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Pomace olive oil Extraction by *d*-limonene as alternative solvent

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ABSTRACT

The present study is designed to evaluate the performances of *d*-limonene compared to *n*-hexane in pomace olive oil extraction. The extracted oils are quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed to compare the performance of *d*-limonene to *n*-hexane in terms of kinetics, fatty acid composition, and lipid yields. The fatty acids composition in extracted oils is quantified by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS).

The effect of temperature extraction, particle size and the solid / liquid ratio on the yield of oil was also studied.

It appears according to the results, that *d*-limonene allows for the obtainment of higher yields without changing the most predominant fatty acids composition of different oils compared to *n*-hexane extraction.

The results also show that there is a highly significant difference in the effect of the extraction temperature, the particle size and the solid / liquid ratio used for this study, on the extraction yield using the *n*-hexane and the *d*-limonene as solvent.

Keywords: Pomace olive oil, Yield extraction, Green solvent, Fatty acids, Kinetic, Parameters.

Evaluation of Erodibility Status of Soils in some Areas of Imo and Abia States of Nigeria



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ABSTRACT

In this study, the erodibility indices and some soil properties of some cassava farms in selected areas of Abia and Imo States were investigated. This study involves taking measurements of some soil parameters such as permeability, soil texture and particle size analysis from which the erodibility indices were compared. Results showed that soils of the areas are very sandy. The results showed that Isiukwuato with index of 72 has the highest erodibility index. The results also showed that Arondizuogu with index of 34 has the least erodibility index. The results revealed that soil erodibility (k) values varied from 34 to 72. Nkporo has the highest sand content, Inyishie has the least silt content. The result indicates that there were respectively strong inverse relationship between clay and silt contents and erodibility index. On the other hand, sand, organic matter and moisture contents as well as soil permeability has significantly high positive correlation with soil erodibility and it can be concluded that particle size distribution is a major finger print on the erodibility index of soil in the study area. It is recommended that safe cultural practices like crop rotation, matching and adoption of organic farming techniques be incorporated into farming communities of Abia and Imo States in order to stem the advances of erosion in the study area.

Keywords: erodibility, indices, soil, sand

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Search For Prevention Model By The Separation Between Active Component And The Capacitive Isolation Of Electric Network Of Potential Hazards Mining Office

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ABSTRACT

Abstract – During the insulation testing of an electrical supply network having isolated neutral, the capacitive component does not allow us to know the state of the cable insulation. On the other hand it is the testing of the active component that helps in the electrical danger elimination in case there is an insulation failure. The current leak being a function of the active and capacitive component that could cause the disconnection of the electrical network even in the absence of faults. A compensation of the network capacitive effect gives the possibility to measure the resistive current leak. The experimental electrical circuits built allowed us to define the whole combinations between the leakage resistance (single-phase, double-phase and three-phase) and the different levels of insulation of the network with respect to earth. The obtained results give an insight into the domains sensitivity of the protection circuits of the insulation active component while keeping the leakage current at safe value of 10 mA [1].
Keywords:Electrical insulation. Leak current. Leak resistance. Harmless current. Protection devices.



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Biodiesel for Agricultural Energy sustainability in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan is predominantly agricultural country having 70 percent of its population associated with agricultural sector. Importance of this sector cannot be denied since country's economy heavily depends on it. Pakistan comprises of more than 28 million hectare of unused land. The diesel and electric powered agriculture tube wells are widely used in Pakistan for irrigation purposes. With more than 18 hours of load shedding, electric powered tube wells are less reliable. On the other hand, alternative energy such as solar is too expensive an option for the majority of farmers. Pakistan imports Petroleum products amounting to USD 9.4 billion annually in order to meet its energy demand. However, Jatropha Curcas, a plant, can be utilized as it can grow in less fertile lands. Using Jatropha plant as a source of biodiesel, the country can save about 30.5 billion rupees by reducing the consumption by 455 million liters of conventional diesel annually.

Keywords— Agriculture, , Biodiesel, Conventional diesel, Jatropha Curcas, Irrigation, Tube Wells



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Risks and protection of industrial installation (electric discharges effects)

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ABSTRACT

The dielectric components play a significant role in the manufacture of the equipment of high voltage (cable, transformers, condensers). Insulating materials must have properties very significant in order to deal with various constraints such as: thermic, electric, mechanical constraints.

