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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Ivy Hipolito Casupanan

Chairperson of College of Teacher Education, President Ramon Magsaysay State University (Formerly Ramon Magsaysay Technological University in Zambales, Philippines)

Earned her Bachelor of Secondary Education major in English at the Columban College, Olongapo City, Philippines. Finished her Masters of Arts in English Language Teaching from the same College. Her Doctorate Degree in Education from President Ramon Magsaysay State University (formerly Ramon Magsaysay Technological University in Zambales, Philippines). As an Entrepreneur, she is the owner of Dr. Casupanan Travel & Tours, a travel agency under VIA Corporation. As a Researcher, she has written and published international papers in teaching performance, reading intervention, out of school youth students, K+12 basic education and Bloom's Taxonomy. At present, she is the Chairperson of College of Teacher Education, President Ramon Magsaysay State University (formerly Ramon Magsaysay Technological University in Zambales, Philippines).

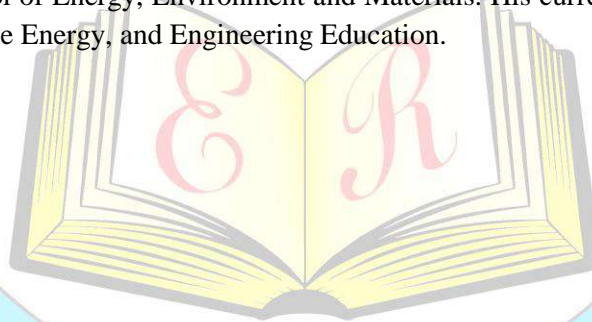
PLENARY SPEAKER



Prasit Phoosomma

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Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi, Bangkok**

Prasit Phoosomma was born in Nakhonrachasima, Thailand, in 1971. He received the Master's Degree from the Department of Electrical Technology Education, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Bangkok, Thailand, where he is currently pursuing the PhD student with the Division of Energy Technology, School of Energy, Environment and Materials. His current research interests include Supercapacitors, Renewable Energy, and Engineering Education.



Amel Othman
ERCICSTR1903051

Chronic Toxicity of Ectometherin: A Biochemical and Histological Study

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Abstract

The aim of the current study was to evaluate the toxic effects caused by ectormethrin (ECM) inhalation in rats, and the recovery from ECM after stopping treatment. Forty adult male albino rats were divided into four groups (n=10). First group served as control and received no treatment. The second group was administered ECM daily at a dose of 0.3 ml/kg by inhalation for 45 days. The third group was administered the same dose of ECM by inhalation for 90 days. The fourth group, recovery group, was administered the same dose of ECM by inhalation for 90 days, then the inhalation was stopped and the animals were left to recover without any treatment for another 30 days. At the end of the experiment, all animals were sacrificed and their blood and tissue samples were collected. ECM-intoxicated groups showed a significant increase in malondialdehyde (MDA) level and a significant decrease in superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity. However, the increase in MDA level was attenuated in the recovery group and was accompanied by a non-significant decrease in SOD activity. Microscopic investigation revealed dramatic changes in liver and lung tissues after ECM-intoxication, visualizing ballooning degeneration, focal inflammation, vascular degeneration and focal necrosis in liver tissue and thick walled alveoli, focal necrosis and marked respiratory inflammation in lung tissue. However, ECM treatment induced minor changes in the heart muscle which appeared as myocardial hypertrophy. The recovery group visualized less severe complications in the investigated tissues. It may be concluded that ECM inhalation resulted in severe biochemical and histological alterations that were ameliorated to a great extent after stopping ECM inhalation for 30 days.



Dias Aziz Pramudita
ERCICSTR1903056

Gravitational Search Algorithm to Obtain Best Kernel Parameter Value on Svm for Thyroid Nodule Classification

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Abstract

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is one of the most popular methods of classification problems due to its global optima solution. However, the selection of appropriate parameters and kernel values remains an obstacle in the process. The problem can be solved by adding the best value of parameter during optimization process in SVM. Gravitational Search Algorithm (GSA) will be used to optimize parameters of SVM. GSA is an optimization algorithm that is inspired by mass interaction and Newton's law of gravity. This research hybridizes the GSA and SVM to increase system accuracy.

The proposed approach had been implemented to improve the classification performance of Thyroid Nodule. The data used in this research are ultrasonography image of Thyroid Nodule obtained from RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta. This research had been evaluated by comparing the default SVM parameters with the proposed method in term of accuracy.

