



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**2nd ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology
Research, 17-18 October 2019**

17-18 October 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

**Czech Technical University in Prague (České vysoké učení technické v
Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic**

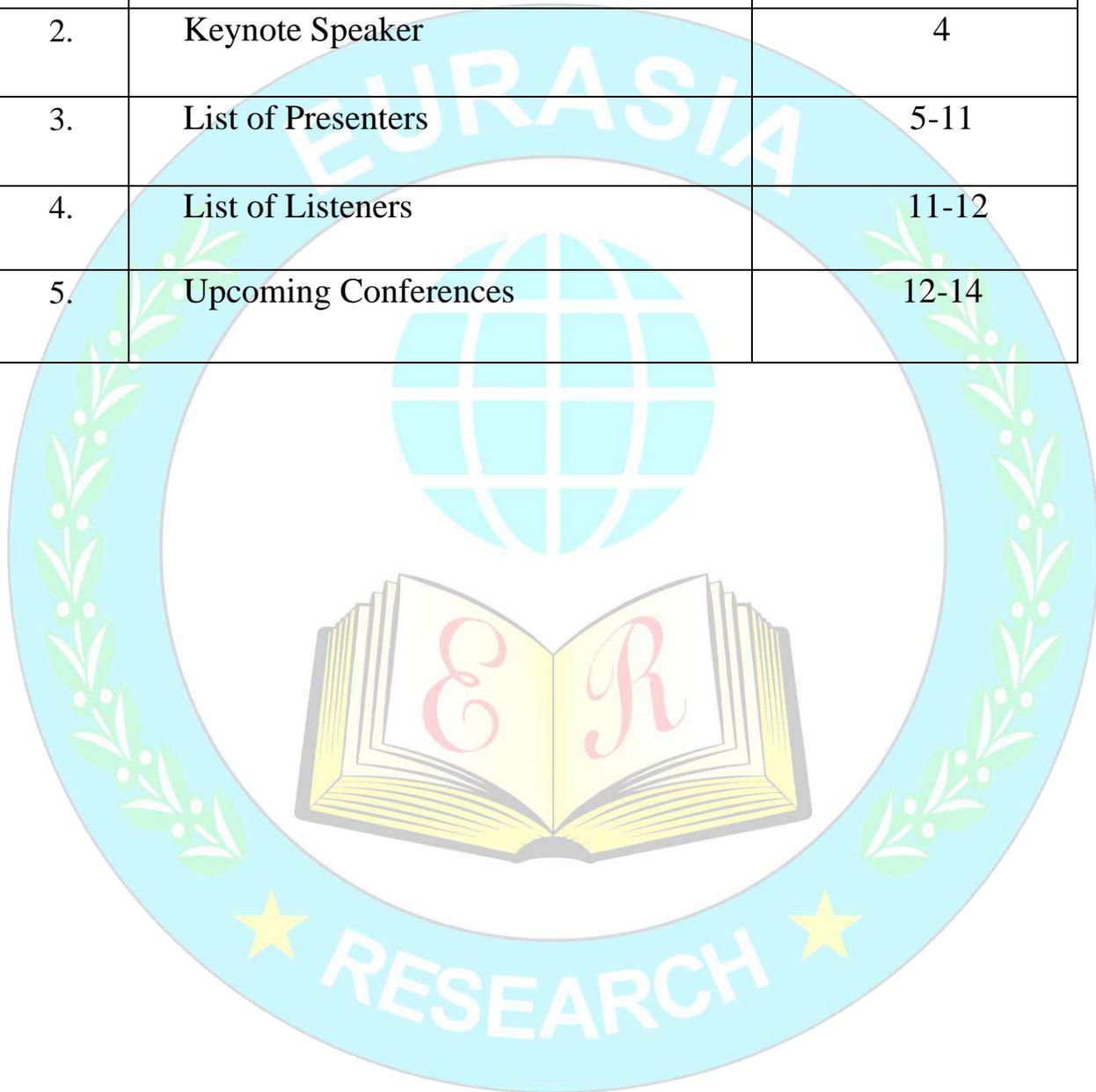
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Preface:

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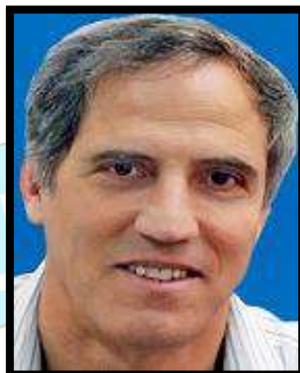
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Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Abraham J. Domb

