



Conference Proceedings

**2nd ICSTR Rome – International Conference on Science & Technology
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CONFERENCE VENUE

**University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95,
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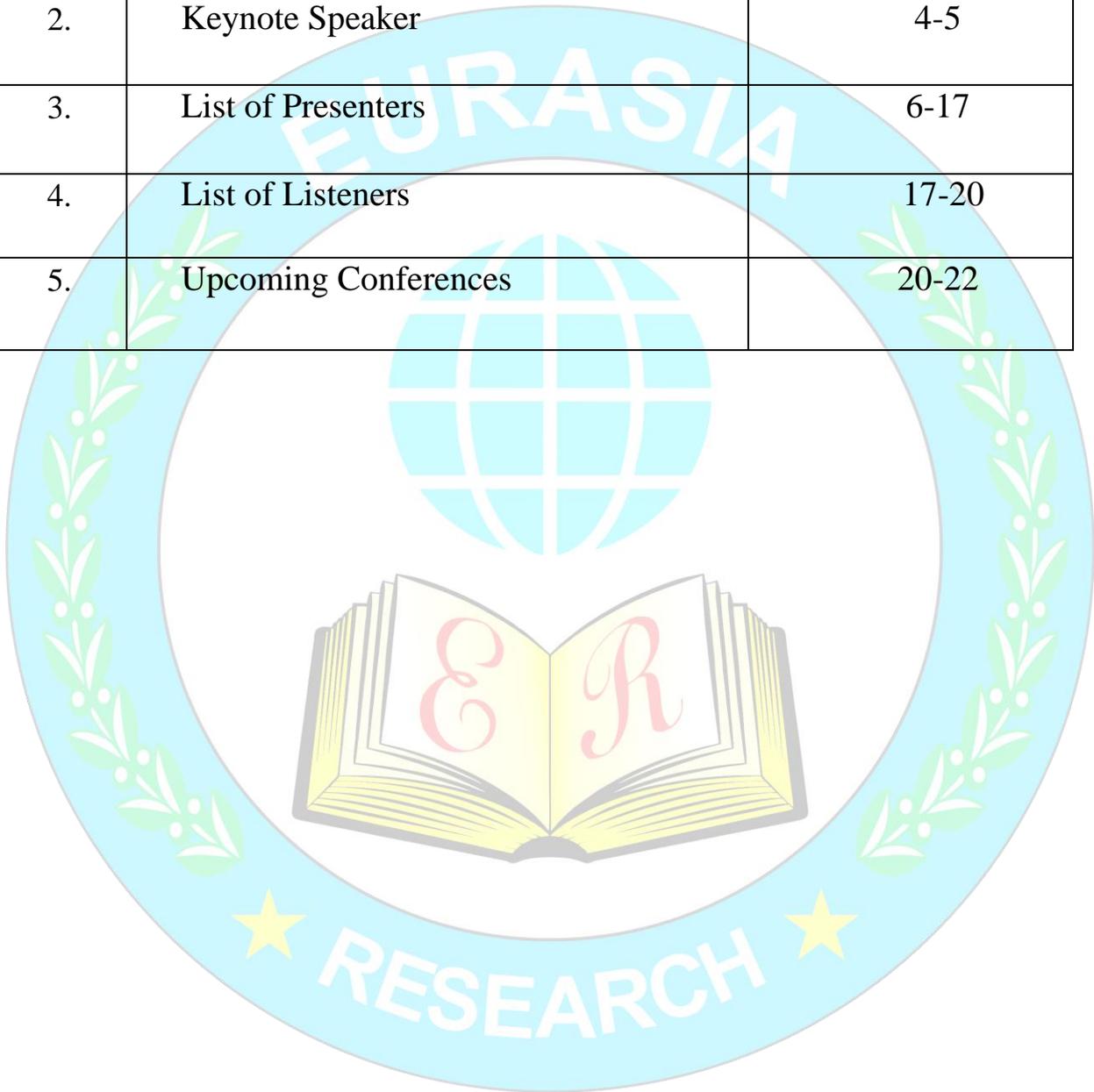
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Liudmyla Gryzun

PhD & Second Doctoral Degree in Pedagogical Science, Full Professor of Computer Science Department, National Pedagogical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Topic: Artificial Intelligence Tools for the Holistic Approach Realization in STEM Education

Dr. Liudmyla Gryzun is a Full Professor of Computer Science Department at National Pedagogical University preparing both pre-service and in-service teachers in the areas of the use of ICT in education. Liudmyla earned a M.A. in Applied Mathematics from the State University of Kharkiv (Ukraine); PhD and Second Doctoral Degree in Pedagogical science from National Pedagogical University of Kharkiv (Ukraine). Her sphere of research is focused on the curriculum and educational content design in higher education, the process of curriculum disciplines structuring, based on scientific knowledge integration; AI application to pedagogical problems solution; IT tools for inquiry-based teaching and learning; cognitive visualization in teaching and learning etc. Dr. L. Gryzun's recent successful contributions include: (1) project "Technology of curriculum subjects structuring in higher vocational education based on scientific knowledge integration" which was awarded with a Finalist Diploma in the nomination "Best innovative project on education development" of the International contest of innovative projects (2012); (2) workshops for educators on the tools for the development of interdisciplinary curriculum at the International Conferences on the problems of Mathematical education (Poland, Romania, 2016); (3) participation in a regional research group "Artificial Intelligence and its Application to Pedagogical Diagnostics Systems" (2013-2015); (4) work as an international expert of the Open European-Asian Research Analytics Championship under the Program of the International Academy of Sciences and Higher Education (London, UK) (2012-till now); (5) participation in the European educational fair for STEM teachers "Science on the stage" (2018); (6) Keynote presentations at the at the International conferences 2018 ICTEL (Rome, Italy), 2018 ICRTTEL (Barcelona, Spain).

