

# ABSTRACT BOOK



# ANADOLU 13. ULUSLARARASI UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



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13TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES

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*13TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON APPLIED SCIENCES*  
*SEPTEMBER 15 - 17, 2023*  
*DIYARBAKIR*

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Salon	Moderat or	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	Prof. Dr. Ali Murat AKTEMUR	1 NAZİLLİ/ESENKÖY'DE (ARPAZ) BULUNAN BİR OSMANLI ÇEŞMESİ, KORUNMA DURUMUNA YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ali YAŞAR
		2 KIRKAĞAÇ HAKKI ÖKTEM MANSİYON	Prof. Dr. Ali Murat AKTEMUR
		3 KIRKAĞAÇ AHMET DALGIÇ MANSİYON	Prof. Dr. Ali Murat AKTEMUR
		4 ILLUSTRATIVE EFFECTS ON CERAMICS OF THE HITTITE PERIOD AND ITS REFLECTIONS IN CONTEMPORARY TURKISH CERAMIC ART	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Pınar GÜZELGÜN HANGÜN
		5 THE REFLECTIONS OF HENRI DE TOULOUSE LAUTREC'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASES IN ART	Assoc. Dr. Bayram Dede Master, Ahmet Göktuğ KILIÇ Ali Mutlu



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SALON 2	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sema TETİK	1	EXAMINATION OF FASHION DESIGN PROGRAM STUDENTS' CREATIVITY LEVELS IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Doç. Dr. Semra TETİK
		2	A RESEARCH TO DETERMINE THE MOTIVATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN	Doç. Dr. Semra TETİK Mohammad Aref ROOZİ
		3	INVESTIGATION OF THE OUTCOMES AT THE LEVEL OF 5-8TH GRADE IN THE 2019 TURKISH LESSON TEACHING PROGRAM IN TERMS OF SUITABILITY TO VALUES EDUCATION	Ayhan DÖNMEZ
		4	TÜRKÇE DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA YER ALAN KAZANIMLARIN 3. SINIF DÜZEYİNDE REVİZE EDİLMİŞ BLOOM TAKSONOMİSİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ	Ayhan DÖNMEZ
		5	CULTURE PRODUCTION AND THE CHANGING EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF MUSEUMS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD	Neslihan AVCI Doç. Dr. Ezgi TOKDİL
		6	RE-EVALUTING COGNITIVE FILM THEORIES IN INCREASING LEARNING AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR CHILDREN	Dr. Öğretim Görevlisi, Saygın Koray DOĞANER

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SALON 3	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevda ABBASOVA	1	EĞİTİM SÜRECİNE ENTEGRASYONUN ORGANİZASYONU	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevda ABBASOVA
		2	AZƏRBAYCAN DİLİ SİNTAKSİNİN İNTEQRATİV ƏSASLI TƏDRİSİ İMKANLARI	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rəhilə Hümətova
		3	STYLE POSSIBILITIES OF USING NATURAL STONES IN I. NASIMI'S POETIC LANGUAGE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rəhilə Hümətova
		4	İBTİDAI SINIFLƏRDƏ OXU İLƏ BAĞLI MƏSƏLƏLƏR	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fəridə Səfəraliyeva
		5	DİNLƏMƏ MƏTNLƏRİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ ŞAĞIRD NİTQİNİN ZƏNGİNLƏŞDİRİLMƏSİ	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fəridə Səfəraliyeva

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SALON 4	Doç. Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA	1	MODIFICATION OF THE VERB PHRASE - ADJUNCT ADVERBS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Sashka Jovanovska Marija Talevska Marija Tashkoska
		2	ÖZEL GÜN VE HAFTALARIN MÜZİK DERS KİTAPLARINDAKİ GÖRÜNÜMÜ	Doç. Dr. Gülden Filiz ÖNAL Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Güray ÖZBEK
		3	YENİ MEDYANIN ÇOCUKLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	Burak ALTUNCI Mehmet Emin DEREÇİNELİ
		4	BENEFİTS OF YOGA IN CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LITERATURE	Doç. Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA
		5	SOSYAL ORTAMLARDA GELİŞMELERİ KAÇIRMA KORKUSU KAYSERİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ	Doç. Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA
		6	SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN KÖK DEĞERLERE İLİŞKİN METAFORİK ALGILARININ İNCELENMESİ	Dr, Fatih KAYA

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SALON 5	Assist. Prof., Orkun ŞEN	1	A RESEARCH TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIETY 5.0 AND STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	Dr. Murat SUCU
		2	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KEY AUDIT ISSUES AND AUDIT COST	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yusuf KURT
		3	INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF E-COMMERCE IN THE PURCHASE OR RENTAL OF ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	Prof. Dr. Ömer ALKAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Şeyda ÜNVER
		4	AN EXAMINATION OF STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING IN DISTANCE EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS	Assist.Prof., Orkun ŞEN
		5	MODERN PAZARLAMADA NOSTALJİK BİR TREND: RETRO PAZARLAMA	Araş. Gör. Ebru ERDOĞAN
		6	TÜKETİCİ SATIN ALMA NİYETİ ÜZERİNDE GERİLLA PAZARLAMASININ ETKİSİ	Araş. Gör. Ebru ERDOĞAN

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SALON 6	Prof. Dr., Seyfettin ÜNAL	1	PREDICTIVE MODELING OF LOAN APPROVAL OUTCOMES: INSIGHTS AND APPLICATIONS	Prof. Sameer Jain
		2	MESLEK MENSUBU OLMA YOLUNDA, MUHASEBE STAJYERLERİNİN STAJYERLİK SÜRECİNE BAKIŞI: HATAY ÖRNEĞİ	Prof. Dr., Seyfettin ÜNAL SMMM, Şükran ELİTAŞ
		3	OTOMOTİV TEDARİK ZİNCİRİNDE STOK YÖNETİMİ: TOPTAN YEDEK PARÇA SATIŞI GERÇEKLEŞTİREN BİR FİRMADA ABC ANALİZİ	Prof. Dr., Seyfettin ÜNAL
		4	ALIŞVERİŞ BAĞIMLILIĞI SARMALINDA TÜKETİCİ GÜVENİ: KEŞİF Mİ? YENİLİK ARAYIŞI MI?	Dr. Selçuk Yasin YILDIZ
		5	FİNANS SEKTÖRÜNDE YEŞİL DÖNÜŞÜM: TÜRKİYE'DE YEŞİL TAHVİL UYGULAMALARI	Arş. Gör., Rumeysa GEVHER Prof. Dr., Zeynep KARAÇOR Prof. Dr., Burcu GÜVENEK
		6	SAVUNMA HARCAMALARI EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ: SEÇİLMİŞ OECD ÜLKELERİ ÖLÇEĞİNDE PANEL VERİ ANALİZİ	Prof. Dr., Burcu GÜVENEK Prof. Dr., Zeynep KARAÇOR Esra TANHAN Arş. Gör., Rumeysa GEVHER
		7	SAĞLIK KURUMU ÇALIŞANLARINDAN BEKLENEN 21.YY YETKİNLİKLERİNE YÖNELİK KAVRAMSAL BİR ÇALIŞMA	Burhanettin ŞAHİN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emine ATALAY

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SALON 7	Dr. Elham Lashkari	1	KNOWLEDGE RELATIONSHIP MODEL AMONG USER IN VIRTUAL COMMUNITY	Fariba Haghbin, Othman Bin Ibrahim, Mohammad Reza Attarzadeh Niaki
		2	DYNAMICS SIMULATION APPROACH IN ANALYZING PENSION EXPENDITURE	Hasimah Sapiri, Anton Abdulbasah Kamil, Razman Mat Tahar, Hanafi Tumin
		3	AN ASSESSMENT OF GROUNDWATER CRISIS IN IRAN CASE STUDY: FARS PROVINCE	Mohammad Hossein Hojjati , Fardin Boustani
		4	CULTURAL EFFECT ON USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazli Ebrahimi, Sharan Kaur Garib Singh, Reza Sigari Tabrizi
		5	GOOD URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT: NEW ASPECTS AND METHODOLOGIES	Fattaneh Daneshmand Malayeri
		6	DROWSINESS WARNING SYSTEM USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Lecture . Dr. Nidhi Sharma, V. K. Banga
		7	URBAN ENVIRONMENT QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLANNING CASE STUDY: MOFT ABAD NEIGHBORHOOD, TEHRAN, IRAN	Dr. Elham Lashkari, Mehrshad Khalaj
		8	INCREASING OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY BASED ON PERSIAN ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS IN DESERT REGIONS (CASE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN KASHAN)	Mehran Jamshidi, Naghmeh Yazdanfar, Masoud Nasri

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SALON 8	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ruta Galoburda	1	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND STABILITY OF EMULSIONS AS AFFECTED BY NATIVE AND MODIFIED YAM STARCHES	Nor Hayati , Dr. Ibrahim, Shamini Nair Achudan
		2	OPTIMIZATION OF EXTRACTION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS FROM AVICENNIA MARINA (FORSSK.) VIERH USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY	Prof. Dr. V.Bharathi, Jamila Patterson, Assis. Prof. Dr. R.Rajendiran
		3	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF LOCAL COWPEA SEED PROTEIN GROWN IN GIZAN REGION	Prof. Dr. Abdelatif S. H. El-Jasser
		4	INTERACTION EFFECT OF DGAT1 AND COMPOSITE GENOTYPE OF BETA-KAPPA CASEIN ON ECONOMIC MILK PRODUCTION TRAITS IN CROSSBRED HOLSTEIN	Assis. Prof. Dr. A. Molee, N. Duanghaklang, P. Mernkrathoke
		5	REVEALING CASEIN MICELLE DISPERSION UNDER VARIOUS RANGES OF NaCl: EVOLUTION OF PARTICLES SIZE AND STRUCTURE	Raza Hussain, Claire Gaiani, Joël Scher
		6	PROCESS DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE AND READY-TO-EAT RAW OYSTER MEAT BY IRRADIATION TECHNOLOGY	Pattama Ratana- Arporn, Pongtep Wilaipun
		7	EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT METHOD ON THE CONTENT OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, VITAMIN C AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF DRIED DILL	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ruta Galoburda, Zanda Kruma, Dr. Karina Ruse



