



***EURASIA RESEARCH
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS***

***ICSTR Berlin - International Conference on Science &
Technology Research, 13-14 May 2022***

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Online Live International Conference

01 June 2022

To continue - We changed gears

ScSTRA Eurasia Research Online Live International Conference
01st June 2022
STRA – Scientific and Technical Research Association



<p>Upcoming online conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">PragueSingaporeBangkokBudapestBaliAmsterdamBarcelona	<p>Participants from 12 countries</p> <p>Contact us: Phone: +91 7290808650 Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info https://straevents.org/stra</p>	<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Networking Experience• Certification• Proceedings• Publication• Safety
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Video link for the Live Conference: [Click Here](#)

Participants from following countries



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Scientific and Technical Research Association (STRA) is an international community of researchers, practitioners, students, and educationists for the development and spread of ideas in the field of science and technology.

STRA is promoted by Eurasia Research. STRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development, and treat opportunities for networking and collaboration. These objectives are achieved through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards, and scholarships.

The driving force behind this association is its diverse members and advisory board, who provide inspiration, ideas, efforts and drive collaborations. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to become a member of STRA and join this ever-growing network, working for benefit of society and research with the spirit of sharing and mutual growth.

Salient Features:

- 15000 + and growing network of professionals
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37	Ing. Ts. Dr. Mohd Faisal Hushim	Lecturer, Automotive & Combustion Synergies Group (ACSG), Faculty of Engineering Technology, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, Parit Raja, Malaysia
38	Dr. (Mrs) W. G. Samanthi Konarasinghe	Institute of Mathematics and Management, Sri Lanka

Conference Schedule

Opening of the conference: 6:30-6:45 AM

Session 1: Keynote Talk: 6:45-7:15 AM

1.	Prof. Dr. Ferda Halicioğlu Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in Economics, Department of Accountancy, Finance and Economics, Lincoln University, United Kingdom	Success of International Journal Article Publishing in Social Sciences
2.	Dr Babasaheb Manik More Professor in Engineering Physics, Dean, Research and Development Cell, Brahmdevdada Mane, Institute of Technology, Solapur, M.S. India	Variation in Gravitational Pull: New Technique for Aquifers Mapping
3.	Dr. Michel Gagne Oxford Association of Management in the Grade of Certified Doctor of Business Administration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	New Trends in Multi-Sensory Imagery Training (Its impact on the rehabilitation process)

