ISS2023

6th International Science Symposium

New Horizons in Science

Abstract Book

Sofia / Bulgaria - 2023

Yayın Adı
ISS2023 ABSTRACT BOOK
(Bildiri Özetleri Kitabı)

Yazar
ISS2023 Sempozyum Tebliğ Yazarları

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BU KİTAP PARA İLE SATILMAZ.

ISBN
978-625-99-479-0-7

Yayın No
2023.1(Cilt 1)

Sayfa Tasarımı ve Mizanpaj
Belkıs Elyiğit
Fırat Akademi / NWSA Yayın Sekreterliği

Kapak Tasarımı
Fırat Akademi

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Baskı ve Cilt

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55070 İlkadım / Samsun-Türkiye
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ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 1A1AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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MODELING AND ANALYSIS OF TENDON DRIVEN CONTINUOUS ROBOT USING FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

ABSTRACT

Continuous robots are a mechanism inspired by the biological muscles of elephant trunks, mammal tongues and octopus tentacles. This type of robot usually consists of a spine that supports the mechanism and an actuation system that bends or extends this spine to achieve the desired posture. This paper presents the design and development of a Finite Element Method-based model of a tendon-driven continuous robot segment with a modular structure consisting of a series of spinal discs connected in series. Multi-piece and multi-degree-of-freedom continuous robots are difficult to control because their kinematics and dynamics are nonlinear. To overcome this difficulty, development of a model based on the finite element method was studied. The tendon drive distance-dependent motion of continuous robots was simulated by applying a nonlinear finite element formulation (Figure 1). The movement of the continuous robot driven at different values in the 2D plane was simulated and the X, Y coordinates of the end point of the robot were determined. The accuracy and performance of the developed model were supported by comparing the simulation results obtained on the 2D plane with the experimental study results, as seen in Figure 2. In the next stage of the study, the robot was continuously moved in 3D space and the X, Y, Z positions of the end point were determined in the computer environment.

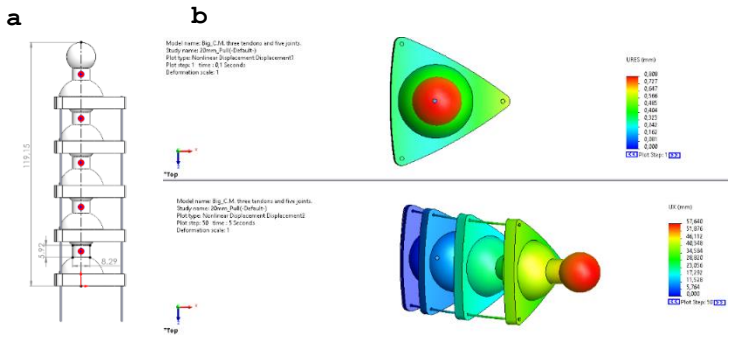

Figure 1. a) Solid model of the continuous robot, b) Finite element model of the 13mm driven continuous robot

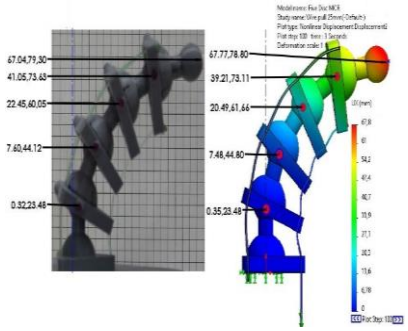

Figure 2. Comparison of experimental and simulation results of the continuous robot

Keywords: Modular Continuous Robots (MCR), Tendon-Driven Continuous Robot (T-CR), Finite Element Method (FEM)

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 1A2AB **01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria**

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DETECTION OF BROKEN ROTOR BARS IN INDUCTION MOTORS: ANALYSIS WITH TRANSFER LEARNING MODELS

ABSTRACT

Induction motors are widely used in various fields of daily life and industrial production due to their simple structure, low maintenance costs, and long service life. Therefore, the accurate and reliable detection of rotor faults in motors is extremely important for businesses. It has been observed that analyses using transfer learning methods are not yet sufficiently utilized. By leveraging information obtained from existing data for new situations, this method can offer a more reliable and effective approach in detecting rotor bar faults in induction motors. This article investigates the effectiveness of transfer learning models for the early diagnosis of broken rotor bars in induction motors. The article includes five different time-frequency images obtained from a pre-existing dataset. The performance of five different transfer learning models on these images was compared and evaluated. It was found that transfer learning methods achieved an accuracy of over 99.5% in diagnosing broken rotor bars in induction motors.

