshes.

Keywords: Boundary elements, finite elements, Helmholtz equation, Maxwell equations.

# A MULTIVARIATE MOVING AVERAGE CONTROL CHART FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC PROCESSES

**Chunchom Pongchavalit**

Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science in King Mongkut's University of Technology Thoburi, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

For the electrical metrics that describe photovoltaic cell performance are inherently multivariate in nature, use of a univariate, or one variable, statistical process control chart can have important limitations. Development of a comprehensive process control strategy is known to be significantly beneficial to reducing process variability that ultimately drives up the manufacturing cost photovoltaic cells. The multivariate moving average or MMA chart, is applied to the electrical metrics of photovoltaic cells to illustrate the improved sensitivity on process variability this method of control charting offers. The result show the ability of the MMA chart to expand to as any variables as needed, suggests an application with multiple photovoltaic electrical metrics being used in concert to determine the processes state of control.

Keywords: The multivariate moving average control chart, Photovoltaic processes control, Multivariate system.

# FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS ON HIGHER MATHEMATICS SCORES FOR CHINESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

**Xun Ge**

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Canada

Abstract:

Recently, X. Ge and J. Qian investigated some relations between higher mathematics scores and calculus scores (resp. linear algebra scores, probability statistics scores) for Chinese university students. Based on rough-set theory, they established an information system S = (U,CuD,V, f). In this information system, higher mathematics score was taken as a decision attribute and calculus score, linear algebra score, probability statistics score were taken as condition attributes. They investigated importance of each condition attribute with respective to decision attribute and strength of each condition attribute supporting decision attribute. In this paper, we give further investigations for this issue. Based on the above information system S = (U, CU D, V, f), we analyze the decision rules between condition and decision granules. For each x E U, we obtain support (resp. strength, certainty factor, coverage factor) of the decision rule C —>x D, where C —>x D is the decision rule induced by x in S = (U, CU D, V, f). Results of this paper gives new analysis of on higher mathematics scores for Chinese university students, which can further lead Chinese university students to raise higher mathematics scores in Chinese graduate student entrance examination.

Keywords: Rough set, support, strength, certainty factor, coverage factor.

# OPTIMIZING OF GAS CONSUMPTION IN GAS-BURNER SPACE HEATER

**Saead Negahdari, Davood Jalali Vahid**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sahand University of Technology, Tabriz, Iran

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.

# A SUPERVISORY SCHEME FOR STEP-WISE SAFE SWITCHING CONTROLLERS

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

Department of Automation, Halkis Institute of Technology, Greece

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.

# FLEXIBLE HEURISTICS FOR PROJECT SCHEDULING WITH LIMITED RESOURCES

**Miloš Šeda**

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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.

# CLASSIC AND HEURISTIC APPROACHES IN ROBOT MOTION PLANNING A CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW

**Ellips Masehian, Davoud Sedighizadeh**

Authors are with Faculty of Engineering, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract:

This paper reviews the major contributions to the Motion Planning (MP) field throughout a 35-year period, from classic approaches to heuristic algorithms. Due to the NP-Hardness of the MP problem, heuristic methods have outperformed the classic approaches and have gained wide popularity. After surveying around 1400 papers in the field, the amount of existing works for each method is identified and classified. Especially, the history and applications of numerous heuristic methods in MP is investigated. The paper concludes with comparative tables and graphs demonstrating the frequency of each MP method's application, and so can be used as a guideline for MP researchers.

Keywords: Robot motion planning, Heuristic algorithms.

# STABILIZER FILLET WELD STRENGTH UNDER MULTIAXIAL LOADING (EFFECT OF FORCE, SIZE AND RESIDUAL STRESS)

**Iman Hadipour, Javad Marzbanrad**

Competence Center in Manufacturing, Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, Brazil

Abstract:

In this paper, the strength of a stabilizer is determined when the static and fatigue multiaxial loading are applied. Stabilizer is a part of suspension system in the heavy truck for stabilizing the cabin against the vibration of the road which composes of a thin-walled tube joined to a forge component by fillet weld. The component is loaded by non proportional random sequence of torsion and bending. Residual stress of welding process is considered here for static loading. This static loading with road irregularities are applied in this study as fatigue case that can affected in the fillet welded area of this part. The stresses in the welded structure are calculated using FEA. In addition, the fatigue with multi axial loading in the fillet weld is also investigated and the critical zone of the stabilizer is specified and presented by graphs. Residual stresses that have been resulted by the thermal forces are considered in FEA. Force increasing is the element of finding the critical point of the component.

Keywords: Fillet weld, fatigue, weld toe crack, weld root crack, S-N curve, multiaxial load, residual stress, combined force.