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		2	MULTIPATH ROUTING SENSOR NETWORK FOR FINDING CRACK IN METALLIC STRUCTURE USING FUZZY LOGIC	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dulal Acharjee, Punyaban Patel
		3	POWER AND DELAY OPTIMIZED GRAPH REPRESENTATION FOR COMBINATIONAL LOGIC CIRCUITS	Padmanabhan Balasubramanian, Karthik Anantha
		4	LATERAL-TORSIONAL BUCKLING OF STEEL GIRDER SYSTEMS BRACED BY SOLID WEB CROSSBEAMS	Prof. Dr. Ruoyang Dr. Tang, Jianguo Nie
		5	ADVANTAGES OF LARGE STRANDS IN PRECAST/PRESTRESSED CONCRETE HIGHWAY APPLICATION	Dr. Amin Akhnoukh
		6	EVALUATION OF SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS OF AMENDED LOESS THROUGH USING COMMON ADMIXTURES IN GORGAN, IRAN	Seyed Erfan Hosseini, Mohammad K. Alizadeh, Amir Mesbah
		7	A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPING METHOD OF THE BIM (BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING) SOFTWARE BASED ON CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Byung-Kon Kim

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SALON 10	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Samir K. Deshmukh	1	PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF MEMBRANE DISTILLATION PROCESS IN FRUIT JUICE CONCENTRATION BY MEMBRANE SURFACE MODIFICATION	Samir K. Deshmukh, Mayur M. Tajane
		2	PRODUCTION OF APRICOT VINEGAR USING AN ISOLATED ACETOBACTER STRAIN FROM IRANIAN APRICOT	Keivan Beheshti Maal, Rasoul Shafiei, Noushin Kabiri
		3	EFFECT OF FERMENTATION TIME ON XANTHAN GUM PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEET MOLASSES	Marzieh Moosavi-Nasab, Safoora Pashangeh, Maryam Rafsanjani
		4	UTILIZATION JUICE WASTES AS CORN REPLACEMENT IN THE BROILER DIET	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yose Rizal, Dr. Maria Endo Mahata, Mira Andriani, Guoyao Wu
		5	SURVEY OF IMPACT OF PRODUCTION AND ADOPTION OF NANOCROPS ON FOOD SECURITY	Assoc. Prof. Sahar Dehyouri, Seyed Jamal Farajollah Hosseini
		6	SOUS VIDE PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION FOR SALAD WITH MEAT IN MAYONNAISE SHELF LIFE EXTENSION	Dr. Vita Levkane, Sandra Muizniece-Brasava, Lija Dukalska
		7	INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE BACTERIAL CELLULOSE PRODUCED BY GLUCONACETOBACTER XYLINUS FROM DATE SYRUP	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marzieh Moosavi-Nasab, Ali R. Yousefi
		8	PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF MEMBRANE DISTILLATION PROCESS IN FRUIT JUICE CONCENTRATION BY MEMBRANE SURFACE MODIFICATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Samir K. Deshmukh, Mayur M. Tajane

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		2	COVID-19 KRİZİNİN ULUS ALTI YÖNETİMLERİN MALİ YAPISI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa TEKDERE
		3	RISK-BASED INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Dr. Nihat AKBULUT
		4	TEKNOLOJİK DETERMİNİZM BAĞLAMINDA MOBİL TELEFONUN DÖNÜŞÜMÜ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Recep BAYRAKTAR

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SALON 2	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin AKTAŞ	1	A NEW FORM OF DATING VIOLENCE: CYBER DATING ABUSE	Meral ÜNALDI Hilal GÜR Asst. Prof. Dr., Elvan ATAMTÜRK
		2	THE FEASTS IN THE SELJUKS OF TURKEY AND A WIEW TO THE FEAST TRADITIONS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin AKTAŞ
		3	KERKÜK KIŞLASI	DR. ÖMER EROĞLU
		4	AN ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF A VERSE WITH A HISTORIC POSITION IN THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE OF MUSLIMS (The Example of Verse 90 of Sura an-Nahl)	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hacı Çiçek
		5	INTERPRETATIONS OF THE PROPHETS THAT THE PROPHETS WILL BE INTERESTED IN THE HEREAFTER	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hacı Çiçek

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SALON 3	Instructor Sec. Dr. Gizem ÇITAK	1	A NEW TOPICAL TREATMENT FOR SCALP DAMAGE AND HAIR INFECTION WITH ALLIUM CEPA AND ITS POTENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS	Assist. Prof. K.R.Padma Reader K.R.Don
		2	PRE-COMPETITION EMOTIONAL STATES OF LITHUANIAN JUNIOR KAYAKERS AND CANOEISTS	M.A Tomas Jusevičius
		3	VULNERABLE GROUPS IN WAR AND MIGRATION: WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Instructor Sec. Dr. Gizem ÇITAK Instructor Sec. Serpil TOKER Assoc. Dr., Gokcen AYDIN AKBUGA
		4	A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS IN THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MIDWIFERY AND NURSING: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Instructor Sec. Dr. Gizem ÇITAK Assoc. Dr., Gokcen AYDIN AKBUGA Instructor Sec. Serpil TOKER
		5	WOUND HEALING AFTER CESAREAN SECTION AND EPSIOTOMY: COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE APPLICATIONS	Instructor Sec. Serpil TOKER Assoc. Dr., Gokcen AYDIN AKBUGA Instructor Sec. Dr. Gizem ÇITAK
		6	PREGNANCY AND MICROBIOTA	Instructor Sec. Serpil TOKER Instructor Sec. Dr. Gizem ÇITAK Assoc. Dr., Gokcen AYDIN AKBUGA
		7	INNOVATIVE KNEE EXOSKELETON DESIGN FOR ADDRESSING WALKING IRREGULARITIES	Asst. Prof. Dr. Hamid ASADI DERESHGI Researcher Dilan DEMIR

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SALON 4	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fırat BARAN	1	INVESTIGATION OF THE REMOVAL OF METHYLENE BLUE DYE BY BIOCAR OBTAINED FROM CRATAEGUS ORIENTALIS (Hawthorn) PLANT WASTES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Alper SOLMAZ Öğr. Gör. Dr. Talip TURNA Doç. Dr. M. Fırat BARAN
		2	ANALYSIS OF ERZURUM CITY HOBBY GARDENS IN THE SCOPE OF URBAN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE	Master Degree Student Didem İlbaş Prof.Dr. Hasan Yılmaz
		3	VİKOR YÖNTEMİ ve TARIM SEKTÖRÜNDE ÖRNEK BİR UYGULAMA	Kadriye Nur KARLIK Doç. Dr., Gökhan ÇINAR
		4	ASPERGİLLUS NİGER BİYOKÜTLESİNİN YÜZEY ÖZELLİKLERİNİN TERS GAZ KROMATOĞRAFİSİ İLE İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Birol IŞIK Arş. Gör. Mesut Bilgi
		5	INVESTIGATION OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF ELAINE (ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA L.) PLANT GROWING IN MARDIN REGION	Ahmet MEŞE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fırat BARAN
		6	DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF GRASS FLOOR COVERING ON THERMAL COMFORT BY ENVI-MET ANALYSIS; THE CASE OF HASANPAŞA HANI/DIYARBAKIR	Medine ÇELİK Prof. Dr. Hasan YILMAZ

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		2	STRESS ANALYSIS OF ADHESIVELY BONDED SINGLE LAP JOINTS	Prof. Dr. Murat Yavuz Solmaz Makine Müh. Selahattin Topçuoğlu
		3	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF LOW VELOCITY IMPACT BEHAVIOUR OF HONEYCOMB SANDVICH COMPOSITES PRODUCED BY THREE DIMENSIONAL PRINTER	Prof. Dr. Murat Yavuz SOLMAZ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cenk YANEN Makine Yük. Müh. İsa KARATAŞ
		4	TEL ÇEKME ÇENELERİNDE KULLANILAN X210Cr12 SOĞUK İŞ TAKIM ÇELİĞİNİN TERMOKİMYASAL DİFÜZYON YÖNTEMİYLE BORLANMASI	Üretim Şefi, İbrahim KARAARSLAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Serkan DAL Prof. Dr., Bülent KURT
		5	HAVA ÖN ISITMALI GAZ TÜRBİNLİ KOJENERASYON TESİSLERİNDE BAZI PERFORMANSLARIN ANALİZİ	Doç.Dr. Rabi KARAALİ Öğr.Gör.Dr., Arzu KEVEN
		6	REKÜPERATÖRLÜ GAZ TÜRBİNLİ KOJENERASYON TESİSLERİNDE KOMPRESYON ORANININ BAZI PERFORMANSLARA ETKİSİ	Öğr.Gör.Dr., Arzu KEVEN Doç.Dr. Rabi KARAALİ



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		2	STUDY ON THE PROSPECTS OF TEA TOURISM IN INDIA: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS	Shuvasree Banerjee Dr. Pankaj Kumar Tyagi
		3	THE SELF-EFFICACY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN ONLINE LEARNING AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	Jhoselle Tus
		4	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES FOR FOSTERING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING	Bounmy Phalychan Soulchanh Luangsombath Somchith Vongphachanh Phoumchay Vongvilay Thiphachanh Nouthaphone
		5	FROM VICTIM TO ETHICAL AGENT: OSCAR WILDE'S THE BALLAD OF READING GAOL AS POST-TRAUMATIC WRITING	Dr. Mona Salah El-Din Hassanein
		6	ERADICATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS THROUGH BUDDHISM	Prof. Dr.Deshar Bashu Dev
		7	UNDERSTANDING TRANSSEXUALS: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH	Assoc. Prof. Dr.Surbhi Mishra
		8	THE MEASURE OF KIA COMPETITIVENESS IN THE AMERICAN ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET	BOUKHEDIMI CHEMS EDDINE. PH.D.