Profile Web links:

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/liudmyla-gryzun-68769280/>

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Liudmyla_Gryzun

<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100001716458584>

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr Anoja Priyadarshani Attanayake

**Head and Senior Lecturer, Department of Biochemistry,
Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka**

**Topic: Novel Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors for Alzheimer's Disease:
Mechanisms of Action and Therapeutic Consequences**

Dr Anoja Priyadarshani Attanayake has been working as the Head and a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka. Her research interests are bioactivity studies of natural products, antidiabetic and nephroprotective mechanisms of natural products in vivo; beta cell regenerative effects of natural products in animal models and in cell cultures, the discovery of acetylcholine esterase inhibitors targeting the management of Alzheimer's disease. She is an author of research articles, reviews in a number of SCI journals and presented short papers in local and international scientific fora. Further, she was able to win several awards related to research findings including a gold medal for the excellent performance during the postgraduate study, postgraduate research award of SLAAS, Sri Lanka in 2015, the award for the most outstanding young researcher -2016, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka etc. Currently, she serves as the principal investigator of research projects on bioactivity studies of natural products/medicinal plant extracts in vivo models, clinical trial of a novel antidiabetic drug of herbal origin etc. She was an invited speaker, plenary speaker, and a keynote speaker of a number of international Biology, Pharmaceutical Science and Health Science conferences. She is a supervisor of postgraduate research work, the editorial member in many international refereed journals etc.

PRESENTERS



Shafiq Ur Rehman
ERCICSTR1917051

The Pakistan Hybrid Filters For Equitation Protection

Shafiq Ur Rehman
Sir Syed UET, Pakistan

Abstract

In this research Work, We have proposed algorithms for the protection of web filters for the world of science and technology to stop the misuse of web browser for the system of the world expanding the algorithms of SR procedure. It is the first processes of the world which tends to reduce the unwanted use of the sudden problems creating for the world of international security of the world. This work is never done before in the world. It basically protected the unwanted signals from the packet of the Network.

Keywords: Hybrid Filters, Inverter, Web Browser

Jie Sun
ERCICSTR1917052

Research on the Influencing Factors of Customer Satisfaction of Fresh E-Commerce in China

Jie Sun
Guilan Shen 2
Business college, Beijing Union University, Beijing, China, E-mail: jie.sun@buu.edu.cn

Abstract

In recent years, with the continuous development of Internet and E-commerce, the market size of Fresh E-commerce in China has been expanding, but many problems have also emerged. How to improve customer satisfaction becomes a realistic problem to be solved urgently. Taking JingDong Fresh E-commerce Platform as an example, this study studies the key factors affecting customer satisfaction of Fresh E-commerce from two dimensions of service and product, which has strong theoretical and practical significance.

Based on the TAM model and the value perception theory, this study constructs a theoretical model, with website cognition, website design, logistics efficiency, product information, product quality and product price as antecedent variables; usefulness, ease of use and safety as Mediator variables; and fresh e-commerce customer satisfaction as outcome variable, and puts forward relevant assumptions. Through empirical research, we find out the key factors that affecting customer satisfaction, validate the model and hypothesis, and put forward reasonable suggestions on how to improve customer satisfaction for Fresh E-commerce.

Keywords: Fresh e-commerce, Customer satisfaction, Influence factors Business College, Beijing Union University, Beijing, China

Guilan Shen
ERCICSTR1917053

Social Network Analysis for the Knowledge-based Enterprise Virtual Community

Guilan Shen
Business School, Beijing Union University, Beijing, China

SUN Jie
Business School, Beijing Union University, Beijing, China

CHEN Jian-bin
Business School, Beijing Union University, Beijing, China

Abstract

As the platform for dissemination, transferring and sharing of knowledge, the enterprise virtual community plays an increasingly important role in the enterprise knowledge management. Presentation of knowledge and mining of the members' relationship are two important items for the knowledge management in the virtual community. In order to understand the mechanism of knowledge management in the virtual community better, the analysis in this paper is conducted directing at the data in 13 months generated by 5,432 users of a large enterprise in the virtual community. Firstly, the method of text mining is adopted to extract the knowledge in the virtual community, then the social network formed by the community members interacting under the field-

	<p>specific knowledge is analyzed, and the results indicate that, in the enterprise virtual community, the community members reflect the actual employee organization relationship in the enterprise besides featuring the user relationship in the general social network, and the active participation of the enterprise leaders plays a vital role for the knowledge growth of the enterprise virtual community. Keywords: Enterprise Virtual Community; Text Mining; Social Network Analysis; Community Discovery</p>
<p>Naima Boudieb ERCICSTR1917065</p>	<p>Electrochemical Behaviors Of Negative And Positive Plates Lead-Acid Battery In The Presence of Polyaniline Hydro-Soluble In 0.5 M H₂SO₄ Medium</p> <p>Naima Boudieb University M'Hamed Bougara, Boumerdes-UMBB-, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Polymers Treatment and Forming; Avenue of Independence, Boumedes- 35000, ALGERIA</p> <p>Moussa Bounoughaz University M'Hamed Bougara, Boumerdes-UMBB-, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Polymers Treatment and Forming; Avenue of Independence, Boumedes-35000, ALGERIA</p> <p>Zahra Ghebache Macromolecular Chemistry Laboratory, UER PCM, Ecole Militaire Polytechnique, Bordj El Bahri 16111, Algiers, ALGERIA</p> <p>Fahim Hamadouche University M'Hamed Bougara, Boumerdes-UMBB, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Polymers Treatment and Forming; Avenue of Independence, Boumedes- 35000, ALGERIA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The effect of polyaniline hydro-soluble on the current collector in lead-acid battery is performed in order to improve the life of the battery and to protect the collector against corrosion. The polyaniline used in this study is commercial. The electrochemical behavior of the current collectors in the absence and in the presence of PANI hydro-soluble is evaluated by electrochemical techniques: Cyclic Voltammetry, Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) and polarization curves (Tafel plots) recorded in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ aqueous solution. Long-terme cycling is performed by cyclic voltammetry in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ medium. From the results, it's found that the use of polyaniline hydro-soluble in 0.5M H₂SO₄ protects the lead metal within good anticorrosion proprieties. The peaks matching to the oxidation of lead to lead sulfate obtained by voltammetry is decreased for the lead electrode in the presence of polyaniline hydro-soluble compared to the lead electrode without PANI hydro-soluble in acidic solution.</p> <p>Keywords: Lead Acid-Battery, Polyaniline Hydro-Soluble, Corrosion, Electrochemical Techniques</p>
<p>Asena Zisan Peker ERCICSTR1917071</p>	<p>Investigation of Antioxidant Effect of Vitamin C on in vitro Blood Brain Barrier in Oxidative Stress Induced by Iron Sulphate</p> <p>Asena Zisan Peker Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Uskudar University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Idil Satici Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Enes Furkan Arslan Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Asena Zisan Peker Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Nilay Yonet</p>

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics
Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Seda Kusoglu

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics
Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Belkis Atasever Arslan

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics
Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

Blood-brain barrier (BBB) as a result of tight connections of endothelial cells; it is a system that provides homeostasis of the brain extracellular environment by regulating the passage of compounds, molecules and cells that come through blood vessels that vascularize the central nervous system (CNS). Reactive oxygen and its derivatives, which are free radicals, cause neural damage by reacting with proteins, lipids and nucleic acids and activating the redox trigger signaling pathways. The neurotoxic effects of metal imbalance are generally associated with oxidative stress in the CNS. Excess Fe in cells can produce reactive oxygen species (ROS) through the Fenton reaction. It can function as a common mechanism in the central nervous system that contributes to various neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, prion disease, Friedreich's ataxia and cataracts.