# INTELLIGENT ABS FUZZY CONTROLLER FOR DIVERSE ROADSURFACES

**Roozbeh Keshmiri, Alireza Mohamad Shahri**

Young Researchers Club, Tabriz Islamic Azad University, and member of IAUT-CRL (computer Research Laboratory), Tabriz, 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**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Shahrood University of Technology, Shahrood, Iran

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.

# AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR CAR FAILURE DIAGNOSIS

**Ahmad T. Al-Taani**

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.

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

# MODELING HYBRID SYSTEMS WITH MLD APPROACH AND ANALYSIS OF THE MODEL SIZE AND COMPLEXITY

**H. Mahboubi, B. Moshiri, A. Khaki Seddigh**

Control and Intelligent Processing Center of Excellence, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

Recently, a great amount of interest has been shown in the field of modeling and controlling hybrid systems. One of the efficient and common methods in this area utilizes the mixed logicaldynamical (MLD) systems in the modeling. In this method, the system constraints are transformed into mixed-integer inequalities by defining some logic statements. In this paper, a system containing three tanks is modeled as a nonlinear switched system by using the MLD framework. Comparing the model size of the three-tank system with that of a two-tank system, it is deduced that the number of binary variables, the size of the system and its complexity tremendously increases with the number of tanks, which makes the control of the system more difficult. Therefore, methods should be found which result in fewer mixed-integer inequalities.

Keywords: Hybrid systems, mixed-integer inequalities, mixed logical dynamical systems, multi-tank system.

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

N. H. Mvungi

Computer and Systems Engineering Department of the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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.

# INDUCTION MOTOR SPEED CONTROL USING FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER

V. Chitra, R. S. Prabhakar

Department of Electrical Technology, Menschen für Menschen, Ethiopia.

Abstract:

Because of the low maintenance and robustness induction motors have many applications in the industries. The speed control of induction motor is more important to achieve maximum torque and efficiency. Various speed control techniques like, Direct Torque Control, Sensorless Vector Control and Field Oriented Control are discussed in this paper. Soft computing technique – Fuzzy logic is applied in this paper for the speed control of induction motor to achieve maximum torque with minimum loss. The fuzzy logic controller is implemented using the Field Oriented Control technique as it provides better control of motor torque with high dynamic performance. The motor model is designed and membership functions are chosen according to the parameters of the motor model. The simulated design is tested using various tool boxes in MATLAB. The result concludes that the efficiency and reliability of the proposed speed controller is good.

Keywords: Induction motor, Field Oriented Control, Fuzzy logic controller, Maximum torque, Membership function.

# FUZZY CONTROL OF A THREE PHASE THYRISTORIZEDINDUCTION MOTOR

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

Electrical Engineering group, Islamic Azad University of Abhar, Abhar, Iran

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, speedcontrol, fuzzy control.

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

**Tadatsugu Kitamoto**

School of Science and Technology, Meiji University, Kanagawa, Japan

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

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

**Sasho Guergov**

Machine Tools and Technologies Department at Technical University of Sofia, St., Bulgaria

Abstract:

The purpose of the paper is to develop an informationcontrol 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.

# PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF POWDER METALLURGY ELECTRODE IN ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE MACHINING OF AISI D2 STEEL USING TAGUCHI METHOD

**Naveen Beri, S. Maheshwari, C. Sharma, Anil Kumar**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Beant College of Engineering & Technology, Gurdaspur, Punjab, India.

Abstract:

In this paper an attempt has been made to correlate the usefulness of electrodes made through powder metallurgy (PM) in comparison with conventional copper electrode during electric discharge machining. Experimental results are presented on electric discharge machining of AISI D2 steel in kerosene with copper tungsten (30% Cu and 70% W) tool electrode made through powder metallurgy (PM) technique and Cu electrode. An L18 (21 37) orthogonal array of Taguchi methodology was used to identify the effect of process input factors (viz. current, duty cycle and flushing pressure) on the output factors {viz. material removal rate (MRR) and surface roughness (SR)}. It was found that CuW electrode (made through PM) gives high surface finish where as the Cu electrode is better for higher material removal rate.

Keywords: Electrical discharge machining (EDM), Powder Metallurgy (PM), Taguchi method, Material Removal Rate (MRR), Surface Roughness (SR).

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Keywords: Electrical discharge machining (EDM), Powder Metallurgy (PM), Taguchi method, Material Removal Rate (MRR), Surface Roughness (SR).