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		2	PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES OF SPORT PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT AMONG STUDENT-ATHLETES OF TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH-WEST, NIGERIA	Mayowa Adeyeye
		3	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OVER TIME	KEYVAN MOLANOROUZI SELINA KHOO TONY MORRIS
		4	INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATED PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM USING A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH	Prof. Dr.ELLIE ABDI SUSANA JUNIU
		5	REPERCUSSIONS OF RITUAL DANCES TO PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT - A PERSPICACIOUS STUDY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN	Abdul Rahman Kannam Kulam
		6	CHANGES OF POWER-VELOCITY RELATIONSHIP IN FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS DURING AN ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. K. BUSKO
		7	OBJECTIVITY, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE 90° PUSH-UPS TEST PROTOCOL AMONG MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF SPORTS SCIENCE PROGRAM	Ahmad Hashım Mohd Sanı Madon
		8	SOCIAL MEDIA AS A 'SERVICE' FOR VALUE CO-CREATION BY INTEGRATING SPONSORING COMPANIES, SPORTS ENTITIES AND FANS	Prof. Dr.HARRI JALONEN

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		2	AN INTRODUCTION TO METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES APPLIED FOR REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR AND AIR POLLUTION IN IRAN	Eshagh Rasouli Sarabi, Mir Saeed Moosavi
		3	ASPECTS REGARDING THE GENESIS OF THE CITY OF SUCEAVA, A MEDIEVAL CAPITAL OF MOLDAVIA	Assoc. Prof. Dr.Denis Căprâroiu
		4	EVALUATION TECHNIQUES OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS IN IRAN	Firouzeh Keshavarzi
		5	INTRODUCING THE MAIN FACTORS OF ACCIDENTS ON THE ROADS OF IRAN AND STUDYING ITS CAUSES AND STRATEGIES APPLIED TO DECREASE IT	Eshagh Rasouli Sarabi, Mir Saeed Moosavi
		6	SPATIAL VARIABILITY IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS IN ASSIUT, EGYPT	Prof. Dr.Abdel-Samad M. Ali
		7	DISPARITY IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON COMMUNAL CONFLICTS: A STUDY ON INDIA'S NORTH-EASTERN REGION	Debasis Neogi
		8	USERS- MOTIVATION AND SATISFACTION WITH IS	Abbas Moshref Razavi, Prof. Dr.Rodina Ahmad

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		2	THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY FOR SAUDI ARABIA	Lecture Ziyad Aljarboua
		3	POLITICAL FINANCE IN AFRICA: ETHIOPIA AS A CASE STUDY	DR. Wondwosen Teshome B.
		4	ANALYZING AND COMPARING THE ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATIONS AND THE URBAN ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC- TECHNOLOGICAL PARKS IN IRAN AND THE WORLD	Shahryar Shaghaghi G., Mojtaba H. Ghoshouni, Bahareh S. Ghabel
		5	COST OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN EGYPT	Mohamed A. Ismail, Samar M. Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Abdelmageed
		6	ISLAM AND FERTILITY REGULATIONS	Muhammad Hammad Lakhvi
		7	MULTIPURPOSE CADASTRE, ESSENTIAL FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN IRAN	Mehrshad Khalaj, Elham Lashkari
		8	STREET NETWORK IN BANDUNG CITY, INDONESIA: COMPARISON BETWEEN CITY CENTER AND NEW COMMERCIAL AREA	Siska Soesanti, Norihiko Nakai

**Mesopotamia 2nd International Group Exhibition**

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		1 Şaman -1	Doç. Elif Aksoy	
		2 Şaman-2	Doç. Elif Aksoy	
		3 Bird Illustration	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Merve KARAMAN	
		4 Digital Composition: Luxury Consumption	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Merve KARAMAN	
		5 Petroglif	Doç. Dr. Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER	
		6 Kadim İzler	Doç. Dr. Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER	
		7 Sebzeler	Ahmet Göktuğ KILIÇ	
		8 GÜNBATIMINDA LARNAKAS LAPİTHOU	Doç.Dr. Yücel Yazgın	
		9 GÜNBATIMINDA YEŞİL	Doç.Dr. Yücel Yazgın	
		10 Kaos/Chaos	Doç. Dr. Filiz ÖZTÜRK	
		11 Semerci	Öğr. Gör. Fadim Akca	
		12 Yeni habitat için şiiresel arayışlar	Doç. Ayşegül Türk	
		13 isimsiz	Doç.Dr. Suna Özgür KARAALAN	
		14 Ruhsal Kıtılığın Başlangıcı- The Beginning of Spiritual Scarcity	Doç. Dr. Meral BATUR	
		15 Flow	Dr. Öğr. Gör. Meltem İŞLER SEVİNDİ	
		16 Bir Varmış Bir Yokmuş	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Minara GULİYEVA JAMSHIDI	
		17 Çizgili Kumaş	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Mustafa TUNÇ	
		18 Göz Yaşı	Öğretim Görevlisi EBRU AMİL TULUCE	
		19 Untitled I	Doç. Dr. Ezgi TOKDİL	
		20 Çok yönlü takı	Şuhedanur TAŞKIRAN BEDİR	
		21 SPIRITUAL ID	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Dicle Yıldırım	

22	Dolunay	Dr. Öğr. Gör. Saygın Koray Doğaner
23	Antik Yapı / Ancient Building	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ali YAŞAR
25	Kırık Antik Kaplar / Broken Ancient Ceramics	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ali YAŞAR
26	Imagine Is Real	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Oya Cansu DEMİRKALE KUKUOĞLU
27	Imagine	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Oya Cansu DEMİRKALE KUKUOĞLU
28	Sedir ormanı / Cedar forest	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Melis Sucuoğlu Doğan
29	Seas and Fish are Disappering	Öğr.Gör. Dr. Yunus Türkşad YEGİN
	Kişisel Sergi	
	“Gestalt İlkeleri ve Tipografik Düzenleme” İsimli Kişisel Grafik Tasarım ve Dijital Tasarım Sergisi	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Merve KARAMAN



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## A NEW TOPICAL TREATMENT FOR SCALP DAMAGE AND HAIR INFECTION WITH ALLIUM CEPA AND ITS POTENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS

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### Abstract

Hair and scalp infections have been recognized as one of the major issues in today's society due to the fact that they are the main causes of hair loss and damage. The scalp is an extraordinary ecological niche that is suitable for microbial colonization because of its high follicular density, wetness, warm, dark surface, and quantity of sweat-sebaceous glands. Dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis, folliculitis, and tinea capitis are a few of the infections that can range in severity from mild to severe due to the large number of bacteria that take advantage of the scalp's favorable conditions for colonization. The onion, *Allium cepa* L. (Liliaceae), is eaten all throughout the world. The medicinal effects of onion and its derivatives, such as saponins, aglycones, quercetin, cepaenes, flavonoids, organosulfurs, and phenolic substances, were demonstrated in a variety of ways. We present the molecular processes behind the anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and immunomodulatory activities of *A. cepa* and its primary components. There has been research into using specific bioactive phytochemicals that plants produce as medicinal agents because they are naturally poisonous to bacteria. Antimicrobials isolated from plants are regarded as safe for human consumption, easy to extract, and multifunctional curative agents. It has been clinically demonstrated that herbal formulations promote hair development and reduce hair loss. Many herbal hair oils and shampoos are currently on the market and in high demand since they strengthen and nourish hair and scalp with hardly any adverse effects. In light of this, this article investigates a variety of microbiological hair and scalp diseases and provides in-depth knowledge about medicinal plants used in herbal preparations and their antimicrobial activity against pathogens infecting hair and the scalp.

**Keywords:** Immunomodulatory activities, Hair, Scalp, Herbal, *Allium cepa*, Antioxidant, Flavonoids.

## ULUSLARARASI EBELİK VE HEMŞİRELİK DERGİLERİNDE BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ: CİNSEL SAĞLIK VE ÜREME SAĞLIĞI

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### ÖZET

**Giriş:** Bibliyometrik profil, yapılan çalışmaların yayınlanması aşamasında, dergi seçimi ve cinsel sağlık ve üreme sağlığı ile ilgili değerli çalışmaların geniş kitlelere etkin bir şekilde ulaşması için son derece önemlidir.

**Amaç:** Uluslararası ebellek ve hemşirelik dergilerinde cinsel sağlık ve üreme sağlığı ile ilgili yapılmış çalışmaların bibliyometrik profilinin belirlenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

**Gereç ve Yöntem:** Araştırma 05-07 Eylül 2023 tarihlerinde ‘SCOPUS’ veri tabanında yıl kısıtlaması yapılmaksızın, yayının başlığında, özetinde ve anahtar kelimelerinde “Sexual Health” ve “Reproductive Health” olan yayınlar belirlenmiştir. Bunlardan Sırttitle ("Nurs\*") or Sırttitle ("Midwife\*") olarak tespit edilmiştir. Veri tabanına Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi abone olunan online veri tabanlarından ‘SCOPUS’ web sayfasından ulaşılmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Bibliyografik bir veri tabanı olan SCOPUS’ da sadece Ebellek ve Hemşirelik dergilerine bakıldığında yayının başlığında, özetinde ve anahtar kelimelerinde “Sexual Health” ve “Reproductive Health” kelimesi ile tarama yapıldığında toplam 3025 yayın olduğu görülmüştür. Yayınların %86.2’si (2609) makale araştırma, %13.8’i (416) inceleme makalesi şeklindedir. En çok yayın yapılan dergi etki faktörü 3.1 olan Journal Of Clinical Nursing dergisidir. En çok yayın yapılan ilk on dergiden etki faktörü 6.0 ile en yüksek olanı Journal Of Clinical Nursing olduğu belirlenmiştir. Aynı dergi 0.938 SJR, 1.496 SNIP değerleri ile yine liste başındadır. İlgili dergilerde en çok yayın yapan kişi Hayter, M. (17), en çok yayın yapan üniversite University of California San Francisco (48) dir.

