



Conference Proceedings

ICSTR Istanbul – International Conference on Science & Technology

Research, 08-09 August 2019

08-09 August 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

Nippon Hotel, Taksim, Istanbul, Turkey

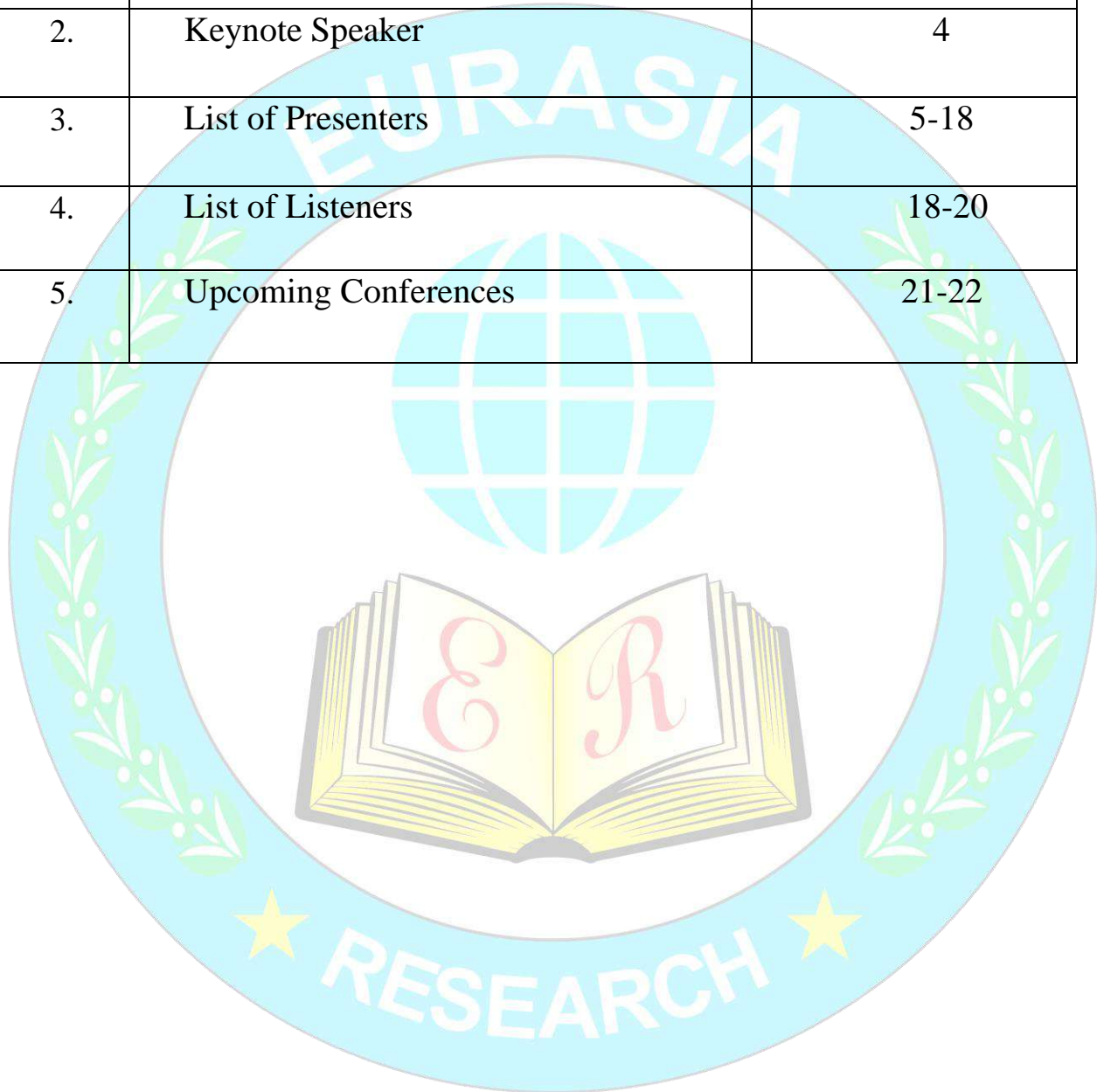
Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

<https://eurasiaresearch.org>

<https://straweb.org/>

Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4
3.	List of Presenters	5-18
4.	List of Listeners	18-20
5.	Upcoming Conferences	21-22



Preface:

Scientific & Technical Research Association (STRA) is a conglomeration of academia and professionals for promotion of research and innovation, creating a global footprint. STRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. These objectives are achieved through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. STRA strives to enrich from its diverse group of advisory members. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join STRA and become a part of a diverse academic community, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

For this conference around 65 Participants from around 11 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

STRA has now grown to 3055 followers and 1562 members from 42 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association STRA is completely free of cost.

List of members: <https://straweb.org/membership/list-of-members/>

Membership Application form link: <https://straweb.org/membership/>

Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

You can get our conference proceedings at: <https://straweb.org/conference/proceedings/>

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

<https://www.facebook.com/wasrti/>

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Emin Guzel

Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Machinery and Technologies Engineering, Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey

Topic: Developments in Science and Technology since the Foundation of the Republic to Present

He is a faculty member in Çukurova University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Machinery and Technologies Engineering. He is a member of the World Science Academy and Technology Association (WASET). He has been doing a lot of scientific projects since 1985 in Turkey and he has produced different prototype machines. Currently, he is in charge of university-industry relations at Çukurova University technology transfer office. He has given training and seminars on entrepreneurship, project cycle management, project writing, creativity and University- industrial relations. He has around 150 scientific publications and projects.

PRESENTERS



**Yusuf Babangida
Attahirua**
ERCICSTR1915051

Development of Green Roads and Highways using Carbon Neutral Materials: A Review

Yusuf Babangida Attahirua

Department of Civil Engineering, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Kebbi, Nigeria

Abstract

An estimated 2.2 billion people in 108 countries are expected to survive on multidimensional poverty and almost 1.5 billion out of 2.2 billion people survived on or less than US\$1.25 a day. This review highlights the concept of a green economy that promotes an attractive green revolution to the present economic crises affecting developing countries for sustainable economic and environmental improvement. Green roads and highways can reduce the emissions released from fossil fuels and greenhouse gases if constructed with carbon neutral materials. Thus, carbon neutral materials used for the construction of green roads and highways can absorb temperature and excess emissions released by the vehicles because of their neutralities. This is because of the massive quantity of natural aggregates used during construction. Problems associated with green roads and highways made from carbon neutral materials are incompatibles with land use, geology, topography, substructure, landscape, rainfall, and other physical features. Therefore, physical features, geology, landscape, transportation, and development substructures were measured as crucial problems for national development. Most of the approaches used in this study are based on the context of a green economy and the development of green roads and highways. The USA possesses the highest GDP per capita of US\$52,194.90 and Bangladesh possesses the lowest GDP per capita of US\$1,029.60. This implies that the GDP for USA is 50.70 times higher than that of Bangladesh. The study highlights positive solutions to the above global challenges. It can be concluded that global challenges will be addressed through the concept of green revolutions.