Keywords: Induction Motor, Fault Diagnosis, Broken Rotor Bar, Transfer Learning, Image Processing

Notice: This study is derived from the Doctoral Thesis titled " Real-Time Fault Diagnosis Using Virtual Sensor and Digital Twin Methods", conducted by Özgür Aydın under the academic supervision of Erhan Akın Additionally.

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval: This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 1A3AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER SELECTION PROBLEM

ABSTRACT

The success of a construction project depends on several critical success factors. One important factor is supervision by a competent project manager with proven leadership skills. Therefore, the selection of a project manager for construction projects is, by nature, one of the most important and, at the same time, most complicated decisions to be made. Selecting the best project manager among many candidates is a multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) problem. Choosing a project manager for a construction project is a critical project decision. The scope of this paper deals with the decision making process concerning selection of the finalists for position of construction project manager. This article reviewed the corresponding methods in different stages of multi-criteria decision-making for project manager selection. Also, it provides an overview on various criteria used. This paper provides useful insights into the MCDM methods for project manager selection and suggests a framework for future attempts in this area for academic researchers and practitioners

Keywords: Construction, Decision Making, Multiple Criteria Decision Making, Project Manager Selection, Project Management

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 1A4AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF PROJECT INTEGRATION MANAGEMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MASHHAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT

In this research, the aim was to investigate the impact of project integrity management on the management performance of construction projects in Mashhad. The statistical population of this research includes all the managers, experts and experts of the construction projects of Mashhad, considering that the size of the population is unknown, the snowball sampling method, which is one of the non-probability sampling methods, was used, and finally 200 experts were selected as Experts and experts at the level of Mashhad answered the questions of the research questionnaire. This research is a survey type and the data obtained from the distribution of the questionnaire as a research tool with 20 items were analyzed using the regression coefficient and SPSS version 20 software. The final results showed that all hypotheses were confirmed, that is, it was determined that the dimensions of project integrity management have a significant impact on the performance of construction projects in Mashhad.

Keywords: Construction Projects, Project Integration Management, Project Management, Project Management Performance

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 1B1AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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SPECIES DIVERSITY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS CONTAINING FLAVONOIDS DISTRIBUTED IN AJARA-SOUTH COLCHIS AND THEIR USE IN ETHNOMEDICINE

ABSTRACT

The article examines medicinal plants that contain flavonoids and are distribured in the Ajara floristic region. It discusses the taxonomic diversity, life forms, distribution, origin, phytochemical content, and medicinal uses. In Adjara, there are 59 species containing flavonoids, which belong to 32 families and 53 genera. Based on life forms, these species can be categorized as follows: 5 are annual grasses, 30 are perennial grasses, 4 are biennials, 3 are lianas, 7 are trees, and 10 are bushes. In terms of medicinal use, the species are classified as follows: 4 species are immunostimulators, 15 have anti-inflammatory properties, 6 are used for respiratory tract treatment, 4 have antimicrobial effects, 2 are spasmolytics, 4 act as diuretics, 10 are used for gastrointestinal diseases, 5 are for nervous system treatment, 3 are pain relievers, 2 are tonics, 1 is an antipyretic, and 3 are used for cardiovascular treatment. Among the species examined, Ficaria popovii (Ranunculaceae), a Caucasian endemic species, is promising for the officinal medicine. It is used in ethnomedicine as a blood purifier and diuretic but is currently not utilized in officinal medicine. Phytochemical research on the mentioned species was conducted using high-performance liquid mass spectrometric chromatography. 4 flavonoids were isolated from the tuber: quercetin-3-O-rutinoside, Luteolin 8-C-β-D-glucopyranoside, Kaempferol-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-7-O-α-L-rhamnopyranoside, and Vitexin. Additionally, two flavone glycosides, rutin and nicotiflorin, were found in the leaves.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, Flavonoids, Ajara, Medical Plants, Ficaria Popovii