Unfortunately, the insulating materials often lose their properties and undergo degradation specific in particular the reduction in dielectric rigidity but also a deterioration able to abolish the insulating matter.

The most significant origin of the degradations undergone by insulating materials constitutes an insulation subjected to the high voltage is that due to the action of the partial discharges which constitute one of the principal causes reduction in the lifespan of the electrical appliance but also of their deterioration.

These partial discharges are also the cause of several accident (explosion, fires) creating damage significant which can be at the economic origin of unfavourable effects and even of the accidents fatal, from where the need for a study on the impact of the insulation of the electrical appliance, their evolution, the danger which they generate that it is on the human being or the industrial processes.

Key Words : electric discharges, risks, insulation, erosion by DP, breakdown, ageing.

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Scheduling of a Renewable Hybrid Tri-Generation System

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ABSTRACT

Hybrid energy resources are generally accepted with the concern of global pollution and warming. Optimization studies on the detailed scheduling of hybrid energy usage are trying to find solutions for complex problems including uncertainty and lots of data. This paper proposes a stochastic model for detailed scheduling of a tri-generation system using wind and solar sources with thermal collectors. The proposed hourly scheduling will allow balancing the production and consumption as well as giving more realistic commitments the day ahead. The model is currently working with the

	<p>simulated data and the case application has started. Keywords: Renewable energy, Trigeneration, CCHP, Scheduling, Solar energy, Wind energy</p>
<p>Ghodbane GIC16021061</p>	<p>Non-Thermal Plasma-Induced Photocatalytic Degradation Of Acid Blue 25 In Aqueous Medium</p> <p>Houria Ghodbane Souk Ahras university, Faculty of Science & Technology, Department of Process Engineering. Souk Ahras, Algeria</p> <p>Oualid Hamdaoui Laboratory of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering Sciences, Department of Process Engineering, Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University, P.O. Box 12, Annaba 23000, Algeria.</p> <p>Anton Y. Nikiforov Laboratory of Non-Linear Processes, Institute of Solution Chemistry RAS, 153045 Ivanovo, Russia</p> <p>Christophe Leys dDepartment of Applied Physics, Faculty of engineering and Architecture, Ghent University, Technicum B4, 9000 Ghent, Belgium e-mail: hiba_ghodbane@yahoo.fr</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Non-thermal plasma, as one of the advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), leads to various physical and chemical effects, such as pyrolysis, UV photolysis, electrohydraulic cavitation, as well as formation of oxidizing molecules (H₂O₂, O₃, etc.) and radicals (H•, O•, OH•). This technology utilized in wastewater treatment attracts particular interest due to effective degradation of organic pollutants and the absence of secondary pollution. The “direct plasma method” of water treatment generates active oxidizing species inside the water or above the water surface, causing the reduction of biological, organic and inorganic contaminants. Among these plasma technology, glow discharge is considered as the promising advanced oxidation process, an alternative way for degradation of aqueous pollutants. This technique produces non-thermal plasma at atmospheric pressure. Treatment effectiveness is due to the formation of chemical species, neutral molecules and molecules in excited states such as highly reactive •OH, NO•, O•, HO₂•, H₂O₂, O₃. The combination of glow discharge with other advanced oxidation processes has been suggested as a tactical way to overcome the limitations of the plasma-chemical degradation process on its own. In this study, we have used DC glow discharge for the degradation of a widely used textile dye. This technique is coupled with photocatalysis with titanium dioxide (TiO₂).</p> <p>The objective of this work is to study the degradation of Acid Blue 25 dye (AB25), used in the textile industry, by DC glow discharge generated in argon atmosphere in the presence of TiO₂. After azo compounds, anthraquinone dyes are classified as the second most important class of commercial dyes and are mainly used for dyeing wool, nylon, and leather. AB25 was chosen because of its known wide applications (for wool, nylon, silk, etc.) and it often</p>