Professor for Medicinal Chemistry and Biopolymers, School of Pharmacy- Faculty of Medicine and Prof. for Forensic Sciences, Faculty of Law of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Abraham J. Domb is a Professor for Medicinal Chemistry and Biopolymers at the School of Pharmacy- Faculty of Medicine and Prof. for Forensic Sciences at the Faculty of Law of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He earned Bachelor's degrees in Chemistry, Pharmaceutics and Law studies and PhD degree in organic chemistry from The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He did his postdoctoral training at MIT and Harvard Univ. Cambridge USA and was R&D manager at Nova Pharm. Co. Baltimore US during 1988-1991. Since 1991 he is a faculty member at the Hebrew university, full Prof. since 1999. During 2007-2012 he headed the Division of Forensic Science at the Israel Police, rank: Brigadier General. During 2014-2016 he served as president of the Jerusalem College of Engineering (JCE). Since 2018, he is the head of the School of Pharmacy of the Hebrew University. His research focus on pharmaceutics, medicinal chemistry, cannabis formulations and forensic science. His research resulted in several products, including: Gliadel, Inspace, Canker Cover, OraMiost, Deximun and Maze.

PRESENTERS

Hanane El-Halouani
ERCICSTR1922052

Study of Pollution from Agricultural Activities of Groundwater In the Plain of Tadla, Morocco

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Abstract

When rainfall is insufficient, irrigation would be necessary to cover the water needs of crops. But irrigation has disadvantages as it has advantages.

Among the risks of irrigation was irrational use of fertilizers causes nitrate pollution and soil and ground water, the pollution by nitrates which convert to nitrites causes diseases that are fatal in some cases in newborns.

In recent decades, the research in this field of irrigation has become increasingly important because the environment and human life has become threatened. A thanks to different laboratory analyzes polluted and unpolluted areas were delimited to derive an action plan to fight against this pollution.

Most area residents drink groundwater, then treatment of that water is essential to prevent several diseases caused by pollution of the water table.

Keywords: Groundwater, Pollution, Irrigation, Fertilizer, Health

Milano Magsaysay
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Diverse Attachment between Humans and Robots

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Abstract

Robotics throughout the years, it has become a foundation that continues to opens doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society. Therefore it is a must to understand the capabilities of both humans and robots creating a co-operative relationship between them that can strengthen the bond. The main goal of our study is to be able to spread awareness on how robots or

automatons can give us an advantage in life, how it can assist us in the things we need to do, especially towards the minority: those who have special needs that can possibly be catered by robots. The theoretical framework is based on how a robot's behavior can be evaluated by comparing it to another entity which is also capable of social interaction, which, in this case, are PWDs. The process we used for Data Procedures are using Coding, Thematization and Triangulation. With the data gathered by the researchers, functions and applications of robotics among people with disability were analyzed. The Human Robot Interaction among the perspective of PWD's such as its relationship and challenges of integration were also effective as it gives them a keen understanding that this could also benefit and help them whether, physically and mentally. We researchers conclude that the process of the interview conducted gave an opportunity to discover and understand the certain aspects concerning the PWD's. With this, it serves as a foundation that continues to develop and open doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society.



Arthur Nwachukwu
ERCICSTR1922056

Groundwater Level is the Major Control on CH₄ and CO₂ Emission from a Closed Landfill Site in Manchester, United Kingdom

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Abstract

A time series research was conducted to ascertain the effect of water table on the variability of CH₄ and CO₂ concentrations in a closed landfill site. An in-situ data of methane/carbon dioxide concentrations and environmental parameters were collected by means of an in-borehole gas monitor, the Gasclam (Ion Science, UK). Linear regression analysis was used to determine the strength of the correlation between ground-gas concentration and water table. The result shows CH₄ and CO₂ concentrations to be variable with strong negative correlations of approximately 0.5 each with water table over the entire monitoring period. The R² was slightly improved by considering their concentration over single periods of rising and falling water table; single periods of rising water table; and single periods of falling water table, their correlations increased significantly at 95% confidence level. The result revealed that fluctuations in groundwater level is the key driving force on the emission of and variability in ground-gas concentration and neither barometric pressure nor temperature. This finding further validates the earlier finding that atmospheric pressure – the acclaimed major control on the variability/migration of CH₄ and CO₂ concentrations on contaminated sites, is not always so.

