



Academic Fora

Volume 06, Issue 78



ECBA

*Society of Engineering &
Technology, Computer, Basic
& Applied Sciences*

**Istanbul, Turkey
January 18-19, 2020**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS ECBA-2020

**International Conference on
“Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic and Applied
Sciences”
(ECBA-2020), Istanbul, Turkey**



ACADEMIC FORA
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Book of Abstracts Proceeding

**International Conference on
“Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic and Applied
Sciences”
(ECBA-2020)
Istanbul, Turkey**

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Proceedings of the International Conference on
“Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic and Applied
Sciences
(ECBA-2020)”

ISBN: 978-969-683-930-9

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	V
CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE	VI
LIST OF CONFERENCE ATTENDEES	IX
TRACK A: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER, BASIC & APPLIED SCIENCES	11
1. EFFECT OF THICKNESS ON THE OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF ZNO THIN FILMS	12
2. OPTIMIZATION OF A POWER SUPPLY USED FOR A DISCHARGE LAMP-ELECTRONIC BALLAST SYSTEM FOR STERILIZATION USING CONVENTIONAL CONVERTER AND A MATRIX CONVERTER	13
3. THE INFLUENCE OF WATER AND DEE AS ADDITIVES WITH DIESEL FUEL IN A DIESEL ENGINE GENERATOR – AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION.....	14
4. STUDY THE THIRD HARMONIC PARAMETERS FOR DIFFERENT LIQUID LASER MEDIA	15
5. SMART IRRIGATION APPLICATION.....	16
FUTURE EVENTS.....	17



**International Conference on
“Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic and
Applied Sciences”
Istanbul, Turkey
Venue: Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul Turkey**

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser

International Conference on “Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences” serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honorable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let's break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let's contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser

Conference Chair

Email: chair@academicfora.com

ECBA-2020

Venue: Room 1

10:00 am – 10:05 am	Welcome Reception & Registration
10:05 am – 10:10 am	Opening Ceremony
10:10 am – 10:15 am	Welcome Remarks — Conference Coordinator
10:15 am – 10:20 am	Introduction of Participants
10:20am – 10:25 am	Group Photo Session
10:25 am – 10:30 am	Grand Networking Session and Tea Break

DAY 01 Saturday (Jan 18, 2020)

Session 1 (10:30 am – 11:30 am)

Track A: Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences

IST-3120-101E	Effect of Thickness on the Optical and Electrical Properties of ZnO Thin Films	Huda Abd Alqader
IST-3120-102E	Optimization of a Power Supply used for a Discharge Lamp-Electronic Ballast System for Sterilization using Conventional Converter and a Matrix Converter.	Aissa Bokhtache Aicha
IST-3120-103E	The Influence of Water and Dee as Additives with Diesel Fuel in A Diesel Engine Generator – An Experimental Investigation	Montaha Ali Said Albalushi
IST-3120-104E	Study the Third Harmonic Parameters for Different Liquid Laser Media	Mithaq M. Mehdy Al-Sultani
IST-3120-105E	Smart Irrigation Application	Ahmad Alshemmari

Lunch Break (11:30 am – 12:30 pm)

Closing Ceremony

List of Conference Attendees

The following Scholars/ practitioners/educationist who don't have any paper presentation, however they will be attending the conference as delegates & observers.

Sr. No	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details
01	IST-3120-103MA	Dr. Amna Kausar	Khadija Memorial Trust
02	SEAS-JAN2020-106A	Hajar Dammah	High National School of Electrical and Mechanical, and International University of Casablanca.

DAY 02 Sunday (January 19, 2020)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.