# MODELING PARAMETRIC VIBRATION OF MULTISTAGE GEAR SYSTEMS AS A TOOL FOR DESIGN OPTIMIZATION

**James Kuria, John Kihiu**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Nairobi, Kenya

Abstract:

This work presents a numerical model developed to simulate the dynamics and vibrations of a multistage tractor gearbox. The effect of time varying mesh stiffness, time varying frictional torque on the gear teeth, lateral and torsional flexibility of the shafts and flexibility of the bearings were included in the model. The model was developed by using the Lagrangian method, and it was applied to study the effect of three design variables on the vibration and stress levels on the gears. The first design variable, module, had little effect on the vibration levels but a higher module resulted to higher bending stress levels. The second design variable, pressure angle, had little effect on the vibration levels, but had a strong effect on the stress levels on the pinion of a high reduction ratio gear pair. A pressure angle of 25o resulted to lower stress levels for a pinion with 14 teeth than a pressure angle of 20o. The third design variable, contact ratio, had a very strong effect on both the vibration levels and bending stress levels. Increasing the contact ratio to 2.0 reduced both the vibration levels and bending stress levels significantly. For the gear train design used in this study, a module of 2.5 and contact ratio of 2.0 for the various meshes was found to yield the best combination of low vibration levels and low bending stresses. The model can therefore be used as a tool for obtaining the optimum gear design parameters for a given multistage spur gear train.

# KINEMATIC MODELING AND WORKSPACE ANALYSIS OF A SPATIAL CABLE SUSPENDED ROBOT AS INCOMPLETELY RESTRAINED POSITIONING MECHANISM

**Jahanbakhsh Hamedi, Hassan Zohoor**

Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch,Tehran, Iran and Lecturer with Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

This article proposes modeling, simulation and kinematic and workspace analysis of a spatial cable suspended robot as incompletely Restrained Positioning Mechanism (IRPM). These types of robots have six cables equal to the number of degrees of freedom. After modeling, the kinds of workspace are defined then an statically reachable combined workspace for different geometric structures of fixed and moving platform is obtained. This workspace is defined as the situations of reference point of the moving platform (center of mass) which under external forces such as weight and with ignorance of inertial effects, the moving platform should be in static equilibrium under conditions that length of all cables must not be exceeded from the maximum value and all of cables must be at tension (they must have non-negative tension forces). Then the effect of various parameters such as the size of moving platform, the size of fixed platform, geometric configuration of robots, magnitude of applied forces and moments to moving platform on workspace of these robots with different geometric configuration are investigated. Obtained results should be effective in employing these robots under different conditions of applied wrench for increasing the workspace volume.

Keywords: Kinematic modeling, applied wrench, workspace, cable based robot.

# ANALYTICAL SOLUTION FOR FREE VIBRATION OF RECTANGULAR KIRCHHOFF PLATE FROM WAVE APPROACH

**Mansour Nikkhah-Bahrami, Masih Loghmani, Mostafa Pooyanfar**

Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

In this paper, an analytical approach for free vibration analysis of four edges simply supported rectangular Kirchhoff plates is presented. The method is based on wave approach. From wave standpoint vibration propagate, reflect and transmit in a structure. Firstly, the propagation and reflection matrices for plate with simply supported boundary condition are derived. Then, these matrices are combined to provide a concise and systematic approach to free vibration analysis of a simply supported rectangular Kirchhoff plate. Subsequently, the eigenvalue problem for free vibration of plates is formulated and the equation of plate natural frequencies is constructed. Finally, the effectiveness of the approach is shown by comparison of the results with existing classical solution.

Keywords: Kirchhoff plate, propagation matrix, reflection matrix, vibration analysis.

# ASYMPTOTIC STABILIZATION OF AN ACTIVE MAGNETIC BEARING SYSTEM USING LMI-BASED SLIDING MODE CONTROL

**Abdul Rashid Husain, Mohamad Noh Ahmad, Abdul Halim Mohd. Yatim**

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), 81310, Skudai, Johore Malaysia

Abstract:

In this paper, stabilization of an Active Magnetic Bearing (AMB) system with varying rotor speed using Sliding Mode Control (SMC) technique is considered. The gyroscopic effect inherited in the system is proportional to rotor speed in which this nonlinearity effect causes high system instability as the rotor speed increases. Also, transformation of the AMB dynamic model into a new class of uncertain system shows that this gyroscopic effect lies in the mismatched part of the system matrix. Moreover, the current gain parameter is allowed to be varied in a known bound as an uncertainty in the input matrix. SMC design method is proposed in which the sufficient condition that guarantees the global exponential stability of the reduced-order system is represented in Linear Matrix Inequality (LMI). Then, a new chattering-free control law is established such that the system states are driven to reach the switching surface and stay on it thereafter. The performance of the controller applied to the AMB model is demonstrated through simulation works under various system conditions.

Keywords: Active Magnetic Bearing (AMB), Sliding ModeControl (SMC), Linear Matrix Inequality (LMI), mismatcheduncertainty.