Keywords: Carbon Neutral Materials, Green Economy, Green Roads, Green Highways, Environmental Sustainability, Fossil Free Fuels

Mohamed Muhgoub
ERCICSTR1916051

Diode Laser-Induced Graft Copolymerization of Acrylic Acid onto Gum Arabic

Mohamed Muhgoub

Faculty of Science, Department of Chemistry, Jeddah University, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract

In this study we continuation our effort to develop drug delivery carrier of Gum Arabic GA (Acacia Senegal) Gum Arabic-g- acrylic acid for brain cancer. The effect of graft reaction conditions on the percentage of graft efficiency and percentage of graft yield in the graft copolymerization were investigated. It was observed that grafting parameters such as acrylic acid (AA), ceric ammonium nitrate (CAN), Gum Arabic (GA), temperature and reaction time have remarkable influence on the percentage of graft efficiency and percentage of graft yield of the graft copolymer. The optimum percentage of graft efficiency and percentage of graft yield were (28%) and (97%). Evidence of grafting was confirmed by FTIR, scanning electron micrography (SEM), Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and X-ray diffraction.



Idriss Dagal
ERCICSTR1916052

Energy transfer from Photovoltaic solar panel to Battery for standalone system application via maximum power point tracker (MPPT) Buck-Boost Converter

Idriss Dagal

Department of Electrical Engineering, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Burak Akin

Department of Electrical Engineering, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

This paper deals with the means of transferring energy from the input to the output. The buck boost converter is considered as maximum power point tracker or power equilibrium device used between the photovoltaic solar system and the battery by supplying the desired power for the stand-alone

system requirements. The whole system energy is assigned by SLP190S24 High Efficiency Monocrystalline PV module based Perturb and Observe (P&O) MPPT algorithm with a selected lead acid battery bank of 24 Volts. In order to achieve this energy transfer with minor energy losses, Buck-Boost converter with the switching frequency of 25Khz is designed for charging the lead battery applied in standalone system. The MATLAB SIMULINK is used to validate the accuracy and effectiveness of the designed Buck-Boost converter simulation results. The result clings to the value of 99.72% for the combined Tracking and conversion efficiencies.

Keywords: Photovoltaic Solar Panel, Buck-Boost Converter, Perturb And Observe (P&O) Algorithm, Battery



Riad Harouz
ERCICSTR1916053

Study of The Tribological Behaviors and Wear Mechanisms of WC-Co-Tic in Contact with Al₂O₃ Alumina under Dry Sliding Condition under High Temperature

Riad Harouz

Department of Mechanical engineering, Badji Mokhtar Annaba University, P.O. Box 12, Annaba 23000, Algeria

Said Boudebane

Department of Metallurgy, Badji Mokhtar Annaba University, Algeria

Abdelaziz Lakehal

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Mohamed Chérif Messaadia University, P.O. Box 1553 Souk-ahras, Algeria

Abstract

This paper described the difference of tribological behaviors and wear mechanism between WC-Co-TiC (5%, 10%, 10%) and reference grade WC-Co. This cermets prepared using the powder metallurgy procedure method, the two cermets were successfully fabricated under lower sintering temperature (1450°C). Friction and sliding wear tests were carried out under dry condition on a high temperature tribometer. The results showed that coefficients of frictions and wear rate very significant variations, between three different TiC additions (5%, 10% and 15%), and a WC-Co grade without TiC considered as a reference material. These results leads to the better wear the values coefficient of friction and oxidation resistance. Moreover, and in order to characterize the tribological degradation, the wear tracks microstructure composed of 80% WC, 15% Co, and 5% of TiC, were analyzed using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) process. Consequently, an enhancement of the wear resistance of the parameters (650°C, 0.75m/s) was observed, and oxides of various types rich in tungsten, cobalt, and oxygen were identified through SEM/EDS images.

Keywords: Friction, Wear, Sliding Speed, High Temperature, WC-Co-Tic

Assia Benhouria
ERCICSTR1916061

Removal of Methylene Blue by Chitosan-Bentonite Beads: Synthesis, Characterization and Adsorption Performance

A. Benhouria

Université Akli Mohand Oulhadj Bouira, 10000 Bouira, Algérie
LGPC, Laboratoire De Génie Des Procédés Chimiques, Faculté De Technologie, Université Sétif-1, 19000 Sétif, Algérie

School of Chemical Engineering, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 14300 Nibong Tebal, Penang, Malaysia

H. Zaghouane-Boudiaf

LGPC, Laboratoire De Génie Des Procédés Chimiques, Faculté De Technologie, Université Sétif-1, 19000 Sétif, Algérie

M. Boutahala

LGPC, Laboratoire De Génie Des Procédés Chimiques, Faculté De Technologie, Université Sétif-1, 19000 Sétif, Algérie

B.H. Hameed

School of Chemical Engineering, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 14300 Nibong

Tebal, Penang, Malaysia

Abstract

The bentonite–chitosan beads (BC) were prepared for the adsorption of methylene blue (MB). The effects of solution pH (3–11), temperature (30, 40, and 50 °C), initial concentration (25–500 mg/L), and contact time were investigated. The adsorbent was characterized by scanning electron microscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy analysis, the point of zero charge, energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy and Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) surface area. Results showed that the maximum monolayer adsorption capacity of BC beads for the adsorption of MB was 64.31 mg/g at 30 °C.
Keywords: Adsorption, Chitosan, Bentonite, Composite, Methylene Blue.

**Mahwish Shahid
ERCICSTR1916067**

Modeling GUI Widgets from Use Case Elaboration

Imran Saleem

School of Professional Advancement, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Shahzadi Ambreen

School of Professional Advancement, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Mahwish Shahid

School of Professional Advancement, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Afifa Wajid

School of Professional Advancement, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Abdul Haseeb Shujja

School of Professional Advancement, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract

Machine Learning (ML) algorithms have drastically taken technology to the next advanced levels. Therefore, we have proposed a methodology using supervised machine learning algorithm for rapid GUI development by employing UML use case model of Library Management System's case study. Our aim of study is to reduce the gap between initial phases of Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) for rapid development in terms of time and cost, by minimizing the development efforts, for higher stakeholder's satisfaction. In this paper, we have used extended form of use case descriptions to map and predict the most suitable UI element against each use case. We have categorical data (i.e. UI Widget) with known labels/ classes. We have used binary class classification technique to train our dataset by using One Vs One and One Vs Rest classification Algorithms. Python is used to create applied predictive models, to predict most appropriate classes / labels against each use-case. We have applied both binary and multi class classification on our dataset i.e. we can map one or multiple GUI element against one use case. We have solved our problem by applying our proposed methodology on following classifiers Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, and Linear Regression (for multi class) Algorithms. Whereas Cross Validation, Random Forest and Logistic Regression (for binary class) Algorithms were used for binary classes to statistically analyze predicted results. We have acquired 94% accuracy, when applied Naïve Bayes and Random Forest Algorithms on data, which concludes that one can create user interfaces efficiently from UML use case model using ML algorithms. In future, this approach can be test using reinforcement machine learning as well. We can use machine learning for visual data processing (UML use case modeling) and can improve results and predictions by implementing this methodology with large data sets.