Vitamin C has antioxidant activity and has important functions such as increasing the synthesis and accumulation of type IV collagen in the basal membrane, stimulating endothelial proliferation, inhibiting apoptosis, scavenging radical species. It also acts as a reducing agent in many hydroxylation reactions in the organism.

In this study, the BBB was formed with ECV 304 cells by in vitro modeling and oxidative stress with iron sulphate was created. Then the antioxidant effect of vitamin C was investigated. Experiments were designed to be three different groups. In the first group, no substances were added to the cells. In the second group, only iron sulphate and in the third group both iron sulphate and the vitamin C were added. Damage tests were performed by using Trypan blue. As a result, it was observed that vitamin C decreases the neurotoxic effect on BBB caused by iron sulphate. Gene expression of samples analyzed by Real Time PCR. The results of the Bradford Permeability Test also confirmed that the vitamin C reduces the toxic effect of iron sulphate.

Keywords: Blood Brain Barrier, Oxidative Stress, Vitamin C, ECV 304, Iron Sulphate

Md Mamun Bin
Ibne Reaz
ERCICSTR1917077

Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy (DSPN) Severity Classification using Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy
Inference System (ANFIS)

Fahmida Haque

Centre of Advanced Electronic and Communication Engineering, University Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Bangi, Malaysia

Md Mamun Bin Ibne Reaz

Centre of Advanced Electronic and Communication Engineering, University Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Bangi, Malaysia

Abstract

One of the most common length-dependent complication associated with diabetic mellitus is Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy (DSPN); affecting up to 50% of patients in the world. Somatosensory nerves functions got damaged and may lead to kinematic abnormalities as diabetic neuropathy advances. Early diagnosis of severity is important to prevent disease complications; but there is no accord regarding which method should be followed for detecting the severity of DSPN. In this research a new approach using Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) has been introduced for predicting and classifying the severity of DSPN. 102 diabetic case subjects have been considered for classifying the severity of DSPN into four classes: Absent, Mild, Moderate and Severe neuropathic. Accuracy was evaluated by a ROC curve analysis and the area under the curve equal to 0.98 demonstrates a very good consistency in classifying patients with DSPN.

Keywords: ANFIS, DSPN, Diabetic Neuropathy, Severity Classification

Ehsan Seyedjafari
ERCICSTR1917079

Electrospun PLLA/Gelatin Scaffold and Mesenchymal Stem Cells for Bone Regeneration

Ehsan Seyedjafari

Department of Biotechnology, College of Science, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Parisa Sanaei-rad

Department of Endodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Science, Qazvin, Iran

Abdolreza Ardehshiryajimi

Faculty of Medicine, Shahid beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Nanofibrous scaffold prepared by electrospinning exhibits potential characteristics for bone tissue engineering applications. In the present study, nanofibrous scaffolds were fabricated by the electrospinning of poly (L-lactide) (PLLA) and coated with gelatin. The fabricated mats were characterized and used to evaluate their biocompatibility using stem cell culture studies in vitro. The characterization of electrospun mats showed that they have a porous and nanoscale structure with high surface area. In vitro studies demonstrated the biocompatibility of PLLA/gelatin membranes and their potential for tissue regeneration studies in vivo. Mesenchymal stem cells ideally attached to the surface of nanofibers and proliferated during a seven-day study period. Based on these results we conclude that the biocompatible PLLA/gelatin hybrid nanofibers can effectively be used as a scaffold for bone regeneration.

Keywords: Electrospinning, PLLA, Bone, Tissue Engineering

Nilay Yonet
ERCICSTR1917084

The Effects of Antioxidant Molecules on in Vitro Neurodegeneration Model of Human Neuroblastoma (SH-SY5Y) Cell Line

Orcun Batsiz

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Dayk Muratoglu

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Busra Samasti

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Nilay Yonet

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Chemical and Biological Engineering Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Asena Zisan Peker

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Belkis Atasever Arslan

Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

Neurodegeneration is the progressive and irreversible damage to the nervous system resulting in neuronal loss leading to disruption of motor and cognitive functions. The most common causes of neurodegeneration are deterioration of structure and function of neurons, effects of genetic factors and aging. Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is one of the neurodegenerative diseases which is a common disease in our country and in the world. The main pathological symptoms of AD are the presence of senile plaques, neurofibrillary tangles and neuronal loss in brain. AD patients often experience progressive cognitive impairments, including memory loss, language skills, focus, and reasoning, and no

permanent treatment has been found yet. Oxidative stress plays an important role in the formation of neurodegenerative diseases which is induced by an unstable redox state including excessive amount of reactive oxygen or dysfunction of the antioxidant system. In this study, hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) which is one of the reactive oxygen species, was used to accelerate oxidative stress and thus neurodegeneration on human neuroblastoma (SH-SY5Y) cell line. Then, three molecules as quercetin, gallic acid, and trans-anethole, with antioxidant property, were tested on these cells for their effects on neurodegeneration by MTT test. As the result of the study, gallic acid (10µg/mL and 50µg/mL) and trans-anethole (10µg/mL and 500µg/mL) exhibit low proliferative effect; quercetin did not give inducing or reducing effect on neurodegeneration, only its highest dose (500µg/mL) showed low cytotoxic effect. Gene expressions and signal transductions of two effective molecules as gallic acid and trans-anethole were analyzed to understand their effect mechanisms. Further studies for the effects of different antioxidant molecules would be performed.