**TRACK A: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY,
COMPUTER, BASIC & APPLIED SCIENCES**

Effect of Thickness on the Optical and Electrical Properties of ZnO Thin Films

Huda ABD ALQADER^{1*}, Serço Serkis YEŞİLKAYA²

Abstract Zinc oxide (ZnO) thin films are widely used in optoelectronic devices such as solar cells, photo detectors, LEDs etc. ZnO has increased interest owing to high electron mobility, transparency in the visible range, non-toxicity, abundance in nature, wide and direct band gap (3.37eV at room temperature). Film parameters directly affect the performance of these devices. Especially band gap energy has great importance as an optical property. There are many experimental techniques used for the fabrication of ZnO thin films such as thermal vapor transport method, spray pyrolysis, chemical vapour deposition (CVD), electrochemical deposition, sol-gel etc. Compared with other techniques, spray pyrolysis is an uncomplicated, convenient, low-cost technique for broad area coatings. In this work, we focused on thickness dependency of band gap energy and resistivity, which are very important for device efficiency. ZnO thin films were fabricated by spray pyrolysis method. Zinc acetate used as Zn source and the solution was prepared with distilled water. Solution of 0.05 M sprayed onto glass substrates in different amounts in order to obtain films with different thicknesses. The solution was at room temperature and the substrates were at 350 oC. Band gap energies of the films were calculated using absorption data. Resistivity of the films measured by Van der Pauw technique. It is found that band gap energies of the films were in the range of 3.24-3.60 eV and the resistivities were in the range of 20.64-21.78 Ω .cm. These results show that both band gap energy and resistivity have thickness dependency.

Keywords: Zinc Oxide, Thin Films, Band Gap, Spray Pyrolysis Method

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Optimization of a Power Supply used for a Discharge Lamp-Electronic Ballast System for Sterilization using Conventional Converter and a Matrix Converter

Aissa Bokhtache Aicha^{1*}, Toualbia Asma², Zegaoui Abdalah³, Kessaissia Fatma Zohra⁴

Abstract The use of ultraviolet radiation sterilization system is recommended in sanitary services, hospitals, pharmacies, agriculture, aquariums, well water or rain water collection, etc. UV radiation acts quickly, efficiently and safely and is an economical and environmentally friendly process. In recent years, high frequency electronic ballasts for discharge lamps have been introduced as a replacement for magnetic ballast because of their superior qualities such as high system efficiency (power factor improvement, etc.). Electronic ballasts enable discharge lamps to improve the quality of radiation by operating at high frequencies. This work presents the design of a high-frequency current supply based on PWM inverter (use of a conventional PWM-based inverter as well as a matrix converter) dedicated to supply the UV-Argon low-pressure lamp - electronic ballast system for a germicidal effect (a maximum of UV radiation at 253.7 nm), for disinfection of finished products by a 0.65 A rms sinusoidal current at 50 KHz. The basic open loop system delivers voltage and current at a frequency of 50 KHz. The conditions to be realized are essentially the following ones: to ensure a zero average current operation, to ensure a fast switching time, to be able to impose on the discharge of the rapid re-boots with currents substantially constant, to be able to function as a source of current with cyclic ratio and variable frequency. Then compare the results of the two power supplies to choose the most optimal for feeding the system in the best conditions and to have the best germicidal effect.

Keywords: Low Pressure Mercury-Argon Discharge, Germicidal, UVC, Electronic Ballast, Conventional Converter, Matrix Converter

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The Influence of Water and Dee as Additives with Diesel Fuel in A Diesel Engine Generator – An Experimental Investigation