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 2A1AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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EVALUATION OF SOIL AND FOUNDATION SURVEY REPORTS IN THE URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROCESS: ELAZIĞ SÜRSÜRÜ NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

ABSTRACT

This study aims to compare and evaluate the soil and foundation survey report results in the urban transformation process with TBDY 2018. In this context, local soil group analysis, bearing capacity analysis, settlement analysis, swelling analysis, and liquefaction analysis were conducted and evaluated from the soil and foundation survey studies conducted for the urban transformation application in Elazığ Sürsürü Neighborhood. The soil and foundation survey data that were obtained were compared with the TBDY 2018 principles. As a result of the analysis and evaluation, it was concluded that the local soil group analysis, bearing capacity analysis, settlement analysis, swelling analysis results were compatible with TBDY 2018, the liquefaction analysis result was insufficient and according to the liquefaction analysis and detailed liquefaction analysis values, there may be a liquefaction potential in Sürsürü Neighborhood.

Keywords: Soil, Soil Survey, TBDY2018, Urban Transformation, Risky Areas

Notice: This study is derived from the Doctoral Thesis titled "Bioharmological Investigation of Engineering Properties of Urban Transformation Buildings Constructed in Risky Areas: Elazığ City Center Sample", conducted by Belkıs Elyiğit under the academic supervision of Cevdet Emin Ekinci Additionally.

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

Article ID: 3A1AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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The EFFECT OF THE f-d EXCHANGE INTERACTION ON THE SPIN GLASS STATE

ABSTRACT

The magnetic properties itinerant magnets essentially depending on the type of spin-spin correlations between the d-electrons of the transition metals. The present work aims at the study of the effect of the f-d exchange interaction on the spin glass state of the Co-Mn matrix. The substitutions of Gd for Y give rise for a long-range ferromagnetic order in Y1-tGdtCo1-xMnx)2 systems. The spin-spin correlations, leading to spin fluctuations, are small in the former compound, and strong magnetic fields are required to turn the d-subsystem into a ferromagnetic saturated state. There is also an essential distinction in the magnetization processes of high and low Gd-substituted compounds. At lower Gd concentrations the spin glass state is kept in these systems. The mean field approximation is used for analyzing the magnetization processes in compounds with homogeneously polarized d-band. a conclusion can be made that a transition to the magnetically ordered state takes place in spin glasses based on the Y(Co1-xMnx)2 system when magnetic Gd is substituted partly for nonmagnetic yttrium. The transition is caused by the magnetizing of the d-band, formed by the d-electrons of Co and Mn, wish aid of the f-d exchange field.

Keywords: Itinerant, Spin Glass, Ferromagnetic, Fluctuations, Magnetization

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 3A2AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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HOMOGENOUS COBALT(II) METAL CATALYSTS FOR AEROBIC OXIDATION REACTIONS

ABSTRACT

Chemical catalysis studies have an essential place in terms of discovering alternative methods that reduce the use of hazardous pollutants and transition metal catalysts using reagents that do not harm the environment. There is a long-standing interest in metal complexes of redox-active ligands to explore new reactivities that may arise from ligand-centred multielectron transfer. Therefore, heterocyclic ligands containing amide donors and transition-metal complexes coordinated with these ligands have gained importance in coordination chemistry. From this point of view, in this study, tridentate NNN-type ligands were synthesized with amide donors of bis (2-aminophenyl) amine skeleton and cobalt(II) metal complexes of these ligands that can activate dioxygen. FT-IR, ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, UV-Vis, and single-crystal XRD techniques were used for the characterization of the products. To perform aerobic oxidation reactions, we investigated the dioxygen activation of cobalt(II) transition metal complexes and catalytic activity tests of the crystalline complexes were performed in the presence of dioxygen. When chemical catalysis reactions were examined, it was determined that cobalt(II) metal complexes generally showed high efficiency (99%+; conversion of PPH_3 to $OPPH_3$). It has been determined that cobalt(II) metal complexes of redox-active ligands with different substituents that donate electrons to the structure generally show better activity. When the results supported by electrochemical data were examined, it was determined that cobalt(II) metal complexes synthesized with redox-active ligands could promote oxygen atom transfer and were suitable homogeneous catalysts for aerobic oxidation reactions.