Session 2: Team Activity: 7:15-7:45 AM

Session 3: Technical Talk: 7:45-9:00 AM

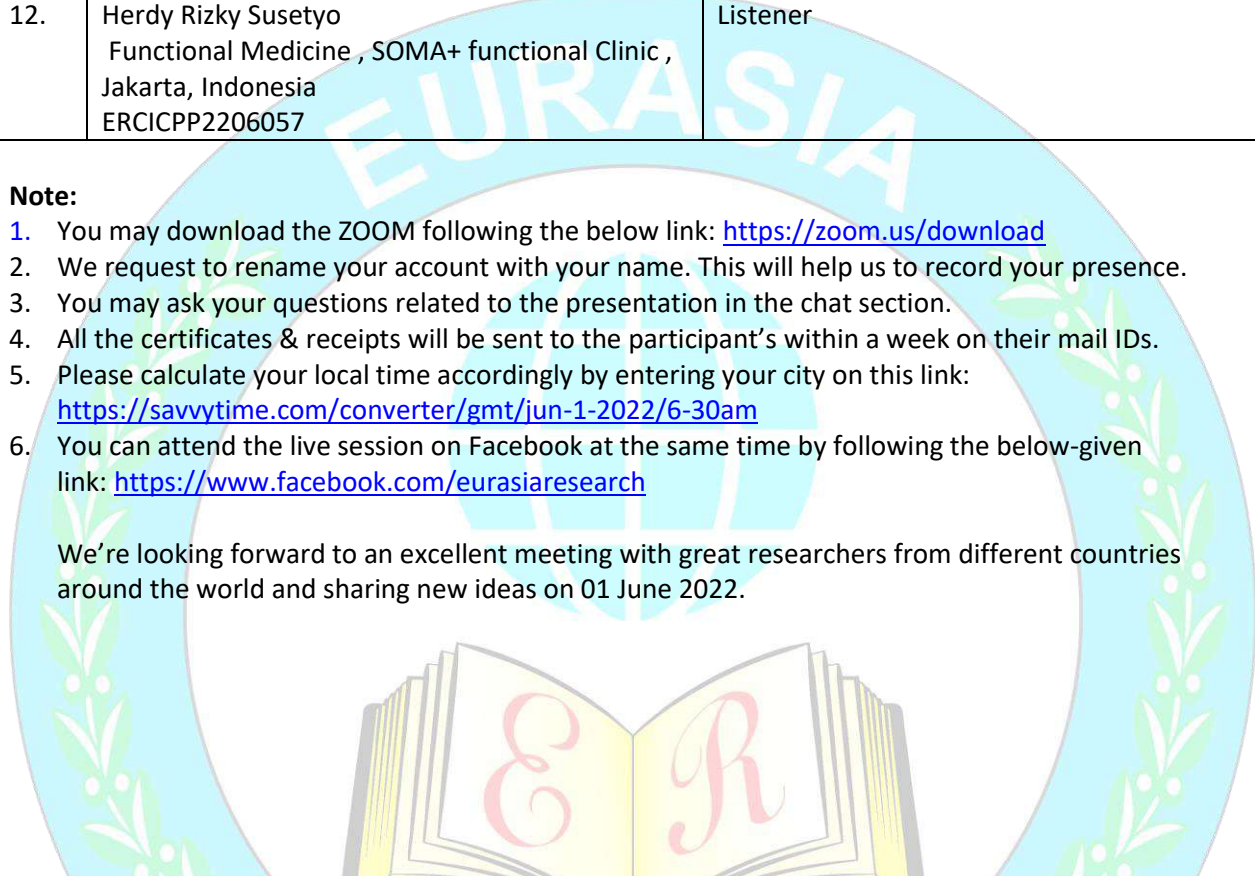
4.	Gary Su Law, Gold Coast, Australia ERICTEL2204057	Listener
5.	Bukhary Ikhwan Ismail IOT Systems, Mimos Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia ERICSTR2204055	Review of Vibration-based Surface Classification for Wheeled Robots in Palm Oil Plantation
6.	Cheng-Pei Chu Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua City, Taiwan ERICBELLP2205054	The Influence of Psychological Temperature on Bidding Behavior of Luxury Goods
7.	Dr. Tarafa Krees Faculty of Medicine, University of Benghazi, Benghazi, Libya ERICRSLH2205052	Review of a novel approach of breast cancer therapy Non-Financial Performance Of Higher Education
8.	Jasam Jumamah Alqatany Medical Cultur, University of Benghazi , Benghazi, Libya ERICRSLH2205053	Review of a Novel Approach of Breast Cancer Therapy
9.	Kerrik Axwell Pan Marketing and Logistics Management Masters Program, National University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan ERICBELLP2206060	The Influence of Achievements of Corporate Social Responsibility and Consumers Benefit on Corporate Image
10.	Chen-Wei Li Master of Business Administration, National	The Impact of Uncertainty on Repetitive Decisions

	Changhua University of Education, Taipei, Taiwan ERCICBELLP2206061	
11.	Shannu Narayan Humanities and Liberal Arts in Management, Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK) , Kozhikode, India ERCICBELLP2206065	3c's of National Anti-Profiteering Authority: Competency, Cases, and its Contribution
12.	Herdy Rizky Susetyo Functional Medicine , SOMA+ functional Clinic , Jakarta, Indonesia ERCICPP2206057	Listener

Note:

1. You may download the ZOOM following the below link: <https://zoom.us/download>
2. We request to rename your account with your name. This will help us to record your presence.
3. You may ask your questions related to the presentation in the chat section.
4. All the certificates & receipts will be sent to the participant's within a week on their mail IDs.
5. Please calculate your local time accordingly by entering your city on this link:
<https://savvytime.com/converter/gmt/jun-1-2022/6-30am>
6. You can attend the live session on Facebook at the same time by following the below-given link: <https://www.facebook.com/eurasiaresearch>

We're looking forward to an excellent meeting with great researchers from different countries around the world and sharing new ideas on 01 June 2022.