**Sonuç:** Tarama sonuçlarına göre “Sexual Health” ve “Reproductive Health” ile ilgili araştırmalar 1975 yılından beri literatürde artan bir ivme ile yer almaktadır. Makale sayısının Türkiye’de yalnızca 42 tane olması da konu ile ilgili literatüre kıyasla daha az çalışıldığını göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hemşirelik, Ebellek, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Cinsel Sağlık, Üreme Sağlığı

## A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS IN THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MIDWIFERY AND NURSING: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The bibliometric profile is extremely important for the publication of the studies, the selection of the journal, and the effective access of valuable studies on sexual and reproductive health to large masses.

**Aim:** This study was carried out to determine the bibliometric profile of studies on sexual and reproductive health in international midwifery and nursing journals.

**Materials and Methods:** The research was published in the 'SCOPUS' database on September 05-07, 2023, and the publications with "Sexual Health" and "Reproductive Health" in the title, summary and keywords of the publication were determined without any year restriction. Of these, it has been identified as Srcit ( "Nurs\*" ) or Srcit ( "Midwife\*" ). The database was accessed from the 'SCOPUS' web page, one of the subscribed online databases of Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University Library.

**Results:** In SCOPUS, which is a bibliographic database, when only the Midwifery and Nursing journals are examined, it is seen that there are a total of 3025 publications when the words "Sexual Health" and "Reproductive Health" are searched in the title, summary and keywords of the publication. 86.2% (2609) of the publications are research articles and 13.8% (416) are review articles. The most widely published journal is the Journal of Clinical Nursing with an impact factor of 3.1. Among the top ten journals with the highest number of publications, the highest one with an impact factor of 6.0 was determined as Journal Of Clinical Nursing. The same journal is at the top of the list with 0.938 SJR and 1.496 SNIP values. The person who publishes the most in related journals is Hayter, M. (17), and the university that publishes the most is University of California San Francisco (48).

**Conclusion:** According to the screening results, researches on "Sexual Health" and "Reproductive Health" have been taking place in the literature with an increasing momentum since 1975. The fact that the number of articles is only 42 in Turkey shows that the subject is less studied compared to the literature.

**Keywords:** Nursing, Midwifery, Bibliometric Analysis, Sexual Health, Reproductive Health

## SAVAŞ VE GÖÇTE İNCİNEBİLİR GRUPLAR: KADINLAR VE ÇOCUKLAR

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### ÖZET

Savaşlar insanların yaralanması, sakatlanması, yakınlarını, evini kaybetmesi, ölmesi bunların yanında korku, terör, dehşet, acı ve gözyaşı anlamına gelmektedir. Travmatik bir olgudur ve ne kadar süreceği belirsizdir. Değişen ve gelişen dünya koşulları ile savaşlar daha karmaşık bir hal almakta ve insanlar üzerinde ciddi psikolojik sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Sıklıkla savaştan zarar gören bölgeden diğer bölgelere doğru yaşanan nüfus hareketleri de bu etkilerin başta gelen nedenleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Milyonlarca kişi, şiddete maruz kalma korkusuyla, can güvenliğini korumak için göçler yaşamaktadır. Dünyada, göç etmek zorunda kalmış kişilerin %80'nini kadınlar ve çocuklar oluşturmaktadır. Riskli gruplar içinde öncelikli ele alınması ve sorunlarına çözüm getirilmesi gereken kadınlar olduğu yapılan çalışmalarda belirtilmektedir. Birleşmiş Milletler Nüfus Fonu (UNFPA) özellikle ülkelerinde yaşanan kriz nedeniyle göç etmek zorunda kalan gruplar içerisinde, kadınlar ve çocukların özel gereksinimlerine dikkat çekmektedir. Savaş ve göç sonucu toplumsal cinsiyet ve kadının rol belirsizliği, kadının çalışma hayatı ve sağlık sorunları beraberinde gelmektedir. Bu süreçte çocuklar da incinebilir grupta yer almaktadır. Çocuk işçiliği, çocuk ihmali, istismar ve birçok sağlık sorunu da görülmektedir. Sağlık profesyonelleri özellikle kadın ve çocuklar için sağlığı yükseltmek ve korumaya yönelik önlemler almalıdır. Stresle baş etme, sağlığın geliştirilmesi, beslenme ve kişilerarası etkin iletişim kurma konularında kadın ve çocukları desteklemeli ve aşılama, gebe izlem, bebek izlem gibi ana- çocuk sağlığına yönelik uygulamaları kültüre uygun bir şekilde yürütmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Savaş, Göç, Kadın, Çocuk, Sağlık Profesyoneli.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS IN WAR AND MIGRATION: WOMEN AND CHILDREN

#### ABSTRACT

Wars mean that people are injured, maimed, losing their relatives, home, dying, as well as fear, terror, horror, pain and tears. It is a traumatic phenomenon and it is unclear how long it will last. With the changing and developing world conditions, wars become more complex and

cause serious psychological problems on people. Population movements from the war-torn region to other regions are also among the leading causes of these effects. Millions of people migrate to protect their lives for fear of being exposed to violence. In the world, 80% of the people who have had to migrate are women and children. It is stated in the studies that there are women among the risky groups that should be dealt with as a priority and their problems should be solved. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) draws attention to the special needs of women and children, especially among the groups that had to migrate due to the crisis in their countries. As a result of war and migration, gender and women's role ambiguity, women's working life and health problems come with them. In this process, children are also included in the vulnerable group. Child labor, child neglect, abuse and many health problems are also seen. Health professionals should take measures to promote and protect health, especially for women and children. It should support women and children in coping with stress, improving health, nutrition and establishing effective interpersonal communication, and should carry out mother-child health practices such as vaccination, pregnancy follow-up, and baby follow-up in accordance with the culture.

**Keywords:** War, Migration, Women, Children, Health Professional.



## SEZARYEN VE EPİZYOTOMİ SONRASI YARA İYİLEŞMESİ: TAMAMLAYICI TIP UYGULAMALARI

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### ÖZET

Epizyotomi, perineal yırtığı önlemek, doğumu kolaylaştırmak ve hızlandırmak amacıyla perine kaslarına yapılan cerrahi bir kesidir. Epizyotomi görülme sıklığı Hollanda'da %8, İngiltere'de %20, İran'da %97,3 ve Doğu Avrupa'da %99'dur. Yapılan bir çalışmada Türkiye'de epizyotomi sıklığının %96 olduğu rapor edilmektedir. Normal vajinal doğumun gerçekleşemediği anne ve bebeğin hayati risk taşıdığı durumlarda abdominal insizyon ile bebeğin doğurtulması işlemi sezaryen olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO), canlı doğumlar için %10-15 sezaryen oranını önermektedir. Sezaryen ile doğumlar bazı ülkelerde doğumların %60'ını oluşturmaktadır. Ülkemizde 2018 TNSA verilerine göre sezaryenle doğum oranı %52'dir. Tüm cerrahi girişimlerde olduğu gibi epizyotomi ve sezaryen sırasında da birçok istenmeyen durum ve komplikasyonla karşılaşılabilir. Komplikasyonların önlenmesi, annenin doğum ile ilgili korku ve endişelerinin giderilmesi, etkin yara bakımının sağlanması ve yaşam kalitesinin artırılması için epizyotominin veya sezaryen insizyonunun hızlı iyileşmesi önemlidir. Günümüzde antiseptikler, topikal steroidler, kuru-sıcak uygulama (lamba), ıslak-sıcak uygulama (oturma banyosu) ve buz uygulaması epizyotomi bakımında yaygın uygulamalardır. Son yıllarda yara iyileştirme süreçlerinden biri olan bazı bitkisel tedaviler, masaj ve akupunktur epizyotomi ve sezaryen sonrası yara bakımında kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bazı çalışmalar, bitkisel yağların, masajın, akupunkturun kullanımının iyileşme sürecini hızlandırdığını ve yaranın iltihaplanmasını önlediğini göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** epizyotomi, sezaryen, tamamlayıcı tıp, yara iyileşmesi



## **WOUND HEALING AFTER CESAREAN SECTION AND EPSIOTOMY: COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE APPLICATIONS**

### **ABSTRACT**

An episiotomy is a surgical incision made into the perineal muscles to prevent perineal tear, facilitate and accelerate delivery. The incidence of episiotomy is 8% in the Netherlands, 20% in the UK, 97.3% in Iran and 99% in Eastern Europe. In a study, it is reported that the frequency of episiotomy in Turkey is 96%. In cases where normal vaginal birth cannot occur and the life of the mother and baby is at risk, the process of delivering the baby through an abdominal incision is defined as cesarean section. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a caesarean section rate of 10-15% for live births. Cesarean section births account for 60% of births in some countries. According to 2018 TDHS data in our country, the rate of birth by cesarean section is 52%. As with all surgical interventions, many undesirable situations and complications may be encountered during episiotomy and cesarean section. Rapid healing of episiotomy or cesarean section incision is important to prevent complications, eliminate the mother's fears and concerns about birth, provide effective wound care, and improve the quality of life. Today, antiseptics, topical steroids, dry-hot application (lamp), wet-hot application (sitz bath) and ice application are common practices in episiotomy care. In recent years, some herbal treatments, massage and acupuncture, which are among the wound healing processes, have begun to be used in wound care after episiotomy and cesarean section. Some studies show that the use of herbal oils, massage, acupuncture accelerates the healing process and prevents inflammation of the wound.