	<p>serves as a model compound for removing anthraquinonic dyes from aqueous solutions. The effect of operational parameters such as catalyst load and pH solution on the degradation of AB25 is investigated. The results have shown that the degradation rate increases in the presence of TiO₂ compared to the discharge without photocatalysis. The degradation of dye increases in the presence of TiO₂ until the catalyst load reaches 0.5 g L⁻¹ after which the suppression of AB25 degradation is observed. AB25 degradation by DC glow discharge in the presence of TiO₂ is enhanced at low pH and monotonically decreases with an increase of the solution pH to 10. The results indicate that the tested advanced oxidation processes are very effective for the degradation of AB25 in aqueous solutions.</p> <p>Keywords: wastewater, Acid Blue 25, advanced oxidation processes, non-thermal plasma, glow discharge.</p>
<p>Karen Luz Y. Teves GIC16021065</p>	<p>Physicochemical Characterization of Muscovado Sugar Using Different Sugarcane Varieties and Standardized Lime Concentration</p> <p>Karen Luz Y. Teves Dept. of Food Science & Technology, Visaya State University e-mail: kartevs@yahoo.ca</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Muscovado is a specialty sugar that has a distinct taste and aroma making it unique and highly prized. Standardization of lime concentration was done using ten SRA and VMC HYVs. Mixed juices and processed muscovado were analyzed for yield and physicochemical properties. Clarified juice produced from ten sugarcane varieties and two lime concentrations – 500 ppm(T1) and 1000 ppm(T2) were processed into muscovado sugar. Sugarcane variety caused a significant variation in the pol, MC, SF, RS, sucrose, color, insolubles and yield of muscovado sugars. MC of muscovado ranged from 1.45 -6.8%, ash-1.33 to 2.72%, RS -1.91 to 5.2%, sucrose- 77.9 to 92.97%, color - 8,122 to 39, 567 I. U. and insolubles- 0.2 to 1.26%. T2 muscovado of VMC 84-524 obtained the highest sugar yield of 11.1%. Findings showed that Phil 7464 is the right variety when using either 500 or 1000 ppm lime to obtain high pol muscovado. To process muscovado of lower MC and SF, Phil 99-0925 can be used at 500 ppm while Phil 7464 and VMC 87-95 at 1000 ppm. For low ash and high sucrose, at either 1000 or 500 ppm, Phil 7464 is most ideal. At 500 ppm, Phil 99-0925, VMC 87-95 and Phil 7464 can be used. For low RS and insolubles, VMC 86-550, Phil 2001-0295 and Phil 99-1793 at 500 ppm can be utilized while 7464 and Phil 99-1793 at 1000 ppm. For high sucrose and sugar yield, Phil 99-0925, VMC 84-524 and VMC 86-550 at 500 ppm is appropriate and Phil 7464 at 1000 ppm. Either 500 or 1000 ppm lime concentration at specific varieties can be used to obtain quality muscovado. The six most suitable varieties to use for muscovado processing are; Phil 7464, VMC 84-524, VMC 86-550, VMC 87-95, Phil 99-0925 and Phil 2001-0295.</p> <p>Keyword : standardization, lime concentration, HYVs, muscovado, mixed juice.</p>



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How to treat heart and vascular disease?

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Abstract

Globally, cardiovascular diseases are the number one cause of death and they are projected to remain so. An estimated 17Million people died from cardiovascular disease. In 2005, representing 30% of all global deaths. Of these deaths, 7.2 million were due to heart attacks and 5.7 million due to stroke. About 80% of these deaths occurred in low- and middle-income Countries. If current trends are allowed to continue, by 2030 an estimated 23.6 million people will die from cardiovascular diseases (Mainly from heart attacks and strokes)



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Ceriops decandra L. Plant as a potential mosquito larvicides

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Abstract

Mosquitoes are one of the most dangerous vectors among the group of arthropods. Infections due to mosquitoes are a major worldwide health problem, with high endemicity in developing countries. In the present study, we determined the larvicidal activity of Aqueous, Chloroform, Acetone, Hexane and Methanolic extracts of a mangrove plant *Ceriops decandra* against (3rd and 4th instar larvae) *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*. Mosquito larvicidal assays were conducted and their mortality rate was identified after 24 hours to evaluate the LC50 and LC90 values of the crude extracts.

