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ICONAT 2020

BAKU-AZERBAIJAN

AUGUST 20-22, 2020

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

NATURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ABSTRACT BOOK

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Official Opening of the ICONAT-2020

20 August 2020 Meeting Salon I – Azerbaijan University

09.00	The Start of Registration Process
10.30	Official Opening of the ICONAT-2020 Welcome by Conference **Meeting ID: 964 5238 2438** **Passcode: 382819** Prof. Dr. Saadat Namig Aliyeva-Rector, Azerbaijan University, Azerbaijan Prof. Dr. Gürsoy Arslan, Vice-Rector, Eskisehir Technical University, Turkey Prof. Dr. Omarov Murad, Vice-Chairman (ICONAT 2020) Vice-Rector, NURE, (Ukraine) Prof. Dr. Abidin Kılıç, Eskisehir Technical University, Turkey Member of ICONAT 2020 Organization Committee
11.00	Invited Speaker Prof. Dr. Yüksel Ergun (Turkey) Terahertz QWIP Using Asymmetric Quantum Wells
12.00	**Lunch Break**

20.08.2020 Thursday

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sedef Dikmen**	**Hall 1** **Meeting ID: 986 0786 6678** **14.00** **Passcode: 221183**
01	Kevser Köklü Turkey	Solution Of Logarithmic Kernel Integral Equations By Natural Transform
02	Guram Chaganava Georgia	Keypoint Detector Retraining Techniques For The Communication System Of Sign Language Speakers
03	Nihal Kuş Turkey	Theoretical and Experimental Vibrational Spectrum Analysis of Ionic Liquid 1-Ethyl-3-Methylimidazolium Chloride

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Assist. Prof. Dr. Utku Kaya**	**Hall 2** **Meeting ID: 932 8681 0209** **14.00** **Passcode: 072798**
04	Zafer Demir Turkey	Parameters For Determining Policies And Targets For Heating And Cooling Systems in The Renewable Energy Power Sector
05	Eduardo Erazo Acosta Colombia	The Power of the Ancestral Philosophy of Sumak Kawsay
06	Dursun Aydın Turkey	Nonparametric regression analysis based on Rational (Padé) approximation for censored-data

20.08.2020 Thursday

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Abidin Kılıç**	**Hall 1** **Meeting ID: 986 0786 6678** **15.00** **Passcode: 221183**
07	Babaşova Əfşan Ağazayıd Qızı Azerbaijan	Aran İqtisadi-Coğrafi Rayonunda Şəhər Məskunlaşması və İnkişaf Perspektivləri
08	Murat Başaran Turkey	Gearbox Fault Classification by Using Frequency Based Feature Extraction
09	Christy A.A. Norway	Comparison Of Desiccant Properties Of Natural Bio-Polymers

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Nihal Kuş**	**Hall 2** **Meeting ID: 932 8681 0209** **15.00** **Passcode: 072798**
10	Ebru KOROGLU Turkey	Antioxidant, Antibacterial, And Antiepileptic Potentials Of Some Pyrazine Compounds
11	I.N.Askerzade Azerbaijan	Iv Curve Of Josephson Junctıon With Majorana Term In Current-Phase Relation
12	Kevser Köklü Turkey	Heavy Metal Analysıs of The Ergene Rıver, Turkey

20.08.2020 Thursday

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Murad Omarov**	**Hall 1 Meeting ID: 986 0786 6678** **16.00 Passcode: 221183**
13	Ömer Aydın Turkey	Achievıng Price and Performance Equality on and off The Grıd by Examining Global Renewable Energy Trends
14	Afamefuna Moon Nigeria	A method for examining the sequencing models of symmetric structures
15	Fidan Veliyeva Azerbaijan	The Effect of Colemanite Addition on The Microstructural And Mechanical Characteristics Of Ipp
16	Nihal Kuş Turkey	Theoretical Analysis of The Structure Of Chiral Jasmonic Acid

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Zafer Demir**	**Hall 2 Meeting ID: 932 8681 0209** **16.00 Passcode: 072798**
17	Sedef DİKMEN Turkey	The Effect of Ionic Surfactants on The Zeta Potential Values of Talc A Naturally Hydrophobic Mineral
18	Utku Kaya Turkey	A Novel Color-Based Feature Extraction Method For Svm Based Skin Segmentation
19	Mykola Moskalets Ukraine	Experimental Studies of Video Content Transmission Characteristics in Adsl Subscriber Access Network
20	Dursun Aydın Turkey	Kernel Smoothing As an Imputation Technique for Right Censored Data

20.08.2020 Thursday

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Zafer Demir**	**Hall 1 Meeting ID: 986 0786 6678** **17.00 Passcode: 221183**
21	Fidan VELIYEVA Azerbaijan	A Valuable View on Evaluation of General Mechanical Performances Pertaining To Bi-2223 Superconducting Ceramics with Vanadium Addition
22	İman Askerzade Azerbaycan	Influence of unconventional current-phase relation (CPR) on chaotic dynamics of Josephson junctions
23	Bakhram Azizov	Soft Computing" Technologies Of Hybrid Model Structure For The Automated Control Of Flights

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Dursun Aydın**	**Hall 2 Meeting ID: 932 8681 0209** **17.00 Passcode: 072798**
24	Zafer Dikmen Turkey	Investigation of Ion Exchange and Magnetic Properties of Magnetically Modified Zeolite 13X
25	Nihal Kuş Turkey	Conformational Analysis Of Thiazole-5-Carboxylic Acid Using Dft/Td-Dft Methods
26	Nihal Kuş Turkey	Natural Bond Orbital Interaction Analysis of Glycine
27	Ufuk Yıldız Turkey	SUA Programming Language's Use in Turkey

21.08.2020 Friday

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Nihal Kus**	**Hall 1 Meeting ID: 963 3611 3674** **10.00 Passcode: 294914**
28	Saisha Saloni India	Ammonia Adsorption Capacities of Natural Materials
29	Fidan Veliyeva Azerbaijan	Examination of Vanadium Effect On General Mechanical Characteristics of Bi-2223 Materials Via Semi-Empiric Models
30	Utku KAYA Turkey	A Comparative Study Of Classification Methods On Human Skin Detection From Rgb And Ycbcr Represented Color Images