Keywords: Bis (2-aminophenyl) amine, Tridentate NNN Type Ligand, Redox Active Ligand, Dioxygen, Cobalt(II) Metal Complex

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval	This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.
Note	We thank the Mersin University Scientific Research Projects Unit for financial support of this study (Project no: 2019-1-TP3-3474).

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 4B1AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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THE USE OF TRADITIONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE BY PREGNANT WOMEN

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted with 365 pregnant women in the Obstetrics and Gynecology outpatient clinic of a university hospital in order to determine the traditional and complementary medicine methods used by pregnant women and their reasons for using them. The data were collected by face-to-face interview technique with the "Socio-Demographic Information Form" and the "Condition of Pregnants Using Traditional and Complementary Medicine Form". The mean age of the pregnant women is 29.07±6.05, 46.9% have a high school or higher education, 81.4% are housewives, 69.3% are in the third trimester, and all of them are in any Traditional and Complementary Medicine uses the method. 29.6% of pregnant women use traditional and complementary medicine for their complaints and 59.5% to maintain their health. 59.5% of pregnant women use herbal tea and 42.5% use aromatherapy oils. 90.4% of the pregnant women stated that the method they used was beneficial for them and their babies, 20.3% of them were questioned by health professionals in the anamnesis, and 53.4% of them stated that they learned the methods from their neighbors and friends. It would be useful for midwives to be informed about the potential benefits and risks of these methods used by pregnant women and to question this area while taking anamnesis.

Keywords: Traditional Medicine, Complementary Therapies, Complementary Medicine, Pregnant, Midwife

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 4C1AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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POPULISM AND MEDIA

ABSTRACT

Populism is one of the concepts that has been talked about a lot and has many different definitions. Populism, which corresponds to the concept of "people" in its origin, is a term in which populist discourses are matched in the foreground. Leaders who use populism often reveal their discourse over social classes. In this sense, populists perspective themselves as opponents of the elite, supporters of the people. While the discourses in populism have a democratic context, they also contain non-democratic statements. Populism becomes more evident when citizens' trust in democracy weakens or when democracy is in crisis. Therefore, the use of the concept in a bipolar way brings with it different definitions. One of the most important features in the rise of populism and its response from the grassroots is the intense use of emotions by populists. Hostile expressions such as fear, anger, resentment, resentment, marginalization, victimization, and exclusion facilitate the mobilization of the masses by populist discourses. Even if the leaders come to power, they continue to use populist rhetoric. The media plays an important role in the massification of populism. Populists can communicate directly with their target audiences thanks to the media. By defining the people homogeneously, populists produce discourse for them, via both traditionally and new media. By directing the masses with different perspectives through populist discourses, the media spread the discourses with an echo effect. Therefore, the media plays an important role in the rise of populism. In this study, the discourses of the leaders within the framework of populism will be examined by the method of content analysis.

Keywords: Populism, Media, Target Audience, Elite, Populist Leaders

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 4C2AB **Sofia-Bulgaria**

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A LOOK AT ISTANBUL FROM THE WINDOWS OF PAVILIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF MUSEUM EDUCATION

ABSTRACT

Across Türkiye, there are historical artefacts and structures dating from different periods. Having witnessed the Ottoman times, pavilions, smaller and usually seasonal palaces built for the rulers called *"kasır"* in Turkish, are among such structures. Forming the starting point of the present study, the preliminary perception surveys conducted showed that many students in the study group had not visited the palaces in their own city, nor did they know the meaning of the word *"kasır"*. The aim of the present research is to experience the palaces, which hold a major place in Ottoman history, in the context of museum education. To this end, students in a total of five 7th-grade classes visited one of five pavilions in İstanbul. The reason for visits of five different classrooms to five different pavilions was to conduct museum education effectively in small groups. Students in each class were divided into three groups for museum education, namely preliminary research, fieldwork, and presentation groups. The preliminary research groups conducted research prior to the visit and presented their findings about the pavilions to their classmates. The fieldwork groups designed and implemented activities during the visit, while the presentation groups reported the work carried out in a conference hall attended by all classes, hence sharing their experiences. Providing detailed information about İstanbul's historical pavilions in this way, museum education was conducted in a different mentality than the usual method of "visit-see-move on". The study group of the present qualitative research conducted according to the action research design consisted of 115 students attending the 7th grade, four teachers from different disciplines, and a psychological counsellor. The data obtained from the pre-conception and post-conception surveys was put to content analysis. The evaluations of the teachers and the psychological counsellor were obtained through semi-structured interview forms. The findings showed that the students enjoyed the museum education and understood the importance of pavilions in Istanbul as well as in Ottoman history. The teachers and the psychological counsellor also stated that they found the research beneficial. The results of the research are largely in line with the relevant literature.