Keywords: Alzheimer's Disease (AD), Neurodegeneration, Oxidative Stress, Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂), Antioxidant Molecules



Shabir Ahmad
ERCICSTR1917089

Accident Risk Prediction and Avoidance in Intelligent Electric Vehicles based on Road Safety Data and Driver Biological Behaviours

Shabir Ahmad
Computer Engineering, Jeju National University, Jeju, South Korea

Abstract

Electric Vehicles Technology is an emerging area and it has gained lots of attention lately. The focus on safety and risk-free driving have always been the focal point of the electric vehicles. It is estimated that around 20% road accidents are caused by drivers fatigue and drowsiness and around 15% are due to environment conditions such as weather and light and road surface. That being said, a vehicle is said to be in safe driving state, if the risk of accidents caused by the above factors are low and high otherwise. In this paper, we predict the risk of accident based on the vehicles' safety data of 2017-2018 based on UK. We select a subset of features from the dataset and predict the risk severity. We compare the accuracy of the model with Decision Tree classifier, Random Forest and KNN and it has been found that our model performs best among all. Once the model is trained and tested, we have developed a virtual reality environment based on Raspberry PI and Arduino. Libelium health platform is used to acquire the biological data whereas weather condition data is taken from sensors such as temperature, humidity, and light intensity to name a few. The data collected from these sensors are applied on the trained model and the accident risk index is computed accordingly which helps in ensuring the safety of the driving. The proposed system can play a very significant role in the reduction of accidents and improving the road safety and thus saving human losses.

Keywords: Autonomous Vehicles; Internet Of Things; Safety Engineering

Maha Abdel Ghany
ERCICSTR1917090

Green HPLC Method For Simultaneous Determination of Octinoxate, Octyltriazone, Avobenzone and Phenyl Benzimidazole Sulfonic acid in Lotion and Octocrylene, Avobenzone, Homosalate, Tinosorb M and Phenyl Benzimidazole Sulfonic Acid in Cream

Maha F. Abdel-Ghany
Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University, Abbassia, Cairo, Egypt

Miriam F. Ayad
Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University, Abbassia, Cairo, Egypt

Neven N. Mikawy
Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University, Abbassia, Cairo, Egypt

Abstract

Accurate, sensitive, specific and Green HPLC Method using hydroxypropyl β-CD (HP- β-CD) as mobile phase modifier could be successfully adopted for Simultaneous Determination of Octinoxate (OMC), Octyltriazone (OT), Avobenzone (AVO) and Phenyl benzimidazole sulfonic acid (PBSA) in

moisturizing sunscreen lotion mixture I and Octocrylene (OCR), Avobenzone (AVO), Homosalate, Tinosorb M and Phenyl benzimidazole sulfonic acid (PBSA) in whitening sunscreen cream mixture II. For mixture I, the used mobile phase was prepared by mixing ethanol, ACN and water (2mM hydroxyl propyl β -CD (mobile phase modifier)) in ratio (40:20:40, v/v). A linear calibration curves were obtained in a concentration range of (0.10-4.00, 0.30-5.00, 0.30-5.00 & 0.20-2.00 $\mu\text{g. mL}^{-1}$) for OMC, OT, AVO and PBSA, respectively. For mixture II, the used mobile phase was prepared by mixing isopropanol and water (2mM hydroxyl propyl β -CD (mobile phase modifier)) in ratio (60:40, v/v). A linear calibration curves were obtained in a concentration range of (0.30-10.00, 0.30-5.00, 0.10-3.00, 0.20-2.00 & 1.00-20.00 $\mu\text{g. mL}^{-1}$) for OCR, AVO, Homosalate, PBSA and Tinosorb M, respectively. The detection limits are well below the maximum admissible concentration. The proposed method was validated according to ICH guidelines and successfully applied to determine sunscreens in pure form and in Cosmeceutical formulations. All the results obtained were compared with those of published methods, where no significant difference was observed.
Keywords: Green HPLC Method; Hydroxypropyl B-CD (HP- B-CD); Mobile Phase Modifier; Sunscreens

Vatsala Srivastava
ERCICSTR1917100

Characterisation of Pulsar Emission and Timing Variabilities

Vatsala Srivastava
Physics Honours, St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Neutron Stars are compact stellar remnants of the massive main sequence stars. Pulsars are highly magnetized rotating neutron stars that emit a coherent beam of electromagnetic radiation along its magnetic axis. The typical spin periods range anywhere from a few milliseconds to a few seconds. In the simplest scenario, the emitted electromagnetic radiation along the magnetic axis of the pulsar is similar to the emission of magnetic dipole radiation. However, even after 50 years of their discovery the pulse evolution and morphology along with the detailed physics of the broadband pulsar emission are not well understood. Depending upon the spin period, the pulsar population can be broadly classified into two categories, viz., normal pulsars, and millisecond pulsars. Using the 'the psrppy' package, which is a python tool for interacting with the ATNF(Australia Telescope National Facility) pulsar catalog, we generate the P-Pdot diagram which is helpful in studying the lifecycle and population properties of different classes of pulsars. During this project, we construct the pulse profiles and examine the properties of two different types of pulsars. Since individual pulsar signals are weak and usually get lost in the RFI(Radio frequency interference), we use the software PRESTO to build a detectable signal through the folding of data at a specific period. To construct the pulses we have used radio data from the Parkes radio telescope. For a set of normal and millisecond pulsar, we use PRESTO to generate pulse profiles and look for their evolution in time and frequency. The profiles and their evolution shed light on the emission properties as well as other derived properties of the pulsar, eg., magnetic field, characteristic age, dispersion measure, spin-down power.