The experiment results showed that the use of GSA on SVM is capable to increase system accuracy. In the polynomial kernel the accuracy rose up from 58.5366 % to 89.4309 %, and

	<p>41.4634 % to 98.374 % in Polynomial kernel. Keywords: Gravitational Search Algorithm, SVM, Thyroid Nodule, GSA-SVM</p>
<p>Saied Abdel-Rahman Shrief ERCICSTR1903057</p>	<p>Mean-Performance, Interrelationships and Path Analysis of Yield Traits in Bread Wheat (T. Aestivum L) Hybrids</p> <p>Saied Abdel-Rahman Shrief Agronomy Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt</p> <p>M. A. Abd El-Shafi Agronomy Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt</p> <p>H.M. Abdel-Lattif Agronomy Department, Faculty Of Agriculture, Cairo University Giza, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Heterosis, heterobeltiosis and inbreeding depression for seed yield and its components were studied through 6 crosses in F1 and F2 generations. These crosses were resulted from half diallel mating design between 4 different parents in 2014/2015. In 2017/2018 season, an experiment was conducted to evaluate the 16 genotypes (6 crosses in F1 and 6 crosses in F2 and the 4 parental lines). Moreover, simple phenotypic correlation and path- analysis were calculated to study the nature of associations between seed yield and its components. The results showed, for grain yield/plant, the cross combination (P2 x P3) depicted the highest positive significant heterosis (88.12%) and heterobeltiosis (81.9%) followed by cross combination (P1 x P2) which exhibited a high positive significant heterosis (83.43%) and high positive significant heterobeltiosis (60.35%). In the same context, a different degree of heterosis and heterobeltiosis was recorded in all studied traits for the different cross combinations. Concerning inbreeding depression, highly significant positive values of inbreeding depression were detected for total dry matter, spike dry matter, grain yield/plant and 1000 grain weight for all crosses. On the other hand significant negative values of inbreeding depression were detected in plant height, no. of spike/plant, spike length, harvest index and no. of grain/spike. Respect to the correlation analysis, the results shows, highly significant positive correlation was observed between grain yield/plant and each of no. of spike/plant ($r=0.64^{**}$), total dry matter ($r=0.94^{**}$), spike dry matter ($r=0.98^{**}$) and 1000 grain weight ($r=0.76^{**}$). Concerning path-analysis technique the spike number/plant exhibited the highest direct effect value (0.61) towards seed yield/plant followed by number of grains/spike which exhibited a high degree of direct effect (0.547) towards grain yield/plant, in respect to indirect effect, the greatest indirect effect on grain yield/plant was achieved by total dry matter via number of spike/plant. Finally it could be concluded, the superior crosses may be exploited for developing hybrid with high yielding ability or could be extensively used to develop superior segregate or superior pure lines in the breeding program.</p> <p>Key words: Diallel, Heterosis, Inbreeding Depression, Yield and Yield Components</p>
 <p>Aliyu Yusuf ERCICSTR1903058</p>	<p>Multiphysics Simulation Of Hybrid Photovoltaic-Thermoelectric Module For Power Systems Optimization In Comsol</p> <p>Aliyu Yusuf Department of Physics, Kaduna State University, Kaduna State, Nigeria</p> <p>M. H. Ali Department of Physics, Bayero University, Kano State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Thermoelectric generation is an encouraging technology which transforms waste heat into electricity in a clean and efficient manner. Performance of thermoelectric generator module was investigated in stationery state heat conduction current model in COMSOL Multiphysics environment. Simulation based on the analytical model has been carried out to study the</p>

performance and design optimization of the module. Experimental data obtained such as ambient and panel temperature amount of irradiance and panel area were used in the simulation. The experiments are in good agreement with the simulation results which smooth the path in modeling for the direct electric power generation for waste heat recovery.
Keywords: Thermoelectric Generator, Hybrid Photovoltaic-Thermoelectric, Heat Transfer Coefficient.

Sungchae Lim
ERCICSTR1903061

A Slack Time Gathering Scheme for Multimedia Streaming from Flash Memory Storage

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Abstract

Recently, we have seen the increasing popularities of multimedia streaming services such as YouTube, Netflix and portals' UCC (user created content). The service of video streaming could be modeled as real-time scheduling of periodic tasks, if we think of continuous reads of video segments at a given rate as assignment of CPU time to periodic tasks. However, the earlier scheduling schemes for periodic tasks cannot be directly adopted for scheduling of reads of video segments because of latency times in HDD storage. Unlike HDD, flash memory does not have any mechanical component, thus reads in it can be scheduled based on the scheme devised for scheduling periodic tasks. From this notion, we propose a new scheme that can estimate the slack times, while reading multimedia segments saved in flash storage. In our scheme, the EDF algorithm is used to yield deadline-guaranteeing schedules for reading stream data. While our scheduler are serving user's streaming requests, slack times arise usually. This is because users can abruptly quit the playback of a stream prior to its ending time or idle bandwidth can be used for reading data prior to its deadline. To estimate slack times in online mode, we propose a workload look-ahead table (WLT) and an earlier service record (ESR). With those two kinds of information, our scheduler is able to estimate exactly workloads of periodic data requests that will be issued in the future. From the efficient gathering of slack times in flash storage, the proposed scheme can serve more multimedia streams without hiccups, while servicing other requests of downloading non-streaming data.