Keywords: Museum Education, Pavilions, Action Research, Cultural Heritage

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 4C3AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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(IDENTITY) POLITICS AND THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ABSTRACT

This work problematizes the term "National" in the English designation of *Zemaljski Muzej* (Terrestrial Museum) within the current political, socio-economic and legal context of Bosnia and Herzegovina. "The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina", being one of the utmost cultural heritage institutions of the country, survived three wars, despite being intentionally and systematically targeted during the siege of Sarajevo in the 1992-1995 Bosnian War. Although it remained open throughout the wartime, it had to close its doors in 2012 due to financial problems and disagreements regarding its funding due to the lack of a state-level Ministry of Culture. The disagreements between the three 'constitutive peoples', namely; Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats, and their differing perceptions of their national identities, following the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, finally led to the closing of the museum. It was thanks to the initiatives separately taken by the Bosnian cultural NGO Akcija Sarajevo, the then Minister of Civil Affairs, Adil Osmanovic, and the then US Ambassador Maureen Cormack, to raise the local and international interest for the significance of the museum as representative of the collective heritage of the three constitutive nations of the country, that the Museum reopened its doors in 2015.

Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Museum, Nation(s), Identity, Cultural Heritage, Politics

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

ISS2023
6th International Science Symposium
"New Horizons in Science"

Article ID: 4C4AB 01-02 September 2023 Sofia-Bulgaria

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CORPORATE REPUTATION PERCEPTIONS OF ERCIYES UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATION FACULTY 2022 GRADUATES

ABSTRACT

Contemporary organizations care about how society perceives them. Organizations that do not measure or care about their reputation may not have a reputation in the future. Reputation directly affects the success of universities. The aim of this study is to measure the perception of Erciyes University Communication Faculty 2022 graduates on Erciyes University's corporate reputation. Mixed method technique was used in the research. This design has been particularly useful in explaining unexpected research findings. To collect data, first an online survey followed by a semi-structured focus group interview was conducted. 114 graduates participated in the survey which was based on voluntariness, and 28 graduates participated in the focus group interview through the convenience sampling method. The findings obtained by both methods confirm each other. It has been determined that Erciyes University Faculty of Communication has many positive images in the perception of its graduates, who are its external stakeholders.

Keywords: Reputation, Reputation Management, Reputation Perception, University Image, University Graduates

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.

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AN OVERLOOKED HABITAT: IMPORTANCE OF ESTUARIES FOR ELASMOBRANCHS

ABSTRACT

Some studies have pointed out that lagoons play an important role for some critical elasmobranch species of Turkish waters (Bengil et al. 2019; Bengil 2020; Bengil et al. 2020, Basusta et al. 2021). A question arose "why and how important are estuaries for elasmobranch species in the eastern Mediterranean?". The study focuses 4 main lagoon systems (Enez, Gediz, Koycegiz and Adana) as well as large freshwater outputs along Turkey's coastline of eastern Mediterranean. Objectives were to boost communication network with fishers, collect local ecological knowledge, determine highest bycatch yielding gear and season and observe these gears operations, and use satellite images and meteorological data to monitor the changes of abiotic factors around estuary areas to identify possible habitats. Preliminary results have shown that these habitats are important breeding and nursery grounds for some endangered elasmobranchs. In total fishers mentioned 15 species and species from 2 families utilizing these habitats.

Keywords: Estuaries, Elasmobranchs, Nursery Ground, Eastern Mediterranean, Local Ecological Knowledge

Notice: This presentation was created by using TUBİTAK 2218 National Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program (Project ID: 121C438). However, all responsibility for the communiqué belongs to the owner of the communiqué. The financial support received from TUBİTAK does not mean that the content of the communiqué is scientifically approved by TUBİTAK.

Scientific Committee Decision-Approval: This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2023 in Sofia-Bulgaria.