# DESIGN OF A 5-JOINT MECHANICAL ARM WITH USER-FRIENDLY CONTROL PROGRAM

**Amon Tunwannarux, Supanunt Tunwannarux**

Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering Department, School of Engineering, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Abstract:

This paper describes the design concepts and implementation of a 5-Joint mechanical arm for a rescue robot named CEO Mission II. The multi-joint arm is a five degree of freedom mechanical arm with a four bar linkage, which can be stretched to 125 cm. long. It is controlled by a teleoperator via the user-friendly control and monitoring GUI program. With Inverse Kinematics principle, we developed the method to control the servo angles of all arm joints to get the desired tip position. By clicking the determined tip position or dragging the tip of the mechanical arm on the computer screen to the desired target point, the robot will compute and move its multi-joint arm to the pose as seen on the GUI screen. The angles of each joint are calculated and sent to all joint servos simultaneously in order to move the mechanical arm to the desired pose at once. The operator can also use a joystick to control the movement of this mechanical arm and the locomotion of the robot. Many sensors are installed at the tip of this mechanical arm for surveillance from the high level and getting the vital signs of victims easier and faster in the urban search and rescue tasks. It works very effectively and easy to control. This mechanical arm and its software were developed as a part of the CEO Mission II Rescue Robot that won the First Runner Up award and the Best Technique award from the Thailand Rescue Robot Championship 2006. It is a low cost, simple, but functioning 5-Jiont mechanical arm which is built from scratch, and controlled via wireless LAN 802.11b/g. This 5-Jiont mechanical arm hardware concept and its software can also be used as the basic mechatronics to many real applications.

Keywords: Multi-joint, mechanical arm, inverse kinematics, rescue robot, GUI control program.

# OPTIMAL CALCULATION OF PARTIAL TRANSMISSION RATIOS OF FOUR-STEP HELICAL GEARBOXES FOR GETTING MINIMAL GEARBOX LENGTH

**Vu Ngoc Pi**

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do ParanáPUCPR and Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná-UTFPR, Curitiba, Paraná, BRASIL

Abstract:

This paper presents a new study on the applications of optimization and regression analysis techniques for optimal calculation of partial ratios of four-step helical gearboxes for getting minimal gearbox length. In the paper, basing on the moment equilibrium condition of a mechanic system including four gear units and their regular resistance condition, models for determination of the partial ratios of the gearboxes are proposed. In particular, explicit models for calculation of the partial ratios are proposed by using regression analysis. Using these models, the determination of the partial ratios is accurate and simple.

Keywords: Gearbox design; optimal design; helical gearbox, transmission ratio.

# FUZZY WAVELET PACKET BASED FEATURE EXTRACTION METHOD FOR MULTIFUNCTION MYOELECTRIC CONTROL

**Rami N. Khushaba, Adel Al-Jumaily**

Mechatronics and Intelligent Systems Group at the University of Technology, Sydney

Abstract:

The myoelectric signal (MES) is one of the Biosignals utilized in helping humans to control equipments. Recent approaches in MES classification to control prosthetic devices employing pattern recognition techniques revealed two problems, first, the classification performance of the system starts degrading when the number of motion classes to be classified increases, second, in order to solve the first problem, additional complicated methods were utilized which increase the computational cost of a multifunction myoelectric control system. In an effort to solve these problems and to achieve a feasible design for real time implementation with high overall accuracy, this paper presents a new method for feature extraction in MES recognition systems. The method works by extracting features using Wavelet Packet Transform (WPT) applied on the MES from multiple channels, and then employs Fuzzy c-means (FCM) algorithm to generate a measure that judges on features suitability for classification. Finally, Principle Component Analysis (PCA) is utilized to reduce the size of the data before computing the classification accuracy with a multilayer perceptron neural network. The proposed system produces powerful classification results (99% accuracy) by using only a small portion of the original feature set.

Keywords: Biomedical Signal Processing, Data mining andInformation Extraction, Machine Learning, Rehabilitation.

# VIBRATION BASE IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACT FORCE USING GENETIC ALGORITHM

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Abstract:

This paper presents the identification of the impact force acting on a simply supported beam. The force identification is an inverse problem in which the measured response of the structure is used to determine the applied force. The identification problem is formulated as an optimization problem and the genetic algorithm is utilized to solve the optimization problem. The objective function is calculated on the difference between analytical and measured responses and the decision variables are the location and magnitude of the applied force. The results from simulation show the effectiveness of the approach and its robustness vs. the measurement noise and sensor location.

Keywords: Genetic Algorithm, Inverse problem, Optimization, Vibration.

# FRACTURE TOUGHNESS CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBON-EPOXY COMPOSITE USING ARCAN SPECIMEN

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Abstract:

In this study the behavior of interlaminar fracture of carbon-epoxy thermoplastic laminated composite is investigated numerically and experimentally. Tests are performed with Arcan specimens. Testing with Arcan specimen gives the opportunity of utilizing just one kind of specimen for extracting fracture properties for mode I, mode II and different mixed mode ratios of materials with exerting load via different loading angles. Variation of loading angles in range of 0-90° made possible to achieve different mixed mode ratios. Correction factors for various conditions are obtained from ABAQUS 2D finite element models which demonstrate the finite shape of Arcan specimens used in this study. Finally, applying the correction factors to critical loads obtained experimentally, critical interlaminar fracture toughness of this type of carbon-epoxy composite has been attained.