Keywords: Neutron star, Pulsars, Pulse profile, P-Pdot diagram, PRESTO

Shafiq Ur Rehman
ERCICSTR1917102

The SR Law of Modification of Theory of Relativity of Modern Physics

Shafiq Ur Rehman
Sir Syed University of Engineering & Technology, Pakistan

Abstract

In this research article, we modified the theory of relativity expanding the Shafiq Ur Rehman law of relativity in the modern of science and technology. According to the modern law of relativity everything is relative to each other, there are two types of things are found one is artificial while the other is natural things. These two things depend on each other. The natural force is called the six stage of matter while the artificial forces is called the hybrid matter. In this this article, we can modified the theory relativity expanding the hybrid law of Pakistan. The main purpose of this research article is to change the methodology of Albert Einstein theory of relativity according to the theory of Pakistan Hybrid. Every things in the world is hybrid. This terminology Albert Einstein's could not tell. But now Shafiq Ur Rehman modification of theory of relativity is proved everything are related to each. For example, we can stand all time in front of line of control, we need rest on a table or other artificial things required. All things are necessary to each other. In this research article, We modified the research methodology of modern physics expanding hybrid methodology. This research work can be

	<p>registered as a patents in the world of science and technology. Keywords: Modification Of Law Of Theory Of Relativity, Six Stage Of Matter, Law Of Hybrid</p>
<p>Andrew Hwang ERCICSTR1917103</p>	<p>Arduino Pressure Sensor Cushion for Tracking and Improving Sitting Posture</p> <p>Andrew Hwang High School, Newark Academy, Livingston, New Jersey, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The average American worker sits for thirteen hours a day, often with poor posture and infrequent breaks, which can lead to health issues and back problems. The Smart Cushion was created to alert individuals of their poor postures, and may potentially alleviate back problems and correct poor posture. The Smart Cushion is a portable, rectangular, foam cushion, with five strategically placed pressure sensors, that utilizes an Arduino Uno circuit board and specifically designed software, allowing it to collect data from the five pressure sensors and store the data on an SD card. The data is then compiled into graphs and compared to controlled postures. Before volunteers sat on the cushion, their levels of back pain were recorded on a scale from 1-10. Data was recorded for an hour during sitting, and then a new, corrected posture was suggested. After using the suggested posture for an hour, the volunteers described their level of discomfort on a scale from 1-10. Different patterns of sitting postures were generated that were able to serve as early warnings of potential back problems. By using the Smart Cushion, the areas where different volunteers were applying the most pressure while sitting could be identified, and the sitting postures could be corrected. Further studies regarding the relationships between posture and specific regions of the body are necessary to better understand the origins of back pain; however, the Smart Cushion is sufficient for correcting sitting posture and preventing the development of additional back pain. Keywords: Arduino, Posture, Biomedical</p>
<p>Faisal Jamil ERCICSTR1917110</p>	<p>A Novel Blockchain Model for Monitoring Patients Vital Sign</p> <p>Faisal Jamil Department of Computer Engineering, Jeju National University, South Korea</p> <p>Do-Hyeun Kim Department of Computer Engineering, Jeju National University, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>A recent development in information technology and the miniaturized of electronic devices have revolutionized electronic health research and industry. The increase in the portable health devices improves the quality of health monitoring status both at an activity/fitness level for self-health tracking and at a medical level providing more data to clinicians with potential for earlier diagnostic and guidance of treatment. When sharing personal medical information, data security and comfort are essential requirements for the interaction and collaboration of electronic medical records. However, it's hard for current systems to meet these requirements because they have an inconsistent security policy and access control structures. The new solution direction is crucial for improving data access and is managed by the government in terms of privacy and security requirements to ensure the reliability of data for medical purposes. The blockchain seems to pave the way for a revolution in the traditional medical industry and benefits from its unique features such as privacy and transparency of data. In this paper, a blockchain-based medical platform using a smart contract is proposed to secure the patient's vital sign information. This approach provides patients with an extensive, immutable log and easy access to medical information from anywhere through the blockchain network. Libelium e-Health toolkit is used to acquired physiological data. Moreover, we have used hyperledger caliper a benchmarking tool to conduct the performance of the designed system in terms of transactions per second, transaction latency, and resource utilization. Keywords: Smart Contract; Vital Signs; Wearable Systems; Blockchain; Healthcare; Libelium E-Health</p>



Batyr Ovezov
ERCICSTR1917113

Imag Software Application for Directional Drilling In Oil and Gas Industry

Ovezov Batyr

Student of Drilling Department, Professor's Assistant, Sergo Ordzhonikidze Russian State University for Geological Prospecting, Moscow, Russian Federation

Sherbakova Kseniya
Moscow, Russian Federation

Mashkova Anastasiia
Moscow, Russian Federation

Prof. Nikolai V. Solovev
Moscow, Russian Federation

Abstract

The geomagnetic field of the Earth is an inhomogeneous spatial structure and is characterized by a wide range of temporal variations. The main part of this field is created by sources located inside the Earth. Additional sources of the magnetic field are located in the magnetosphere and ionosphere. Thanks to additional sources, the external magnetic field of the Earth is created. Variations of the Earth's magnetic field are observed on its surface. The geomagnetic field spreads through all the Earth's envelopes: the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, influencing geophysical, biophysical and technological processes. Often, magnetic navigation remains a necessary backup, the only possible and technologically justified method for orienting an object. Compass and magnetic declination data are widely used in aviation, geology, hydrocarbon exploration and directional well drilling.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Exploration and Production, Oil and Gas Industry, Innovation, Directional Drilling, Magnetic Anomalies, Geomagnetic Field



Kseniya Sherbakova
ERCICSTR1917113

Environmentally Safe Offshore Platforms. Stage 2:0. High-Energy Intermediate Formate

Sherbakova Kseniya
Student of Drilling Department, Specialist of International Affairs and Regional Cooperation department, Sergo Ordzhonikidze Russian State University for Geological Prospecting, Moscow, Russian Federation

Ovezov Batyr
Moscow, Russian Federation

Mashkova Anastasiia
Moscow, Russian Federation

Prof. Nikolai V. Solovev
Moscow, Russian Federation

Abstract

To make basically anything we need at least two components. They are energy and feedstock. Currently, we use fossil fuels for both and this is unsustainable. With regards to energy, renewable sources can replace fossil fuel but it is intermediate. The sun doesn't always shine and wind not always blow. With regards to feedstock agricultural resources can replace some building blocks but they use seriously undermined food security and bio-diversity. So we have two challenges. To overcome the energy challenge we need a way to store energy. To overcome the feedstock challenge we need to find a carbon feedstock with unlimited availability and scalability. We believe that the only real solution is CO₂. But CO₂ is a stubborn molecule. It doesn't really want do anything. So our solution combines the best of two disciplines. Chemistry and biology sciences. Chemistry is very good at activating CO₂ to simple components. In our case, we take electricity from renewable sources and store it electrochemically in CO₂ producing a high-energy intermediate formate. Biology on another hand is good at taking an intermediate like formate and converting it with high efficiency to things we need in life. Like fuels or plastics or even food.