**Key Words:** episiotomy, cesarean, complementary medicine, wound healing

## GEBELİK VE MİKROBIYATA

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### ÖZET

Bağırsak, vajina ve anne sütü de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli anne bölgelerinden gelen mikrobiyotanın bebeklerde kolonizasyonu etkilediği bilinmektedir. Bununla birlikte, ortaya çıkan kanıtlar anneden bebeğe geçen mikrobiyotanın doğumdan önce etkilerini gösterebileceğini ve bunun da fetal bağışıklık gelişimini etkileyebileceğini göstermektedir. Steril rahim dogması sorgulanmaya devam ederken, ne olursa olsun, doğumdan önce anne bağırsağının bileşiminin yenidoğan bağışıklığını etkilediğine dair kanıtlar mevcuttur. Bu nedenle plasental mikrobiyomun varlığı ve işlevi net olmasa da gebelik sırasındaki bağırsak mikrobiyotasının fetüsün sağlığının kritik bir belirleyicisi olduğu konusunda fikir birliği bulunmaktadır. Günümüzde gebelik sırasında anne bağırsağından bağırsak dışı bölgelere bakteriyel translokasyon olduğunu destekleyen veriler ortaya çıkmakta ve potansiyel olarak anne sütündeki bakterilerin varlığı açıklanabilmektedir. Pek çok kanıt, gebelik sırasında annenin bağırsak mikrobiyotasının, fetüsün atopi ve otoimmün fenotiplerin gelişimini potansiyel olarak belirlediğini göstermektedir. Annenin bağırsak mikrobiyotasının iyileştirilmesi için probiyotiklerin kullanılması önerilmektedir. Probiyotiklerin, preeklampsi, gestasyonel diyabet, vajinal enfeksiyonlar, anne ve bebekte kilo alımı ve alerjik hastalıklarda koruyucu rol oynadığına dair kanıtlar mevcuttur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** bağırsak, gebelik, mikrobiyata

## PREGNANCY AND MICROBIOTA

### ABSTRACT

Microbiota from various maternal regions, including the gut, vagina, and breast milk, are known to influence colonization in infants. However, emerging evidence suggests that the microbiota passed from mother to infant may exert its effects before birth, which in turn may influence fetal immune development. While the dogma of the sterile uterus remains questioned, there is evidence that whatever the composition of the maternal gut before birth influences neonatal immunity. Therefore, although the existence and function of the placental microbiome is unclear, there is consensus that the gut microbiota during pregnancy is a critical determinant of fetal health. Currently, data are emerging that support bacterial translocation from the maternal gut to the extra-intestinal regions during pregnancy, potentially explaining the presence of bacteria in breast milk. Much evidence suggests that the mother's gut microbiota during pregnancy potentially determines the development of fetal atopy and autoimmune phenotypes. It is recommended to use probiotics to improve the intestinal microbiota of the mother. There is evidence that probiotics play a protective role in preeclampsia, gestational diabetes, vaginal infections, weight gain in mother and baby, and allergic diseases.

**Key Words:** bowel, pregnancy, microbiota

## **INNOVATIVE KNEE EXOSKELETON DESIGN FOR ADDRESSING WALKING IRREGULARITIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Knee exoskeletons hold considerable medical significance due to their capacity to engender substantial advancements in gait rehabilitation and assistance for individuals afflicted by neuromuscular pathologies and lower extremity impairments. These biomechanical apparatuses offer external orthotic support, thereby facilitating gait reinstatement, muscular fortification, and proprioceptive augmentation. As such, they present a promising avenue for ameliorating mobility, fostering functional recuperation, and ultimately enhancing the overall well-being of ambulation-impaired patients. In this study, the development of a knee exoskeleton utilizing a strap-tensioned spring system was presented. The aim was to facilitate a healthy gait for individuals afflicted with walking irregularities or knee impairments. The proposed knee exoskeleton comprised components such as neoprene fabric, strap tensioning springs, and a frame made from Polylactic Acid (PLA) material. Neoprene fabric was selected for its exceptional elasticity and moisture-resistant attributes. Gait analysis tests were performed on participants aged 20 to 30, both when wearing and not wearing the knee exoskeleton, resulting in valuable insights. The results of the investigation demonstrated substantial enhancements in angular velocity, angular acceleration, and displacements exhibited by the participants while donning the knee exoskeleton. These findings underscored the remarkable amelioration achieved through the utilization of the knee exoskeleton, thereby suggesting its promising utility in promoting more favorable gait dynamics. This held implications for aiding individuals dealing with walking anomalies or knee-related challenges in attaining an improved and more efficient gait pattern.

**Keywords:** Knee exoskeleton, rehabilitation technology, musculoskeletal disorders, joint movement, gait analysis

## **CRATAEGUS ORIENTALIS (ALİÇ) BİTKİSİ ATIKLARINDAN ELDE EDİLEN BİYOÇAR İLE METHYLENE BLUE BOYASININ GİDERİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

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### **ÖZET**

Ekolojik sistem içerisinde alıcı ortama dahil olabilme potansiyeli yüksek olan atık sularda boyaların varlığı, birçok yaşam formu üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerinden dolayı oldukça endişe vericidir. Bilindiği üzere boyaların çevreye salınması hem toksikolojik hem de estetik açıdan sorun oluşturmaktadır. Endüstriyel açıdan pamuk, ilaç, ahşap, kağıt ve ipeğin boyanmasında kullanılan boylardan biri Methylene Blue (MB) boyasıdır. Boyama işleminden sonra kalıntı olarak sulu çözelti halinde atıksuya geçen MB, alıcı ortama ulaştığında ışık geçirgenliğini azaltır ve bunun yanında çeşitli toksik etkisinden dolayı ekosisteme negatif etki yapar. Bu nedenle alıcı ortama verilmeden önce bu boyanın giderilmesi gerekmektedir. MB giderimi için literatürde filtrasyon, koagülasyon/flokülasyon, fotokimyasal degradasyon, aerobik/anaerobik arıtım ve adsorbsiyon olmak üzere pek çok arıtma yöntemleri mevcuttur. Bu arıtma yöntemlerinin birbirlerine göre avantaj ve dezavantajları vardır. Ancak, dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli nokta yapılan işlemin sürdürülebilir bir yöntem olmasıdır. Son yıllarda araştırmacıların ilgisini çeken yöntemlerden birisi de bitkisel atıklardan elde edilen biyoçar ile arıtma yöntemidir. Daha çevreci ve sürdürülebilir bir yöntem olan biyoçar organik atıklardan elde edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada *Crataegus Orientalis* bitkisi atıklarından piroliz yöntemi ile elde edilen biyoçar ile sulu çözeltide MB giderimi yapılmıştır. Kesikli adsorbsiyon çalışmaları pH 7.0'de 140 rpm'de 24 saat sürede gerçekleştirilmiştir. Başlangıç MB derişimi 9,97 mg/L olan 50 mL'lik çözeltiye 25 mg biyoçar ilave edilmiş ve %26,88 giderim verimine ulaşılmıştır. Diğer taraftan birim biyokütle başına giderilen kirletici miktarı olan  $q_e$  ise 5.26 mgMB/gbiyoçar olarak bulunmuştur. Bu çalışma ile sucul ekosisteme toksik etki oluşturan MB'nin *Crataegus Orientalis* bitki atıklarından elde edilen biyoçar ile giderilebilirliği ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Atıksu arıtımı, Adsorbsiyon, Biyoçar, *Crataegus Orientalis*, Methylene Blue.

## INVESTIGATION OF THE REMOVAL OF METHYLENE BLUE DYE BY BIOCAR OBTAINED FROM *CRATAEGUS ORIENTALIS* (Hawthorn) PLANT WASTES

### ABSTRACT

The presence of dyes in wastewater, which has a high potential to be included in the receiving environment within the ecological system, is very worrying due to its negative effects on many life forms. As it is known, the release of dyes into the environment creates both toxicological and aesthetic problems. Methylene Blue (MB) dye is one of the dyes used industrially for dyeing cotton, medicine, wood, paper and silk. MB, which passes into wastewater as a residual aqueous solution after dyeing, reduces light transmission when it reaches the receiving environment, and besides, it has a negative effect on the ecosystem due to its various toxic effects. For this reason, this dye must be removed before being released into the receiving environment. There are many treatment methods in the literature for MB removal, including filtration, coagulation/flocculation, photochemical degradation, aerobic/anaerobic treatment and adsorption. These treatment methods have advantages and disadvantages compared to each other. However, the most important point to note is that the process is a sustainable method. One of the methods that has attracted the attention of researchers in recent years is the purification method with biochar obtained from plant wastes. Biochar, which is a more environmentally friendly and sustainable method, is produced from organic waste. In this study, MB removal was carried out in aqueous solution with biochar obtained from *Crataegus Orientalis* plant wastes by pyrolysis method. Batch adsorption studies were carried out at pH 7.0 at 140 rpm for 24 hours. 25 mg biochar was added to the 50 mL solution with an initial MB concentration of 9.97 mg/L and a removal efficiency of 26.88% was achieved. On the other hand,  $q_e$ , which is the amount of pollutant removed per unit biomass, was found to be 5.26 mgMB/gbiochar. In this study, it was demonstrated that MB, which has a toxic effect on the aquatic ecosystem, can be removed with biochar obtained from *Crataegus Orientalis* plant wastes.

**Keywords:** Wastewater treatment, Adsorption, Biochar, *Crataegus Orientalis*, Methylene Blue.

## KENTSEL YEŞİL ALTYAPI KAPSAMINDA ERZURUM KENTİ HOBİ BAHÇELERİNİN ANALİZİ

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### ÖZET

İklim değişikliğinin tüm olumsuz etkilerinin yaşandığı günümüz kentlerinde kentsel açık-yeşil altyapının önemi giderek artmaktadır. Kentsel mekan içinde veya yakın çevresinde yer alan yeşil doku/yeşil altyapı içinde yer alan hobi bahçelerinin ekolojik, ekonomik, estetik, sosyo-psikolojik ve rekreasyonel bir çok yararları bulunmaktadır. Bu alanların kente kazandırdığı ek yeşil alan yanında, biyoçeşitliliğe katkı sağlama, yağın yağmur sularını tutma, kentsel ısı adası oluşumunu engelleme, pandemi veya afet sonrası yaşam alanlarına dönüşme, sosyalleşme ve yaşam kültürlerini yansıtma gibi birçok işlevleri mevcuttur.