Keywords: Greenhouse Gas; Global Warming Potential; Climate Mitigation Policies; Explosive Mixture; Asphyxiant; Risk Prediction; Gasclam

Clementina
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Environmental Toxicological Issues In Well Water (A Case Study Of Abakaliki And Its Environs)

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Abstract

Many toxic substances which have been distributed to the environment constitute environmental degradation that promote heavy metal accumulation and ill-health in living organisms, especially humans. Some heavy metals have bio-importance as trace elements but the bio-toxic effects of many of them in human biochemistry are of great concern. This research reviews certain heavy metals and their impact and bio-toxic effects on man. Analysis of physicochemical and heavy metal concentrations of Abakaliki well water in Ebonyi state Nigeria was conducted. A total of ten samples from ten different locations were assessed for the concentration of physicochemical parameters and some selected heavy metals with the use of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) and other relevant equipments. The study revealed that most of the physicochemical parameters analyzed were below the WHO maximum limits and also within the standards set by NSDWQ and NAFDAC, except Nitrate which was found to have exceeded the NAFDAC and WHO permissible limits of 10Mg/L for drinking water in almost all the locations. The result from heavy metal analysis also revealed that some metals were absent in some of the locations, some were below the WHO, NAFDAC and NSDWQ standards

whereas others such as Lead, Cadmium, Mercury and Nickel were found to have exceeded the World Health Organization maximum limits of 0.01, 0.03, 0.01, 0.02 Mg/L respectively. Statistically, the result were further analyzed by comparing the results obtained from physicochemical and heavy metals of Abakaliki Well Waters with WHO, NSDWQ and NAFDAC standards. The statistical analysis done using SPSS 2.0 and T-Test ($P < 0.05$) showed that there were no significant differences in the concentration of Mercury, Manganese and Iron found in Abakaliki well water when compared with NSDWQ standards. The study shows that Abakaliki well waters are polluted with toxic heavy metals like lead, Nitrates, therefore, there should be water treatment for removal of toxic elements.
Keywords: Heavy Metals, Physicochemical, WHO, NAFDAC, NSDWQ



Oman Zuas
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Quality Assessment Of Essential Oils In Indonesia: Development of National Standards

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Abstract

In this article, the issues of developing national standard for quality assessment of essential oil in Indonesia are considered. As one of the largest essential oil producing countries, Indonesia may potentially contribute in supplying the high demand of world's essential oils. Such global demand is in line with the increasing growth of global modern industries such as food and beverage, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical. However, the export process of Indonesian essential oil products is hampered by the lack of reliable standard method related to the quality assessment which unable to meet global market requirement. The purpose of this study is to evaluate Indonesian national standard for quality assessment of essential oil. The study is conducted by evaluating all existing national standards whether or not they are needed to be refined, while evaluating for a possibility for the development of new national standard is discussed. Activities on developing national standard is a collaborative process that involves stakeholders including government (regulator), producers and users from across Indonesia with expert input. The mechanism to support the use of national standard for the quality assessment of the essential oil in Indonesian is also evaluated and the results are presented.

Keywords: Fssential Oils, Indonesian National Standard, Quality Assessment, International Standard Organization

Samantha Borj
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Title Adhesive Based upon Polyvinyl Alcohol and Chemical Modified Oca (Oxalis Tuberosa) Starch

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Abstract

The preparation of adhesive for lignocellulosic substrate was studied using polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and native oca (*Oxalis tuberosa*) starch as raw materials. At first, native starch was chemically modified by means of acid hydrolysis and a subsequent urea treatment. Afterward, adhesive preparation was conducted with native and modified starch, separately, according to three PVA: starch ratios (1,0:0,3; 1,0:1,0 and 1,0:1,7). Characterization was performed in terms of Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), instantaneous viscosity and shear strength. An analysis of the results within a functional groups context permits to corroborate the presence of starch carbamates as a product of the chemical modification processes. On the other hand, FTIR analysis of adhesive showed a significant intensity variation in the band associated to alkanes group at around 2900 cm⁻¹. Moreover, viscosity and mechanical results exhibit similar trends concerning not only to raw materials but also to native and modified starch compositions. Lowest values of viscosity and shear strength were observed at 1,0:1,0 ratio which suggest that the crosslinking in adhesive structure seems to be reduced with equal proportions of PVA and starch. From a visco-mechanical perspective, both adhesive with high concentrations of native starch and those with low composition of modified starch exhibit similar results.