Keywords: Fracture Mechanics, Mixed Mode, Arcan Specimen, Finite Element.

# UNIFIED FUSION APPROACH WITH APPLICATION TO SLAM

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Abstract:

In this paper, we propose the pre-processor based on the Evidence Supporting Measure of Similarity (ESMS) filter and also propose the unified fusion approach (UFA) based on the general fusion machine coupled with ESMS filter, which improve the correctness and precision of information fusion in any fields of application. Here we mainly apply the new approach to Simultaneous Localization And Mapping (SLAM) of Pioneer II mobile robots. A simulation experiment was performed, where an autonomous virtual mobile robot with sonar sensors evolves in a virtual world map with obstacles. By comparing the result of building map according to the general fusion machine (here DSmT-based fusing machine and PCR5-based conflict redistributor considereded) coupling with ESMS filter and without ESMS filter, it shows the benefit of the selection of the sources as a prerequisite for improvement of the information fusion, and also testifies the superiority of the UFA in dealing with SLAM.

Keywords: DSmT, ESMS filter, SLAM, UFA

# AN EXAMPLE OF OPEN ROBOT CONTROLLER ARCHITECTURE - FOR POWER DISTRIBUTION LINE MAINTENANCE ROBOT SYSTEM -

**Yingxin He, Kyouichi Tatsuno**

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Abstract:

In this paper, we propose an architecture for easily constructing a robot controller. The architecture is a multi-agent system which has eight agents: the Man-machine interface, Task planner, Task teaching editor, Motion planner, Arm controller, Vehicle controller, Vision system and CG display. The controller has three databases: the Task knowledge database, the Robot database and the Environment database. Based on this controller architecture, we are constructing an experimental power distribution line maintenance robot system and are doing the experiment for the maintenance tasks, for example, “Bolt insertion task".

Keywords: Robot controller, Software library, Maintenance robot, Robot language, Agent system.

# A STUDY OF THE DAMAGES TO HISTORICAL MONUMENTS DUE TO CLIMATIC FACTORS AND AIR POLLUTION AND OFFERING SOLUTIONS

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Abstract:

Historical monuments as architectural heritage are, economically and culturally, considered one of the key aspects for modern communities. Cultural heritage represents a country-s national identity and pride and maintains and enriches that country-s culture. Therefore, conservation of the monuments remained from our ancestors requires everybody-s serious and unremitting effort. Conservation, renewal, restoration, and technical study of cultural and historical matters are issues which have a special status among various forms of art and science in the present century and this is due to two reasons: firstly, progress of humankind in this century has created a factor called environmental pollution which not only has caused new destructive processes of cultural/historical monuments but also has accelerated the previous destructive processes by several times, and secondly, the rapid advance of various sciences, especially chemistry, has lead to the contribution of new methods and materials to this significant issue.

Keywords: Air Pollution, Climatic, Historical Monuments

# THE CONCEPT OF PLACE AND SENSE OF PLACE IN ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES

**Mina Najafi, Mustafa Kamal Bin Mohd Shariff**

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Abstract:

Place is a where dimension formed by people-s relationship with physical settings, individual and group activities, and meanings. 'Place Attachment', 'Place Identity'and 'Sense of Place' are some concepts that could describe the quality of people-s relationships with a place. The concept of Sense of place is used in studying human-place bonding, attachment and place meaning. Sense of Place usually is defined as an overarching impression encompassing the general ways in which people feel about places, senses it, and assign concepts and values to it. Sense of place is highlighted in this article as one of the prevailing concepts among place-based researches. Considering dimensions of sense of place has always been beneficial for investigating public place attachment and pro-environmental attitudes towards these places. The creation or preservation of Sense of place is important in maintaining the quality of the environment as well as the integrity of human life within it. While many scholars argued that sense of place is a vague concept, this paper will summarize and analyze the existing seminal literature. Therefore, in this paper first the concept of Sense of place and its characteristics will be examined afterward the scales of Sense of place will be reviewed and the factors that contribute to form Sense of place will be evaluated and finally Place Attachment as an objective dimension for measuring the sense of place will be described.

Keywords: Place, Place Attachment, Sense of place

# TOWARDS A UTAUT-BASED MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF EGOVERNMENT CITIZEN ACCEPTANCE IN SAUDI ARABIA

**Alzahrani.M.E, Goodwin.R.D**

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Abstract:

Among the most fundamental prerequisites for the successful development of electronic Government Services (e- Government) is Citizen Acceptance. Based on the UTAUT model, the paper describes a hypothetical framework that integrates the unique features of E-government to improve our understanding of the acceptance and usage of e-Government Saudi Arabia. The proposed model, based on UTAUT, includes the characteristics of Egovernment, consideration and inclusion of trust, privacy, and Saudi culture and context.