Preface:

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

For this conference around 40 Participants from around 11 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

STRA has now grown to 16,450 followers and 9500 members from 85 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association STRA is chargeable.

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

Membership Application form link: <https://straevents.org/membership?association=stra>

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr Babasaheb Manik More

Professor in Engineering Physics, Dean, Research and Development Cell, Brahmdevdada Mane, Institute of Technology, Solapur, M.S. India

Topic: Variation in Gravitational Pull: New Technique for Aquifers Mapping

Dr. More has completed his M.Sc. in Applied Electronics (Physics) in 1992 and Ph.D. in “Thin Films and Solar Cells” in 1997 from Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India. He has teaching experience of 29 yrs. at Diploma / Engineering Colleges. His interested areas of research are thin films, optoelectronics, solar cells, ground water, gravitation and bio-geo-physics. In these research areas he has published 26 research papers in national / international journals and presented 24 research papers in national / international conferences. Dr More is Research Guide (Ph.D.) of Solapur University, Solapur in subject of Physics. He is associated with many Journals as Reviewer / Associate Editor / Editor / Executive Editor / Editorial Board Member. He has delivered Invited Talks / plenary speech / Key Note Address at various International Conferences. He worked as Convener of International Conference at BMIT, Solapur, India. He is a member of “World Association for Scientific Research and Technical Innovation (WASRTI), Life member of Indian Society for Technical Education (ISTE) AND Life Member of Institute of Scholar (InSc). Dr More awarded “Research Excellence Award 2020 by Institute of Scholar, Bengaluru, India.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Ferda Halicioglu

Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in Economics, Department of Accountancy, Finance and Economics, Lincoln University, United Kingdom

Topic: Success of International Journal Article Publishing in Social Sciences

Prof. Dr. Ferda Halicioglu is a valued member of the research world and has been associated with many renowned turkish universities and colleges. he is also an editor for global business and economics review. his research has been ranked amongst the u.k. by repec, which indicates that he is in the top 10% according to overall research performance. as of june 2014, the turkish monthly magazine platin identified him as one of the most influential 25 turkish economists in the world. the total citations for his research are more than 4500, and significant numbers of these citations are in international journals with high impact factors. he has been awarded numerous awards and scholarships throughout his career.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Michel Gagne

Oxford Association of Management in the Grade of Certified Doctor of Business Administration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Topic: New Trends in Multi-Sensory Imagery Training
(Its impact on the rehabilitation process)

Mr. Gagné is a high-performance lifestyle coach and consultant, a mental preparation coach with Canadian Olympic Medalists athletes, a management trainer in international corporate circles, a speaker and facilitator for more than 50 years. He has worked in Canada, Europe, Middle East, Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

Excellent motivator, Michel has worked with several Olympic Medallists and Athletes from Canada and abroad since the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. He has been an advisor, trainer and coach of several Olympic Coaches from Canada, Caribbean Islands, Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei. He was involved in the Montreal 1976 Olympic Games as Manager of the Training Venues.

He started getting involved in mental preparation for Olympic Athletes in several sports in Canada and abroad from 1972 until now.