Keywords : Flash Memory, Real-time Scheduling, Multimedia Playback



Ali A. Jazie
ERCICSTR1903063

Transesterification Of Low Grade Edible Oil Mixtures: Mustard Oil, Rapeseed Oil And Peanut Oil

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Abstract

The mustard oil, peanut and rapeseed oils were found to be good viable sources for producing biodiesel in India. Biodiesel production from different vegetable oil mixtures have been tested with the aim of evaluating the possibility of carrying out transesterification reactions for biodiesel production from oil mixtures. The transesterification of mixtures of mustard oil with peanut oil or rapeseed oil was compared in order to optimize the biodiesel production operation. The analysis of different oil mixtures properties, biodiesel properties and process parameter optimization of vegetable oil mixtures were investigated in detail. It was noted that there is no significant proportional variation between different biofuels. This also shows the viability of biodiesel production from mixtures of vegetable oils, because there is no appreciable trend to preferably transesterify mustard, rapeseed, or peanut oil when they are mixed. The present work gives yields of (95%, and 90%) from peanut / mustard oils mixture at the optimum conditions (i.e., 0.75 wt% catalyst concentration, 6:1 methanol to oil ratio, temperature 60°C, rate of mixing 600 rpm, 90 min) , and (96%, and 92%) from rapeseed/ mustard oils mixture at the optimum conditions (i.e., 1 wt% catalyst concentration, 6:1 methanol to oil ratio, temperature 60°C, rate of mixing 600 rpm, 90 min) using potassium hydroxide (KOH) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) as a catalysts respectively. The fuel

properties of biodiesel produced were compared with ASTM standards for biodiesel.

Keywords: Biodiesel, Peanut Oil, Rapeseed Oil, Mustard Oil, Optimization, Mixtures.



Fazli Subhan
ERCICSTR1903064

Nano-Fabrication of Fish Waste Extracted Collagen and Bacterial Cellulose Hybrid for Improved Biomedical Application

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Abstract

Cellulose is the most abundant polymer on earth and applied in a various field of industries. The bacterial cellulose is considered the most attractive due its high level purity and easily modified nature. The second most important target in biomedical and food industries is collagen and especially the collagen of fish waste industries. The novel points of this study are the application of Lactobasicillus species for fermentation of fishes waste for the production of modified collagen type 1 peptides in a natural process. The existing discovery narrates to a unique collagen production method where the Lactobasicillus bacteria used to ferment the collagen-containing tissues of fishes waste for the extraction of collagen. Secondly the fermented collagen peptides been added in the bacterial cellulose culture media were collagen were naturally penetrated in the bacterial cellulose and were equally distributed. The fermented bacteria were biochemical determined and the bacterial cellulose-fermented fish collagen (BC-FFC) hybrid was analyzed with FTIR, XRD, SEM. This study also includes the BC-FFC application for HT-22 neuronal cell line regeneration and growth. The current study concludes that fish waste could be successfully ferment for extraction of more safe and functional collagen as well as our hybrid provide a more enhance environment to HT-22 neuronal cells outgrowth. We hope that the novel creativity not only minimize the cost and effort of active collagen extraction, bacterial food consumption but will also produce a naturally modified bacterial cellulose for improved neuronal cells regeneration and growth.

Key words: Fishes, Fermentation, Bacterial Cellulose, Biomedical, Neuron



Suzana Basaruddin
ERCICSTR1903065

Understanding Knowledge Management Issues in Higher Education for Technological Solution

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Abstract

Tertiary education system in the world has undergone a series of changes in the early 21st century. The goal is to place the education on the global map by transforming the tertiary education into a center of academic excellence and develop first class human mentality capital. The transformations and focus of improvements for education all over the world reflects high expectations of educations domain align with globalization. While trying to achieve high expectations from their stakeholders, the Higher Education (HE) are facing difficulties in managing its own knowledge that will be reused for decision making and learning. Literature review of higher education has not revealed further detail discussions on the issues of managing knowledge in higher institutions. This might due to the confidentiality of the information and revealing the information might give impact to the specific HE. Anyhow, this is considering a critical gap to be fulfilled because higher education needs to understand their internal knowledge management issues. The issues should be revealed in order to produce strategic planning for ensuring just in time information and knowledge available in supporting the higher education challenging operation. Literature review analysis was conducted to understand the scenario and explore the issues. Then, qualitative approach was selected in ensuring deep exploration of the issues in the selected HE. Data collection technique was conducted using interview. As a result, three main issues from literature review and four main issues from case study was derived. All the three main issues from the literature review of knowledge management issues were present in the case study result. There are 1. lack of decision making process, 2. scattered knowledge asset in HE and 3. unstructured knowledge assets in HE. The new knowledge management issues derived from case study is knowledge quality unverified. The results are pertinent as a reference and initial study in understanding knowledge management issues in higher institutions (in particular the case study site), and later use this study result in proposing technological solution to the HE. Further study could be extended to the other HEs for conforming the result and enable generalization of the result.
Keywords: Knowledge Management, Issues Knowledge Management, Higher Education, Corporate Memory System

Faisal Nadeem
ERCICSTR1903066

Climate Change Vulnerability and Policy Response of an Agrarian Economy

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Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan and has major share in the national economy. As climate-sensitive sector, agriculture in Pakistan is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The strong dependence on agriculture with impacts of climate change has significant effects on livelihoods and national food security. Adaptation acts as an effective response strategy to climate change. This paper examines the evolving climate change policy environment in Pakistan with a focus on adaptation and the province of Punjab agriculture, a food bowl of Pakistan. Review of policy documents emphasizes the need for enhancing research capacity in number of aspects including climate impact assessments and geospatial techniques. Literature review indicates several benefits of climate change vulnerability assessments and geospatial mapping tools including facilitation for local adaptation. The paper concludes that given the critical importance of agriculture to Pakistan with its climate sensitivity and food security implications, policy-science interface points towards the need for capacity building in climate change vulnerability assessments and geospatial mapping aspects for the Pakistan agriculture sector. This has the potential to assist in identifying adaptation priorities and development of informed policies to support local adaptation needs.
Keywords: Climate Change, Agriculture, Vulnerability, Food Security, Policy, Pakistan.