Bu araştırmada Erzurum kent merkezinde ve yakın çevresinde yer alan kamu veya özel sektöre ait hobi bahçesinin yapısal ve bitkisel analizi ile alan kullanıcıların görüşleri analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucu kentteki bu bahçelerin daha çok rekreatif/serbest zamanlarını geçirmek için tercih edildiği, yakın geçmişte yaşanan pandemi ve deprem afeti sonrası bahçelerin öneminin daha da arttığı, özel hobi bahçelerini tercih edenlerin daha çok gelir seviyesi yüksek kent sakinlerinin olduğu ve farklı yaşam kültürlerinin bahçe içerisindeki uygulamalara yansıttığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Çalışma sonucu bazı önerilere yer verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Hobi bahçesi, Erzurum, Yeşil altyapı, Hobi bahçesi kullanıcı tercihleri

## VİKOR YÖNTEMİ ve TARIM SEKTÖRÜNDE ÖRNEK BİR UYGULAMA

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### ÖZET

Tarım sektörü, gıda üretimi ve güvenliği açısından büyük öneme sahip olan ve dünya nüfusunun beslenmesini sağlayan kritik bir sektördür. Bu sektörde, çiftçilerin karar verme süreçleri, farklı kriterleri dikkate alarak optimum sonuçlara ulaşmalarını gerektiren karmaşık bir süreçtir. Birden çok kriterin eş zamanlı olarak değerlendirildiği çok amaçlı karar verme problemleri, çiftçilerin en iyi çözümü bulmalarını zorlaştırabilir. Tarım sektörünün en önemli girdisi olan traktör seçimi bu duruma iyi bir örnektir. Kriterlerdeki önem düzeyi marka tercihlerini değiştirebilir. Fiyat, yakıt ekonomisi, motor gücü, donanım gibi farklı özelliklerin aynı anda değerlendirilmesi traktör satın alma karar sürecini olumsuz etkileyebilir.

Bu bağlamda, VİKOR yöntemi, tarım alanında karar verme sürecinde kullanılabilecek bir teknik olarak dikkat çekmektedir. VİKOR, çok amaçlı karar verme problemlerinde kullanılan bir yöntemdir. VİKOR yöntemi, farklı kriterlere dayalı olarak alternatif çözümler arasında en iyi çözümü bulmayı amaçlar. VİKOR yöntemi, bu kriterleri ağırlıklandırarak ve alternatif uygulamaları değerlendirerek en uygun uygulamayı seçmeye yardımcı olmaktadır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı çiftçilerin farklı kriterler açısından traktör marka tercihini optimize etmektir. Bunun için VİKOR tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Bir çiftçinin 100 da tarlada kullanmak üzere traktör satın alma kararı, piyasada olan bazı traktör markaları (New Holland, Massey, Deutz, Tümosan, Hattat) ve özellikleri kıyaslanarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda markalar yakıt tüketimi, hidrolik kaldırma ağırlığı, beygir gücü ve servis ağı gibi seçenekler göz önüne alınarak değerlendirilmiş ve Massey markası ön plana çıkmıştır. Kriterler ve ağırlıklandırmaların değişmesi durumunda markaların sıralaması farklılaşabilir. Bu çalışma traktör satış bayilerinin pazarlama stratejileri geliştirmesine yardımcı olabileceği gibi çiftçilerin karmaşık problemleri çözmesi konusunda ip uçları sunabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Vikor, traktör talebi, karar verme



## **ASPERGILLUS NIGER BİYOKÜTLESİNİN YÜZEY ÖZELLİKLERİNİN TERS GAZ KROMATOĞRAFİSİ İLE İNCELENMESİ**

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### **ÖZET**

Bir malzemenin yüzey özelliklerinin, özellikle yüzey enerjisinin belirlenmesi endüstriyel açıdan oldukça önemlidir. Yüzey enerjisi, malzeme yüzeyindeki çeşitli kuvvetlerin varlığına bağlı olarak spesifik ve dispersif yüzey enerjisi olmak üzere iki şekilde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dispersif yüzey enerjisi zayıf etkileşimlerle ortaya çıkarken, spesifik yüzey enerjisi kuvvetli etkileşimlerle ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca, yüzey özellikleri arasında yer alan asitlik-bazlık sabitlerinin belirlenmesi de oldukça önemlidir. Malzeme yüzeyinin asitliği veya bazlığının belirlenmesi malzemenin adsorptif davranışının değerlendirilmesinde, hangi tür kirleticinin yüzeye bağlanabileceğinin belirlenmesinde kullanılmaktadır.

Katı malzemelerin yüzey özellikleri düşük maliyetli, kullanımı basit, yüksek doğrulukta sonuçlar veren ters gaz kromatografisi (TGK) yöntemi ile kolaylıkla belirlenebilmektedir. TGK yönteminde kromatografik kolon içerisine analiz edilecek malzeme doldurulur ve üzerinden çeşitli polar ve apolar çözücüler geçirilerek elde edilen alıkonma süreleri yardımıyla malzemenin yüzey özellikleri belirlenebilmektedir. TGK yöntemiyle sıvı kristaller, polimerler, kompozitler, killer, lignosellülozik malzemeler ve çeşitli biyokütlelerin analizi gerçekleştirilebilmektedir.

*Aspergillus niger* (*A. Niger*) biyokütlesi ekolojik sistemde yaygın olan ve özellikle gıda üretimi, tıp ve biyoteknoloji gibi alanlarda önemli bir rol oynayan saprofitik bir mantar türüdür. *A. niger*, hızlı büyüme yeteneği, geniş sıcaklık ve pH tolerans aralığı nedeniyle birçok ortamda bulunabilir. *A. niger* düşük maliyet, yetiştirme kolaylığı ve ekoloji dostu özellikler gibi çeşitli avantajlar sağlar. Hücrelerin katı substratlara ne kadar iyi tutunabileceğini değerlendirmek için biyokütlelerin yüzey enerjisinin tespit edilmesi son derece önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada, TGK yöntemiyle *A. niger* biyokütlesinin yüzey özellikleri belirlenmiştir. *A. niger* biyokütlesi sabit faz olarak kolona doldurulmuştur ve üzerinden çeşitli polar (tetrahidrofuran, aseton, etil asetat, kloroform, diklorometan, dietil eter) ve apolar (n-hekzan, n-heptan, n-oktan,

n-nonan, n-dekan) çözücü buharları sabit faz üzerinden geçirilmiştir. Bu çözücülerin sabit faz tarafından alıkonmaları sonucunda elde edilen alıkonma süreleri kullanılarak alıkonma diyagramları çizilmiştir. Bu diyagramlardan *A. niger* biyokütlesinin dispersif yüzey enerjisi, adsorpsiyon entalpi, entropi ve Gibbs serbest enerji değerleri ve asitlik-bazlık sabitleri gibi yüzey özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Deneysel çalışmalar sonucunda *A. niger* biyokütlesinin yüzeyinin bazik karakterde olduğu bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Aspergillus niger*, ters gaz kromatografisi, yüzey özellikleri

## MARDİN BÖLGESİNDE YETİŞEN İĞDE (*Elaeagnus Angustifolia L.*) BİTKİSİNİN KİMYASAL KOMPOZİSYONU VE BİYOLOJİK UYGULAMALARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

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### ÖZET

Bu tez çalışmasında, Mardin bölgesinde yetişen *Elaeagneceae* familyasının bir üyesi olan *Elaeagnus angustifolia L.* (yabani zeytin, iğde, rus zeytini, gümüş dut gibi isimlerle adlandırılan) bitkisinin atık durumundaki yapraklarından elde edilen özütün fitokimyasal bileşenleri, LC-MS/MS aracılığıyla belirlenerek antimikrobiyal ve sitotoksik etkilerinin incelenmesi yapıldı. Fitokimyasal bileşik profilinde, en yüksek konsantrasyona sahip olanların gallik asit, protokateşik asit, hidrobenzaldehit ve o-kumarik asit türevlerine ait olduğu bulgusuna ulaşıldı. Özütün biyolojik uygulamalarda etkilerinin değerlendirilmesi için MTT ve mikro dilüsyon yöntemleri kullanıldı. Mikro dilüsyonla antimikrobiyal etkide beş farklı mikroorganizma kullanıldı. En düşük konsantrasyonda *Candiada albicans* ve *Listeria monocytogenes* mikroorganizmaları üzerinde etkili oldukları görüldü. Bu konsantrasyonlar uygulamada kullanılan antibiyotiklerden daha düşüktü.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Antimikrobiyal, Antikanser, LC-MS/MS, Özüt, MİK, MTT.

### Investigation of Chemical Composition and Biological Applications of Elaine (*Elaeagnus Angustifolia L.*) Plant Growing in Mardin Region

#### ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the phytochemical components of the extract obtained from the waste leaves of the plant *Elaeagnus angustifolia L.* (named with names such as wild olive, sea buckthorn, Russian olive, silver mulberry), a member of the *Elaeagneceae* family grown in the Mardin region, were determined by LC-MS/MS and antimicrobial and cytotoxic effects were examined. In the phytochemical compound profile, it was found that the ones with the highest concentration belonged to gallic acid, protocatechic acid, hydrobenzaldehyde and o-coumaric acid derivatives. MTT and microdilution methods were used to evaluate the effects of the extract in biological applications. Five different microorganisms were used for antimicrobial effect with microdilution. It was observed that they were effective on *Candiada albicans* and *Listeria monocytogenes* microorganisms at the lowest concentration.