PRESENTERS

(Applicants & Participants)



Nagih Shaalan
ERCICSTR2204056

Promising Novel Barium Carbonate One-Dimensional Nanostructures and their Sensing Application: Preparation and characterization

Nagih Shaalan

Al-Bilad Bank Scholarly Chair for Food Security in Saudi Arabia, Deanship of Scientific Research, the Vice Presidency for Graduate Studies and Scientific Research, Al Ahsa, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Among the carbonate of heavy materials, baco3 is a substance with many industrial applications [1]. It is thermodynamically stable below 1079 K compared to other heavy carbonate materials [2]. The fabrication of baco3 in nanoscale made this compound of wide applications in many technological and scientific fields. The baco3 nanomaterials have better catalytic activity than other heavy carbonate materials [3]. We describe an innovative method for making baco3 Datura-like nanostructure based on PVD using thermal evaporation in a closed system at low vacuum and temperature. In this method, different nanofoms of baco3 are produced. Here is a detailed explanation of how to manufacture this compound and the practical procedures for that. As an application, the 1D baco3 is used in the manufacture of a gas sensor for NO2 gas, which is studied at different operating temperatures and gas concentrations. It showed the ability to detect NO2 at a wide range of temperatures of 150 up to 350oc. The temperature dependence and gas concentration dependence of the sensor response were investigated. The maximum response peak was recorded at an operating temperature of 250oc. The sensor exhibits its capability to trace the increase of gas concentration. We propose here a one-pot method of thermal evaporation for novel nanostructures. A small piece of Ba with about 10 mg was withdrawn from the oil reservation bottle and placed in a glass dish in the air for 5 hours after it was dropped by ethanol drops, which made the black Ba convert to white color. Starting material of Ba was placed in the double-crucibles covered by sio2/Si substrate, which was placed in a vacuum of 0.65-0.85 torr. Then, the samples were deposited at 850oc for 30 min. The morphology of the sample prepared at a lower vacuum of 0.85 torrs, is a Datura-like structure in Image 1. Each Datura is linked with others by nanowires of 20-50 nm in diameter and 5 μ m in length. Ba element was detected at various X-ray energies by EDX. The most observed lines are Ba-L α and Ba-L β at 4.5 and 4.8 kev. The EDX spectra confirmed that there are no impurities are observed in the samples rather than Ba, O, and C elements, where the Si peak is due to the substrate. X-ray patterns confirmed the formation of baco3. The results suggested that NO2 reacted direct to the baco3 surface, captured the conduction electrons, reducing the free carrier density. In summary one-dimensional baco3 novel nanostructure was successfully synthesized by one-step thermal deposition through Ba as a raw source. The nanostructures were indexed on the orthorhobmic structure of baco3 with most growth directions of (111) and (200). The morphology was promising for NO2 detection. The maximum response was recorded at an operating temperature of 250oc. The sensor exhibits its capability to trace the increase of gas concentration. [1] T.W. Clarkson, CHAPTER 61 - Inorganic and Organometal Pesticides, in: R.I. Krieger, W.C.B.T.-H. Of P.T. (Second E. Krieger (Eds.), Academic Press, San Diego, 2001: pp. 1357-1428. [2] I. Arvanitidis, D. Sichen, S. Seetharaman, Metall. Mater. Trans. B Process Metall. Mater. Process. Sci. 27 (1996) 409-416. [3] T. Hong, K.S. Brinkman, C. Xia, chemelectrochem. 3 (2016) 805-813.