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Dr. Zafer Dikmen**	**Hall 2 Meeting ID: 926 9564 9701** **11.00 Passcode: 492449**
31	Mohammad S.Al-Ajely Iraq	An efficient and solvent free synthesis of N-Aryl 2,3-dihydro-4H naptho-[2,1-e] 1,3-oxazines
32	Sedef Dikmen Turkey	Adsorption of Some Anions by Sepiolite Belongs To Eskisehir (Sivrihisar) Region And Surface Active Agents-Modified Forms
33	Nkiru E Ekechukwu Nigeria	A novel method for sperm quantification in the African malaria mosquito *Anopheles gambiae s.l*
34	Abidin Kılıç Turkey	Determination of Structural Defects of Superlattice Structures with HRXRD

21.08.2020 Friday

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Abidin Kılıç**	**Hall 1 Meeting ID: 963 3611 3674** **14.00 Passcode: 294914**
35	H.N. ADIGOZALZADE Azerbaijan	Spectral Variability Hβ Line of The Ae Herbig Type Star Hd 179218.
36	Sayyara Sadiqova Azerbaijan	Eutectic Phase Crystallization in $Co_{0,55}Sb_{0,45}$-Sn and Co_3Sn_2-Sb Systems
37	Menouar HANAFI Algeria	The Bifunctional Catalyst Pt / Re Used in The Platforming Unit for Obtaining High Octane Number Of The Gasoline
38	Mykola PASTUSHENKO Ukraine	Estimation of Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients Using Phase Information of Voice Signal of Authentication System User

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Dr. Utku Kaya**	**Hall 2 Meeting ID: 926 9564 9701** **15.00 Passcode: 492449**
39	Liliya BATYUK Ukraine	The Effect Of Microwave Radiation of Low Intensity On Red Blood Cells At Ischemic Stroke
40	Maryna Yevdokymenko Ukraine	Investigation of The Qoe-Aware Adaptive Multipath Routing Model With Assurance of The R-Factor
41	Bala Ali RAJAVOV Azerbaijan	The Dark Matter And Energy in The De Sitter World
42	Olena CHALA Ukraine	Mathematıcal Model Of The Development Of Manufacturıng Defects In The Surface Layer Of Substrates Of Moems' Functıonal Components

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Abidin Kılıç**	**Hall 1 Meeting ID: 963 3611 3674** **15.00 Passcode: 294914**
43	Arzu GULIYEV Azerbaijan	The Role Of Robotechnıcs In The Educatıonal Process
44	Konul JABBAROVA Azerbaijan	Study Of Fullerene, Graphene And Taunit Based Nanostructural Inhibitors Against Salt Deposition Process
45	Mazanova Saadat Baybala Azerbaijan	About Teachıng Of Informatıcs In Methodıcal Lıterature
46	Kazım GULIYEV Azerbaijan	Synthesıs And Properties Of Cyclopropane-Contaınıng Optıcally Transparent Copolymer

	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	Chairing **Prof. Dr. Zafer Demir**	**Hall 1 Meeting ID: 963 3611 3674** **16.00 Passcode: 294914**
47	Abidin Kılıç Turkey	Determination of Approximate Crystal Size by HRXRD
48	Yusif Gasimov Azerbaijan	Modelling Of Fuzzy Logic Toolbox İs Fıs- A Structure İs The System Of Unclear Conclusion (Fuzzy Inference System) Using The Matlab

Yusif Gasimov

ICONAT 2020

BAKU-AZERBAIJAN

AUGUST 20-22, 2020

ABSTRACTS

Invited Speaker
Prof. Dr. Yüksel Ergün

Terahertz QWIP using Asymmetric Quantum Wells

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[2] METU MEMS Center, METU Dept of Electric Electronic Engineering /Ankara
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As a well known photodetector, quantum well infrared photodetector (QWIP) design with containing multiquantum well structures are highly desirable for terahertz range. These have potential applications such as imaging, material detection, and identification, a new generation of communication systems. The literature shows some QWIP structures utilizing single color, multicolor, broadband characteristics to reveal their characteristic potensitals. For this reasons we have designed asymmetric coupled quantum well structure in terahertz range. Band profile of the structure has been iteratively solved by Schrödinger–Poisson equation self-consistently. Intersubband energies are calculated by envelope function approximation (EFA) to optain carrier wave functions. The asymmetric quantum wells contain three subband energy levels. Intersubband energy of ground to first subband and ground to second subbands are 7.7 and 15.9 meV corresponding to 1.86THz and 3.85THz respectively. Each period contains 60A $Al_{0.02}Ga_{0.98}As$ step layer followed by asymmetric coupled quantum wells with 200 and 70 A undoped GaAs well layers separated by 50A $Al_{0.06}Ga_{0.94}As$ barrier layer. The step layer and the coupled QWs are sandwiched by two 800A $Al_{0.04}Ga_{0.96}As$ barriers. The bandstructure of the teraherts detector are shown in Fig. 1. The barriers are n-type doped (with Nd:$3x10^{17}cm^{-3}$) within 10 A region away 10 A from the barrier edge. This supplys electrons into the coupled QWs in order to eliminate the electron interactions with impurity atoms. The whole structure contains 30 periods of multiquantum well structure structures (MQWs).

01

SOLUTION OF LOGARITHMIC KERNEL INTEGRAL EQUATIONS BY NATURAL TRANSFORM

Kevser KÖKLÜ[1,*], Erhan ÇALIŞKAN[2]

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[2] Institute of Science, Yildiz Technical University, İstanbul, Turkiye

ABSTRACT

In this study, the resolvent of an integral equation was found with natural transform which is a new transformation which converged to Laplace and Sumudu transformations. At the same time, a solution to the first type of logarithmic kernel Volterra integral equations has been produced by the natural transform.

Keywords: Natural transform, solvent core (resolvent), logarithmic kernel, integral equations

02

KEYPOINT DETECTOR RETRAINING TECHNIQUES FOR THE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM OF SIGN LANGUAGE SPEAKERS

Guram CHAGANAVA, David KAKULIA

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ABSTRACT

The study described in this article examines the approaches of retraining of the deep learning model for hand palm keypoint detection in images. This is one of the studies conducted to create an innovative communication system for sign language speakers. The target of the given study is to find an optimal technique of retraining for increasing the degree of the keypoint detector generalization. So, it must be able to accurately detect keypoints in images it has not seen during training. It will make the communication system usable in real-life conditions.

In the article, there are reviewed three approaches of retraining: Retraining in series, retraining using united dataset and retraining using mixed datasets. Experiments were conducted to test the effectiveness of each of them. The paper presents the results of the experiments and a relatively optimal method selected among them.