Keywords: *Ceriops decandra*, mosquito larvicidal activity, mosquito repellent

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Green Power Towards Sustainability

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ABSTRACT

In view of potential threat of global warming, strong evidence of climate change along with fast depletion of natural resources, Green Technology options have become the major promising tool to sustain economic activity in

	<p>view of Digital/Startup India Missions. The concern for climate change, the nature has evolved pressure on ecology and needed to strike a balance between economic growth and environment degradation for the protection of ecology. With a view to reduce utilization of nature resources owing to their rampant use in power sector to generate power, attention has to be focused to switch over to Renewable power i.e. Green Technology options as it do not emit GHGs in the atmosphere to maintaining ecology & their effective balance. The Scientist & Technologist should be conscious for use of natural resources in order to hold the temperature below 20C. Therefore, all resources are to be used judiciously for power generation to restrict the concentration of GHG. In present energy scenario, the Energy Security has gained topmost priority for sustainable power generation for entry to the orbit of Developed Nation. The concept of Green Energy, therefore, enters into the picture with its firm footing and is gaining popularity amongst the power plant Developers and green steps for cynosure. In today's age of climate change and fluctuation of energy prices, it is crucial that electrical energy generation should be way forward through R.E. Sector & diversified energy - mix, integrated with S.CT & C.C.S. technology as it offers higher efficiency energy optimizations. Green Technology options are designed to reduce the overall impact of climate change along with enhanced awareness for optimal utilization of natural resources due to their finite stock on our planet Earth. The authors dealt areas that stand out techno-economic feasibility, effective use for power generation and attainment for Energy Security with a focus to making India to be a developed nation through DIGITAL INDIA Campaign.</p>
<p>Tayeb Aissaoui GICW16021052</p>	<p>Neoteric environmentally friendly solutions named deep eutectic solvents: preparation, properties and applications</p> <p>Tayeb Aissaoui Bramontval, Algerie, Siège Social: Zone D'activité Ain-Arnat, BP 48bis Setif, Algerie email: t.aissaoui84@gmail.com Inas M. ALHashej</p> <p>Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In recent years, neoteric green solvents have been emerged to alternate conventional solvents and ionic liquids (ILs). Deep eutectic solvents (DESs) possess significant physiochemical and thermal properties which make them promising solvents for several industrial implementations. Due to their non-toxicity, easy preparation, low economic cost and other important properties, researchers around the globe have investigated the chemical structures, characteristics and applications of these solvents. This work, introduces DESs as novel solvents with potential contribution to the limitation of global warming threat. DESs are implemented in CO2 capture technologies, biodiesel production, enhancing oil recovery, separation of aromatics from naphtha and many other industrial applications. The chemical structure and</p>

	<p>preparation of specific DESs were reported. Additionally, physiochemical properties of DESs were investigated. Finally, applications of DESs in several chemical and engineering fields were well discussed. This work is considered as further contribution to the efforts performed by researchers to make scientific community aware about the novelty of DESs. Keywords: Global warming; renewable energy; CO2 capture; environment; deep eutectic solvent</p>
 <p>Suneeta kumari GICECG1602053</p>	<p>Activated carbon prepared from Chat (Catha Edulis) and Neem leafs (Azadirachta India) using for Garage waste water treatment</p> <p>Suneeta kumari Department of chemical engineering, Institute of technology, Hramaya university , Ethiopia</p> <p>Annamareddy Department of chemical engineering , Defence engineering college , Bishoftu</p> <p>Sriharikumar Department of chemical engineering, Institute of technology, Hramaya university , Ethiopia</p> <p>Solomon.alia Department of chemical engineering, Institute of technology, Hramaya university , Ethiopia</p> <p>Abdulkerim Department of chemical engineering, Institute of technology, Hramaya university , Ethiopia</p> <p>Kemal ketebo Department of chemical engineering, Institute of technology, Hramaya university , Ethiopia</p> <p>Melese negasha Department of chemical engineering, Institute of technology, Hramaya university , Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract Chat (Catha edulis) is a very common plant in Ethiopia. It is mostly cultivated in the Harar in Ethiopia and its leaves are chewed for a stimulating effect. Ethiopia is second most largest foreign exchange earner and its cultivation account for about 70 % of farmers income in the study area. The normal effects of its consumption leads to insomnia, a condition that the users sometimes try to overcome with sedatives or alcohol. The chat yields in the area range from 1500-1800Kg/ha through monoculture. The average monthly income of the family practicing chat cultivation was from Birr 8,533.00 to 13,166.00 Kg/ha per year in Bate near to Harar region in Ethiopia and average cost per/ha was rupees 60 /kg. But after eating chat there is large amount of chat leaf waste available in the Harar in Awaday area. In the Ethiopia major problem is water treatment and reused of water. In this</p>