<p>Meryem Ahmed ERCICSTR2204051</p>	<p>The Effectiveness of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Uav) Survey Utilization Data in Building Information Modelling (Bim)</p> <p>Meryem Ahmed Civil Engineering, Segi University, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This Research aid in the advancement of efficiency, cost-cutting, innovation, and technology in the field of land surveying. it studies the complexity of uav survey data, examines the differences between uav survey data and conventional land survey data, and analyze the integration of the uav survey data to bim autodesk civil 3d software. to achieve the objectives of this research, uav survey data and conventional survey data were first obtained from the industry. uav survey data and conventional survey data for the same land area were then compared from various perspectives. the coordinates of 20 points from the uav survey data were compared to points from conventional land survey data, contour maps, and a digital raised model generated using bim autodesk civil 3d software. precision and accuracy were also factors in the comparison with the help of google earth points. in terms of time, crew members, area, and data acquired, the effectiveness of both strategies was compared. the results shows that the uav survey collected 168% more data compared to the conventional survey in less time and with less manpower, making them more cost-effective in the long run, even though the initial investment may be considerable. the contours and digital raised model are more accurate and detailed than the conventional survey data because of the dense data provided by the uav survey, fewer human errors, and it is less dependent on the surveyor. in terms of coordinates, the difference between the two surveys is minor. however, the uav survey data requires high specs pc that can run software such as terr model and pix4d which are not easily available to the public.</p> <p>Keywords :(Font-12 Bold) UAV Surveying, Conventional Surveying.</p>
 <p>Muhammad Arib Alwansyah ERCICSTR2204052</p>	<p>Grouping of Earthquakes in Sumatera Region Using Partitioning Around Medoids (Pam) and Clustering Large Applications (Clara) Methods</p> <p>Muhammad Arib Alwansyah Affiliation: Department of Statistics, Bengkulu University, Bengkulu, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There is a relationship between the occurrences of earthquakes between points of occurrence of earthquakes, where the results are known that there is a close relationship between earthquake occurrences between point locations. the proximity and characteristics of the point of occurrence of an earthquake can be achieved by using a cluster analysis approach. cluster analysis is a grouping method with the main objective of grouping subjects or objects based on their characteristics. cluster analysis has high homogeneity (similarity) between members in one group, high heterogeneity (difference) between one group and another. this study will classify earthquake occurrences, analyze the characteristics of the event, create earthquake zones and map them using clustering partitioning around medoids and clustering large applications analysis. the variables used in this study were latitude, longitude, depth, and magnitude of the earthquake in sumatra (1 january 1970 to 31 december 2020) obtained from the united states geological survey (usgs) website. the minimum magnitude scale used is mw 5 with a depth of 0-50 km (shallow earthquake) and a depth of 50-300 km (medium earthquake). clustering analysis of partitioning around</p>

medoids using $k = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10$ gives the optimum number of clusters based on dunn index is 3, connectivity index is 2 and silhouette index is 2, while in clustering large applications clustering using $k = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10$ gives the optimum number of clusters based on the dunn index is 2, the connectivity index is 2 and the silhouette index is 2. these results indicate that in general, the earthquake zones are at two sources. namely the subduction zone and the sumatra fault zone. thus, the sumatera region, which is on the west bank, often experiences earthquakes, both small-magnitude earthquakes, and large-magnitude earthquakes.

Keywords: Spatial Zone, Partitioning Around Medoids, Clustering Large Applications, Earthquake, Sumatera.



Basel Mohammad Al-Eideh
ERICSTR2204054

Moment Approximation of Life Table Survival Model Using a Force of Mortality follow a Birth and Death Diffusion Process with General External Effect

Basel Mohammad Al-Eideh

Affiliation: College of Business Administration, Dept. of Information Systems and Operation Management, University of Kuwait, Showaikh, Kuwait

Abstract

One of the important functions of the demographers is to provide information on the trend of the life-table survival function, which is important to plan for human activities. Today, demographers are interested in describing phenomena in theoretical models involving population structure by considering the stochastic analogs of classical differences and differential equations. In this paper, the life-table survival function is considered using a force of mortality follow a birth and death diffusion process with general external effect process. The moment approximation as well as the mean and the variance of such a process are derived. Also, the moment approximation for some external effect distributions of beta and exponential, as well as for the case of no external effects are obtained. These results are useful in studying the behavior of the process and in statistical inference problems.

The objective of this research is to identify critical knowledge types required by demographers of life-tables functions through building a stochastic survival model that has never been examined before as far as I know. The results should be very useful and will benefit the demographers and others to study the behavior of the number of survivors through different applications.

Keywords: Life-Table Survival Function, Force of Mortality Process, Birth-Death Diffusion Process, General External Effect, Moment Approximation, Mean and Variance.