Keywords: E-government, technology adoption, citizen acceptance, unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT).

# FEATURES OF PARTY CONSTRUCTION IN THE COURSE OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract:

This article considers the main features of party construction in the course of political modernization of Kazakhstan. Along with consideration of party construction author analyzed how the transformation of the party system was fulfilled in Kazakhstan. Besides the basic stages in the course of party construction were explained by the author. The statistical data is cited.

Keywords: elections, multi-party system, party construction, political pluralism, political party, Republic of Kazakhstan (RK)

# DESIGNING A RESCUE SYSTEM FOR EARTHQUAKE-STRICKEN AREA WITH THE AIM OF FACILITATION AND ACCELERATING ACCESSIBILITIES (CASE STUDY: CITY OF TEHRAN)

**Naeleh Motamedi, Masoud Mahmoudkhan Shirazi, Nima Nouraei**

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Abstract:

Natural disasters, including earthquake, kill many people around the world every year. Society rescue actions, which start after the earthquake and are called LAST in abbreviation, include locating, access, stabilization and transportation. In the present article, we have studied the process of local accessibility to the injured and transporting them to health care centers. With regard the heavy traffic load due to earthquake, the destruction of connecting roads and bridges and the heavy debris in alleys and street, which put the lives of the injured and the people buried under the debris in danger, accelerating the rescue actions and facilitating the accessibilities are of great importance, obviously. Tehran, the capital of Iran, is among the crowded cities in the world and is the center of extensive economic, political, cultural and social activities. Tehran has a population of about 9.5 millions and because of the immigration of people from the surrounding cities. Furthermore, considering the fact that Tehran is located on two important and large faults, a 6 Richter magnitude earthquake in this city could lead to the greatest catastrophe during the entire human history. The present study is a kind of review and a major part of the required information for it, has been obtained from libraries all of the rescue vehicles around the world, including rescue helicopters, ambulances, fire fighting vehicles and rescue boats, and their applied technology, and also the robots specifically designed for the rescue system and the advantages and disadvantages of them, have been investigated. The studies show that there is a significant relationship between the rescue team-s arrival time at the incident zone and the number of saved people; so that, if the duration of burial under debris 30 minutes, the probability of survival is %99.3, after a day is %81, after 2days is %19 and after 5days is %7.4. The exiting transport systems all have some defects. If these defects are removed, more people could be saved each hour and the preparedness against natural disasters is increased. In this study, transport system has been designed for the rescue team and the injured; which could carry the rescue team to the incident zone and the injured to the health care centers. In addition, this system is able to fly in the air and move on the earth as well; so that the destruction of roads and the heavy traffic load could not prevent the rescue team from arriving early at the incident zone. The system also has the equipment required firebird for debris removing, optimum transport of the injured and first aid.

Keywords: earthquake, accelerating, accessibilities transportation, rescue system

# AGED SOCIETY: A PITFALL

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Abstract:

The aging of the workforce is occurring globally and has significant impact on organizations. The Malaysian population is ageing. Although, not as quickly as the populations of a number of Asian nations, or of parts of Europe; the rate is sufficient to cause a concern. The life expectancy of Malaysians has increased in year 2012 with an average of 73.8 years or equal to 71.1 years for males and 76.7 years for females. The birth and death rates are 26.05 births/1,000 population and 5.29 deaths/1,000 population respectively. These figures have placed a greater liability on the government's shoulder, and have become a push factor for the country to revise a new retirement age for the public servants. The 'aged population' impinged on the new challenges faced by the Malaysian government, which had to deal with an unproductive aged workforce. A new retirement age from 58 to 60 years old has been introduced and this could have a positive effect on this cohort, in maintaining financial security. However, keeping older employees might affect organizations' performance and productivity. The organizations need to pay more attention on them, since they are less effective and might be affected by numerous health problems. An innovative culture should be introduced and this could be a good indicator for organizations that deal with these 'expensive' workers.

Keywords: Aged workforce, financial relief, innovative culture retirement policy.

# DRIVING BEHAVIORS AT INTERSECTIONS (CASE STUDY- TEHRAN-ZONE 3-REGION 3)

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Abstract:

In this article we research on the drivers' behavior at intersections. Some significant behaviors are chosen and designed a questionnaire which was about 2 pages. In this questionnaire, samples were being asked to answer by checking the box. The answers have been from always to never. This questionnaire related to our selection's behaviors. Finally it has been resulted that most of aggressive behaviors were being common in them. Also it has been suggested some solutions for each of them.

Keywords: Driver, behavior, intersection, study.