Keywords: Energy, Carbon Dioxide, Exploration And Production, Climate Change, Oil And Gas

 <p>Soraya Rekkab ERCICSTR1917114</p>	<p>Industry, Innovation</p> <p>How to Reconstruct the Initial Gradients on The Boundary of Hyperbolic Systems</p> <p>Soraya Rekkab Mathematics Department, Faculty of Exact Sciences, Mentouri University of Constantine, Constantine, Algeria</p> <p>Samir Benhadid Mathematics Department, Faculty of Exact Sciences University Mentouri Constantine, Algeria</p> <p>El Hassan Zerrik MACS Team, Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences, University Moulay Ismail, Meknes, Morocco</p> <p>Abstract The aim of this paper is to study regional gradient observability for a hyperbolic system in the case where the subregion of interest is a part of the evolving domain boundary, and the reconstruction of the state gradient and the speed gradient without the knowledge of the state or the speed. First, we give definitions of these new concepts. Then, using an extension of the Hilbert uniqueness method (HUM), we give the explicit expression of the initial gradient of the state and the initial gradient of the speed. The developed approach, leads to a reconstruction algorithm. The obtained results are illustrated with numerical examples and simulations. Keywords: Distributed Hyperbolic Systems; Boundary Observability; Gradient Strategic Sensor; Gradient Reconstruction</p>
<p>Tensaye yibetal Ayalew ERCICSTR1917122</p>	<p>Investigation and Evaluation of Pedestrians Road crossing Behavior at Mekelle City under Mixed Traffic System</p> <p>Tensaye Yibetal Ayalew Graduate student at Department of Civil Engineering, Ethiopian Institute of Technology –Mekelle University, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract Pedestrians road crossings behavior in Mekelle City has become a major concern in road traffic flow, especially in areas where there are no controls for pedestrians’ road crossing. In Mekelle City, pedestrians increase their accident risk when they decide to cross the road without using the existing road crossing facilities. The main objective of this study was to investigate the pedestrians’ road crossing behavior at the uncontrolled intersection in Mekelle City under mixed traffic condition. A video observation and a questionnaire survey were conducted among the pedestrians who cross the selected areas. 3,398 pedestrians at central bank of Ethiopia (CBE) main Intersection have been observed through video graphic method. From this observation, it is found that 70.69% pedestrians at central bank of Ethiopia (CBE) main Intersection do not use existing road crossing facilities. Questionnaire survey has been done in 68 pedestrians at CBE main intersection. The reasons for pedestrians not to use road crossing facilities are lack of awareness (6%), unsuitable locations (51%), time consuming (26%), both time consuming and unsuitable location (17%) at CBE main Intersection. To improve this situation, several steps should be taken such as construction of pedestrians and median barriers at each arm of CBE main intersection, no parking zone should be allowed at entrance and exit at the intersection, center median has to be constructed on north bound and south Bound, enhancing lighting facilities at North bound pedestrians warning signs should be installed. Key words: Behavior, Crossing, observation, Road, Video</p>
<p>Irem Gulfem Albayrak ERCICSTR1917072</p>	<p>Regulation of Gene Expression by miRNAs and Their Potential Role in Early Diagnosis of Various Diseases</p> <p>Irem Gülfem Albayrak Research Assistant, Uskudar University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Molecular Biology and Genetics Department</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>MicroRNAs (miRNAs), small and non-coding endogenous RNAs approximately 22 nucleotides in length, have been known to regulate approximately 30 % of human gene expression at the post-transcriptional and translational levels. Recent studies have shown that miRNAs have unique expression profiles in cells of the innate and adaptive immune systems and have pivotal roles in the regulation of both cell development and function. In this respect, miRNA-mediated gene expression is considered an important and indispensable mechanism.</p> <p>miRNA genes are transcribed by either RNA polymerase II or RNA polymerase III into primary miRNA transcripts (pri-miRNA). Both RNA polymerases are regulated differently and recognize specific promoter and terminator elements, facilitating a wide variety of regulatory options. Expression of selected miRNAs is under the control of transcription factors, or depends on the methylation of their promoter sequences. In addition, it has been shown that each miRNA located in the same genomic cluster can be transcribed and regulated independently. However, controls of miRNA transcription steps are not necessarily universal.</p> <p>miRNAs result in inhibition of protein translation, degradation of mRNA and activation of protein translation, and have been shown to play important regulatory roles in various biological and pathological processes.</p> <p>Working with both disease-related proteins and associated miRNAs can provide more reliable molecular targets for understanding and treating the molecular mechanism of the disease.</p> <p>Abnormal expression of miRNAs based on their important role in human physiology may lead to the development of a variety of diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, schizophrenia, musculoskeletal disorders, lung diseases, endometriosis, preeclampsia, infertility and developmental disorders.</p> <p>In this study, the mechanism of miRNAs and their roles in the cell and their potential roles in early diagnosis of various diseases are discussed.</p> <p>Keywords: Mirna, Early Diagnosis, Gene Expression</p>
<p>Momoh Chrity ERCICSTR1917118</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Meeting Household Electricity Demand in Nigeria (Photo Voltaic Collaboration & Linkage)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Momoh Chrity Electrical Department, Manuelmox Enterprise, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Osafehinti S.I Rufus Giwa, Polytechnic Owo, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The application of Solar PV system as energy source has been identified and can serve as alternative energy option for Household in Nigeria. The frame work studied the average energy consumption in typical house hold/flat, average monthly electricity bill. The Solar PV Model to meet essential loads demand, cost of deploying the Technology and payback period of the investment using the value of the monthly bill as bench mark to defray the cost was also analysed.</p> <p>Result shows that average of 1,000W serve as essential household load, average monthly bill being N20,000 per month.(N240,000 per annum), the cost of technology deployed is N455,000 and 23 months as a payback period.</p> <p>The Solar model consist of 4 by 200 AH deep circle battery, 5 by 300 PV Solar Panel, 20 A charge controller and cable accessory equal N50,000.</p> <p>In conclusion forty million household in Nigeria establish a huge market and bulk production of this item will bring down production cost and fit as profit to the investor while Manuelmox will serve as a Marketing Outlet. This concept is requesting technological collaboration.</p> <p>Keywords: Solar Model, Household, Essential Load, Electricity Bill, Alternative Energy</p>
 <p>Vatsala Srivastava</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Characterisation Of Pulsar Emission And Timing Variabilities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vatsala Srivastava, PHYS870 St. Stephen's College, New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Manoneeta Chakraborty DAASE, IIT Indore, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