	<p>study, we were using the chat and neem leaves for preparation of activated carbon and used for Garage waste water. We found that After that these activated carbons used in the adsorption column and check the pH and turbidity effects with different times. We found that chat leaf carbon was very effective for pH and turbidity removes. In the case of Chat activated carbon turbidity was removed around 85 % and chat with neem activated carbon was around 75 %.</p>
<p>M.Aphurvikaa GICECG1602054</p>	<p>A STUDY ON DUAL CONSUMMATION IN EATING UP OF PLASTICS</p> <p>M.Aphurvikaa, SBST,VIT University,Vellore-14 aphurvikaamani@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Plastics are non-biodegradable wastes serving as a major cause for environmental pollution. A group of Japanese scientists Yoshida et al discovered in 2016 a strain of bacteria that degraded PET in 6 weeks duration. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is commonly used in making plastic bottles which has high aromatic content and hence chemically inert. Dr. Yoshida and his team screened 250 PET debris-contaminated environmental samples. The team identified a distinct microbial consortium Ideonella sakaiensis 201-F6 once cultured, was able to grow on PET and degraded it at a rate of 0.13mg per square cm each day at 30°C and using the newly identified bacteria, the team almost completely degraded a PET film in just six weeks. They identified one gene, ISF6_4831 that encodes a protein that shares half of its amino acids with another enzyme that hydrolyses PET and the area of similarity includes the parts of the enzyme that is used for catalytic breakdown of PET. They named it PETase and it was certainly efficient than conventional degrading enzymes. As an addition to this new innovation my study is mainly on antimony which is used as a catalyst in PET manufacture. When exposed to boiling or microwaving PET gives away antimony which is highly toxic to living beings especially when people use these bottles with hot liquids and discard them. The non-degradable antimony containing bottles pose a serious threat to under privileged people who may use those discarded bottles again and also stray dogs and other organisms coming in contact with this Sb containing wastes. This can be degraded by Variovorax paradoxus strain IDSBO-4 to a less toxic form by collecting these bottles after they are discarded. Hence PET bottles exposed to boiling or microwaving containing toxic Sb can be converted to less toxic form and then degraded efficiently using Ideonella sakaiensis. In this way of incorporation of my idea of antimony poison prevention along with the degradation of PET by Ideonella will be a more environmentally safe way of degrading PET plastic.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: PET, Ideonella sakaiensis, antimony (Sb), Variovorax paradoxus strain IDSBO-4</p>
<p>Hussaini Alhaji GICW16025051</p>	<p>Constraint of Water Supply For Irrigated Crops in Hadejia Valley Irrigation Project Area, Jigawa State, Nigeria.</p>

	<p>Babangida garba Department of geography Ali garba School of Education Department of Primary Education Hussaini Alhaji Geography Department Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel Nigeria, Nigeria e-mail: babangidagarba80@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT The river basin sector has contributed significantly to the socio-economic development of Nigeria, even though the sector has suffered from many constraints. The study area, i.e. Hadejia valley irrigation project, was identified with so many limitations related to water supply for irrigated crops which necessitates this study. The study attempts to evaluate these constraints for irrigated crops, using questionnaires to obtain information from the farmers. It was therefore revealed that blockage of canals by some aquatic plants among which is Typha, a species of plant, and breakage of field water canal/channels by farmers, are some of the constraints identified. The study ended with some recommendations among which include; substitution of the irrigation system with a special types of irrigation known as 'in-ground' irrigation which signifies that everything is buried underground, with pipes, sprinkler, emitters and irrigation valves being hidden. Keyword:- Constraints, water supply, irrigated crops, irrigation, project area.</p>
<p>Humayun Ahmed GICW16021052</p>	<p>Thermodynamic analysis of concentrated solar power systems utilizing cylindrical tube receivers</p> <p>Humayun Ahmed Sustainable Environment and Energy Systems (SEES) Middle East Technical University, Northern Cyprus Campus, Mersin 10 Turkey Abdullah Mohiuddin Sustainable Environment and Energy Systems (SEES) Middle East Technical University, Northern Cyprus Campus, Mersin 10 Turkey Obaidullah Mohiuddin Sustainable Environment and Energy Systems (SEES) Middle East Technical University, Northern Cyprus Campus, Mersin 10 Turkey Fahad Haneef Sustainable Environment and Energy Systems (SEES) Middle East Technical University, Northern Cyprus Campus, Mersin 10 Turkey e-mail: humayun.ahmed@metu.edu.tr</p> <p>Abstract The conventional dependence on fossil fuels as a source of heat for high</p>