# A QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL MARGINALIZATION IN ROMANIA

**Andra Costache, Rădiţa Alexe**

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Abstract:

The analysis of the spatial disparities of social marginalization is a requirement in the present-day socio-economic and political context of Romania, an East-European state, member of the European Union since 2007, at present faced with the imperatives of the growth of its territorial cohesion. The main objective of this article is to develop a methodology for the assessment of social marginalization, in order to understand the intensity of the marginalization phenomenon at different spatial scales. The article proposes a social marginalization index (SMI), calculated through the integration of ten indicators relevant for the two components of social marginalization: the material component and the symbolical component. The results highlighted a strong connection between the total degree of social marginalization and the dependence on social benefits, unemployment rate, non-inclusion in the compulsory education, criminality rate, and the type of pension insurance.

Keywords: Romania, social marginalization index, territorial disparities.

# DIFFERENCE IN THE COLOR PREFERENCE BY A GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR

**Kazuko Sakamoto**

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Abstract:

Recently, the design is becoming important in product development. The technology which is a strong point of Japan is immediately caught up by the foreign countries, and the price competition begins. Therefore companies tend to plan differentiation of products by the design or a color. The purpose of my work was to consider the optimal color for using by product development. We needed to clarify the thing leading to color preference for this purpose. Two kinds of investigations were made. By the first investigation, we found out that a geographical factor difference existed in color preference. Then, investigation which regarded the difference as latitude was conducted. However, the result expected from the difference in latitude was not obtained. It seems that it is necessary to set up difference of latitude a little more greatly, or to reexamine by other geographical factors.

Keywords: Color preference, product color, difference of latitude, design marketing, international comparison.

# BORIA: A CONVENTIONAL THEATRE IN MALAYSIA

**Farideh Alizadeh, Mohd Effindi Samsuddin**

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Abstract:

This study this is considering Boria as a conventional performance in Malaysia. Boria is a folk performance unique to Penang. This theatre style reached Penang in the mid-19th century and is believed to be derived from the Shia Islamic Passion play performed during the Muslim month of Muharram to commemorate the martyrs of Kerbela. These days in Malaysia (especially Penang) Boria mentions to a choral street performance performed annually by a number of groups composed mostly of Sunni Malaysian. Boria are performed for entertainment and often include an annual singing competition. The size, membership, themes and movements of each Boria troupe may vary from year to year. Similarly, the themes and contents of the Boria performed by the different troupes also changes each year and can have a comical, political or satirical notion. It is common to most groups during the first ten days of Muharram Boria generally is done.

Keywords: Boria, conventional performance, ritual, Passion play, theatre.

# THE ROLE OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN POLICY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPRAISAL OF THE NATIONAL REBRANDING PROGRAMME OF NIGERIA

**Anayochukwu Leonard Okoli**

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Abstract:

The nexus between language and culture is so intertwined and very significant that language is largely seen as a vehicle for cultural transmission. Culture itself refers to the aggregate belief system of a people, embellishing its corporate national image or brand. If we conceive national rebranding as a campaign to rekindle the patriotic flame in the consciousness of a people towards its sociocultural imperatives and values, then, Nigerian indigenous linguistic flame has not been ignited. Consequently, the paper contends that the current national rebranding policy remains a myth in the confines of the elitists' intellectual squabble. It however recommends that the use of our indigenous languages should be supported by adequate legislation and also propagated by Nollywood in order to revamp and sustain the people's interest in their local languages. Finally, the use of the indigenous Nigerian languages demonstrates patriotism, an important ingredient for actualizing a genuine national rebranding.

Keywords: Appraisal, Indigenous Languages, Policy, Rebranding.

# CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS E-GOVERNANCE: FIELD STUDY

**Alaa-Aldin Abdul Rahim A. Al Athmay**

Alaa-Aldin Abdul Rahim A. Al Athmay is with the Department of Management, Marketing and Public Aedministration Unive

Abstract:

E-governance is an emerging and challenging initiative in developing countries. It is not only concerning the provision of services through the use ICT but rather entails building external interactions with citizen and businesses, enhancing democracy and trust of the political institutions of government. It embraces among other principles, openness, accountability and citizen engagement in public policy process. This study aims at finding users' satisfaction with three chosen dimensions of e-governance, namely: openness, collaborative governance, and participation. These dimensions of e-governance are neither studied before in the context of Arab countries and nor explored earlier in relation to some demographics variables. A study of 900 users of e-government in United Arab Emirates (UAE) was undertaken to examine how gender, age, education, nationality, and employment affect their satisfaction with e-governance. Generally, satisfaction ratings vary significantly with these variables. However, the overall level of satisfaction with the three attributes was less favorable. Knowing the differences of citizen's perceptions towards e-governance services would help policymakers in the design of effective e-governance strategy.

Keywords: E-governance, United Arab Emirates, Citizens' perceptions.