Keywords: Sign language. Communication system. Keypoint detection. Retraining.

03

THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL VIBRATIONAL SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OF IONIC LIQUID 1-ETHYL-3-METHYLIMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE

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ABSTRACT

A simple ionic liquids consist of an anions and cations. Anions are generally present in the small chain and in a larger form in the alkyl chain. In the present experimental study, 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride in anion-cation form (EMIM-Cl) was studied both dispersed in KBr matrix and as a thin film. The studied ionic liquids were found to exhibit local environments in both the liquid and crystalline phases which are very similar. In both environments, the dominant forces are of Coulomb type, between the ions. Theoretical studies were undertaken at the DFT(B3LYP)/6-311++G(2d,2p) level of approximation using the GAUSSIAN 09 suit of program. EMIM cation has two conformers with minimum energy obtained by scanning the C-N-C-C dihedral angle.

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by the Eskisehir Technical University Commission of Research Project under grant no: 19ADP130.

Keywords: Ionic Liquids, Anion-Cation Pairs, 1-Ethyl-3-Methylimidazolium Chloride, Infrared Spectroscopy.

04

PARAMETERS FOR DETERMINING POLICIES AND TARGETS FOR HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS IN THE RENEWABLE ENERGY POWER SECTOR

Ömer Aydın[1], Zafer Demir[2]

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[2]Porsuk Vocational School, Eskisehir Technical University, Eskisehir, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Today there are various incentives for the use of renewable energy. We need to use these incentives to build our future at an optimum level. According to global data, a downward trend is observed in renewable energy-based heating and cooling systems. Legislation for heating and cooling in buildings need not be the primary objective to promote renewable energy generation and energy efficiency. Today, Europe is the most efficient continent in building energy efficiency. In particular, the use of renewable resources for heating comes to the forefront. Decarbonization in buildings is one of the leading studies in Europe and incentives are created and plans for the future are made. When we consider the industrial sector, it is observed that the dissemination and promotion activities in renewable energy heating and cooling systems are low. Countries should have a policy of increasing these incentives. This study covers the development of policies for renewable energy-based heating-cooling systems and plans made from past to present. In addition, the renewable energy-based heating-cooling sector will be examined and what needs to be done for the development of this sector will be examined.

05

THE POWER OF THE ANCESTRAL PHILOSOPHY OF SUMAK KAWSAY (BUEN VIVIR) IN THE INDIGENOUS MOVEMENTS OF COLOMBIA

Eduardo Erazo Acosta
. Universidad de Nariño. Pasto - Nariño - Colombia.

ABSTRACT

Ecuador vs. the exclusion by the big mining development, contribution to the Rights of Mother Nature from the global south.
The purpose of this research is to present the urgency of listening to indigenous epistemologies of *Sumak Kawsay* (in *kichwa* language: *Buen vivir*-Good Living) and also to accompany the care/defense of the biodiversity-rich indigenous territories of the Andean region. As a research question: How is the anthropocene affecting the indigenous territories and with it the threats of the epistemologies of *the Sumak Kawsay/Good Living*?

06

Nonparametric regression analysis based on Rational (Padé) approximation for censored-data

Dursun Aydın[1] Ersin Yılmaz[1]
[1]: Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Faculty of Science, Department of Statistics, Mugla, 48000

Abstract

This paper considers the estimation of a nonparametric regression model with randomly right-censored data. To estimate the model, rational (Padé) approximation based on truncated total least squares ($P-TTLS$) is used as a smoothing method. Because of censored, data points cannot be used directly in modelling process, a data transformation is needed for overcoming this problem. As known, synthetic data transformation assigns censored points as zero and gives additional magnitudes to uncensored ones associated with Kaplan-Meier distribution of the censored dataset. Thus, the differences between censored and uncensored observations grow which causes a kind of spatial variation in the shape of data. In this paper, to bring a solution to this problematic situation, $P-TTLS$ is used that works well on spatial variation. Also, to see the performance of the $P-TTLS$ on censored data modelling, a simulation study is carried out and it is compared with the benchmarked kernel smoothing ($B-KS$) method to observe how $P-TTLS$ behaves.

07

ARAN İQTİSADİ-COĞRAFİ RAYONUNDA ŞƏHƏR MƏSKUNLAŞMASI VƏ İNKİŞAF PERSPEKTİVLƏRİ

Babaşova Əfşan Ağazayıd qızı
Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti

ABSTRACT

Məqalədə Aran iqtisadi-coğrafi rayonunun ayrı-ayrı şəhərləri üzrə əhali potensialı və sənaye istehsalının mövcud vəziyyəti araşdırılmışdır. İqtisadi-coğrafi rayonda məşğulluq və əmək resurslarından istifadə məsələsi araşdırılmaqla şəhərlərinin inkişaf pespektivləri şərh edilmişdir. Ətraf ərazilərin bol kənd təsərrüfatı xammalının tam, kompleks emalına əsaslanan müasir, rəqabətə dözümlü məhsul istehsal edə bilən müştərək (xarici investorları cəlb etmək hesabına) sənaye müəssisələrinin yaradılması Aran şəhərlərinin iqtisadi bazasını yaxşılaşdırar, sosial infrastrukturunu təkmilləşdirər. Aran iqtisadi-coğrafi rayonunun iqtisadi potensialı əsasında kənd təsərrüfatı və onunla əlaqədar emal, ticarət və sair sahələrinin inkişaf etdirilməsi artan demoqrafik potensialı iş yerləri ilə təmin etməklə əhalisinin məşğulluq səviyyəsini yüksəldər və əhalinin yerlərdə qalmasını stimullaşdırar.

İqtisadi-coğrafi regionun bütün şəhər və qəsəbələrində demoqrafik inkişafa uyğun sosial-iqtisadi inkişaf təmin olunmalı, ekoloji tarazlığın saxlanması, mühafizəsi və yaxşılaşdırılması daim diqqət mərkəzində olmalıdır. Yerli kənd təsərrüfatı xammalının kompleks emalına əsaslanan tam dövriyyəli, müasir standartlara uyğun məhsul istehsal edən əməktutumlu müəssisələrin inkişafı təmin edilməli, özəl sektorla yanaşı, dövlət müəssisələri də inkişaf etdirilməlidir. Pambıqtəmizləmə zavodlarında istehsal olunan mahlıcın sapəyirmə, parçatoxuma, boyama, toxuma, tikiş mərhələlərini əhatə edən, müasir avadanlıqlarla təmin olunmuş kompleks yüngül sənaye müəssisələri nisbətən iri şəhərlərdə, ayrıca istehsal mərhələsini əhatə edən (məs. sapəyirmə, yaxud tikiş və s.) müəssisələri isə nisbətən kiçik şəhərlərdə yerləşdirmək olar. Belə müəssisələrin tikilməsinə ölkənin maliyyə durumu və daxili bazarda təbii məhsullara olan böyük tələbat da imkan verir və bunu zəruri edir.