Bukhary Ikhwan Ismail
ERICSTR2204055

Review of Vibration-based Surface Classification for Wheeled Robots in Palm Oil Plantation

Bukhary Ikhwan Ismail

IOT Systems, Mimos Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract

Palm oil can grow in almost flexible topography. On flats, slopes, hilly, or undulating areas and whether on inland or reclaimed coastal areas. This makes the plantation environment unique with various soil types & surfaces. Each surface has a unique physical characteristic that directly influences the driving, handling, power efficiency, stability and safety of the robot. A mobile robot should have knowledge not limited to obstacles, but also the surface that the robot navigates in order to estimate wheel slippage and apply corrective measures. This paper discusses the harshness factors in palm oil plantation estate and the effects on wheel traction. We then present our review on several vibration-based surface classification

	<p>techniques. Based on our survey, a combination of multimodal sensory for surface classification is more suitable for palm oil plantation settings.</p> <p>Keywords: Surface Classification, Terrain Classification, Wheel Robot, Vibration, Palm Oil</p>
<p>Mrs. Anjali Sharma ERCICSTR2204057</p>	<p>Load Balancing Scheme with the Public Cloud Computing Environment: An Extensive Outline</p> <p>Mrs. Anjali Sharma Computer Science, IIMT University, Meerut, India</p> <p>Dr. P.K. Gupta Computer Science, IIMT University, Meerut, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In today's organization frequently used the most powerful expertise to do their work in an efficient mode that technology is called cloud computing, which offer a platform for storing data as pay-per-use and also accessible all time for every person over the internet. In the time of lockdown, the use of this technology enhanced day by day so it has more concern related to security, failure rate and most critical load balancing. So, this research paper has given an idea in the area of load balancing and recommends a proposal how to overcome this load problem on every node during the work. Cloud computing is having a verity of load such as extra CPU burdens, extra memory burdens, extra network and bandwidth related burdens, through this idea we can minimize the load on nodes when nodes are over burdened with many jobs. By this technique load must be hold and disperse when nodes are overloaded. As we are having two main loads balancing approaches such as static load balancing and dynamic load balancing and this proposal works accordingly as demands in the Cloud Computing technology. This paper offers an idea to overcome the problem of over burdens on nodes by public cloud by doing cloud parts in form of partitions which assist a control mechanism by selecting alternative strategies for different situations.</p> <p>Keywords: Dynamic algorithms, Static algorithms, Public Cloud</p>
<p>Ahmidah Elgali ERCICSTR2205051</p>	<p>An Industrial SCADA System Remote Control Using Mobile Phones</p> <p>Ahmidah Elgali Maintenance Department, Sirte Oil Company, ElBrega, Libya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>SCADA is the abbreviation for "administrative control and data acquisition." scada frameworks are generally utilized in industry for administrative control and information securing of modern cycles. regular scada frameworks use pc, journal, slim client, and pda as a client. in this paper, a java-empowered cell phone has been utilized as a client in an example scada application to show and regulate the place of an example model crane. the paper presents a genuine execution of the on-line controlling of the model crane through cell phone. the remote correspondence between the cell phone and the scada server is performed through a base station by means of general parcel radio assistance gprs and remote application convention wap. this application can be used in industrial sites at areas that are likely to be exposed to a security emergency (like terrorist attacks) which causes the sudden exit of the operators, however, no time to perform the shutdown procedures for the plant.</p> <p>hence this application allows shutting down units and equipment remotely by mobile, and so</p>