# A STUDY OF PRIORITY EVALUATION AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR REVITALIZATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGES IN THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**Wann-Ming Wey, Yi-Chih Huang**

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Abstract:

Proper maintenance and preservation of significant cultural heritages or historic buildings is necessary. It can not only enhance environmental benefits and a sense of community, but also preserve a city's history and people's memory. It allows the next generation to be able to get a glimpse of our past, and achieve the goal of sustainable preserved cultural assets. However, the management of maintenance work has not been appropriate for many designated heritages or historic buildings so far. The planning and implementation of the reuse has yet to have a breakthrough specification. It leads the heritages to a mere formality of being "reserved", instead of the real meaning of "conservation". For the restoration and preservation of cultural heritages study issues, it is very important due to the consideration of historical significance, symbolism, and economic benefits effects. However, the decision makers such as the officials from public sector they often encounter which heritage should be prioritized to be restored first under the available limited budgets. Only very few techniques are available today to determine the appropriately restoration priorities for the diverse historical heritages, perhaps because of a lack of systematized decision-making aids been proposed before. In the past, the discussions of management and maintenance towards cultural assets were limited to the selection of reuse alternatives instead of the allocation of resources. In view of this, this research will adopt some integrated research methods to solve the existing problems that decision-makers might encounter when allocating resources in the management and maintenance of heritages and historic buildings.

The purpose of this study is to develop a sustainable decision making model for local governments to resolve these problems. We propose an alternative decision support model to prioritize restoration needs within the limited budgets. The model is constructed based on fuzzy Delphi, fuzzy analysis network process (FANP) and goal programming (GP) methods. In order to avoid misallocate resources; this research proposes a precise procedure that can take multi-stakeholders views, limited costs and resources into consideration. Also, the combination of many factors and goals has been taken into account to find the highest priority and feasible solution results. To illustrate the approach we propose in this research, seven cultural heritages in Taipei city as one example has been used as an empirical study, and the results are in depth analyzed to explain the application of our proposed approach.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Historic Buildings, Priority Evaluation, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Goal Programming, Fuzzy Analytic Network Process, Resource Allocation.

# RESIDENTIAL SELF-SELECTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON URBAN COMMUTE TRAVELS IN IRANIAN CITIES COMPARED TO US, UK, AND GERMANY

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Abstract:

Residential self-selection has gained increasing attention in the Western travel behavior research during the past decade. Many studies in the US, UK, and Germany conclude that the role of individuals' residential location choice on commute travel behavior is more important than that of the built environment or at least it has considerable effects. However the effectiveness of location choice in many countries and cultures like Iran is unclear. This study examines the self-selections in two neighborhoods in Tehran. As a part of a research about the influences of land use on travel behavior information about people's location preferences was collected by direct questioning. The findings show that the main reasons for selecting the location of residential units are related to socio-economic factors such as rise of house price and affordability of house prices. Transportation has little impacts on location decisions. Moreover, residential self-selection accounts for only 3 to 7.5 percent of the pedestrian, PT, and car trips.

Keywords: Residential self-selection, Tehran, travel behavior, urban transportation.

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MEASURES TO SECURE TWO-WAY EVACUATION ROUTES FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE DURING LARGE DISASTERS IN A HISTORIC AREA

**Nobuo Mishima, Naomi Miyamoto, Yoko Taguchi**

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Abstract:

Historic preservation areas are extremely vulnerable to disasters because they are home to many vulnerable people and contain many closely spaced wooden houses. However, the narrow streets in these regions have historic meaning, which means that they cannot be widened and can become blocked easily during large disasters. Here, we describe our efforts to establish a methodology for the planning of evacuation route sin such historic preservation areas. In particular, this study aims to clarify the effectiveness of measures intended to secure two-way evacuation routes for vulnerable people during large disasters in a historic area preserved under the Cultural Properties Protection Law, Japan.

Keywords: Historic preservation, evacuation route analysis, vulnerable people, street blockade.

# THE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING ILLEGAL DRUGS PROGRAM IN BANGKOK, THAILAND

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Abstract:

The purposes of this research were to study the citizen participation in preventing illegal drugs in one of a poor and small community of Bangkok, Thailand and to compare the level of participation and concern of illegal drugs problem by using demographic variables. This paper drew upon data collected from a local citizens survey conducted in Bangkok, Thailand during summer of 2012. A total of 200 respondents were elicited as data input for, and one way ANOVA test. The findings revealed that the overall citizen participation was in the level of medium. The mean score showed that benefit from the program was ranked as the highest and the decision to participate was ranked as second while the follow-up of the program was ranked as the lowest. In terms of the difference in demographic such as gender, age, level of education, income, and year of residency, the hypothesis testing's result disclosed that there were no difference in their level of participation. However, difference in occupation showed a difference in their level of participation and concern which was significant at the 0.05 confidence level.

Keywords: Citizen Participation, Illegal drug, Preventing drug problem, Resolving drug problem