08

GEARBOX FAULT CLASSIFICATION BY USING FREQUENCY BASED FEATURE EXTRACTION

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ABSTRACT

Gearboxes are the fundamental elements of rotational systems to provide speed adjustment ratios from a rotating power source to another. In industrial applications, the existence of any kind of fault in rotational systems may be hazardous unless the early detection and maintenance procedures applied. Incipient types of faults such as a few chipped or worn teeth at the gearbox mechanism may deteriorate and cause the maladjustment of the rotation, even the mechanism may stop to rotate that may cause loss of the production. Preventive maintenance strategies such as monitoring the vibration signals and comparison of the frequency domain irregularities with normal operation case with healthy gearbox elements is essential to ensure safe and accurate rotational speed transmission in industrial systems. In this work, frequency domain characteristics of three different pinion conditions; healthy, a chipped tooth, and three consequent worn teeth are analyzed and frequency domain features are proposed for classification. Proposed features are classified with different classifiers and significant classification success observed with the proposed technique.

Keywords: Fault classification, fast fourier transform, gearbox, preventive maintanence

09

COMPARISON OF DESICCANT PROPERTIES OF NATURAL BIO-POLYMERS

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ABSTRACT

Desiccants are substances used in the dehumidification process which is vital in order to avoid the degradation of materials. Silica gel is the most prominent type of desiccant used and today the world has developed an interest in bio-polymers due to certain demerits of silica. Hence this study was conducted to investigate the desiccant properties of the four commercial flours wheat, corn, potato and gram and to compare them with the common silica gel desiccant. The bio-polymers were dried under vacuum at 120 ℃ and were studied over time using Near-Infrared (NIR) spectroscopy for their –OH combination peak which appears at around 5200 cm^{-1} and the derivative spectra were analyzed to recognize the specific –OH groups involved in hydrogen bonding process. Further, the gravimetric analysis was used to study the rate of adsorption and their long-term efficacies were detected using data loggers.

The results clearly indicated that adsorption of water occurs at C1, C2+C3, C4 and C6-OH groups of the glucose units for wheat and corn flour while potato and gram flour showed only three peaks attributing to C1, C2+C3 and C6-OH. Further it was observed that C1 and C2+C3-OH groups have a similar and the highest rates. The rates of adsorption of all flours were greater than both analytical grade and commercial silica and corn flour was found to be an outstanding desiccant compared to conventional silica desiccant.

Keywords: Adsorption, bio-desiccant, Near-Infrared (NIR) spectroscopy, Gravimetric

10

ANTIOXIDANT, ANTIBACTERIAL, AND ANTIEPILEPTIC POTENTIALS OF SOME PYRAZINE COMPOUNDS

Ebru KOROGLU[1*], Hasan Ufuk CELEBIOGLU[1], Recep TAŞ[1], Parham TASLIMI[1], Nina LADOCHINA[2], Afsun SUJAYEV[2]

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ABSTRACT

Pyrazines are a class of compounds found almost everywhere in nature and can be synthesized chemically or biologically. People take pyrazines from their main source of nutrients. Pyrazines are detected in heated foods, such as cocoa, peanuts, coffee, popcorn, beef products, fried barley; as well as fresh foods, such as green peppers, tomatoes, peas, and dairy products (1). Pyrazines are produced not only in heated foods but also in fermented foods during the fermentation process (2).

Microorganisms are the oldest living things on earth and have ability to adapt quickly to changing conditions (3). Every new microorganism that developed with these capabilities finds a way to escape antibiotics. As a result, the resistance problem arises in antibiotics which is the most important obstacle in the fight against infections. Antibiotic resistance is that some strains of a species are not affected by antibiotics, or getting

resistant by various resistance mechanisms. Acquired antibiotic resistance is caused by mutations in the chromosomes of microorganisms or by transferring the resistance gene of a resistant microorganism to the susceptible microorganism. Antibiotic resistance in microorganisms is increasing due to increased consumption of antibiotics in the community, increased number of immunocompromised patients, and antibiotic use in the food industry. *Shigella* spp., *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Staphylococcus aureus* are among the most resistant microorganisms (4-6). Antimicrobial tests are used against gram positive, gram negative bacteria and fungi to determine whether the compounds show antimicrobial properties.

Furthermore, the antioxidant activity of a compound can be determined by using DPPH (diphenyl-1-polyhydrazil. DPPH is a stable organic nitrogen radical obtained commercially.

Carbonic anhydrase (hCA; E.C.4.2.1.1) plays a role in the accumulation of H^+ and HCO_3 in many tissues as well as providing metabolic CO_2 transport in general. CA I, II and III, three of the sixteen known isoenzymes of carbonic anhydrase, were crystallized and very detailed information about the structures of these isoenzymes was determined. These three important isoenzymes are also dissolved in the cytoplasm of the cells (7). Inhibitors of these isoenzymes are extremely important for epilepsy studies.

Thus, the aim of the present study is to investigate antibacterial, antioxidant, and antiepileptic properties of newly synthesized pyrazine compounds, (1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1,3a-dihydropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)methanol (T63) and 2-methyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1,2,3,3a-tetrahydropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-ol (T70).

A new method of obtaining multifunctional pyrazoles by the reaction of 1,3-dipolar addition of tribenzylsulfonyliminochloride to polarophiles has been developed. This imine is obtained by reacting tribenzylamine with N-chlorobenzene sulfamide (chloramine-B). Regardless of the structure and composition of polarophiles, the cyclization reaction takes place in the presence of alkali in 6-8 hours of boiling, which proves the activation of the methylene groups of tribenzylamine using the electron-withdrawing sulfonamide group.

Different concentrations (0-125 µg/mL) of T63 and T70 were used for antibacterial test against *E. coli* and *S. aureus.* Around %10 inhibition of *E. coli* viability, %10-13 inhibition of *S. aureus* were observed at 125 µg/mL. Furthermore, no significant antioxidant activity was observed for any of two compounds.