	<p>avoids damage and losses.</p> <p>Keywords – Control, Industrial, Mobile, Network, Remote, SCADA.</p>
<p>Ahmad Saad ERCICSTR2205052</p>	<p>An Industrial Scada System Remote Control Using Mobile Phones</p> <p>Ahmad Saad Affiliation: School of Engineering, Ajdabiya University, Ajdabiya, Libya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>SCADA is the abbreviation for "administrative control and data acquisition." scada frameworks are generally utilized in industry for administrative control and information securing of modern cycles. regular scada frameworks use pc, journal, slim client, and pda as a client. in this paper, a java-empowered cell phone has been utilized as a client in an example scada application to show and regulate the place of an example model crane. the paper presents a genuine execution of the on-line controlling of the model crane through cell phone. the remote correspondence between the cell phone and the scada server is performed through a base station by means of general parcel radio assistance gprs and remote application convention wap.</p> <p>this application can be used in industrial sites at areas that are likely to be exposed to a security emergency (like terrorist attacks) which causes the sudden exit of the operators, however, no time to perform the shut down procedures for the plant.</p> <p>hence this application allows shutting down units and equipment remotely by mobile, and so avoids damage and losses.</p> <p>Keywords: Control, Industrial, Mobile, Network, Remote, SCADA.</p>
<p>Reza Sadeghi ERCICSTR2205053</p>	<p>Using Phase Change Materials and Effect of U-Value Factor on Building Envelope using Design Builder</p> <p>Reza Sadeghi Department of Mechanical, Energy, Management and Transport Engineering (DIME), University of Genova, Genova, Italy</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Purpose of this paper is to discuss the different types of external walls with and without phase change materials on building envelope. also, drawbacks of different phase change energy storage materials and investigate its application in buildings being discussed. the amount of energy that reduced using different types of materials in external walls were reviewed. through years of research and development, these materials have found application in smart energy buildings, greenhouses and laboratories. the problems in practical application and development direction of the future were put forward.</p> <p>Keywords-Component; Formatting; Phase Change Materials, External Walls, Energy Consumption.</p>



Olalekan Ezekiel Ajayi
ERCICSTR2206051

Globalization Versus E-Commerce: An Exploratory Study

Olalekan Ezekiel Ajayi

Business Administration- Faculty of Management Science, Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo, Nigeria

Abstract

Globalization and fourth-generation technologies such as the Internet and electronic commerce are examined in this study. Business-to-business e-commerce and business-to-customer. E-commerce are affected differently by globalization, with highly global firms more likely to engage in business-to-business transactions but less likely in business-to-customer ones. The relationship between globalization and e-commerce is complex and multifaceted. Companies with a worldwide reach use technology more often and across a larger variety of e-commerce activities than smaller companies. The fourth industrial revolution (4IR) was marked by a dramatic shift in the global economy as a result of globalization. Trade barriers are being lowered, transportation and communication costs are falling, manufacturing processes are becoming more fragmented, and information and communication technology (ICT) advances are enabling new investment opportunities by opening up new markets and enabling access to new raw materials and resources as a result of globalization.

Keywords: Globalization, New Economy, E-commerce, firm performance



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Small Furnace Experiments for Wood Burning Pyrolysis Models

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Abstract

This article presents a study focused on the fire resistance of steel structures when solid wood cladding or OSB panels are used. The measured properties of wood at elevated temperatures are presented. Wood pyrolysis is studied with the use of available procedures for calculating the influence of pyrolysis on fire development. The development of the charred layer is studied as a desirable part that fills the insulating layer. When this effect is shown in the experiments, the charred layer slows down the heat transfer to the structure. The charred layer will last on the steel member throughout the investigation or will fall off and expose the steel member to more rapid heating. The paper presents insights identified in previous research. Our study proposes advanced procedures for predicting the charring layer. By calibrating the thermal characteristics of the wood, a method is established to address the analysis of a charred wood layer exposed to fire. The study presents the influence of input data on the accuracy of the charred layer calculation, the development of pyrolysis, i.e., the fire protection effect on the structure or on the progress of the fire.

Keywords: Wood pyrolysis; Charred layer; Fire resistance; Steel structures; Cladding; OSB panels.

Hakeem Omobola

Trends in the Addition of PET and Natural Fibers to the Concrete- Steel Reinforcement System