Keywords: PVA, Carbamate-Starch, Viscosity, Shear Strength, FTIR

EPL Models with Fuzzy Imperfect Production System Reducing Carbon Emission: An Approach Towards Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The paper outlines the production policies for maximum profit of a firm producing imperfect economic lot size with a time-dependent fuzzy defective rate under the respective country's carbon emission rules. Generally, in economic production lot-size models, defective production starts after the passage of some-time from production commencement. So the starting time of producing defective units is normally uncertain and imprecise. Thus, produced defective units are fuzzy, partially reworked instantly and sold as fresh units. As a result, the inventory level at any time becomes fuzzy and the relation between the production, demand and inventory level becomes a fuzzy differential equation (FDE). Nowadays, different governments have made environmental regulations following the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to reduce carbon emission. Some governments use cap and trade policy on emission. Due to this, firms are in a fix on how to optimize the production. If the firms produce more, the profit increases along with more emission and corresponding tax. Here, models are formulated as profit maximization problems using FDE, and the corresponding inventory and environmental costs are calculated using fuzzy Riemann integration. An α -cut of average profits is obtained and the reduced multi-objective crisp problems are solved using intuitionistic fuzzy optimization technique. The models are illustrated numerically and results are presented graphically. Considering different carbon regulations, an algorithm for firm management is presented to achieve the maximum profit. Real-life production problems for the firms in Annex I and developing countries are solved.



Manoranjan De
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Safety Stock Management in a Supply Chain Model with Waiting Time and Price Discount Dependent Backlogging Rate in Stochastic Environment

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Abstract

In today's dynamic global economy, with highly oscillated demand for any product, safety stock and lead time management have become even more challenging. In this paper we develop an integrated

supply chain model under continuous-review (q,r) inventory policy where the lead-time consists of two components: production time and transportation time with production time dependent on ordered quantity. The transportation time being in a range between minimum and "normal" durations which can be crashed to minimum duration with some additional investment. The unsatisfied demands are partially backlogged with backlogging parameter being dependent on time the customers wait before receiving the item. The buyer provides a certain range of price discount to increase the backorder rate. Apart from the previous research, this study considers that the safety factor for the first shipment is different from the rest of the shipments. The model is formulated to find the optimal solutions for order quantity, safety factors, price discount, transportation time, and the number of shipments from the vendor to the buyer so that the joint total cost incurred has the minimum value. Some theoretical results are derived to demonstrate the existence and uniqueness of the optimal solutions. In addition, through some extensive numerical study some valuable decision suggestions are provided. It is seen that lead time reduction is more profitable when backorder rate depend on both price discount and lead time.

Keywords: Integrated Model; Variable Lead Time; Safety Stocks; Backorder Price Discount; Stochastic Demand

Oluseun Damilola Oyeleke
ERCICSTR1922068

Review of Cellfree Massive Mimo for 5g and Beyond

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Abstract

Cell-Free Massive MIMO involves a large number of distributed single-antenna access points (APs) serving a much smaller number of users. There is no splitting into cells and each user is served by all APs. The word "cell-free" indicates that, from the perspective of a user, cell boundaries during data transmission does not exist—because all APs jointly cooperate to serve the users in a user-centric defined fashion, the closest APs are involved in the data transmission for a given user, while all APs that affect the user take its interference into consideration(Larsson,2018) Similar to Distributed massive MIMO but the difference is based on the fact that Distributed massive MIMO,AP are distributed in a cell. This paper is a review of over 20 research carried out on Cell free massive MIMO, Its potentials, implementation challenges, open research areas and research direction to bring this concept into reality.



Richard Roy Berko
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Structured Compressive Sensing Based Channel Estimation for Next Generation Massive Mimo Systems

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Abstract

The current data deluge and the proliferation of sensor networks have invoke a second thought on the orthodox Nyquist sampling theory. Moreover, the resurgent of wide-band next generations networks, will apparently mandate a high-end Nyquist sampling rate amidst computational complexities, energy efficiency, power consumption and storage capabilities. This motivates the employment of compressive sensing-base channel estimation techniques to judiciously, exploit both channel sparsity and incoherency to remove the bottlenecks left behind by the Nyquist sampling theory. In recent times, a wide range of refined compressive sensing techniques for next generation communication systems has sprang up. Despite all the efforts, the search for optimum algorithm amidst low computational complexity is a key element for future networks in a bid to recover signals of interest with far lesser measurement observations. In this paper by exploiting the inherent sparsity of next generation mmWave massive MIMO systems, we propose a structured compressive sensing algorithm base-channel estimation for reconstruction of sparse signals of under-determined linear measurements in a computationally efficient manner, to leverage the bottleneck of the orthodox Shannon-Nyquist sampling theory. Moving further, we dwell on the state-of-the-art compressive sampling algorithms, specifically, we make reference to the conventional Subspace Pursuit (SP) and look at how well they perform in signal acquisition and reconstruction in mmWave Massive MIMO communication systems which has in no uncertain terms, become an ultimate technology for next generation wireless