Yu-Sheng Lu
ERCICSTR1903067

Experimental Study on Jounce-Constrained Position Control with Time Optimality for a Brushless Servomotor

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Abstract

This paper presents a controller design that can produce a smooth positional motion of a permanent-magnet synchronous motor with time optimality. While jerk is the third derivative of position with respect to time, the jounce that is the fourth derivative of position is also referred to as snap. The proposed scheme constrains the jounce magnitude for a gentle motion, and also contains a time-optimal law for a fast response. In contrast to existing path planning methods, the proposed scheme confines the jounce magnitude in real time. The proposed scheme was implemented using a digital signal processor, and practically compared with other existing schemes, such as proportional-plus-derivative control and jerk-constrained time-optimal control.

Keywords: Electric Motor, Jounce Constraint, Position Control, Servo Control, Smooth Control

Aamar Danish
ERCICSTR1903069

Trends and Developments in Green Cement & Sustainability Development

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Abstract

It is evident from the history of cement that it's a vital construction material but its hazardous effects on environment cannot be ignored. Cement production is a cause's serious environmental damage from its production to disposal which includes CO2 emissions, noise/vibration pollution and damaging landscapes (during extraction of raw materials from quarries). Cement is considered to be the 3rd largest man-made greenhouse gas due to emission of carbon dioxide in atmosphere. The harmful effect of cement is urging us to use new cementitious materials instead of cement without compromising on cost and quality. Efforts are being made to use some other materials for making cement for example locally available materials, waste materials, and recycled materials such as industrial, agricultural and domestic. This communication presents a succinct review of current efforts for undermining the production and use of cement. This paper will also highlight some important green alternatives for cement which include energy effective, low carbon formulation (production), inorganic materials and no carbon cements.

Keywords: Carbon, Hazardous Effects, Energy, Cementitious Materials

Abd El Wahab El Ghareeb
ERCICSTR1903053

Enhancement of the Regeneration Capabilities of the Neuro- Ectomised Dog Peripheral Nerves Using Nano Techniques

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Abstract

Nano science is the science of small particles of materials on a nanometer scale in at least one dimension. Nanomaterials include nanotubes, nano fibers, liposomes, nanoparticles, polymeric micelles, nano gels and dendrimers. Our study aims at evaluating motor nerve regeneration using nanofibrils technique. Nine adult mongrel dogs were included in this study. A one and half cm gap was made in the nerve by direct cutting of both sides (proximal cut and then distal to avoid the double shock). The nanofibrils were used to fill the space and cover the two fixed ends in six of the dogs, another three animals were used as control, the nerve was cut and the space in between the two fixed ends was left without nanofibrils. Complete weight bearing occurred 2-3 weeks after implantation of the nanofibrils. All animals with implanted nanofibrils used their limb successfully at 3-4 weeks and the animal gait returned to its normal condition without any remarkable symptoms of lameness and the joints angles displayed its normal posture. Histopathological examination revealed better organized histological structures of nanofibre treated nerve samples than untreated control one with nearly complete bridging of nerve fibers across several bundles separated by thick perineural connective tissue. Thus we concluded that nanofibres can be regarded as an efficient regeneration enhancing material in peripheral nerve injuries.

Key words: Nano Science, Nanofibers, Motor Nerve, Nerve Regeneration.

Mohamed Shahein
ERCICSTR1903054

Impact of Irrigation and Fertilization under Hydroponical System on Sweet Pepper Yield and Growth

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Abstract

The present experiment was carried out during 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 successive seasons using sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) cv. Gedeon cultivated within a part of a double-span screen-house at Dokki protected cultivation site, Central Laboratory for Agricultural Climate (CLAC), Agricultural Research Center (ARC).

This investigation aimed to study the effect of nitrogen concentrations and irrigation levels on