Ki values for hCA I isoenzyme of these two compounds were obtained at 874.30 ± 57.27 and 688.04 ± 84.11 µM, respectively. For hCA II, Ki values were 780.40 ± 65.41 and 607.55 ± 35.98 µM respectively.

In conclusion, the present study gives insight into biological activities of novel pyrazine compounds, (1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1,3a-dihydropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)methanol (T63) and 2-methyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1,2,3,3a-tetrahydropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-ol (T70).

Keywords: Pyrazines; antimicrobials; carbonic anhydrase; enzyme inhibition; antioxidant

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IV CURVE of JOSEPHSON JUNCTION with MAJORANA TERM in CURRENT-PHASE RELATION

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In this study we carried out the analysis of the influence of unconventional current-phase relation on IV curve of single Josephson junction. In the case of Josephson junctions on topological superconductors, the current-phase relation include additional fractional term [1-2],

$$I = I_c f_m(\phi) = I_{c0}(\sin\phi + m\sin(\phi/2)) \quad (1)$$

Second term in Eq. (1) related with Majorana quasi-particles and dynamical detection of this particles seems very challenging in solid state physics. Discovery of Majorana fermions seems interesting from the point of fault-tolerant quantum computing [3]. Some dynamical properties of Josephson junction with unconventional current-phase relation $I = I_{c0}(\sin\phi + \alpha\sin(2\phi))$ was investigated in Ref. [4]. In this study we carried out the analysis of IV curve of the single junction with unconventional relation (1) . The dynamics of Josephson junction for the case of current-phase relation (1) is given by the equation of resistive model [4]

$$\beta\ddot{\phi} + \dot{\phi} + f_m(\phi) = i_e \quad (2)$$

where i_e external dc current in units of critical current I_c , dots over ϕ corresponds to derivative in respect to dimensionless time $\frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi I_c R_N}$, Φ_0 is the magnetic flux quantum. β is the McCumber parameter of Josephson junction $\beta = \frac{2e}{\hbar} I_c R_N^2 C$, which determine the size of hysteresis in IV curve.

The numerical solution of Eq. (1) will be obtained using Runge-Kutta four order method. For average voltage we use the time averaging prosedure of numerical solution. IV curve will be presented for different amplitude of Majorana term *m* and McCumber parameter β .

This study supported by TÜBİTAK grant 118F093.

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HEAVY METAL ANALYSIS OF THE ERGENE RIVER, TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the *Ergene River* Basin. The river faces a significant contamination problem because it flows through the industrial intensive industrial zone. Almost all industrial, domestic, and agricultural wastewater is discharged directly or indirectly to the Ergene River. With this discussion, eight heavy metal analysis of samples collected from thirteen different points of the river is introduced. The discussion begins with descriptive analysis, binary correlations, and hierarchical cluster analysis of eight heavy metals. The explain percentages of the three eigenvalues and the correlation matrix continue with linear modeling by clustering the variables. It discusses with the *Contamination Factor* (CF), *Enrichment Factor* (EF), and *Pollution Load Index* (PLI) values to get to reveal the *anthropogenic* effect more closely.
Keywords: Ergene River, contamination factor, enrichment factor, pollution load index.

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ACHIEVING PRICE AND PERFORMANCE EQUALITY ON AND OFF THE GRID BY EXAMINING GLOBAL RENEWABLE ENERGY TRENDS,

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ABSTRACT

Renewable energy sources are an increasing trend in the world as an alternative solution to rapidly depleting fossil fuels. Other reasons for preference are that these resources are cost-effective and environmentally friendly. Increasing importance of governments' support for the development of renewable energy technologies and consequently the development of these energy technologies is one of the most important steps in the world. Among the renewable energy sources, solar and wind power plants, which are the most popular ones, decrease the electricity prices compared to the companies that produce high-priced electricity with non-renewable energy sources. When we think about it, for consumers who apply 3-time tariff, solar energy provides price regulation during the day and wind energy reduces the costs by night price regulation. In order for this system to be an uninterruptible power supply, its operation as a hybrid affects supply security and energy quality positively. In countries with high levels of development, it is possible to see that the most popular wind and solar energy price balance among renewable resources and the cost difference between these and other generations of resources are increasing all over the world. In order to achieve price and performance equality on and off the grid, we will review the global renewable energy trends and explain what needs to be done.

Key words: Hybrid systems, renewable energy, energy sources, price and performance equality, energy trends

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A METHOD FOR EXAMINING THE SEQUENCING MODELS OF SYMMETRIC STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

Some Symmetric protein assemblies get important roles in many biochemical processes. This study for application of a general framework for modeling arbitrary symmetric systems**.** The various types of symmetries was described in this study. Because of the symmetric modeling capabilities was run simulations on symmetric systems.

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THE EFFECT OF COLEMANITE ADDITION ON THE MICROSTRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IPP

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of the addition of the colemanite having 45µm size on the significant characteristic features of the isotactic polypropylene (IPP). The microstructural properties (diffraction pattern, *a*,*b* and *c* unit cell parameters and grain size) and mechanical behaviors (tensile strength, Young's Modulus, impact strength and percent elongation) of the samples relative to the colemanite content (5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 wt.%) were studied in details. The optimum amount of colemanite content was determined for IPP based composites having the improved properties. The obtained samples were characterized by using XRD technique and the conventional mechanical tests. The results showed that the content level of the colemanite considerably affected to the fundamental properties of IPP. As for microstuructural properties, it was observed from the XRD patterns that all composite samples mainly showed both α form (monoclinic arrangement) and β form (hexagonal arrangements) in the crystalline domains. Moreover, the finding revealed that *a* and *b* the unit cell parameters of IPP based composites increased initially, reached the maximum values with the products containing 10% of colemanite, and then the consistent decrement trend was observed with the further increasing of the colemanite content in the products. Furthermore, the mechanical test measurements depicted that the reinforcements were achieved in the tensile, Modulus and impact strengths of the composite materials, while the percent elongation of the products decreased with the increasing of the colemanite content. 7.4%, 24.9% and 6.7% increases were recorded in the tensile strength, Modulus and impact strength at the product with 10% colemanite,

respectively. The improvements was probably stemmed from that the presence of micro size colemanite particles gave rise to increment in the orientations and alignments of IPP chain in the matrix.