	<p>temperature applications and efficient thermal power plants, is no longer an environmentally feasible option due to the increasing rate of greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel depletion. An alternative renewable option to generate such temperatures is the solar central receiver (CRS) technology, which can enable the heat transfer fluid to achieve temperatures between 550- 900oC depending on the receiver type and heat transfer fluid used. This paper presents a basic thermodynamic analysis of a tube receiver and predicts the maximum allowable heat flux on a stainless steel 316 tube against different heat transfer fluids. Temperature profile across the receiver wall is also predicted. The effect of different molten salts and molten metals as primary heat transfer fluids on the temperature profile of receiver wall and allowable heat flux is graphically represented and discussed for future work. The effects of selection of heat transfer fluid on the efficiency of the central receiver tower is also observed. It is observed that using liquid Sodium results in a maximum heat flux of 1.13MW/m² while molten Nitrate salt gives 0.84MW/m² for the receiver configuration adapted from SolarTwo's design and molten metals can allow increased fluxes onto the receiver for a specific geometry.</p> <p>Keywords: Thermodynamic analysis, Central Receiver, Concentrated Solar Power</p>
<p>Fedali Yamina GICW16025052</p>	<p>A Performance evaluation of the human barriers of security according to the method omega 20</p> <p>Fedali Yamina LRPI Laboratory - Institute of Health and Industrial Safety University of Batna-05000, Algeria Dibi Faycal LRPI Laboratory - Institute of Health and Industrial Safety University of Batna-05000, Algeria AZZOUTI Sid Ahmed LRPI Laboratory - Institute of Health and Industrial Safety University of Batna-05000, Algeria Lattari Youghourtha LRPI Laboratory - Institute of Health and Industrial Safety University of Batna-05000, Algeria e-mail: fedaliyamina@yahoo.fr</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The majority of the food companies are on the way to work out steps, the interrogation on the concept of security is not new, it exists since the origins of humanity but was accentuated as of the advent of the industrial era. To control the industrial risks, one consequently developed many systems and safety measures active of the simple sensitizing until the most complex systems of prevention and intervention, amongst other things the instrumented system of security .So undeniable progress was recorded, the results in security seem to reach a threshold which requires, to be crossed, a true taking into account of the human factors and organizational. Moreover, if the interest of the companies and companies for the security is perpetual,</p>

the current context remains largely marked by, on the one hand, the strong technical culture available to these companies and companies; in addition, the negligence of the human factors and organizational, and yet all the industrialists agree to regard the man as a probable factor of error and/or as a primary cause of the major accidents: more than 70% of the industrial accidents are due to a human error. Though there are several causes which could explain the negligence of the human factors and organizational, we believe that the main cause consists of the scarcity of practical and simple methods which can be applied even by technicians no according to the statistics of the major accidents. Though there are several causes which could explain the negligence of the human factors and organisational, we believe that the main cause consists of the scarcity of practical and simple methods which can be applied even by technicians no specialists in the human factors. Nevertheless, these methods must be ready to determine these factors in particular the human one in all its complexity and all its dimensions (physics, psychological, cultural, religious, etc.) like its work environment, its formations and qualifications. Beyond these causes, we make the general assumption here that the adaptation of a method evaluation of the performance of the human barriers of security jointly to the other mainly technical methods could bring us to an exhaustive evaluation of the performance of the safety fences.

key words : Human barriers of security , industrial risks , the human barriers evaluation , method omega20



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Ethnopharmacological Studies of Mangrove Flora

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ABSTRACT

Mosquitoes are one of the most dangerous vectors among the group of arthropods. Infections due to mosquitoes are a major worldwide health problem, with high endemicity in developing countries. In the present study, we determined the larvicidal activity of Aqueous, Chloroform, Acetone, Hexane and Methanolic extracts of a mangrove plant *Ceriops decandra* against (3rd and 4th instar larvae) *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*. Mosquito larvicidal assays were conducted and their mortality rate was identified after 24hours to evaluate the LC50 and LC90 values of the crude extracts.