	<p>growth and yield of pepper. Three nitrogen concentrations (150, 200, and 250 ppm) and three irrigation levels [100%, 120% and 140% of the crop evapotranspiration (ETc)] with three replicates were applied in a split plot design.</p> <p>The results showed that nitrogen concentration at 200 ppm improved number of leaves, total leaf area and P content. While, yield characteristics increased with N concentration at 150 ppm. Moreover; increasing irrigation level to 140% of ETc led to the highest vegetative growth while the highest yield characteristics and K and Mg contents were recorded with irrigation level at 120% of ETc. The highest P content was recorded with irrigation level at 100% of ETc. However, the effect of interaction showed that, increasing vegetative growth recorded at 200 ppm N combined with 140% irrigation level except total plant fresh and dry weight and Vitamin C which, increased with 250 ppm nitrogen concentration combined with 140% of ETc irrigation level treatment. Nitrogen concentration 150 ppm combined with irrigation level of 120% treatment increased significantly yield characteristics and chlorophyll and K contents in both seasons.</p> <p>KeyWords: Capsicum Annum L., Growth, Hydroponic, Irrigation Levels, Nitrogen Concentrations, Screen House, Yield</p>
<p>Sahar S.Taha ERCICSTR1903059</p>	<p>Genotype and Media affect Embryogenesis in Microspore Culture Of Cabbage</p> <p>Sahar Taha Vegetable Crops Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, El-Gama St. 9, 12613 Giza, Egypt</p> <p>Badawi M. A Vegetable Crops Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, El-Gama St. 9, 12613 Giza, Egypt</p> <p>Shereen S.F. El Sayed Vegetable Crops Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, El-Gama St. 9, 12613 Giza, Egypt</p> <p>M. O. Arafeh Vegetable Crops Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, El-Gama St. 9, 12613 Giza, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The genotypes and media composition are considered a key factor for obtaining microspore-derived embryos and plantlets regeneration. The objective of this study was to investigate of some important factors affecting the production of double haploid plants by microspore culture such as genotypes and media composition. The effect of three media composition (NLN-13, ½NLN-13, and B5), and four cabbage genotypes (Sabayni, Baladi Bronzvic, and Nadin F1) on embryo induction and plantlets regeneration were studied. The standard protocol was used in this experiment, microspore density was 4×10⁴ and incubation temperature was 32.5°C for 24 h. The experiment was set up in a Complete Randomized Design (CRD) as a split-plot with three replications. The main plots were the induction media and genotypes were the sub-plots. Results were expressed as number of embryos per Petri dish and number of plantlets per Petri dish. All genotypes were responsive to embryo induction, and the most responsive one was Nadin F1 (25.67 embryos/dish and 9.33 plantlets/ dish) followed by Bronzvic (8.89 embryos/dish and 5.22 plantlets/ dish). NLN-13 medium seemd to increase embryogenesis frequency microspore culture and produced the highest number of plantlets/dish.</p> <p>Keywords: Brassica Oleracea Var. Capitata, Microspore, Haploid, Media and Genotyeps</p>
<p>Weerawan Rod-In ERCICSTR1903062</p>	<p>Anti-Inflammatory Effect of Arctoscopus Japonicus Egg Lipid in LPS-Stimulated RAW264.7 Macrophages</p> <p>Weerawan Rod-In Department of Marine Food Science and Technology, Gangneung-Wonju National University,</p>

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Abstract

Arctoscopus japonicus is widely distributed in the north-western Pacific Ocean including in the eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula and its eggs contain lipids to modulate the immune system. The present study investigated the anti-inflammatory effect of *A. japonicus* egg lipid on RAW246.7 macrophage and its effect on nitric oxide (NO) production, cell proliferation, and pro-inflammatory associated gene expression were carried out with LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells. Our results showed that *A. japonicus* egg lipid significantly decreased nitric oxide (NO) production in dose-dependent manner even though it showed a slight cytotoxicity at high concentration in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells. *A. japonicus* egg lipid also reduced the expressions of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including those of iNOS, IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α , and COX-2. Moreover, *A. japonicus* egg lipid decreased phosphorylation of NF- κ B p-65, p38, ERK1/2 and JNK, key biomarkers for NF- κ B and MAPK pathways, which suggests that its anti-inflammatory activity is related to the suppression of the NF- κ B and MAPK signaling pathways. These results indicating that *A. japonicus* egg lipid may be a potential lipid source for anti-inflammation.

Keywords: *Arctoscopus Japonicas*, Anti-Inflammation, Macrophage

Prasit Phoosomma
ERCICSTR1903068

Design of Bi-Directional DC-DC Converters for High-Performance Welding Machines by Using Energy Of Supercapacitors

Prasit Phoosomma

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Abstract

This paper describes the design of bidirectional dc-dc converters and a dual-quadrant dc-dc converter, which is the dual-mode system in a single device. The concept of this paper is introduced of bidirectional dc-dc converter. The main system device includes the double use of 500-F, 16.2-V supercapacitors (SC), the main control circuit, the power supply, and the buck converter circuit. Software of the system control by a microcontroller. The experimental

results are intended to realize the closed-loop control of the double. By supercapacitor charge current and supply power for welding copper pipes
Keywords: Bidirectional, Energy, Charge And Discharge, Supercapacitors



Praveena Kumara .V.
YRSICSTR1903051

Accounting Of Groundwater In Sira Taluk, Karnataka, India

Praveena Kumara .V.

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Abstract

Groundwater is the most precious and widely distributed renewable natural resource of the earth. Water is the basic ingredient of life and no life on earth can exist without water it influences economic, industrial and agricultural growth. The world's total water resources is estimated at 1.36 million Ha m. out of this global water resource 97.2% is saline water and only 2.8% are available as fresh water. The objective of the investigation is to evaluate the hydrological & Hydrogeological condition of the study area and also to analyze the status of ground water both quantitatively as well as qualitatively Study area lies in the southern plains of Karnataka. The region has uneven landscape with highest elevation is 721(Tuppadakonna) msl and lowest is 620 (Chikkagola) msl. The water samples collected from 12 locations are analyzed for TH, Ca, Mg, and pH, EC, CO₃, HCO₃, SO₄, F, Cl, K, Na and NO₃. The detailed Hydrogeological investigations were carried out in Sira taluk, Tumkur district. In the study area 6 borewells were inventoried and 12 water samples were collected for water quality analysis. Ground water is primary source of drinking and irrigation in the taluk especially in north region. The depth to water level of shallow aquifer as well as in deeper aquifer during post monsoon season shows fall in water level because of failure of monsoon. Quality of ground water in the area is generally good and suitable for drinking and irrigation purposes. Still there is a need to evaluate different factors for proper characterization of different physicochemical parameters indicating the portability of the groundwater comparing to the nearby surface water. Also remedial methods need to be finding out where ground water had already been contaminated by the natural or human intervention.