<p>YRSICSTR1917051</p>	<p>Neutron Stars are compact stellar remnants of the massive main sequence stars. Pulsars are highly magnetized rotating neutron stars that emit a coherent beam of electromagnetic radiation along its magnetic axis. The typical spin periods range anywhere from a few milliseconds to a few seconds. In the simplest scenario, the emitted electromagnetic radiation along the magnetic axis of the pulsar is similar to the emission of magnetic dipole radiation. However, even after 50 years of their discovery the pulse evolution and morphology along with the detailed physics of the broadband pulsar emission are not well understood. Depending upon the spin period, the pulsar population can be broadly classified into two categories, viz., normal pulsars, and millisecond pulsars. Using the 'the psrppy' package, which is a python tool for interacting with the ATNF(Australia Telescope National Facility) pulsar catalog, we generate the P-Pdot diagram which is helpful in studying the lifecycle and population properties of different classes of pulsars. During this project, we construct the pulse profiles and examine the properties of two different types of pulsars. Since individual pulsar signals are weak and usually get lost in the RFI(Radio frequency interference), we use the software PRESTO to build a detectable signal through the folding of data at a specific period. To construct the pulses we have used radio data from the Parkes radio telescope. For a set of normal and millisecond pulsar, we use PRESTO to generate pulse profiles and look for their evolution in time and frequency. The profiles and their evolution shed light on the emission properties as well as other derived properties of the pulsar, eg., magnetic field, characteristic age, dispersion measure, spin-down power. Keywords: Neutron Star, Pulsars, Pulse Profile, P-Pdot Diagram, PRESTO</p>
<p>Chae-Soo Kim ERCICSTR1917123</p>	<p>Parts Catalog Object Recognition Technology For Efficient Drawing Distribution Management</p> <p>Sung-Wook Choi Lynchpin Co., Ltd., Busan, Korea</p> <p>Chae-Soo Kim Department of Industrial Engineering, Dong-A University, Busan, Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study is an empirical study to efficiently manage the frequently changed drawings by detecting the object information of parts catalog by deep learning method that combines CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) and LSTM(Long Short-Term Memory). Through CNN, feature points for separating parts catalog letters or numbers and leader lines or parts elements are extracted, and using LSTM to recognize letters or numbers strings, the average recognition time reaches 0.24 seconds and object link recognition rate reaches 99.67%. It is very high performance for detecting the object information. The parts catalog object recognition system developed based on the results of this study was able to drastically reduce the mismatch of drawing design change information that can occur in the industrial design department and the parts sales department. Keywords: Object Recognition, Convolutional Neural Network, Long Short-Term Memory</p>
<p>Khaked Elgendy ERCICSTR1917124</p>	<p>Comparison Between Arabic Gum and Arabic Gum-Graft-Acrylonitrile Copolymer in Reducing the Concentration of Some Heavy Metals in Water Samples</p> <p>Mounier Zaky Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt</p> <p>Khaled Elgendy Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt</p> <p>Dina Abd Elaleem Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Gum obtained from Arabic gum and Arabic gum-graft-acrylonitrile copolymer have been found that they have a great effect on decreasing the level of various heavy metal ions and metalloids such as (Pb²⁺, Zn²⁺, Ni²⁺, Fe³⁺, Cd²⁺, Hg²⁺, ...etc.) in both ground and surface water. A simple, sensitive and accurate method was described. In which a sample of each metal ion was treated with a known volume of Arabic gum stirred for 2hr. then it was centrifuged for 10 min. Finally, the metal ion concentration was determined using an atomic absorption spectrometry and the adsorption capacity was observed to be in the following order: Fe³⁺ > Zn²⁺ > Hg²⁺ > Pb²⁺ > Ni²⁺ ></p>

Cd²⁺. But when the same method applied by taking of Arabic gum-graft-acrylonitrile copolymer instead of Arabic gum, we found that the order of the removal of heavy metal ions was Fe³⁺ > Cd²⁺ > Zn²⁺ > Hg²⁺ > Ni²⁺ > Pb²⁺.
Various Physico-chemical parameters such as pH of the sample solution, initial concentration of the metal ions, amount of gum and temperature were evaluated, also the effect of time and the effect of diverse ions were studied for both Arabic gum and Arabic gum-graft-acrylonitrile copolymer. The metals ions were removed by a percentage ranged between 59.59% to 99.19% and 2.02% to 98.41%, respectively.
Also, by applying both Arabic gum and Arabic gum-graft-acrylonitrile copolymer on Tap water, Underground water and waste water, the metal ions especially Zinc, Iron and lead were removed by a percentage ranged between Zero to 97.73% and Zero to 98.07%, respectively.
Keywords: Modified Arabic Gum, Heavy Metals, Modified Arabic Gum-Metal complex, Interference ions, Tap water, Atomic Absorption Spectrometer



Dr. Liudmyla
Gryzun

Artificial Intelligence Tools for the Holistic Approach Realization in STEM Education

Dr. Liudmyla Gryzun

PhD & Second Doctoral Degree in Pedagogical Science, Full Professor of Computer Science
Department, National Pedagogical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Abstract

Analysis of the problems of nowadays STEM education reveals needs for changes of the learning approaches. Mainstream educational paradigm tends to be substituted with holistic one which tries to build dynamic, harmonized, and interconnected pedagogy; aims to form students' concentrated knowledge and transdisciplinary skills; enables to establish in the students' memory more strong links between concepts, and as a result, to encourage students to explore and apply what they know to related subject areas. Thus, in order to provide such an approach we need to create coordinated curriculum which is able to preserve links between elements of knowledge. The aim of the paper is to cover author's technique of the university curriculum design based on procedures of knowledge penetration. The tools of Artificial Intelligence are applied for subject areas analysis and academic disciplines structuring for holistic approach realization in STEM education. Automatic establishment and revealing of links between learning elements are offered on didactic purposes. Practical applications and pedagogical benefits of the author's technique of the curriculum design are discussed.
Keywords: Holistic Educational Approach, Coordinated Curriculum Based On Knowledge Penetration, Artificial Intelligence Tools, Technique Of Academic Disciplines Structuring

LISTENERS

Anthony Seun Akinloye
Information Communication Technology, Jiator Enterprises, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917054

Moj Raj Bagale
Tribhuwan University, Department of Geotechnology, Hydro and Construction Ideal Consultancy, Kathmandu, Nepal
ERCICSTR1917055