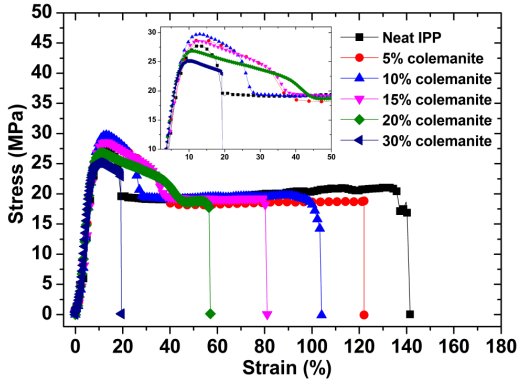

Figure 1. Strain-stress curve of neat IPP and IPP based composites with the content of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30% colemanite.

Key words: colemanite, unit cell parameters, mechanical properties, IPP based composites, percent elongation.

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THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF CHIRAL JASMONIC ACID

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ABSTRACT

Jasmonic acid (JA), a molecule formed by the oxygenation of fatty acids, is an organic compound and is found in many plants, especially jasmine. The conformation of this compound is found according to the location in the chiral centers. In this study, the molecular structure of JA, which has two chiral centers in C-4 and C-5 (labeled in this study), was investigated by DFT and TD-DFT methods. These structures have been found to have RR, RS and SS configurations relative to their chiral centers. Each configuration has *cis* and *trans* conformations depending on the orientation of the chain groups attached to the five atom ring. The minimum energies of each conformation were calculated using DFT/B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) method and the structures of their stable form were drawn. JA_RR_trans (Fig.1) conformer was found most stable than the other conformers. Excited state energies were calculated using TD-DFT calculations and also HOMO-LUMO energy gaps were found for all chiral conformers.

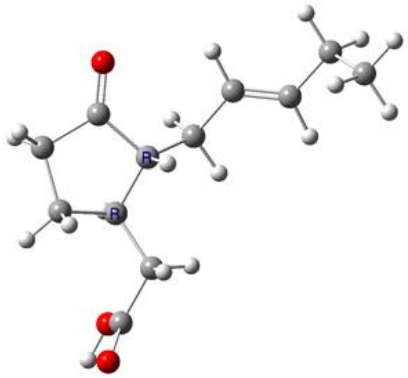

Fig.1. JA_RR_trans conformer calculated at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of approximation

Keywords: Jasmonic acid, chiral, DFT, TD-DFT, NBO, HOMO-LUMO.

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THE EFFECT OF IONIC SURFACTANTS ON THE ZETA POTENTIAL VALUES OF TALC A NATURALLY HYDROPHOBIC MINERAL

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, a comparative study on the adsorption mechanisms of three kinds of surfactants which are cationic (hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide, HTAB), anionic (sodium dodecyl sulphate, SDS) and non-ionic (Triton X–100, TX–100) onto talc were carried out. In this scope, a series of batch adsorption tests, zeta potential (ZP) measurements, infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) studies, thermogravimetric (TG) analysis were performed. The amount of maximum adsorption of the surfactants onto talc are ordered as in the following: TX–100 (~$9x10^{-5}$ mol/m^2) > HTAB (~$8x10^{-5}$ mol/m^2) > SDS (~$5x10^{-5}$ mol/m^2). Even though both the SDS and talc have negative surface charge, SDS can adsorb onto talc. Moreover, a good correlation has been seen between the adsorption isotherms and the zeta potential curves. Considering their adsorption isotherms, the ionic surfactants show different adsorption behavior concerning the non-ionic surfactant molecules. That is, the adsorption isotherm of HTAB and SDS increase rapidly in a narrow concentration range until the plateau region (max adsorption density), while such a sharp increase does not appear for TX–100. In contrast, the maximum adsorption amount of TX–100 is greater than those of SDS and HTAB. The results indicate that hydrophobic interaction and hydrogen bonding play a decisive role on the adsorption of non-ionic and anionic surfactants onto talc a naturally hydrophobic mineral, whereas electrostatic interaction becomes more important in the adsorption of cationic surfactant.

Keywords: Adsorption, FT-IR, Surfactant, Talc, Zeta Potential

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A NOVEL COLOR-BASED FEATURE EXTRACTION METHOD FOR SVM BASED SKIN SEGMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

The colored digital images can be represented in different color spaces. The most used color space is Red-Green-Blue space. However, this space can be transformed to Luminance-Blue Difference-Red Difference space for extraction of light intensity information and Hue-Saturation-Value space. The defined features of color pixels give strong information about whether they belong to a human skin or not. In this paper, a novel color-based feature extraction method is proposed, which use both red, green, blue, luminance, hue and saturation information. The proposed method is applied on an image database consists of various people with diverse age, racial and gender characteristics. The obtained features are used to segment the human skin by using Support-Vector- Machine algorithm and finally the promising performance results are presented comparatively with the most-common methods in the literature.

Keywords: Feature extraction, Image segmentation, Support Vector Machine,

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF VIDEO CONTENT TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS IN ADSL SUBSCRIBER ACCESS NETWORK

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Abstract. The dependences of the video stream rate on the frame rate were experimentally obtained using standard and high definition video files and the corresponding H.264 codec profiles. A machine experiment was carried out to confirm the performance of the proposed model, for which the least squares methods were used and the confirming coefficients were obtained. Using the developed technique, the experimental dependences were approximated by the least squares method, and for each of them the corresponding coefficients of the approximating polynomials of the nth degree were obtained. Subsequently, these coefficients were used by the video quality assessment function for subjective assessment of the integral quality of multimedia. An

experimental evaluation of the performance of ADSL/2/2+ systems for the entire range of linear DSLAM rates for video content transmission has been carried out. The experimental results are compared with the calculated values using a multi-layer model for assessing the performance and quality of multimedia. The calculation method and the results of the work can be used to implement IPTV in real access networks based on ADSL2 + technology.

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KERNEL SMOOTHING AS AN IMPUTATION TECHNIQUE FOR RIGHT-CENSORED DATA

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Abstract

Imputation of right-censored observations has crucial importance in statistical and other fields of science. Because of right-censored datasets are encountered commonly in medical studies and survival analysis, researchers have to be more meticulous about data quality. Thus, imputation techniques are used to complete the censored data points by estimating them correctly. This study introduces the kernel smoothing method as an imputation technique for taking account of the structure of the data and individuals effects of data points that can be achieved by kernel weights. Fundamental idea is to obtain a nonparametric model from the incomplete dataset and making in-sample predictions to estimate censored ones. In order to show benefits of the method, a simulation study is carried out and it is also compared by Ordinary least squares (OLS) based imputation which is one of the widely used imputation methods and works similar to the proposed method.