Keywords: Saline, Landscape, Hydrology, Shallow, Monsoon



Prihantini
ERCICSTR1903070

Analysis Model on Derivative of Mass Conservation Laws to Reduce the Traffic Congestion

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Abstract

Indonesia is a developing country where the average daily traffic flow is very solid. This is the basis for why the density of traffic flow becomes a serious problem. Density of traffic flow that is actually the root of the congestion due to the density of vehicles both personal and public which continues to grow each time that makes the congestion that occurs, especially in big city areas getting worse. To realize the construction of the highway need to pay attention to the wide road that must be built and the laying of traffic signs. To set the layout of the city needs a certain calculation so that the proportion of vehicles with traffic balanced so that will reduce the density and the traffic that impact on the decline in traffic congestion in Indonesia. From the decrease of the formula of conservation of mass, the equation of the traffic flow model derived from equilibrium laws is $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial x} = 0$, where ρ denotes the density of the vehicle, v represents the speed of the vehicle. It appears that the traffic flow is influenced greatly by the density and speed of the vehicle. Based on the model, there is a possibility that the road state will be bumper to bumper where $v(\rho_{maks}) = 0$. For that, the way that can be done to avoid traffic congestion is by keeping $v(\rho_{maks}) \neq 0$. To keep $v(\rho_{maks}) \neq 0$ then use the formula $v(\rho) = v_{maks} (1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho_{maks}})$, so the traffic congestion problem will decrease when considering some models of traffic flow.

Keywords: Mass Conversation, Mathematics Model, Model Construction, Traffic Congestion Stochastic Model and Analysis of Allocation of Life Insurance Premiums as an Effort in Developing Insurance in Indonesia

Prihantini

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Abstract

In Indonesia, the level of disaster and accident is very high. Based on the data on the risk of death above, one financial instrument that is able to reduce the risk of death and help victims and families is life insurance. Insurance is an agreement, someone ties himself to an insured, an existing contract with the term policy. The life insurance business in Indonesia is quite large, as of March 2017 the total assets of insurance companies in Indonesia, both life insurance and general insurance reached 981 trillion rupiah with a 3.38% sharia insurance asset and the remaining non-sharia insurance. by using a stochastic process especially for insurance without using savings. The method in this study in calculating using the Monte Carlo simulation of insurance premiums with processed data is data taken from the financial services authority in the form of Indonesian Insurance Statistics. There are three stages of insurance development strategies based on HR, Government and Society. The numerical simulation is divided into 3 simulations with different parameters. This simulation uses Monte Carlo simulation with repetition of 50,000 times. It can be concluded that the insurance period and administrative costs are very influential in determining the portion of premiums that are included in the participants' savings. The longer the insurance period or the proportion of administration, the less portion of the premium that is put into the customer's savings and the investment situation is not too influential in the premium allocation of participants.

Keywords: Insurance, Life Insurance, Disaster, Monte Carlo, Premiums

**Keerthana Balaji
ERCICSTR1903073**

Mini Tests Pre and Post Lectures: An Efficient Method For Understanding Concepts in Computer Science

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Abstract

Teaching computer science has been a challenge in this ever improving and fast adapting technological era. The updates in the field of computer science has put students on their toes to learn the best, and to achieve this, increasing their curiosity could prove to be beneficial. Here, in our study, we had tried and attempted to achieve the same. There were 25 lectures conducted using the following concept. A total of 5 questions related to the lecture topic of the day were given to the students to answer, before each the lecture. Then the lecture was taken for a period of 40 minutes. At the end of the lecture, another 5 question were given to answer, which were related to the ones asked in the beginning of the lecture. It was made sure that the questions did not repeat but at the same time, the concept was the same. We found that the mean of the incorrect answers before the lecture was 3.09 ± 0.27 and that post the lecture was 2.47 ± 0.50 . Comparison of means was done between the pre-test scores and post-test scores. It was seen that there was a significant difference ($p < 0.001$) in the reduction of the incorrect answers. Encouraging the student to concentrate on their mistakes and helping in identifying the mistakes to rectify them, surely gives them a chance to get the concepts right. If the student has concentrated in the lecture, at the end of the lecture the student must be able to answer the post lecture questions. The curiosity to find out the answers keeps them attentive in the lectures. In addition to the above said, self-assessment by the students makes them more responsible. This method, if added with feedback at the end of each session for each student, it might prove to be an efficient method in getting the student to understand the code, rather than rote memory.