**Keywords:** Antimicrobial, anticancer, extract, LC-MS/MS, MIC, MTT

**DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF GRASS FLOOR COVERING ON THERMAL  
COMFORT BY ENVI-MET ANALYSIS; HASAN PASHA KHAN  
EXAMPLE/DIYARBAKIR<sup>1</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT**

Courtyard gardens, which have an important place in the traditional Turkish garden understanding, are places that create the opportunity to get to know the architectural and cultural life that creates bioclimatic and thermal comfort for the city people. Courtyard gardens, which feature a kind of hidden garden with their different designs, offer sleepy living spaces for human nature.

The aim of the research is to determine the relationship between the grass flooring application and the thermal comfort value in the traditional Turkish courtyard garden example in the city of Diyarbakir, where the temperature values are very high in the summer months. As a result of Envi-Met analysis, it has been determined that the current state of the courtyard and the grass flooring design scenario for the courtyard show different temperature values. The current temperature of the courtyard (39.40 °C) has been reduced with the scenario of grass flooring (25% grass surface), contributing to the thermal comfort of the courtyard. In the analysis of the grass flooring design, it was determined that the temperature of the courtyard decreased by 30.40 °C with an average of 9 °C decrease from the current situation of the courtyard. In the research, it was concluded that the plant designs to be made in the courtyard gardens have a positive effect on the thermal comfort of the area, but the plant designs that prevent the wind movements should be avoided.

**Keywords:** Courtyard gardens, Thermal comfort, Envi-Met, Diyarbakir.

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<sup>1</sup> Note: This study was produced from the master's thesis of Medine ÇELİK.

## TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENT MOTOR SPEED CONTROL USING PROPORTIONAL CONTROL TECHNIQUE

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### ABSTRACT

This research focuses on developing a motor speed control system that adapts to varying temperatures using the Proportional Control Method. The motor's speed was adjusted proportionally to the temperature changes by employing the Proportional Control approach to effectively detect the ambient temperature changes and keep the temperature at the desired value. Implementing this control technique requires a combination of hardware and software components. A precision temperature sensor (DHT11) was integrated into the system to accurately monitor the ambient and device temperatures. The sensor continuously provided real-time temperature data to the control algorithm, which calculates the required fan speed adjustments based on the proportional control equation. In addition, four other different materials were used. Arduino Pro Mini microcontroller to control the system, the potentiometer to set the target temperature value, a 2x16 LCD screen for displaying the values and a DC propeller motor whose speed will be adjusted according to the temperature. The difference between the temperature value read from the sensor to the temperature value set with the potentiometer gives the error value. The calculated error value is multiplied by 25 and sent to the 8-bit (255) PWM output. In this way, it offers approximately 10 step speed values. The paper presents the design and implementation of the control system, highlighting the Proportional gain tuning process to achieve a balanced response. Experimental results demonstrate the system's effectiveness in maintaining precise motor speeds across various temperatures, making it suitable for temperature-sensitive applications in diverse industries.

**Keywords:** Motor speed control, Proportional control, Control system design, Temperature-sensitive applications

## YAPIŞTIRICI İLE BİRLEŞTİRİLMİŞ BASİT BINDİRMELİ BAĞLANTILARIN GERİLME ANALİZİ

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### ÖZET

Yapıştırıcı ile birleştirilmiş bağlantıların mekanik davranışları, bağlantının geometrik özellikleri ve bağlantıyı oluşturan malzemelerin özellikleri gibi birçok parametreye bağlıdır. Bu durum bağlantının mekanik davranışını tahmin etmeyi zorlaştırmaktadır. Yapıştırıcı ile birleştirilmiş bağlantıların mekanik davranışını anlayabilmek için birçok çalışma yapılmış ve farklı modeller önerilmiştir. Bu çalışmada Neoxil CE 92 N8 yapıştırıcı ile birleştirilmiş basit bindirmeli bağlantıların aksel çekme yükü altında mekanik davranışları ve gerilme analizi sonlu elemanlar yazılımı olan ANSYS paket programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gerilme analizlerinde, bağlantı dayanımında etkili olan bindirme mesafesi, yapıştırıcı kalınlığı, birinci yapışan parça kalınlığı ve ikinci yapışan parça kalınlığı parametreleri incelenmiş ve elde edilen sonuçlar karşılaştırılarak sunulmuştur. Alt yapışan malzeme kalınlığı ile bindirme mesafesi değişimlerinin bağlantı dayanımlarına olan etkisi incelendiğinde her iki parametrenin de bu tip tasarımlarda dayanımı arttırdığı tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yapıştırıcı bağlantılar, ANSYS, Bindirme mesafesi, Aksel çekme.

### STRESS ANALYSIS OF ADHESIVELY BONDED SINGLE LAP JOINTS

#### ABSTRACT

The mechanical behavior of adhesively bonded joints depends on many parameters such as the geometric properties of the joint and the properties of the materials forming the joint. This makes it difficult to predict the mechanical behavior of the joint. Many studies have been carried out and different models have been proposed to understand the mechanical behavior of adhesively bonded joints. In this study, mechanical behavior and analysis of single lap joints bonded with Neoxil CE 92 N8 adhesive under axial tensile load were performed using finite element software ANSYS. In this analysis, the overlap length ( $a$ ), adhesive thickness ( $n$ ), first adherent thickness ( $t_1$ ) and second adherent thickness ( $t_2$ ) parameters, which are effective in the joint strength were investigated and obtained results are presented by comparing. When the effect of sub-adhesive material thickness and overlap distance changes on the joint strengths is examined, it has been determined that both parameters increase the strength in this type of designs.

**Keywords:** Adhesive joints, ANSYS, Overlap length, Axial tensile loading

## REKÜPERATÖRLÜ GAZ TÜRBİNLİ KOJENERASYON TESİSLERİNDE KOMPRESYON ORANININ BAZI PERFORMANSLARA ETKİSİ

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### ÖZET

Günümüz Dünyasında enerji üretimi, kullanımı, verimi ve iletimi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Elektrik ve ısı enerjisi ihtiyacı Dünyada artmakta, ancak enerji üretimi arttıkça çevreye zararı da artmaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerji ve fosil yakıtların daha verimli kullanımı da önem kazanmaktadır. Kojenerasyon sistemlerinde elektrik enerjisi ve ısı enerjisi aynı anda üretilmekte ve konvansiyonel sistemlere göre emisyon düşük olmakta ve verim çok daha yüksek olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada reküperatörlü gaz türbinli kojenerasyon tesislerinde kompresyon oranının bazı performanslara etkisi Termodinamiğin 1. ve 2. kanunları ile ekserji analizi yöntemi kullanılarak yazarlarca yazılmış bir FORTRAN programı ile hesaplanmıştır. Değişik kompresyon oranları için elektrik verimi, birim ekserjiye harcanan yakıt, özgül iş, elektrik ısı ekserjisi oranı ve spesifik yakıt tüketimi gibi bazı performanslarda meydana gelen değişimler elde edilmiş, incelenmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Artan kompresyon oranlarında elektrik verimi artmakta ve ısı ekserjisi oranı düşmektedir. Ayrıca kompresyon oranı artırıldığında spesifik yakıt tüketimi düşmekte tesisten elde edilen özgül iş artmaktadır. İşletmenin değişen elektrik ısı taleplerini karşılayacak en uygun kompresyon oranları ve diğer performanslara etkisi de elde edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ekserji, Gaz Türbini, Kompresyon Oranı, Performans

## HAVA ÖN ISITMALI GAZ TÜRBİNLİ KOJENERASYON TESİSLERİNDE BAZI PERFORMANSLARIN ANALİZİ

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### ÖZET

Kojenerasyon tesisleri elektrik ve ısı enerjisini aynı anda ürettiğinden yakıtı çok verimli kullanmak gibi birçok avantaja sahip olduğundan, makro ve mikro seviyelerde bütün Dünya’da büyük bir yaygınlık kazanmaktadır. Gaz türbinli kojenerasyon tesislerinin yüksek olan verimlerini kompresör çıkış havasının gaz türbininden çıkan sıcak egzoz gazları ile bir reküperatör vasıtası ile ısıtıp yanma odasında yakıt ile yanması sistemin verimini ciddi oranda artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kompresör çıkış havası bir reküperatör vasıtası ile ön ısıtmaya tabi tutularak yanma odasına gönderilmiş ve bu yöntemle verimi ve değişen elektrik ısı talebine en uygun cevap verebilecek bir tasarımı olan bir kojenerasyon tesisinin analizi Termodinamiğin 1. ve 2. kanunları ve ekserji analiz yöntemi kullanılarak FORTRAN dilinde yazarlarca yazılmış bir bilgisayar programı ile yapılmıştır. Değişen çevre havası sıcaklıklarına göre artan hava yakıt oranlarında tesisin performans değişimi incelenmiştir. Çevre sıcaklıklarının 288, 298.15 ve 308 K olması durumlarında kojenerasyon tesisinin hava yakıt oranı artırıldığında spesifik yakıt tüketimi, elektrik ısı ekserjisi oranı ve elektrik ısı ekserjisi toplamı gibi performans değerleri hesaplanarak değişimleri incelenmiş, irdelenmiş ve tartışılmıştır. Soğuk havalarda ve artan hava yakıt oranlarında spesifik yakıt tüketiminin düştüğü, elektrik ısı ekserjisi oranının arttığı ve diğer performans değerlerinin değiştiği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kojenerasyon, Ekserji, Performans, Hava Yakıt Oranı



## THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL MUSCLE STIMULATION (EMS) TOWARDS MALE SKELETAL MUSCLE MASS

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### **Abstract:**

Electrical Muscle Stimulation (EMS) has been introduced and globally gained increasing attention on its usefulness. Continuous application of EMS may lead to the increment of muscle mass and indirectly will increase the strength. This study can be used as an alternative to help people especially those living a sedentary lifestyle to improve their muscle activity without having to go through a heavy workout session. Therefore, this study intended to investigate the effectiveness of EMS training program in 5 weeks interventions towards male body composition. It was a quasiexperimental design, held at the Impulse Studio Bangsar, which examined the effects of EMS training towards skeletal muscle mass among the subjects. Fifteen subjects ( $n = 15$ ) were selected to assist in this study. The demographic data showed that, the average age of the subjects was 43.07 years old  $\pm 9.90$ , height (173.4 cm  $\pm 9.09$ ) and weight was (85.79 kg  $\pm 18.07$ ). Results showed that there was a significant difference on the skeletal muscle mass ( $p = 0.01 < 0.05$ ), upper body ( $p = 0.01 < 0.05$ ) and lower body ( $p = 0.00 < 0.05$ ). Therefore, the null hypothesis has been rejected in this study. As a conclusion, the application of EMS towards body composition can increase the muscle size and strength. This method has been proven to be able to improve athlete strength and thus, may be implemented in the sports science area of knowledge.