Titilope Elizabeth Joseph
Computer Science, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Academy Sauka, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917056

Oluwatosin Ezekiel
Computer Science, Nigeria Security And Civil Defence Corps Academy, Sauka Nigeria Security And Civil Defence
Corps, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917057

Kolade Abel Momoh
Computer Science, Nigeria Security And Civil Defence Corps Academy, Sauka Nigeria Security And Civil Defence
Corps, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917058

<p>Agara Omoshola Florence Computer Science, Nigeria Security And Civil Defence Corps Academy, Sauka Nigeria Security And Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917059</p>
<p>Kingsley Ehiozemwange Amayo Ogheghe Village Uhunnmwode Local Government Area Edo state, OGHEGHE Committee Umagbea-North, Nigeria Registration ID: ERCICSTR1917060</p>
<p>Anthony Itepu Mechanical Engineering, Charity Organization Music Entertainment for Children. C.O.M.E.C, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917061</p>
<p>Holyvibration Justice Zabayor C.o.m.e.c, Charity Organization Music Entertainment for Children The Gambia, Gambia ERCICSTR1917062</p>
<p>Samuel Chidozie Nwanekezie Computer Science, Globaltech World Computer Institute of Technology, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917067</p>
<p>Kimpiatu Lutumba Emmanuel Administration, Kafakis Group Security Sarl, Kinshasa, R.D.Congo ERCICSTR1917068</p>
<p>Mme Nawandi Kuedolo Mijou Administration, Kafakis Group Security Sarl, Kinshasa, R.D.Congo ERCICSTR1917069</p>
<p>Bahundua Benanga Adolphe Administration, Kafakis Group Security Sarl ,Kinshasa, R.D.Congo ERCICSTR1917070</p>
<p>Simeon Ademola Odumakin Engineering, Beacon Electrics Nigeria Limited, Ibadan, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917073</p>
<p>Bukola Ayilara College of Animal Science and Livestock Production, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917075</p>
<p>Amir I.T. Skaik Business Administration, Supervision, Gaza Strip, Industrial Zone, Palestine, Gaza ERCICSTR1917080</p>
<p>Temi Eboye Computer Engineering, Nacnold Global Services Limited, Benin City, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917081</p>
<p>Isha M Koroma Senior Ict Officer, Office of The Administrator And Registrar General, Freetown, Sierra Leone ERCICSTR1917082</p>
<p>Courage Agho Computer Science, Osaredo Ventures, Benin City, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917083</p>
<p>Courage Osarodion Agho Managing Director, Technologist, Osaredo Ventures, Benin City, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917085</p>
<p>Neda Chazanisharahi Department of Industrial Engineering, Robina Biotechnology Development Co., Tehran, Iran ERCICSTR1917086</p>
<p>Moruff Babatunde Adeleye Research, Kingola Multiservices Limited, Ogun State, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917087</p>
<p>Solomon Adeoye Bankole Management, Space Wealth Investment Limited, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917088</p>
<p>Onwuzuruike Stanley Nnamdi Operations Manager, Afagaf Company Ltd, Lagos, Nigeria</p>

ERCICSTR1917091

Abigail Kwakyewaa
Information Department, Mining company, Sunyani, Ghana
ERCICSTR1917092

Shamusideen Adewale Borokinni
Chief Executive Officer, Stanbic International Limited, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917093

Kibaya Litimbela Alexis
Assistant Du Directeur, Kafakis Group Security Sarl, Kinshasa, RPublique, DMocratique, Du Congo
ERCICSTR1917094

Caroline Wambui Kiria
Administration, Alila Charity Foundation, Nairobi, Kenya
ERCICSTR1917095

Charles Juma Oyoo
Government of Kenya, Ministry of Transport Infrastructure Housing and Urban Development, Nairobi, Kenya
ERCICSTR1917096

Akinroyeje Oluwaseun Olalekan
Reserching, Henfak Resources Int, Limited, Ondo State, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917097

Hamidreza Saljough
Phd Student, Faculty Member of Microbiology Department, Jiroft University of Medical Sciences, Jiroft, Iran
ERCICSTR1917099

Saheed Olaitan
Research Department, Farming Experts Network, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917101

Saheed Olaitan
Research Department, Farming Experts Network, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917104

Hakima askari
Computer Science IT, Kara Moz University Kabul Afghanistan, Chemonics International Company Promote
USAID, Kabul, Afghanistan
ERCICSTR1917105

Abdulmalek Khaled Saif Qaid
Applied Electronics and Instrumentation, Nims University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India
ERCICSTR1917106

Maged Abdullah Ahmed Mohammed Al haddad
Petroleum Engineering, Nims University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India
ERCICSTR1917107

Abdul Majid Bashir
Computer Science, Dadabhoy Institute of Higher Education, Karachi, Pakistan
ERCICSTR1917108

Hayat Kedir
Health Research, Ethiopian Health Care and Research Institute, Ethiopia
ERCICSTR1917109

Egeonu Chiduziem Stanley
Research, Multichris Pharm and Chem Co. Ltd, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917111

Obi Emmanuel Amaka
Research, Multichris Pharm & Chem Co. Ltd., Nigeria
ERCICSTR1917112

Eric Kessie
Marketing Manager, Littman Import Company Limited, Kumasi, Ghana
ERCICSTR1917115

Frank Yaw Danso
General Management, Littman Import Company Limited, Kumasi, Ghana
ERCICSTR1917116

Ama Gyapomaa

<p>Spouse Attendee, Littman Import Company Limited, Kumasi, Ghana ERCICSTR1917117</p>
<p>Sandeep Prahar Information Technology, Vijay Communications Services Pvt Ltd, Chennai, India ERCICSTR1917119</p>
<p>Temitope Ebenezer Centre for Entrepreneurship, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Ojere, Sollem Larry Nigeria Limited, Abeokuta, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917120</p>
<p>Oyindamola Adewunmi Centre for Entrepreneurship, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Ojere, Sollem Larry Nigeria Limited, Abeokuta, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917120</p>
<p>Omidiji Ebenezer Temitope Moshood Polytechnic Ojere Center For Entrepreneurship Chief Accountant, Abeokuta, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917120</p>
<p>Shajobi Oyindamola Adewunmi Sollem Larry Nigeria Limited, Chief Clerical Officer, Abeokuta, Nigeria ERCICSTR1917120</p>
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