Keywords - User Interface, Use Case Modeling, Machine Learning, Supervised Learning

**Rayanne Djemil
ERCICSTR1916068**

Study of The Inhibition of Linoleic Acid by Lipoxygenase using Molecular Docking

Djemil Rayenne

Laboratory of Computational Chemistry and Nanomaterials (LCCN), University May 8, 1945 Guelma, Algeria

Nigri Soraya

Department of Material Sciences, Laboratory of Industrial Analysis and Materials Engineering

(LAIGM), University May 8, 1945 Guelma, Algeria

Lachi Nadia

Department of Material Sciences, Laboratory of Computational Chemistry and Nanomaterials (LCCN), University May 8, 1945 Guelma, Algeria

Cheriet Mouna

Department of Material Sciences, Laboratory of Applied Chemistry (LCA), University May 8, 1945 Guelma, Algeria

Rahmouni Halima

Department of Material Sciences, Laboratory of Applied Chemistry (LCA), University May 8, 1945 Guelma, Algeria

Khatmi Djameleddine

Department of Material Sciences, Institute of Molecular Sciences ISM2 Marseille, France

Abstract

In this work, we investigated the inhibition of lipoxygenase (LOX) by molecular docking. LOX which is the enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation reaction of linoleic acid (LA). The process of inhibition of LOX has been achieved by natural antioxidants such as tocopherols and polyphenols.

The results obtained showed that tocopherols have higher affinities than linoleic acid and have a better inhibitory activity than polyphenols. Indeed, α -tocopherol forms the most stable protein-ligand complex. This stability is ensured by the formation of two H bonds. The first is formed between the H of the amine group of GLY412 and O of the hydroxyl group of the ligand. The second between O of carbonyl group of the acid function of GLU99. The GLU99 and GLY412 residues that participated in the formation of the LOX-AL complex were blocked by the presence of tocopherols.

Keywords: Molecular Docking, LOX, Inhibition, Antioxidants.

Marzieh Nazary Nia
ERICSTR1916069

Study and Optimization Internal Mirror of The CO₂ Laser in Manufacturing Process using Gold

Marzieh Nazarynia1

Physics Department University, Vienna, Austria

Abstract

This paper is an experimental study about deposition condition of gold, copper, and silver are in thin film coating.

Today, gold nanoparticles, due to their special properties, have found many uses in various fields, including electronics, especially in electro-optics.

But the gold coating layer faces many problems, the most important of which is the high cost of gold and the limitation of the use of the protective layers. In this article, how to replace silver and copper with gold, then use MgF₂ and ZnSe as a protective layer.

In samples of gold and copper-bearing layers, the amount of the gold and copper materials changed, and the number and type of layers were changed, which were made using PVD-510 by the Balzer 510. The thermal evaporation method and the pressure of the layers are 4×10^{-6} tor, and in coating process with $\rho = 19.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$, 2.5 gr Au and 0.5 gr Cu. By RBS test, it was found that the resulting sample had 6 layers, and the next layer of glass has 10% Cu and 90% Au. CO₂ laser mirrors in medicine are full mirror reflections at 10,600 nanoseconds. This mirror was obtained using the material of the gold material. We will use two different tests to replace gold.

A) BK7-silver-copper-MgF₂

B) BK7-silver-copper-ZnSe

In both methods, the thickness of the layers is 100 nm and the rate of evaporation is 0.1nm/s.



Samya Hachemi
ERCICSTR1916071

Residual Properties of Brick Aggregate Concrete Subjected to Elevated Temperature

Samya Hachemi

Department of Civil Engineering and Hydraulic, University Mohamed Khider, Algeria

Mohamed Khattab

Department of Civil Engineering and Hydraulic, University Mohamed Khider, Algeria

Abdelhafid Ounis

Department of Civil Engineering and Hydraulic, University Mohamed Khider, Algeria

Abstract

This paper presents an experimental investigation of high temperatures applied to normal and high performance concrete made with natural coarse aggregates. The experimental results of physical and mechanical properties were compared with those obtained with recycled brick aggregates produced by replacing 30% of natural coarse aggregates by recycled brick aggregates. The following parameters: compressive strength, concrete mass loss, apparent density and water porosity were examined in this experiment. The results show that concrete could be produced by using recycled brick aggregates and reveals that at high temperatures recycled aggregate concrete performed similar or even better than natural aggregate concrete.

Keywords: High Temperature, Compressive Strength, Mass Loss, Recycled Brick Aggregate



Nacira Djellal
ERCICSTR1916092

Effect of Lanthanum Substitution on Cobalt Ferrite Structural and Magnetic Properties

N. Djellal

Department of Material Science and Engineering, High School of Mines and Metallurgy, Annaba, Algeria

S. Boukhzer

Industrial Technologies Research Center-CRTI, Alger, Algeria

Haddad

Department of Physics, Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University, Faculty of Sciences, Annaba, Algeria

R.Talbi

Department of Material Science and Engineering, High School of Mines and Metallurgy, Annaba, Algeria

I.Boukazia

Department of Material Science and Engineering, High School of Mines and Metallurgy, Annaba, Algeria

D. Mekki

Industrial Technologies Research Center-CRTI, Alger, Algeria

T. Tahraoui

Department of Material Science and Engineering, High School of Mines and Metallurgy, Annaba, Algeria

Abstract

Cobalt ferrite (CoFe_2O_4) is a well-known hard magnetic material with high coercivity and moderate magnetization [1]. This work was focused on the study of the influence of small amount of lanthanum addition (0%, 5% and 10%) on the microstructural and magnetic properties of CoFe_2O_4 . $\text{CoFe}_2\text{-xLaxO}_4$ powders and sintered samples were prepared by standard ceramic technique. The morphology and the structural properties were investigated by the scanning electron microscope (SEM) and the X-ray diffractometer (XRD). XRD measurements show that the CoFe_2O_4 spinel phase was formed after 8 hours of grinding. The magnetic characteristics were studied by vibrating-sample magnetometer (VSM). Preliminary results show that lanthanum has a direct influence on coercive field, H_c , and saturation magnetization, M_s , values, where these parameters increase with the increase of the doping

concentration. Furthermore, it seems that the addition of lanthanum small amounts enhances the magnetic properties behaviour of CoFe₂O₄.