**Keywords:** Body composition, EMS, skeletal muscle mass, strength.

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES OF SPORT PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT AMONG STUDENT-ATHLETES OF TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH-WEST, NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract:**

This study was conducted to investigate the psychological variables motivating sport participation and involvement among student-athletes of tertiary institutions in southwest Nigeria. One thousand three hundred and fifty (N-1350) studentathletes were randomly selected in all sports from nine tertiary institutions in south-west Nigeria. These tertiary institutions include University of Lagos, Lagos State University, Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun State University, University of Ibadan, University of Agriculture Abeokuta, Federal University of Technology Akungba, University of Ilorin, and Kwara State University. The descriptive survey research method was adopted while a self developed validated Likert type questionnaire named Sport Participation Scale (SPS) was used to elicit opinion from respondents. The test-retest reliability value obtained for the instrument, using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was 0.96. Out of the one thousand three hundred and fifty (N-1350) questionnaire administered, only one thousand two hundred and five (N-1286) were correctly filled, coded and analysed using inferential statistics of Chi-Square ( $X^2$ ) while all the tested hypotheses were set at .05 alpha level. Based on the findings of this study, the result revealed that several psychological factors influence student athletes to continue participation in sport one which includes love for the game, famous athletes as role model and family support. However, the analysis further revealed that the stipends the student-athletes get from their universities have no influence on their participation and involvement in sport.

**Keywords:** Family support, peer, role model, sport participation, student-athletes.

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OVER TIME

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University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
College of Sport and Exercise Science, Victoria University, Australia

### **Abstract:**

In recent years, there has been a decline in physical activity among adults. Motivation has been shown to be a crucial factor in maintaining physical activity. The purpose of this study was to whether PA motives measured by the Physical Activity and Leisure Motivation Scale PALMS predicted the actual amount of PA at a later time to provide evidence for the construct validity of the PALMS. A quantitative, cross-sectional descriptive research design was employed. The Demographic Form, PALMS, and International Physical Activity Questionnaire Short form (IPAQ-S) questionnaires were used to assess motives and amount for physical activity in adults on two occasions. A sample of 489 male undergraduate students aged 18 to 25 years (mean  $\pm$ SD; 22.30 $\pm$ 8.13 years) took part in the study. Participants were divided into three types of activities, namely exercise, racquet sport, and team sports and female participants only took part in one type of activity, namely team sports. After 14 weeks, all 489 undergraduate students who had filled in the initial questionnaire (Occasion 1) received the questionnaire via email (Occasion 2). Of the 489 students, 378 males emailed back the completed questionnaire. The results showed that not only were pertinent sub-scales of PALMS positively related to amount of physical activity, but separate regression analyses showed the positive predictive effect of PALMS motives for amount of physical activity for each type of physical activity among participants. This study supported the construct validity of the PALMS by showing that the motives measured by PALMS did predict amount of PA. This information can be obtained to match people with specific sport or activity which in turn could potentially promote longer adherence to the specific activity.

**Keywords:** Physical activity, motivation, the level of physical activity, types of physical activities.

## **INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATED PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM USING A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH**

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### **Abstract:**

The purpose of this presentation is to describe an interdisciplinary teaching program that integrates physical education concepts using a philosophical approach. The presentation includes a review of: a) the philosophy of American education, b) the philosophy of sports and physical education, c) the interdisciplinary physical education program, d) professional development programs, (e) the Success of this physical education program, f) future of physical education. This unique interdisciplinary program has been implemented in an urban school physical education discipline in East Orange, New Jersey for over 10 years.

During the program the students realize that the bodies go through different experiences. The body becomes a place where a child can recognize in an enjoyable way to express and perceive particular feelings or mental states. Children may distinguish themselves to have high abilities in the social or other domains but low abilities in the field of athletics.

The goal of this program for the individuals is to discover new skills, develop and demonstrate age appropriate mastery level at different tasks, therefore the program consists of 9 to 12 sports, including many game. Each successful experience increases the awareness ability. Engaging in sports and physical activities are social movements involving groups of children in situations such as teams, friends, and recreational settings, which serve as a primary socializing agent for teaching interpersonal skills. As a result of this presentation the audience will reflect and explore how to structure a physical education program to integrate interdisciplinary subjects with philosophical concepts.

**Keywords:** Interdisciplinary disciplines, philosophical concepts, physical education.

## **REPERCUSSIONS OF RITUAL DANCES TO PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT - A PERSPICACIOUS STUDY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN**

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### **Abstract:**

Reflecting the concepts of the development of the whole child, it is claimed that, purposeful engagement in Physical activities or exercise involved ritual dances has the potential to engender in young people, The purpose of the present study was to analyze school children and their personal adjustment based on Ritual dance participation. For the purpose, two thousand and three hundred school children of Kerala were analyzed. AISS manual of A.K.P Sinha and R.P Singh was used to collect the data for adjustments. The adjustment qualities classifies as Excellent, Good, Average, Unsatisfactory and Very unsatisfactory. The total performance denotes the state of adjustment based on the classifications. Findings of the study were subjected to percentages and 't' ratio. The study enlightened that, the emotional, social and overall adjustments are better than non-athletes. But the study elucidated that, there is no difference in educational adjustment of school athletes and non athletes among school children.

**Keywords:** Ritual dances, Emotional adjustment, Poorakkali, Kolkali, Margamkali.

## CHANGES OF POWER-VELOCITY RELATIONSHIP IN FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS DURING AN ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE

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### **Abstract:**

The aim of the study was to follow changes of power-velocity relationship in female volleyball players during an annual training cycle. The study was conducted on eleven female volleyball players: age  $21.6 \pm 1.7$  years, body height  $177.9 \pm 4.7$  cm, body mass  $71.3 \pm 6.6$  kg and training experience  $8.6 \pm 3.3$  years. Power-velocity relationship was determined from five maximal 10-second cycloergometer efforts with external loads equal: 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0 and 12.5% of body weight (BW) before (I) and after (II) the preparatory period, after the first (III) and second (IV) competitive season. The maximal power output increased from  $9.30 \pm 0.85$  W $\cdot$ kg $^{-1}$  (I) to  $9.50 \pm 0.96$  W $\cdot$ kg $^{-1}$  (II),  $9.77 \pm 0.96$  W $\cdot$ kg $^{-1}$  (III) and  $9.95 \pm 1.13$  W $\cdot$ kg $^{-1}$  (IV,  $p < 0,05$ ). The power output at the load of 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0% BW were statistically significant increased after the first and second competitive season. Power output at load of 12.5% BW was insignificant increased.

**Keywords:** Female, Force-velocity relationship, Power output, Volleyball

## **OBJECTIVITY, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE 90° PUSH-UPS TEST PROTOCOL AMONG MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF SPORTS SCIENCE PROGRAM**

**Ahmad Hashim, Mohd Sani Madon**

Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

### **Abstract:**

This study was conducted to determine the objectivity, reliability and validity of the 90° push-ups test protocol among male and female students of Sports Science Program, Faculty of Sports Science and Coaching Sultan Idris University of Education. Samples (n = 300), consisted of males (n = 168) and females (n = 132) students were randomly selected for this study. Researchers tested the 90° push-ups on the sample twice in a single trial, test and re-test protocol in the bench press test. Pearson-Product Moment Correlation method's was used to determine the value of objectivity, reliability and validity testing. The findings showed that the 900 pushups test protocol showed high consistency between the two testers with a value of  $r = .99$ . Likewise, The reliability value between test and re-test for the 90° push-ups test for the male ( $r=.93$ ) and female ( $r=.93$ ) students was also high. The results showed a correlation between 90° push-ups test and bench press test for boys was  $r = .64$  and girls was  $r = .28$ . This finding indicates that the use of the 90° push-ups to test muscular strength and endurance in the upper body of males has a higher validity values than female students.

**Keywords:** Arm and shoulder girdle strength and endurance, 900 push-ups, bench press

## **SOCIAL MEDIA AS A ‘SERVICE’ FOR VALUE CO-CREATION BY INTEGRATING SPONSORING COMPANIES, SPORTS ENTITIES AND FANS**

**Harri Jalonen**

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### **Abstract:**

Social media has changed the ways we communicate, collaborate and connect with each other. It has also influenced our habits of consuming sports. Social media has allowed direct interaction between sponsoring companies, athletes/players and fans. Drawing on the service dominant logic of value co-creation, the conceptual paper identifies three operant resources which are beneficial for value co-creation: i) social identity and sense of community, ii) congruence and brand personality, and iii) participatory culture and fan activation. The paper contributes to the theoretical discussion on how social can be media used for value co-creation purposes in the sports industry.

**Keywords:** Sport, value co-creation, social media, service.



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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

**Yose Rizal, Maria Endo Mahata, Mira Andriani, Guoyao Wu**

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

**Vita Levkane, Sandra Muizniece-Brasava, Lija Dukalska**

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### Abstract:

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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



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

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Abstract:

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

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

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

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Abstract:

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

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

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

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Department of Civil Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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Abstract:

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

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

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

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

### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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



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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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### **Abstract:**

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

**Keywords:** Casein, DLS, FTIR, Ionic environment.

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

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Assistant Professor in Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University , Thailand

### **Abstract:**

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

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

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

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Abstract:

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

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