Montaha Ali Said Albalushi^{1*}, J. Sathik Basha²

Abstract Energy, Economy, and Environment are the three important E's which are considered for an urgent cause of global attention for the technical community. The technical community has focused to reduce the harmful emissions in order to safeguard the global environment from the diesel engine without reflecting any negative effect in terms of its performance attributes. In the present work, water and Di-Ethyl Ether (DEE) are incorporated with diesel fuel in specific proportions systematically. The purpose of adding water and DEE is to reduce the harmful emissions and to enhance the performance attributes of the diesel engine. In this research investigation, to attain the above objectives, 5 phases of investigation have been carried out. In the first phase, performance and emission readings of pure diesel fuel in a diesel engine generator was noted. In the second phase, water (2% by volume) was incorporated with the diesel fuel in the presence of surfactants (Span 80 & Tween 80) systematically with the aid of a digital overhead stirrer. In the third phase, DEE was incorporated with water emulsion fuel which was prepared in the second phase. In the third phase, stability and properties of fuel was determined. In the fifth phase, the stable water-diesel emulsion fuel and DEE blended water-diesel emulsion fuels were tested in a diesel engine generator and compared to those readings of pure diesel fuel. It was observed that on adding water and DEE to the water-diesel emulsion fuels, the performance attributes (such as brake thermal efficiency and brake specific fuel consumption) were improved, whilst the harmful emissions were reduced while compared to that of neat diesel. It was also noted that the NO_x emissions was drastically reduced for the water-diesel emulsion fuels while compared to that of neat diesel. This was due to the combined mechanism of micro-explosion and secondary atomization effects of emulsion fuels during the combustion in the engine cylinder.

Keywords: Emulsion, DEE, Micro Explosion, Emissions, Diesel Engine

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Study The Third Harmonic Parameters For Different Liquid Laser Media

Mithaq M. Mehdy Al- Sultani*

Abstract Three different ethanol solutions of laser dyes as (cryptocyanine ,Oxazine 4 as well as Cresyl violet) had been prepared at (5×10^{-4} M) , and study the linear optical parameters as (maximum absorption wavelength, absorbance A , transmittance T , absorption coefficient α and refractive index n for three different solutions . Tm: YLF laser at 1907.8 nm , had been used to study the parameters of Third Harmonic generation in these solutions by using two cells from the same solution depending on the third harmonic power generated from them . Ordinary Refractive index n_1 , 3rd harmonic refractive index n_3 , the difference Δn between n_1 and n_3 , 3rd harmonic absorption coefficient α_3 , 3rd harmonic electrical conductivity $\sigma_{elect(3)}$, 3rd harmonic extinction coefficient exc_3 and the phase shift $\Delta\phi$, gradient of 3rd harmonic electric field $\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial z}$, and conversion efficiency η , 3rd optical conductivity $\sigma_{opt(3)}$, The coherence length ℓ_c , The optical density d , had been studied for these solutions at different Tm: YLF laser power in one time and at different laser incident angle on the solution cell in another time. It can be concluded that the Oxazine 4 laser dye is the best studied laser dye in 3rd harmonic generation efficiency; while the Cresyl Violet laser dye gives highest 3rd harmonic properties than other studied laser dyes. The main conclusion is that the incident laser power on the liquid laser dyes has the strongest effects in all the 3rd harmonic properties.

Keywords: THG , Tm:YLF laser , Cryptocyanine ,Oxazine And Cresyl Violet Laser Dyes

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Smart Irrigation Application

Ahmad Alshemmari*

Abstract Solar power can be considered a solution for many problems concerning energy consumption if it is applied in a cost-effective way. The implementation of a smart irrigation system is a great way to save energy, time, and effort for public parks and for personal home gardens. The proposed system will save not only energy and power, but also water; where plants will only be watered when needed. The proposed system uses humidity sensors that are placed in the soil to know exactly when the plants need to be watered. This ensures that the plants never face problems such as dry soil or having too much water. The system will also use power provided from solar panels, where the excess power will be sent back to the grid. This way, the system produces power for its own functions, and when there is no need for any power consumptions such as when the soil is still wet from being watered; it will feedback into the grid. If this system is large scaled, then a good amount of load will be taken off the grid, and a small percentage of energy will also be added to it.

Keywords: Somatic Gene Therapy, Shari'ah Framework, Islamic Principles
Maqasid Syariyyah Qawaid Fiqhiyyah

PAAET

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FUTURE EVENTS



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Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities (BESSH) Conferences:

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Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Science

<http://academicfora.com/engineering-conference-home/>

Medical, Medicine & Health Science

<http://academicfora.com/medical-conference-home/>

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