Nouman Khan
ERCICSTR1916093

Open CY Based Autonomous Robot

Nouman Khan

Software Engineering (computer Science), Islamia College University, Peshawar, Pakistan

Abstract

Vision-based robot navigation has long been a fundamental goal in both robotics and computer vision research. While the problem is largely solved for robots equipped with active range-finding devices, for a variety of reasons, the task still remains challenging for robots equipped only with vision sensors. Vision is an attractive sensor as it helps in the design of economically viable systems with simpler sensor limitations. It facilitates passive sensing of the environment and provides valuable semantic information about the scene that is unavailable to other sensors. Two popular paradigms have emerged to analyze this problem, namely Model-based and Model-free algorithms. Model-based approaches demand a priori model information to be made available in advance. In case of the latter, required 3D information is computed online. Model-free navigation paradigms have gained popularity over model-based approaches due to their simpler assumptions and wider applicability. This thesis discusses a new paradigm to vision-based navigation, namely Image-based navigation. The basic concept is that model-free paradigms involve an unnecessary intermediate depth computation, which is redundant for the purpose of navigation. Rather the motion instruction required to control the robot can be inferred directly from the acquired images. This approach is more attractive as the modeling of objects is now simply substituted by the memorization of views, which is far easier than 3D modeling.



Suhaila Samaae
ERCICSTR1916094

Aflatoxin Contamination of Instant Tea in Beverage Shop at Yala Province, Thailand

Suhaila Samaae

Lecturer in Public Health, Sirindhon College of Public Health, Yala, Praboromajachanok Institute, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

Anchalee Pongkaset

Lecturer in Public Health, Sirindhon College of Public Health, Yala, Praboromajachanok Institute, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

Abstract

This study was to explore an amount of fungi and aflatoxin contaminated in instant tea in beverage shop and the factors correlated to physical factors according to the food sanitary principles of the shops in yala province. There were 73 shops and 73 tea samples were examined for amount of fungi by Standard Plate counts. Aflatoxin assay was also tested with Quicking Biotech (ISO 9000). The study indicated that there were 73 stalls. 31.6% was plastic containers and sealed packs were 52.6%. At 94.7% showed shelf life on 2gdays and 36.8% indicated pending in storage. 73 tea sample were contaminated and 55 % of them were lower than the food sanitation standard level, Food Sanitation Division of the Department of Health Ministry of Public Health. Fungi accounted for 61.64% in the ranged of 2- 30 CFU / ml of sample and amount of aflatoxin contaminated was 30.50% that is lower than the standard (up to 20 ppb). Even the amount of aflatoxin was not exceed the standard but if the consumers eat continuously, the aflatoxin will accumulate in the bodies and finally become to get liver cancer. For the consumers, they should be careful for themselves by choosing the clean and safety products that will be more safe for their healths.

Keywords: Fungal Contamination of Tea, Aflatoxin

**Belkafouf
Nourelhouda
ERCICSTR1916096**

PXRD Structural Determination, Theoretical Investigations and Optoelectronic Properties of A Novel Semiconductor Material

Nour El Houda Belkafouf

Laboratory of Technology and Solid Properties, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University, Mostaganem, Algeria

Fayssal Triki Baara

Laboratory of Applied Organic Synthesis (LSOA), Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences,

University of Oran-1 Ahmed Ben Bella, Oran, Algeria

Abdelkader Chouaih

Laboratory of Technology and Solid Properties, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University, Mostaganem, Algeria

Fodil Hamzaoui

LPFM Academie de Montpellier, France

Abstract

The technology of photovoltaic cells based on small organic molecules is a promising technology that successful reach a great success in the field of renewable energy. The study of structural, electronic and optical properties for these compounds could help to design more efficient functional photovoltaic organic materials. Therefore, designing and synthesizing conjugated molecules with interesting properties play a crucial role in technology at the same time it is important to understand the nature of the relationship between the molecular structure and the electronic properties to provide guidelines for the development of new materials in this field.

In this context, the crystal structure of a new organic photovoltaic compound was investigated using powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) data via Direct Methods and refined by the Rietveld method. The molecular geometry was optimized using the density functional theory (DFT/B3LYP) method with the 6-311G (d,p) basis set and compared to the experimental data. The structural geometry for the studied compound was also confirmed by IR and (¹H, ¹³C) NMR spectroscopy. UV-Visible spectrum in chloroform solvent was analyzed and electronic transitions involved in the title compound were predicted using the TD-DFT method. The direct and indirect band gaps were estimated using Tauc Plots via UV-Vis spectroscopy. Furthermore, the values of the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) energy were calculated by the DFT method and their distribution was confirmed by the determination of DOS spectra. Finally, more results will be presented at the seminar.

Keywords: Powder X-Ray Diffraction, FT-IR, RMN, UV-Visible, Tauc Plot

Karima Bendahou
Saidi
ERCICSTR1916099

Photocatalytic Degradation of Dyes by Mesoporous Mgo under Solar Light

Nachet Souad

Laboratoire de Catalyse et Synthèse en Chimie Organique, BP 119, Université de Tlemcen, Algérie

Bendahou Saidi Karima

Laboratoire de Catalyse et Synthèse en Chimie Organique, BP 119, Université de Tlemcen, Algérie

Abstract

Nanomaterials have attracted much consideration owing to their unique properties making them suitable for various applications. Photocatalysis is considered one of the most effective methods for wastewater pollutants degradation particularly using nanosized metal oxides as catalysts.

Mesoporou MgO is an interesting catalyst due to its chemical inertness, optical transparency, high thermal stability and high surface area.

In this study, mesoporous MgO was synthesized by the nanocasting pathway using the mesoporous SBA-15 silica as structure template and magnesium nitrate as the MgO precursor via a solid –liquid route. This catalyst has been characterised by means: X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), BET surface area, diffuse reflectance ultra-violet visible spectroscopy (DR/UV-vis), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR).

photocatalytic activity of mesoporous MgO was evaluated both under UV and solar light irradiation for congo red, methylene Blue and methyl orange degradation as model pollutants. Performances of this new mesoporous catalyst were compared to commercial P25 TiO₂. Degradation of dyes was followed by UV–vis spectroscopy and mineralization of the organic pollutants by high performance liquid chromatography.

