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Preface:

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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

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

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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

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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.

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

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.
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

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

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Abstract
This paper described the difference of tribological behaviors and wear mechanism between WC- Co-%TiC (5%, 10%, 15%) and reference grade WC-Co. This cerments prepared using the powder metallurgy procedure method, the two cerments 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


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## 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.

### Modeling GUI Widgets from Use Case Elaboration

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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

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

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Abstract
In this work, we investigated the inhibition of lipoxygenase (LOX) by molecular docking. LOX 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 carboxyl 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.

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

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**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 $4 \times 10^{-6}$ tor, and in coating process with $\rho = 19.3$ 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.
Residual Properties of Brick Aggregate Concrete Subjected to Elevated Temperature

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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 preformed similar or even better than natural aggregate concrete.

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

Effect of Lanthanum Substitution on Cobalt Ferrite Structural and Magnetic Properties

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Abstract

Cobalt ferrite (CoFe2O4) 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 CoFe2O4. CoFe2-xLa_x O4 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 CoFe2O4 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, Hc, and saturation magnetization, Ms, values, where these parameters increase with the increase of the doping.
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<td>Nouman Khan</td>
<td>Open CY Based Autonomous Robot</td>
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<td>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 address 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.</td>
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<td>Suhaila Samaae</td>
<td>Aflatoxin Contamination of Instant Tea in Beverage Shop at Yala Province, Thailand</td>
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<td>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 Quickine 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.</td>
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<td>Belkafouf Nourelhouda</td>
<td>PXRD Structural Determination, Theoretical Investigations and Optoelectronic Properties of A Novel Semiconductor Material</td>
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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
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Photocatalytic Degradation of Dyes by Mesoporous MgO under Solar Light

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

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

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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 4/3 π 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 theses 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

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

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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)

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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.

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

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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)

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

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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

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

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<tr>
<td>Boufrioua Amel, ERCICSTR1916118</td>
<td>New Multiband Antenna with a Slotted Ground Plane for Wireless Devices</td>
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<td>Mohanad Ali, Mohamed Fouda, ERCICSTR1916057</td>
<td>Sustainability of Art Exhibitions in Heritage Spaces: &quot;Mahmoud Samy Palace as an Applied Study&quot;</td>
<td>Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Mansoura university- Egypt.</td>
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**Abstract**

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.

**Keywords:** Dual Band; Multiband; L-Slot; Return Loss; FDTD

**Abstract**

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.

**Keywords:** Multiband; Wideband; Slot; Small Antenna; Wireless Communication

**Abstract**

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.

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 abounded 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.

**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.

**Methodology of research/ research outcomes:**

Combined strategy between experimental research method and comparative analysis between selected
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.

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.

**Keywords:** Heritage Spaces, Adaptive Reuse, Art Exhibition, Mansoura University, Mahmoud Samy Palace

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<tr>
<th>Tarek Al-Hawari</th>
<th>Improving Performance in an Aluminum Extrusion Plant Using Discrete Event Simulation: A Case Study</th>
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</table>
| ERCICSTR1916064| Tarek Al-Hawari  
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|                 | Mohamad Abu Obeid  
Industrial Engineering Dept., Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan |
| **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.  
**Keywords:** Discrete Event Simulation; Aluminum Extrusion; Manufacturing; Optimization |

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<tr>
<th>Ali Aouabed</th>
<th>Reuse of Treated Wastewater and Sludge For Agriculture</th>
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| ERCICSTR1916070| Aouabed Ali  
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|             | Bezzina Mohamed  
Laboratoire d’Analyse Fonctionnelle et des Procédés Chimiques, Université Saad Dahlab Blida-1, Algeria |
| **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 |
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

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

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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

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

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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 been...
Mohamed Ali Hafdi
ERCICSTR1916124

**Abstract**

The Cox model is widely used 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

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- 4th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
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