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A VALUABLE VIEW ON EVALUATION OF GENERAL MECHANICAL PERFORMANCES PERTAINING TO BI-2223 SUPERCONDUCTING CERAMICS WITH VANADIUM ADDITION

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ABSTRACT

In this research, our scientific group investigates the effect of vanadium addition in the Bi-2223 superconducting matrix on the general mechanical performance features by the help of experimental microhardness measurements conducted by a small indenter between the well-defined stress loads of 0.245 N and 2.940 N. Moreover, we determine the key mechanical design parameters including the elastic moduli with the hardness, stiffness coefficients, fracture toughness, yield strength, brittleness index and its opposite behavior (ductility) in the applied test loads given using the experimental data deduced from the microindentation tests. According to the experimental findings, it is oberved that the presence of vanadium content in the Bi-2223 crystal structure surpasses seriously the general mechanical performance and related parameters due to the degradation in the quality of grain boundary couplings, crystal structure and basic structural quantities as a consequence of the increment in the structural problems, permanent plastic deformations, crack-producing flaws and dislocations. In other words, the augmentation of vanadium compounds in the Bi-2223 superconducting lattice brings about the considerable enlargement in the responsibility to the static indentation loads. Namely, the sensitive level to the applied loads increases rapidly with the vanadium concentration. We also search the variation of graphs between the Vickers hardness parameters and applied test loads. In this respect, all the materials prepared in this work exhibit the standard ISE (indentation size effect) characteristics but within the decrement trend as the vanadium content level increases. In more detail, the impurity atoms damage harshly the ISE feature of Bi-2223 type-II superconducting ceramics. Additionally, we discuss the change of plateau limit regions coincided with the permeant artificial structural problems in the graphics. The vanadium leads to shorten the applied test load values for the plateau limit regions of Bi-2223 materials, stemmed from the enhancement the general structural problems. To conclude, the vanadium inclusions are ploughed to improve the general mechanical performance features and key mechanical design parameters.

Keywords: Vanadium added Bi-2223 material; Microindentation tests; General mechanical performance features; ISE feature.

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INFLUENCE OF UNCONVENTIONAL CURRENT-PHASE RELATION (CPR) ON CHAOTIC DYNAMICS OF JOSEPHSON JUNCTIONS

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The literature has shown that many simple nonlinear systems, including Josephson circuits, can exhibit chatotic dynamics. In this manner, Josephson junction devices couldbe useful for ultrahigh-speed chaotic generators for appli-cations of code generation in spread-spectrum communications and true random number generation in secure communication and encryption. From this point of view, the dynam-ics of Josephson junctions is of great importance .

In the case of Josephson junctions on topological superconductors and new superconductors, CPR include additional term [1-3] ,

$$I = I_c f_{m,\alpha}(\phi) = I_{c0}\begin{cases}(\sin\phi + m\sin(\phi/2), Majorana\ldots case\\ (\sin\phi + \alpha\sin(2\phi)), anharmonic\ldots case\end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The influence of second term of CPR on an externally shunted Josephson junction on chaotic dynamics using circuit model with nonzero inductance has been studied. Using the circuit model, the time dependent simulations are carried out for a variety of control parameters. It is shown that the presence of second term on CPR leads to a change in the boundary of the chaotic region in bifurcation diagram. The bifurcation dynamics of Josephson junction for the case of CPR (1) is given by the equation of resistive model

$$\beta\ddot{\phi} + \dot{\phi} + f_{m,\alpha}(\phi) = i_e \quad (2)$$

where i_e external dc current in units of critical current I_c , dots over ϕ corresponds to derivative in respect to dimensionless time $\frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi I_c R_N}$, Φ_0 is the magnetic flux quantum. β is the McCumber parameter of Josephson junction $\beta = \frac{2e}{\hbar} I_c R_N^2 C$. The numerical solution of Eq. (2) obtained using Runge-Kutta four order method.

This study supported by TÜBİTAK grant 118F093.

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SOFT COMPUTING" TECHNOLOGIES OF HYBRID MODEL STRUCTURE FOR THE AUTOMATED CONTROL OF FLIGHTS

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Abstract: In the paper are considered the specificities of hybrid-intelligent systems from the standpoint of selection and applying model structure genetic and neural systems of artificial mind for solving the tasks of classification of testing technic devices providing flight safety and effectiveness of aircraft.

Keywords: hybrid intellectual system, artificial neural networks, genetic algorithm, soft computing, software, MATLAB, neuron, clustering.

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INVESTİGATİON OF ION EXCHANGE AND MAGNETİC PROPERTİES OF MAGNETİCALLY MODİFİED ZEOLİTE 13X

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ABSTRACT

The literature review, which we have done up to now, shows that there is no study about magnetic modification process for 13X zeolite or that we haven't found one even if there were one. For this reason, this study was realized on magnetic modified 13X zeolite about magnetically modification by using magnetite obtained from Divrigi region Turkey. After modification process, samples were characterized by XRD, XRF, SEM, EDX, VSM. Then, ion exchange and magnetic properties of unmodified and modified zeolites were compared with each other. According to these findings, modified zeolites have better ion exchange and magnetic properties than the other's.

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CONFORMATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THIAZOLE-5-CARBOXYLIC ACID USING DFT/TD-DFT METHODS

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ABSTRACT

In this work, structures of the conformations of the thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (T5CA) were studied using density functional theory (DFT) with B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of approximation. From calculations of the potential energy distribution depending on the orientation of the carboxylic acid group (C-C-OH and O = C-OH) attached to the five-membered heterocyclic ring, four conformers were found at minimum energy. Considering that the relative energy in the most stable structure is zero, (T5CA_1; Fig.1) the relative energies of the other conformations were found to be about 0.14, 27.11, 29.84 kJ mol^{-1}, respectively. It was found that the carboxylic acid group of the T5CA_3 and 4 were not planar, while T5CA_1 and 2 were planar. Stabilization and donor-acceptor orbital interaction energies were calculated for all conformations and orbitals were plotted using natural bond orbital analysis (NBO) method. The excited state energies were calculated and graphed using Time-Dependent Density Functional Theory (TD-DFT) calculations. The singlet state energies were tabulated for all conformations and it was seen that the most stable form with the highest oscillator strength was at the second singlet state (S_2). In addition, HOMO-LUMO energy gaps were calculated and electrostatic potential surface maps were drawn for all conformations.