Zohra Chennouf
ERCICSTR1916104

Modeling of Adsorption of Two Organic Pollutants on Activated Carbon Prepared from Agricultural Waste (Date Pit) and Commercial Coal: Comparative Study

Z. Chennouf-Abdellatif

Laboratory of Functional Analysis of Chemical Processes, Faculty of Technology, University of Blida1,
B.P. 270 Road Soumaa Blida, Algeria

N. Bouchenafa-Saib

Laboratory of Functional Analysis of Chemical Processes, Faculty of Technology, University of Blida1,
B.P. 270 Road Soumaa Blida, Algeria

F.Messaoudi

Laboratory of Functional Analysis of Chemical Processes, Faculty of Technology, University of Blida1,
B.P. 270 Road Soumaa Blida, Algeria

Abstract

The use of activated carbon-based cores date [1, 2] in the treatment of water polluted by industrial waste such as heavy metals and organic compounds (dyes) may be an interesting way of recycling these materials. Many industries, especially those in the textile, reject the rivers of colored by-products that have a great influence at the pH and have a high toxicity; all these effects may lead to serious environmental problems.

Studies have shown [3-7] that the adsorption is found the most suitable process for the removal of these organic compounds on activated carbon

In this study, we proposed a comparative study of the adsorption of two dyes, rhodamine B and methyl orange on active carbons prepared with date stones. This experience has shown that the prepared carbon is good adsorbent dyes such as rhodamine B and the methyl orange in aqueous solution.

The adsorption was modeled by the theories of Langmuir and Freundlich. It appears from this study that these results are interesting and encourage us to test other chemical pollutants that can contaminate water through domestic or industrial discharges.

Rifat Khan
ERCICSTR1916106

Testicular Biometry, Scrotal Circumference, Serum Testosterone and Semen Characteristics in Jersey And Achai Bulls

Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Scrotal Circumferences, The University of Agriculture, Peshawar, Pakistan

Muhammad Subhan Qureshi

Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Scrotal Circumferences, The University of Agriculture, Peshawar, Pakistan

Rifat Ullah Khan

Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Scrotal Circumferences, The University of Agriculture, Peshawar, Pakistan

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the relationship of scrotal circumference, age and body weight to testicular biometry and to establish criteria for Breeding Soundness Evaluation (BSE) of Achai (Indigenous breed) and Jersey (Exotic breed). Standard procedure using measuring tape was used to measure the scrotal circumference and testicular biometry of 8 Achai and 9 Jersey bulls of various ages. The greatest scrotal area of circumference was recorded for measurement. The length of testes was measured from dorsal to ventral side, width from right to left side of the testes and thickness of testes from anterior to posterior side. The volume of the testes were measured by $\frac{4}{3} \pi a b c$, in which a, b, c related to, thickness/2, width/2 and length/2 of the testes, respectively. The weight of the testes was calculated by multiplying volume with 1.038. The ejaculates were collected twice a week from each bull for 6 weeks starting from age groups of four different breeds that was 16-36 (n=3), 37-48 (n=3), ≤ 49 (n=3) month. Semen volume, concentration, motility and progressive motility were recorded through phase contrast microscope. Blood samples were collected at three times; at beginning, after 15 day and after 30 of the experimental period to measure testosterone level using ELISA. Data was statistically analyzed through analysis of variance and Pearson correlation using SPSS (version 16.0) statistical packages. Duncan Multiple Range Test was used to signify the age groups of bulls breed-

wise separately. During current study, significant ($P < 0.05$) increase has been observed in length, width and thickness of testes, scrotal circumference and body weight of both breed at adult age group (≤ 49 month). Furthermore, testosterone level was found significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) in both indigenous and exotic breed. The result of the current study demonstrated that Scrotal Circumference, Testicular Weight, Sperm Volume, Motility, Progressive Motility and Sperm output were positive correlated with body weight. Therefore these indices could be used as practical indicators to select breeding bull during breeding soundness examination under existing management system.

Keywords: Achai, Jersey, Testes Biometry, Scrotal Circumference, Testosterone



Imane Srhayri
ERCICSTR1916107

Effect Of The U Shape Exterior Walls On Energy Consumption Of Buildings: Case Study in Four Orientations for a Building in Morocco

Srhayri Imane

Energy Research Center, Thermal and Energy Research Team (ERTE) ENSET- Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco

Bah Abdellah

Energy Research Center, Thermal and Energy Research Team (ERTE) ENSET- Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco

Abstract

The building architecture affects significantly the heating and cooling loads. In this paper, we study the creation of shading on exterior walls by changing the habitual form of exterior walls by U-shape ones. The main target is to evaluate the effect of this parameter on heating and cooling loads for a small building model in Morocco (Tetouan). Different cases are studied in the four orientations of exterior walls; the parameter changed in each case is the depth of the U-Shape wall. Using TRNsys software, we found that the variation of the depth of the U-shape wall in different orientations helps to create shading and thus reduces the total loads in the building.

In the south façade, the results show that the variation of the depth of the U-Shape wall reduce the total load of the building until 3%.

Keywords: Buildings, Heating And Cooling Loads, Shading, Compactness, U-Shape Wall

Hydrological Effects of Land Use Change (A Case Study: Ziarat Catchment, Iran)

Ataollah Kavian

Watershed Management, Sari Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources University, Sari, Iran

Abstract

The effects of land use (LU) changes on hydrological processes and flow components were assessed by combining the Markov Chain and WetSpa models for the Ziarat Catchment, Golestan Province, Iran. To this end, hourly hydrometeorological data for a period of 2001-2016, LU maps of 2001, 2016 and 2032 and soil texture were used as inputs. The simulation verified some negative impacts of LU changes such as an increase in peak discharge and flow velocity respectively by 57.11% and 39.43% in 2032. Additionally, the time of concentration is decreased from 6.09 h in 2001 to 5.52 h in 2016 and to 4.28 h in 2032. The surface runoff recorded the greatest change, increasing by 48.38% and 83.87% respectively in 2016 and 2032 compared with 2001. We concluded that the WetSpa model is an appropriate tool for simulating the effects of LU changes on different hydrologic features, and for scenario studies of LU models.