<p>Oladipo Ademola ERCICSTR1903074</p>	<p>Keywords: Computer Science, Education, Evaluation, Regular Assessment, Didactic Lecture Nexus of Utility Model, Small and Medium Enterprise, Indegenous Technological and Scientific Capacity Development</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oladipo Ademola Country Program Director, The African Youth International Development Foundation, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Utility model -A tool for economic and technological development: A case study of Nigeria. The present national IP policy in Nigeria does not give room for promotion of indigenous technological and scientific capacity development which hinders development of Small and Medium Enterprise in the country.</p> <p>There is need to include Utility Model system in our national IP policy ,presently we only have patent right in our national IP policy and condition for granting patent right is very strenuous and this have hindered the protection of both moral and economic right of our local inventors. This research study focuses on various aspects of utility model protection system which provides a supplementary alternate system to patent and industrial design protection system in order to protect the inventions particularly those of incremental nature having lower level of inventiveness. Since the innovators of these small inventions are unable to protect their inventions under the patent law for the grant of patent due to higher level of inventiveness, they have no other choice but to fell discouraged and stranded particularly in the countries where such system for protecting these inventions, does not exist.</p> <p>This study also looks in to the role of utility models for economic and technological development. This system has been successfully exploited by Germany, in the past for technological up gradation and economic development and currently also being exploited by developing countries like China. The study also had deep insight into the legal frame work relating to utility model system of these countries. While considering the various issues concerning this system including the contribution to economic and technical development.</p> <p>The study also analyzed the suitability of utility model system to developing countries including Nigeria particularly to encourage the intellectual property creation activities of SMEs and small innovators as currently such activities in Nigeria appear to be very low as compared to other developing countries.</p>
<p>Dr. Mahendrasingh J. Pawar ERCICSTR1903075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Novel Green Synthesis f CdS Nanoparticles and Solar Photocatalytic Degradation of Azo Dyes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Mahendrasingh J. Pawar Department of Chemistry, ACS College, Kiran Nagar, Amravati, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Due to higher surface-to-volume ratios and an increased percentage of atoms at the grain boundaries, the nanoparticles are having much attraction and attention for their unique characters that are unavailable in conventional macroscopic materials. The worldwide revolution in nanotechnology is predicted impact on several areas of biotechnology, biomedical research and scientific and engineering applications.</p> <p>This study reports a novel green synthesis for the preparation of water soluble CdS nanoparticles using a plant, Ficus benghalensis L. (Family - Moraceae) leaf extract. The extract of the leaf tissue which worked as a stabilizing and capping agent, assisted the formation of CdS nanoparticles. Nanoparticles were characterized using thermogravimetric analysis (TG-DTA), Brunauer-Emmet-Teller (BET), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), X-ray powder diffraction (XRD). The photocatalytic degradation of textile azo dyes has been carried out in the presence of semiconductor photocatalyst CdS and the progress of reaction was observed spectrophotometrically. The effect of various operating parameters like pH, concentration of the dye, amount of photocatalyst on the efficiency of the reaction has been studied. Kinetic analysis of photodegradation reveals that the degradation follows pseudo first</p>

	<p>order kinetics according to the Langmuir- Hinshelwood model. Degradation of the azo dyes was observed to decrease with increasing pH from 2 to 12. Increased visible light intensity enhanced the photodegradation efficiency of the dye. Dye decolourization was observed to be faster than its mineralization.</p> <p>Keywords: CdS Nanoparticles; Azo dyes; Green synthesis; Photocatalytic degradation;</p>
 <p>Praveen Kumar ERCICSTR1903077</p>	<p>Two Fluids (2+1)-Dimensional Cosmological Model in Scalar-Tensor Theory of Gravitation</p> <p>Praveen Kumar Department of Mathematics, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this paper, we have presented two fluids (2+1)-dimensional cosmological model in the scalar-tensor theory of gravitation. Two-fluid model in Saez and Ballester theory of gravitation, one fluid represents the matter content of the universe and another fluid is the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation. We solved field equation with the help of Equation of state. We also discussed the different types of universe. Some geometrical interpretations of the cosmological model are discussed with reference to the framework of the (2 + 1)-dimensional spacetime.</p> <p>Keywords- (2+1)-dimensional; Two-fluid; Saez-Ballester theory of gravitation</p>
<p>Noppawan Tamkuan ERCICSTR1903071</p>	<p>Sentinel-1A Analysis for Damage Detection: A Case Study of Kumamoto Earthquake in 2016</p> <p>Noppawan Tamkuan Graduate School of Sciences and Technology for Innovation, Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The powerful earthquakes occurred in Kumamoto and highest magnitude 7.3 hit this prefecture on 16 April 2016 at 01.25 am local time. This study proposed the method to utilize Sentinel-1A images to detect earthquake damage areas. The images were 2 images before-earthquake (on 3 March 2016 and 27 March 2016) and 1 image after-earthquake (on 20 April 2016). The method used interferometric coherence of sentinel-1A images, to estimate damaged areas using coherence change between before- earthquake and during- earthquake pairs. The damaged map was divided into urban damaged area, none to less damage of urban area and non-urban area classes. This approach compared to ground truth data has high overall accuracy of 88% (kappa coefficient is 0.82). Sentinel-1A analysis could contribute good geospatial information of earthquake situation and support disaster management.</p> <p>Keywords: Damaged Area Detection, Sentinel-1A, Interferometric Coherence, Kumamoto Earthquake</p>
 <p>Aventi Ir. MT ERCICSTR1903072</p>	<p>Fire Blanket</p> <p>Aventi Ir. MT Building Sains Division, Research Institute for Human Settlements, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The first researcher who did the research on fire blanket was Drs. Ahmad Hidayat Efendi and the team from Staff Building Science Division, conducted in state expenditure budget (APBN) activities in 2003 "Implementation of the Early Fire Extinguishing System Using Tools for the Performance of Sprinklers and Fire Blankets".</p> <p>The results of the study: (1) The effect of fire retardant and the thickness of the fire blanket based on evaluation of fire propagation on the surface of fire blanket, has been shown to reduce the length of fire propagation. For thickness 0.08 mm around 93.86 % and thickness 0.74 mm around 94.17 %; (2) Burning fire blanket with the cooking oil fire test method proves that fire blanket with thickness 0.08 mm and 0.74 mm, both without soaking and soaking with fire retardant, after being burned for 30 minutes with temperature 320 °C the oil does not burn</p>