Keywords: *Ceriops decandra*, mosquito larvicidal activity ,mosquito repellent



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The Resumptive Marker "So" - Instances of use and pedagogical impacts

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Abstract

Conversation Analysis (CA) has already brought to light many features of spoken language that we may have glossed over or taken for granted in the past. In this case study, recordings of a dinner exchange between two subjects were analyzed using a CA framework. The researchers discovered repeated occurrences of the discourse marker "so" being used in the conversation. The instances where "so" appeared were studied for their functionality and it was discovered that "so" can function as a resumptive discourse marker in two ways. Pedagogical implications on discourse markers, specifically "so", are also discussed for language teachers that want to help their students develop fluency in spoken English.

Key words - Conversation analysis, discourse markers, linguistics, TESOL

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Gender, Social and Political Identities and Statements in Female Arab-Israeli Filmmakers Movies

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Abstract

With the beginning of the 21 century, female arab directors entered the industry of cinema in Israel. Before their entrance, the Palestinian cinema, directed in Israel and in other places in the world, was defined as political-masculine cinema. The recent research deals with questions like:

- does the entrance of female directors to the Arab Israeli cinema bring a new and un common discourse, just like female directors movies in other cultures?
- which gendered, social and political identities or statements do the Arab female directors reveal in their works, and what do they say about their real life?

In order to get answers to the previous questions, the paper conducts a narrative comparative research between movies that was directed by female and male Arab-Israeli directors. The results show that:

- A new discourse replaces the political-masculine traditional discourse in the Palestinian cinema.
- female arab directors in Israel leave aside the main theme in palestinian movies: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and replace it with new themes related to women lives and reality.
- Women in female directors movies are presented within non traditional, empower and feminist identities: independent, strong and active women.

<p>Murtala Mohammed GICICRST1602056</p>	<p>Identifying Errors Made by Novice Programmers in a Java Class</p> <p>Murtala Mohammed Department of Computer Science Northwest University Kano, Nigeria murtalafage@yahoo.com</p> <p>Hasan Kitapci Department of Computer Engineering Meliksah University Turkey hkitapci@meliksah.edu.tr</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>In this paper, first year students studying java programming course at Meliksah University was observed using a screen recorder in order to identify and categories the common programming errors, difficulties and barriers faced by the students while doing programming exercises. The screen recordings where collected during a weekly laboratory section and were analyzed. The challenges often faced by the students were identified, documented and recommendations were made on tools, plug-in and referenced documents that could assist in easy detection of an error while programming.</p> <p>Key words— Information Technology, Programming Errors, Participatory study, Novice Programmer.</p>
 <p>Muhammed Gumus GICICRST1602057</p>	<p>A Comparison Study Between Short Carbon And Steel Fibres Effect On The Mechanical Properties Of High Strength Concrete</p> <p>Muhammed Gumus Civil Engineering Department, Gazi University 06570, Ankara, Turkey gumusmuhammed@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the present study, effects of short carbon and steel fibres on the mechanical properties of high strength concrete were experimentally investigated and compared. Carbon and steel fibre reinforced concrete having 3 different volume fractions and non-fibres concrete were tested in terms of compression, splitting and bending. Test results indicated that use of the short carbon and steel fibres increase the compressive and splitting strength of concrete. However, it is observed that the both of fibres don't have an explicit effect on the flexural strength of the concrete. Although both of the fibres also increased the fracture energy of the plain concrete, effect of the carbon fibres was trivial compared to effect of steel fibres.</p> <p>Keywords: High strength concrete, carbon fibre, steel fibre, fracture energy, characteristic length</p>
<p>Adeel, Muhammad YRAW16021051</p>	<p>An Evaluation of Connected Components Labelling Using GPGPU</p> <p>Adeel, Muhammad University of Stuttgart, Germany e-mail: adeel.1989@yahoo.com</p>

ABSTRACT

Connected components labelling (CCL) is one of the basic steps in various image-processing applications. It is one of the basic steps to be performed during image segmentation or recognition while performing surveillance or medical imaging. Due to increased demand for real-time processing; fast and efficient connected components labelling and analysis has become significant. It is a resource and time intensive process but if parallelized, it can be done efficiently with much higher performance. The implementation presented makes use of two-pass algorithm by exploiting parallelism provided by graphics card using Open Computing Language (OpenCL). Performance of GPU with different CPU loads is examined. At the end, performance results are compared with different images and serial implementation on CPU due to its serial nature of execution.

Keywords: Connected Components Labelling, CPU, GPGPU, OpenCL, Image Processing

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