Ataollah Kavian
ERCICSTR1916108

Zeinab Jafarian
ERCICSTR1916112

Threshold Criteria Performance in Plant Species Distribution Modeling in the Mountain Area of Iran

Zeinab Jafarian

Faculty of Natural Resources, Sari Agricultural of Sciences and Natural Resources University, Sari, Mazandaran Province, Iran

Mansoureh Kargar

Natural Resources Administration of Alborz Province, Karaj, Iran

Reza Tamartash

Faculty of Natural Resources, Sari Agricultural of Sciences and Natural Resources University, Sari,
Mazandaran Province, Iran

Seyed Jalil Alavi
Faculty of Natural Resources, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

Abstract

Species distribution models (SDMs) are useful tools for understanding species' environmental requirements and for predicting their responses to environmental change. Modelling prevalence is the frequency of occurrence specifically selected for model training. There are many approaches for determining thresholds, which fall into two categories: subjective and objective. The spatial distribution model of three plant species with generalized linear models were constructed in mountain area of northern Iran. We applied ten-fold cross-validation for the model by randomly splitting the data into 10 parts and compared 11 threshold criteria. The result showed that Prevalence of these 3 species varied from 0.02 to 0.06, while model quality, as judged by AUC, varied from 0.50 to 0.64 Also, TSS of these 3 species varied from 0.14 to 0.97. The AUC value for this model (0.760) indicates a good performance. We found that species with low prevalence were most sensitive to the choice of threshold. **Keywords:** Plant Species, Prevalence, Area Under The Curve (AUC), Generalized Linear Model (GLM)



Salman Azhar
YRSICSTR1916053

Evaluation of Homa: A Receiver Driven Transport Protocol for Data Centers

Salman Azhar
School of Science and Engineering, Lahore University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore,
Pakistan

Muhammad Nouman Khalid
LUMS, Pakistan

Mansoor Rashed
ITU, Pakistan

Abstract

Homa is a transport protocol which was presented in ACM SIGCOMM' 18. It brings along an architecture which provides very low latency for workloads having higher frequency of short messages. It also utilizes a high network bandwidth if compared with other transport protocols (pHost, PIAS and NDP but roughly equal to pFabric in simulation) and has specially been designed for data centers due to the nature of their message flows. It uses in network priority queues on TOR switches to ensure lowest possible latency, the allocation of priority to messages is managed by each receiver which makes it a receiver driven flow control mechanism. For high network bandwidth utilization, it uses controlled overcommitment of downlinks, at receiver side, to ensure maximum throughput even at high load. During its implementation, it was assumed that the network core is capable enough to handle such high load and there will be no congestion in the core. This paper evaluates the performance of Homa by applying certain tweaks in the load to create a congestion in Network core. **CCS Concepts:** Networks! Network Protocol; Datacenter Networks
Keywords: Data Centers; Low Latency; Network Stacks, Transport Protocols

Boufrioua Amel
ERCICSTR1916118

Study by the FDTD Method of Multiband Microstrip Patch Antenna Loaded With L-shaped Slot

Amel Boufrioua
Laboratory of Renewable Energy Devices Modeling and Nanoscale "MODERNA", Electronics
Department, Technological Sciences, Faculty University Of Mentouri Brothers, Constantine, Algeria

Elhachmi Ksouri
Laboratory of Renewable Energy Devices Modeling and Nanoscale "MODERNA", Electronics
Department, Technological Sciences, Faculty University Of Mentouri Brothers, Constantine, Algeria

Meriem Harbadji
Laboratory of Renewable Energy Devices Modeling and Nanoscale "MODERNA", Electronics

	<p>Department, Technological Sciences, Faculty University Of Mentouri Brothers, Constantine, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper presents an effective design of multiband microstrip-patch antenna. In this, the patch antenna can be designed for dual band, triple band and multiband application by cutting L-slot on the patch. Return loss is studied with the aid of the finite difference time domain (FDTD) numerical analysis. The new antenna can be used for several applications, especially in the GSM domain, and for Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and several other applications.</p> <p>Keywords: Dual Band; Multiband; L-Slot; Return Loss; FDTD</p>
<p>Boufrioua Amel ERCICSTR1916118</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">New Multiband Antenna with a Slotted Ground Plane for Wireless Devices</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elhachmi Ksouri</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Laboratory of Renewable Energy Devices Modeling and Nanoscale "MODERNA", Electronics Department, Technological Sciences, Faculty University Of Mentouri Brothers, Constantine, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amel Boufrioua</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Laboratory of Renewable Energy Devices Modeling and Nanoscale "MODERNA", Electronics Department, Technological Sciences, Faculty University Of Mentouri Brothers, Constantine, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The antenna must be small enough for miniaturizing the wireless communication system, which have been extensively and rapidly used in the modern world, also the future communication terminal antennas must meet the requirements of multiband or wideband, the difficulty of antenna design increases when the number of operating frequency bands increases. In this paper, a new miniaturized microstrip-fed antenna structure is used to overcome this problem; moreover slots inside the patch with a modified ground plane are utilized to generate multiple frequency bands. The problem of this proposed antenna is formulated and the results in terms of return loss, input impedance and radiation pattern are given. It is observed that various antenna parameters are obtained as a function of frequency for different value of slot length and width; also it is found that the separation of the upper and the lower resonances is controllable with these dimensions. Comparative studies between our results and those available in the literature is done and showed a very good agreement.</p> <p>Keywords: Multiband; Wideband; Slot; Small Antenna; Wireless Communication</p>
<p>Mohanad Ali Mohamed Fouda ERCICSTR1916057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainability of Art Exhibitions in Heritage Spaces: "Mahmoud Samy Palace as an Applied Study"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohanad Ali Mohamed Fouda, PhD, and lecturer at Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Mansoura university- Egypt.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Egypt has many rich heritage assets backed to several civilization from pharaonic age to 19th and 20th centuries' heritage buildings, these assets especially those that backed from the 19th and 20th century suffering from demolitions, destructions, bad modifications, and the absence of the adaptive reuse strategies.</p> <p>Mahmoud Samy palace is a listed heritage building that was built in 1920s and located in Mansoura city, it has affiliated to Mansoura University. The palace have been abandoned for more than four years after the faculty of kindergarten "the last occupant of the palace" was transferred to another place, during this period, there are many proposals submitted to the president to university for reusing the internal and external spaces of the palace. One of these proposals is reuse the palace as a cultural center that has also permanent and temporary exhibitions. In the last two years, there are two art temporary exhibitions were hold in some of internal spaces of the heritage palace. These exhibitions had attracted many visitors and succeeded to achieve their goals according to the local media but they had negative impacts on the heritage walls of the internal spaces of the palace.</p> <p>Research objective: The research aims to develop guidelines to create sustainable art exhibitions for the heritage spaces that means they don't have negative impacts on the values of the spaces, generate more income for owners and periodic maintenance, and achieve the standards for successful exhibition, as well as the accessibility for the all targeted visitors.</p> <p>Methodology of research/ research outcomes:</p> <p>Combined strategy between experimental research method and comparative analysis between selected</p>