or does not ignite. The effect of thickness and use of fire retardants can reduce temperature of fire blankets between 4.00 % to 6.13 %.

In 2015 APBN activity, 1000 fire blankets were made by the APBN Activities with coordinator Arif Setiawan, ST. MT, and the research team of Building Management Division (now Building Science Division). The fire blanket made in 2015 used same type of fabric as type of fabric used in 2003, and the chemicals used in the manufacture of fire blankets in 2015 used same chemicals as the chemicals used in 2003.

The innovation research that we will do is to continue the research on fire blankets that were carried out in 2003 and 2015.

Our innovation research will use ten types of fire resistant fabrics, three types of refractory chemicals, three types of preservative chemicals, and three variations of mixtures of each chemical.

Aim: Make fire blankets that are better in terms of fabric quality, chemicals used, ease of manufacture, maximum ability to extinguish fires.

Objectives: The following objectives are defined to answer specifically the research questions that have been formulated:

Material is obtained which can be used as a fire blanket.

Obtained the chemicals to be used, as well as the proportion of the mixture of these chemicals, so that a fire blanket can be produced which can extinguish fire maximally.

The process of making fire blankets is effective and efficient.

Fire blanket that can be applied to the procedures for its use.

Outcomes: Helping the community and government, in carrying out the first handling in the event of a fire, so as to minimize the occurrence of fires.

Output: The output of this study is a fire blanket that can be applied in the event of a fire.



I.Iresha Prabodhanie
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ERCICSTR1903081

Impact of Shipping Administration on Shipping Industry in Sri Lanka with Special Focus on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers Certification and The Application of the Maritime Labour Convention

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Abstract

Shipping is one of the largest industries in the world where over 95% of world cargo transportation is depended on carriage by sea. Seafaring is a dignified profession for many centuries, though competence of seamen has thus become an important statutory requirement at present due to various regulatory requirements as a matter of safety and security for the ship, its cargo as well as for those seafarers in particular. Presently, there are over 100,000 merchant vessels at sea with a seafaring population that extends to nearly 1.2 million consisting of around 470,000 Officers and 730,000 Ratings. Although, seafaring is quite an adventurous employment,

The maritime industry , being one of the most highly developed and structured industries in the with the implementing of both STCW and MLC to better the competency levels of seafarers and increase their standard of living thought their unemployment period.

The research has based on The Maritime Administration of the State requires knowledge and skills of seafarers in executing the particular task in line with regulations. To qualify as a competent Seafarer; one must fulfill the statutory requirements laid down by the Maritime Administration in line with the STCW while requiring the Ship owners or Operators as appropriate to employ them upon fulfillment of such qualification, and thus providing of rights under the MLC.

In this particular research, it is intended to address the said requirements while understanding the extent to which they impact on shipping business. To what extent statutory requirements impact Shipping Industry?

The objectives are to identify pros and cons of present system determine adoptable mechanisms, to ascertain a formidable system of administration, to establish a 'win-win' situation for both maritime administration ship owners, seafarers,

Quantitive data were collected in the form of questionnaires given to 20 ship owner, bareboat

charters and each containing 20 questions, while the qualitative data was interviews of 07 experts in the maritime field ,observation method also used.
The conclusion that STCW and MLC does impact the industry in Sri Lanka with most owners agreeing to its importance. However over regulation poses a threat to these organizations thus it must be addressed and MLC must be ratified by the Sri Lankan administration to better the lives of sailors sailing under the Sri Lankan flag. The STCW has great impact to the industry , it's use to become a knowledgeable and competent seafarer to the industry. As well as Maritime Labour convention is to improve the seafarer welfare benefits etc.

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Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 3rd ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 26-27 February 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 15-16 March 2019
- ICSTR London – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 April 2019

- ICSTR Rome – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 03-04 May 2019
- ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 06-07 June 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Malaysia – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 28-29 June 2019
- ICSTR Lisbon – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 27-28 June 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 28-29 June 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Bali – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Budapest – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Mauritius – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 July 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 26-27 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Barcelona – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 01-02 August 2019
- ICSTR Istanbul – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 08-09 August 2019
- 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