communication network systems. By exploiting these indispensable sparsity and incoherency traits of the channel, we employ the Convex Relaxation Algorithm Scheme, and propose the Hybrid Structured Subspace Pursuit algorithm (HSSP) with low computational complexity. We then analyze the bit error rate (BER) of the SCS-based CS scheme in terms of signal to noise ratio (SNR) in comparison with other conventional methods such as SP, ZF. Moreover, theoretical analysis confirms that the arguments put forth by the proposed algorithm holds in terms of better performance with low computational complexity than it peers. In a related development, simulation results also verify the good performance of the proposed scheme.
Keywords: Millimeter-Wave Massive MIMO, Structured Compressive Sensing (SCS), Channel Estimation, Next Generation Network, Sparsity

Semir Saleh
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A Review on Cutting Tool Optimization for Titanium Alloy Machining

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Mostafa Ranjbar
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Abstract

In recent years tool wear became global issues in machining titanium and its alloy in manufacturing industry. The speed of the machines, the forces applied and the difficult to cut behavior of titanium and its alloy exposes the cutting tool and the work to different stresses which deteriorates the tool life. This causes a significant down time every time the tool wear occurs by causing every member in the production line remains idle. In addition to this the worn tool will have a serious effect on the quality and surface integrity of the machined part. As the aim of manufacturing industries is to produce high volumes and qualitative products, the machine's cutting tool remains the key component which affects the overall performances of work in the machining processes.

So different researchers and manufacturers are carefully studying the main cause of the tool wear to either minimize, control or avoid the tool wear effect. The tool should be able to withstand big mechanical loads, vibrations and resist elevated temperatures. This paper reviewed the various researches done on optimization to improve the ultimate tool's life by studying the tool wear's causes and its effects for Titanium alloy machining.

Keyword: Tool Wear, Titanium Alloy, Optimization, Cutting Fluid

Yousuf Alkhezi
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On the Geometric Algebra and Homotopy

Yousuf Alkhezi
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Abstract

This paper is an investigation into the properties and applications of Geometric algebra and to examine new property called the pinched homotopy. That there is much new to say on the subject. It is the computational power brought to the manipulation of these objects that makes geometric algebra interesting and worthy of study.

Keywords: Geometric Algebra, Complex, Pinched, Null Homotopy



Arpita Paul
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Sustainable Development and Supply Chain Coordination In A Three Layer Supply Chain : A Green Growth Perspective

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Abstract

Green growth is becoming an extremely important issue for the sustainable development of economy and society in the world. All countries are developing innovative methodologies to achieve green growth. This paper studies the coordination issue arising out of a three-layer supply chain consisting of one manufacturer, one distributor and one retailer. In this paper we explore the impact of green initiatives taken by the manufacturer and the promotional efforts put by the distributor on the supply

chain. We will study the impression of cost sharing contracts on the key decision of the supply chain players undertaking the green initiatives as well as promotional effort. Our problem construction is motivated by the recent developments in the burgeoning field of green supply chains and carbon footprint reduction. We will show product greening levels, promotional efforts, prices and profit of the chain are influenced by cost sharing contract within the supply chain. We will take game theoretic approach to examine the impact of greening, advertising and consumer sensitivity towards green channel. We will study two different cost sharing contracts one between the manufacturer and the distributor and another between the distributor and the retailer. The key contribution of this paper lies in analysing the impact of promotional activities of a green supply chain and different strategies of collaboration between channel partners.

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Upcoming Conferences

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- 4th ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 15-16 November 2019
- 5th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 December 2019
- ICSTR Sydney – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 12-13 December 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Bali – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 December 2019
- 5th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 23-24 December 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Malaysia – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 29-30 December 2019

2nd ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
Czech Technical University in Prague (České vysoké učení technické v Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

- 6th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 19-20 February 2020
- ICSTR Melbourne – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 05-06 March 2020
- 5th ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 27-28 March 2020
- ICSTR Tokyo – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 03-04 April 2020
- 3rd ICSTR London – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 16-17 April 2020
- ICSTR Berlin – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 14-15 May 2020
- 4th ICSTR Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 14-15 May 2020
- ICSTR Seoul – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 22-23 May 2020
- 3rd ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 04-05 June 2020
- 6th ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 June 2020
- ICSTR Paris – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 10-11 June 2020
- 3rd ICSTR Budapest – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 03-04 July 2020
- 6th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 16-17 July 2020

- 4th ICSTR Bali – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 23-24 July 2020
- 3rd ICSTR Barcelona – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 03-04 September 2020