	<p>cases of study from Egypt and outside Egypt, will be used to understand how to use heritage spaces to be sustainable art exhibitions through the three pillars of sustainability, then we can apply the findings on the heritage spaces of Mahmoud Samy palace by set guidelines for create sustainable art exhibitions for those spaces.</p> <p>Future scope: The research submitted the guidelines for sustainable art exhibitions of Mahmoud Samy palace to the president of Mansoura university as a step toward achieve them in the future art exhibitions that will held in the palace. It would be a prototype for similar projects in heritage buildings in Mansoura city.</p> <p>Keywords: Heritage Spaces, Adaptive Reuse, Art Exhibition, Mansoura University, Mahmoud Samy Palace</p>
<p>Tarek Al-Hawari ERCICSTR1916064</p>	<p>Improving Performance in an Aluminum Extrusion Plant Using Discrete Event Simulation: A Case Study</p> <p>Tarek Al-Hawari Industrial Engineering Dept., Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan</p> <p>Ahmad Naimi Industrial Engineering Dept., Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan</p> <p>Hashim Zurikat Industrial Engineering Dept., Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan</p> <p>Mohamad Abu Obeid Industrial Engineering Dept., Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan</p> <p>Abstract Simulation has been used in many industrial applications for performance improvement. It excels over other system analysis methods in its high flexibility and ability to model system details with high accuracy. In this study, Discrete Event Simulation (DES) is used to improve the performance of an aluminum extrusion plant. A case study is presented in a local factory in which problems are identified, and their effects on efficiency are monitored. The main problem noticed was high production rates with respect to demand rates which resulted in large amounts of work-in-process (WIP) inventory. It was found that the current base system is unstable and suggestions were made to lower production rates in order to stabilize it. Average WIP was reduced by 324% once the system was stabilized with only 1.77% difference in weekly throughput which improved the system considerably. Next, alternatives were suggested to improve throughput and reduce WIP while maintaining stability. The alternative with optimized batch sizes had the best improvement in throughput of 3.54%. The combined model with optimized batch sizes and an added pool for chemical treatment had the most WIP versus other alternatives.</p> <p>Keywords: Discrete Event Simulation; Aluminum Extrusion; Manufacturing; Optimization</p>
<p>Ali Aouabed ERCICSTR1916070</p>	<p>Reuse of Treated Wastewater and Sludge For Agriculture</p> <p>Aouabed Ali Laboratoire d'Analyse Fonctionnelle et des Procédés Chimiques, Université Saad Dahlab Blida-1, Algeria</p> <p>Lehtitet Lamia Ministère des ressources en eau, 03 Rue Caire, Kouba, Algeria</p> <p>Bezzina Mohamed Laboratoire d'Analyse Fonctionnelle et des Procédés Chimiques, Université Saad Dahlab Blida-1, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract The feasibility of reuse of treated wastewater by the STEP Chenoua (Wilaya of Tipaza) without health risk and negative impact on the environment is checked by the obtained results relative to the physicochemical analyzes which are in conformity with the reference standards. The quality is good</p>

and the treatment efficiency is satisfactory (on average 94.66%). Besides that, the analysis of bacteriological quality concluded the total absence of the intestinal Nematodes (eggs of Helminthes), salmonellas and the vibrios cholera in raw and purified waste waters. A slight elimination of the coliforms and fecal streptococci is noticed but not on the total coliforms, consequence of the non-disinfection of the STEP's effluents. This water classified in the type of treatment of category-II is good for the irrigation. The volume of water produced by the STEP can satisfy the water requirements of 300 hectares irrigation, situated nearby immediate of the STEP. The concerned cultural speculations are the potato and the vine.
Keywords: Reuse Of Treated Wastewaters- Physico-Chemical And Bacteriological Quality - Irrigation – Standards - Public Health - Environment



Idriss Dagal
YRSICSTR1916051

Energy Transfer from Photovoltaic Solar Panel to Battery for Standalone System Application Via Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) Buck-Boost Converter

Idriss Dagal

Department of Electrical Engineering, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Burak Akin

Department of Electrical Engineering, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

This paper deals with the means of transferring energy from the input to the output. The buck boost converter is considered as maximum power point tracker or power equilibrium device used between the photovoltaic solar system and the battery by supplying the desired power for the stand-alone system requirements. The whole system energy is assigned by SLP190S-24 High Efficiency Monocrystalline PV module based Perturb and Observe (P&O) MPPT algorithm with a selected lead acid battery bank of 24 Volts. In order to achieve this energy transfer with minor energy losses, Buck-Boost converter with the switching frequency of 25Khz is designed for charging the lead battery applied in standalone system. The MATLAB SIMULINK is used to validate the accuracy and effectiveness of the designed Buck-Boost converter simulation results. The result clings to the value of 99.72% for the combined Tracking and conversion efficiencies.

Keywords: Photovoltaic Solar Panel, Buck-Boost Converter, Perturb And Observe (P&O) Algorithm, Battery



Haydar Kepekci
YRSICSTR1916052

Aeroacoustics Investigations of A Wind Turbine for Different Velocities using Computational Fluid Dynamics Software

Haydar Kepekci

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Beykent University, Istanbul, Turkey,

Baha Zafer

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey,

Hasan Rıza Guven

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey,

Abstract

The main reason why wind farms cannot be installed close to people's habitats is the noise pollution they generate while working. This paper reviews the flow field, which is examined on the 3D S809 blade profile using SST k- ω turbulence model to compute the near-field flow of wind turbine. We attached the time-dependent flow field factors in Ffowcs-Williams and Hawkings (FW-H) equations as input, and Sound Pressure Level (SPL) was calculated for different velocities as 5.4 m/s and 7 m/s from the microphone placed in the computational domain to be analyzed. In this study, the NREL phase VI small scale (12%) baseline airfoil type was used. The acoustic results and torque values obtained from the analyzes were compared both with the data in the literature and among themselves. As a result; one of the calculated torque values was lower than the literature value. This difference may be since the analysis given in the literature contains a higher number of mesh cells. SolidWorks software was used for airfoil drawing, and Ansys Fluent software was used for analysis in this study. This paper includes a study which is on the near-field flow of wind turbine. The case of 3D S809 has

approximately 2.2 million elements and solves compressible fluid flow with heat transfer using the SST turbulence model. The same mesh geometry was used in both analyzes.
Keywords: Aeroacoustics, Ffowcs-Williams And Hawkins (FW-H) Equations, SST K- Ω Turbulence Model, S809, Wind Turbine, Renewable Energy

Mohamed Ali Hafdi
ERCICSTR1916124

Goodness-of-fit in Cox Model

Mohamed Ali Hafdi
High School of Technology, IBN Zohr University, Laayoune, Morocco

Abstract

The Cox model is widely used in in several fields. The main assumption in this model is proportionality of a two hazard ratio for all covariates globally and for each covariate separately. A such assumption which is not always necessarily reasonable is violated in three basic ways, the first when the hazard ratio depend on time, the second when the functional forms of covariates are misspecified, and the third when the exponential form for the hazard is inappropriate. Several statistical tests for checking the proportionality assumption have been considered by a number of authors for both cases globally and for each covariate separately.