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Abstract

Due to the nature of the aggregates used in the manufacture of concrete and therefore of the concrete- steel reinforcement system, as well as its growing demand, a negative environmental impact has been caused on the planet. Therefore, at present green alternatives are sought that can reduce the negative impact of the construction industry particularly concrete, some of these alternatives with greater positive impact are: the addition of natural fibers of vegetable origin and the addition of polymers such as recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), because both materials abound on the planet, they are easy to obtain, and positively impact the environment by reusing them, reducing the use of raw material and energy invested in the elaboration of concrete, which in turn cause the increase in Greenhouse Gases (GHG). Therefore, from this work of review of the state of the art and published trends involving the use of PET and natural fibers in concrete, the effect that the addition of these fibers has on the properties of the concrete-reinforcing steel system, and its impact on the construction industry, was determined. The effect on mechanical properties was mainly reviewed, however, recent studies show that electrochemical properties such as the susceptibility to corrosion of the reinforcing steel embedded in the concrete are also affected, because the presence of oxides on the reinforcing steel causes cracking, weakening the structures, causing a sudden failure of them. However, it is known that this corrosion process mainly affects structures exposed to saline environments such as bridge piles immersed in the sea. Therefore, the study of the concrete-reinforcing steel system and its modification through the addition of natural fibers or polymers partially replacing natural aggregates such as gravel and sand remains of the utmost importance, in order to reduce on the one hand, the environmental impact caused by the exploitation of the natural mantles from which the aggregates are obtained and on the other hand increase the life time of the concrete-reinforcing steel system. This approach is promising especially if one takes into account the results in the literature, which positively point to the addition of PET and natural fibers, since it has been determined that they increase some mechanical and electrochemical properties depending on the form and quantity in which it is incorporated into the concrete mixture. Keywords: Concrete; Polyethylene terephthalate (PET); Natural fibers; Mechanical properties; Electrochemical properties



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Change Management

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Abstract

Every organization that is engaged in technological as well as non-technological innovation will transform itself into a successful organization. At the extreme ends of the innovation process – generation and implementation of ideas – organizations and their managers need to develop an effective and effective Change Management Strategy to be effective and effective in managing that change. Professionals and stakeholders are frequently asked to develop attitudes and personal skills for change implementation, as well as a technical understanding of how to use change management tools. This article will discuss the challenges that Organizations and owners of businesses face when implementing change. Well-known theories and literature will also be discussed to shed light on the importance of

	<p>change management in organizations. Many organizations face a need for change in their daily operations, but their outlook for change differs. The main purpose of this research is to critically evaluate the effect on corporate goals and objectives from the organizational viewpoint of view of change and change management. It focuses on a factor that can cause internal or external changes, which determines the kind of change and the performance of organizations in different countries. It also sheds light on the concepts and applications of change management and different models of change. From 2019 to date all the countries of the world experience a great change to the pandemic that leads to depression and economic meltdown but many still find a way to get out of this and when many designs strategies to be out of this, this is a simple analogy of change both in the private and public sector of the world.</p> <p>Keywords: Corporate goals, Change Management, Organizational Change, Organizational Performance</p>
<p>Ghada Salama ERCICSTR2206054</p>	<p>STEM; Story Telling Engineering for Minors</p> <p>Ghada Salama Chemical Engineering, Texas A &M, Qatar</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Researchers have studied and found that stereotype images including science and engineering are formed at an early stage through socialization. Not only through family, friends and teachers but through media, software, games and storybooks. A contribution to introduce STEM to children in this region, our engineering students at Texas A&M Qatar have participated in three projects to produce a series of books on engineering. These stories touch upon different concepts in a simplified way. The story lines and illustrations are done so children can relate to in terms of their culture and traditions. This paper will present the process of the creation of one of these storybooks, which introduces the concept of water treatment.</p>
<p>Bukhary Ikhwan Ismail ERCICSTR2204055</p>	<p>Review of Vibration-based Surface Classification for Wheeled Robots in Palm Oil Plantation</p> <p>Bukhary Ikhwan Ismail IOT Systems, Mimos Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Palm oil can grow in almost flexible topography. On flats, slopes, hilly, or undulating areas and whether on inland or reclaimed coastal areas. This makes the plantation environment unique with various soil types & surfaces. Each surface has a unique physical characteristic that directly influences the driving, handling, power efficiency, stability and safety of the robot. A mobile robot should have knowledge not limited to obstacles, but also the surface that the robot navigates in order to estimate wheel slippage and apply corrective measures. This paper discusses the harshness factors in palm oil plantation estate and the effects on wheel traction. We then present our review on several vibration-based surface classification techniques. Based on our survey, a combination of multimodal sensory for surface classification is more suitable for palm oil plantation settings.</p>

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