In this paper we addresses problem of testing whether an individual covariate in the Cox model has a proportional effect on the hazard. The test proposed here is based on a wide class of alternatives of Cox model and on the component of the score process. The limit distribution of the test statistic is derived. Finite samples properties of the test power are investigated by simulation. Real data examples are considered.

Keywords: Cox Model, Hazard Rate, Maximum Partial Likelihood Estimator, Proportionality Assumption, Survival Function

LISTENERS

Abiodun Johnson Akinola
Faculty of Engineering, Plumbing Engineering, Lagos State Government Napep, Undp Programme, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1916049

Olalekan Ifedayo Akinnola
Caleb University College of Pure and Applied Sciences, Caleb University Imota Ogun State, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1916049

Aina Basirat Akinsulire
Faculty of Applied Sciences And Management, University of Ibadan, University Of Ibadan, Bsc Nursing, Oyo State, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1916049

Johnson Oluwatobi Akinbobola
Lagos State Government Technical College Napep & Undp, United Nations Development Programme, Plumbing Engineering, Lagos State Government Technical Programme Napep & Undp, Lagos State, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1916049

Kehinde Victor Ogundele
Lagos State Technical College and Vocational Studies, Dept. Of Hydrology Engineering, Lagos State Technical College and Vocational Studies Lscvs, Lagos State, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1916049

Oluwaseyi Victoria Ogunyemi
Basic Medical Sciences, Bsc Biochemistry, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye Ogun State, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1916049

Michael Olaseeni Oladipupo
Information Communication Technology, Jiator Enterprises, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1916054

<p>Olakunle Balogun Information Communication Technology, Jiator Enterprises, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916055</p>
<p>Olabanji Muphy Ayodele Information Communication Technology, Jiator Enterprises, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916056</p>
<p>Khaled Zein IT / Rafic Hariri University Hospital, AUL, Tripoli, Libya ERCICSTR1916058</p>
<p>Abdallah Sliai Department of Botany, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia ERCICSTR1916059</p>
<p>Diallo Aicha Lenseignement, Gle Lanssana Conte, Guinea ERCICSTR1916060</p>
<p>Mohammed Osman Electrical Engineering, University of Khartoum, Sudan International University, Sudan, Khartoum ERCICSTR1916062</p>
<p>Fawole Lanre Abiolu U C H, Abiolu Trip, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916063</p>
<p>Chinedu Princewill Ahuruonye Faculty of Engineering, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916072</p>
<p>Mohamed Jalludin Center of Research, Center for Studies and Research of Djibouti, Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti ERCICSTR1916073</p>
<p>Aromire Yetunde Computer Research, University Of Lagos, Lagos Nigeria ERCICSTR1916074</p>
<p>Felix Achusim Engineering, Elazh Global International Company Limited, Benin, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916089</p>
<p>Folajimi Sunday Jimba Laboratory, Oyin-Tunde & Company, Ilorin, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916095</p>
<p>Edwin Nelson Iye Walotem Global Services Limited (Senior Supervisor) Lagos Region, Walotem Group Of Global Services Limited, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916097</p>
<p>Musa Fofana Sales and Marketing, Fofana's Enterprise Limited (The Gambia), Banjul, The Gambia ERCICSTR1916100</p>
<p>Abul Kalam Kamal and Brothers Supermarket (PTY) Ltd, Kamal and Brothers Supermarket (PTY) Ltd, Johannesburg, South Africa ERCICSTR1916101</p>
<p>Egwuta Chukwuebuka Enterprenuer, Jamino Ventures Nig Ltd, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916102</p>
<p>Yolande Kodjou Saha Faculty of Computer Science, ARS Group - Cameroon, Cameroon ERCICSTR1916103</p>
<p>Taiwo Omoshola Rokosu Admin Department, Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Idi-Araba, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916105</p>

<p>Raghad Atieh Chemical and biological Engineering, Uskudar University, Istanbul, Turkey ERCICSTR1916109</p>
<p>Ojomi Ejoywoke Management, Royal Edifice Ventures, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916110</p>
<p>Julius Egharewa Administration, Royal Edifice Ventures, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916110</p>
<p>Jerry Ogunmefun Administration, Royal Edifice Ventures, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916110</p>
<p>Olanrewaju Agboola Administration, Royal Edifice Ventures, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916110</p>
<p>Sodiq Kamson Administration, Royal Edifice Ventures, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916110</p>
<p>Md Rakibul Islam Bachelor of Arts in Computer Science, Mirpur Bangla College, Jamalpur, Bangladesh ERCICSTR1916111</p>
<p>Islam Md. Hashanat Professional Executive Consultants, Primeasia University, Dhaka, Bangladesh ERCICSTR1916113</p>
<p>Egwu Chukwuka Success Information Technology, Righteous Gate International Ltd, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916115</p>
<p>Ekwunife Athur Chijioke Swissdarl Freight and Logistics Limited, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916115</p>
<p>Macauley Edobor Imayelia Head Technical Department, Waloltem Global Services Limited, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916116</p>
<p>Onyemaechi George Nmordi Research Department, Nemjek and Sons Enterprises, ABA, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916117</p>
<p>Eric Osaro Adun Commercial Service Department, Balson Generators Limited, Abuja, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916120</p>
<p>Oladele Johnson Balogun CEO, Balson Generators and Services Limited, Abuja, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916121</p>
<p>Nonso Izuchukwu Chukwuchebe Logistics Department, Westcott Nigeria Limited, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916122</p>
<p>Adebayo Oyebanji Ibiloye Commerce Department, Zat-Direct Nigeria Limited, Osun, Nigeria ERCICSTR1916123</p>
<p>Bashko Mustafa Chemistry Department, Pioneer Company for Pharmaceutical Industries* Quality Assurance Department, Iraq, Sulaymaniyah ERCICSTR1916125</p>

Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/stra>

- 
- 2nd ICSTR Rome – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 30-31 August 2019
 - 2nd ICSTR London – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 12-13 September 2019
 - 2nd ICSTR Jakarta – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 19-20 September 2019
 - ICSTR Hong Kong – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 26-27 September 2019
 - 4th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 09-10 October 2019
 - 2nd ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
 - 4th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
 - 4th ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 15-16 November 2019
 - 5th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 December 2019
 - ICSTR Sydney – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 12-13 December 2019
 - 3rd ICSTR Bali – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 December 2019

- 5th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 23-24 December 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Malaysia – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 29-30 December 2019
- 6th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 19-20 February 2020
- ICSTR Melbourne – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 05-06 March 2020
- 5th ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 27-28 March 2020
- ICSTR Tokyo – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 03-04 April 2020
- 3rd ICSTR London – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 16-17 April 2020
- ICSTR Berlin – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 14-15 May 2020