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NATURAL BOND ORBITAL INTERACTION ANALYSIS OF GLYCINE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the glycine (*Gly*; $C_5H_5NO_2$) molecule was theoretically analyzed using natural bond orbital (NBO) interactions with DFT/B3LYP/6-311++G(d, p) method. All calculations were performed for three main conformers with minimum energy state. Donor-acceptor interactions of *Gly* were calculated using second order Fock matrix Schrödinger equation. Effects of bond polarization and hybridization were analyzed in wave functions associated with the formation of conformers. The global reactivity descriptors such as electronegativity (χ), electronic potential (μ), hardness (η), softness (σ) and global electrophilicity index (ω) were calculated for three main conformers of *Gly*. The molecular electrostatic potential (MEP) energy surfaces of the molecule allow us to identify charged regions that vary in a molecule. MEP surfaces were plotted for three main conformers of *Gly* molecule calculated by density functional theory with B3LYP/6-311++G(d, p) level.

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by the Eskisehir Technical University Commission of Research Project under grant no: 19ADP143.

Keywords: Amino acid, Glycine, NBO.

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SUA PROGRAMRAMING LANGUAGE'S USE IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

It's organised for about national Programming Language and development to make new innovation preparing at 2014. The team's specially purpose is for take attention to beginner programmers.
In this document's subtitles, I' ve explain to question marks.
Keywords : "SUA", "Programming Language", "Windows", "C#", "Turkish Command Lines"

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AMMONIA ADSORPTION OF NATURAL MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Ammonia nitrogen adsorption isotherm and adsorption kinetics experiments were done separately with natural zeolite, particle size 1 ～ 1.5 mm and 2 ～ 4 mm. The maximum adsorption of crude zeolite and fine zeolite to ammonia nitrogen was 5.96 (mg / g) and 17.41 (mg / g), respectively, indicating that the absorption effect of fine zeolite is better quality than that of crude zeolite. The adsorption process of natural zeolite to ammonia nitrogen was determined as a first-order reaction at a constant rate of 0.024 (g m-3 h-1).

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EXAMINATION OF VANADIUM EFFECT ON GENERAL MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BI-2223 MATERIALS VIA SEMI-EMPIRIC MODELS

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ABSTRACT

In the current work, we semi-empirically investigate the load-independent Vickers hardness values of vanadium added Bi-2223 compounds in the plateau limit regions evaluated from the experimental microhardness graphics (Vickers hardness parameters versus applied indentation test loads) to determine the role of vanadium particles on the general mechanical characteristics with the aid of six mechanical modeling approaches, namely law of Meyer, proportional sample resistance, elastic/plastic deformation, modified proportional sample resistance, Hays-Kendall and indentation-induced cracking models. Throughout the study, the samples are prepared with the different molar rations varying from x=0 to 0.3 by the conventional ceramic method in the normal atmospheric pressure at the room temperature conditions. All the model findings show that the mechanical performances tend to constantly reduce with increasing the vanadium concentration level embedded in the Bi-2223 superconducting crystal system. This is in accordance to the fact that the concentration level of vanadium remarkably damages the main structural problems and permanent irreversible deformations. In this respect, it is not wrong to verify that the vanadium inclusions unstabilize the inherit durable tetragonal phase of Bi-2223 inorganic solids, resulting in the regression in the mechanical durability (resistance towards to the applied loads) in case of the applied test loads. Moreover, the models indicate that every material prepared exhibits the conventional indentation size effect (related to the formation of elastic and plastic deformations in the host crystal structures simultaneously due to the recovery of systems) but within the suppression trend. Shortly, all the semi-empiric models preferred in the present work are found to be useful descriptors to define the suitable relationship between the ion-addition mechanism in the crystal lattice and mechanical durability/performances of vanadium-added Bi-2223 materials. We should, of course, declare here that the indentation-induced cracking approach is gathered to be the best approach model for the load-independent Vickers hardness values in the plateau limit regions.

Keywords: Vanadium-added Bi-2223 material; Semi-empiric models; Mechanical durability; Plateau limit regions.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CLASSIFICATION METHODS ON HUMAN SKIN DETECTION FROM RGB AND YCBCR REPRESENTED COLOR IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

Skin detection has an important place in image processing. Human-computer interaction has made this study area very popular. The most common color space used in skin detection is Red Green and Blue but RGB space can be converted into YCbCr space. Both features give strong information about the properties of the images. In this study, RGB and YCbCr spaces are used to detect human skin. The extracted features are trained by several classification methods. The obtained features are used to segment the human skin by using the chosen classification algorithm and finally, the promising performance results are presented comparatively with the most commonly used classifications methods in the literature.

Keywords: Feature extraction, Image segmentation, YCbCr

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AN EFFİCİENT AND SOLVENT FREE SYNTHESİS of N-Aryl 2,3-DIHYDRO-4H NAPTHO-[2,1-E] 1,3-OXAZINES

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Abstract
Oxazine compounds have proved to have many pharmaceutical applications and most of these compounds now a days are used as drugs. For the importance of this class of heterocyclic compounds we are here investigate the synthesis of new derivatives of 1,3-oxazines using solvent free one pot three component system in a drug discovery program ,so starting from β-Naphthol, formaldehyde and aromatic amines in presence of zarconyl chloride as catalyst. compounds 1-9 were synthesized, Benzo 1,3 diazines(10-14) were also synthesized from their corresponding 1,3 oxazines .These compounds were characterized by IR, some representative by ^{1}HNMR and were discussed.

Keywords; Aryl,1,3-Naphthoxazines,Solvent free

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ADSORPTION OF SOME ANIONS BY SEPIOLITE BELONGS TO ESKISEHIR (SİVRİHİSAR) REGION AND SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS-MODIFIED FORMS

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ABSTRACT

In this research, firstly a natural clay mineral, which is sepiolite, was transformed into Na-sepiolite forms and then Na-sepiolite were modified by hexadecyltrimethylammonium (HDTMA) bromide [$CH_3(CH_2)_{15}N(CH_3)_3Br$]. The characterization studies by using different methods (BET, XRF, XRD, SEM, FT-IR, TG/DTA, immersion heat and zeta potential measurement) were also carried out to identify the modification of natural sepiolite with HDTMA-Br and its adsorption behaviour. Then, the adsorption of hazardous anions, which are present in wastewater or underground water with HDTMA-sepiolite were investigated in batch technique. In this manner, the effects of adsorbent dosage, contact time and pH were investigated for the adsorption of nitrate, sulphate and phosphate anions onto HDTMA-sepiolite. Adsorption kinetics and isotherm parameters were deduced by using experimental data. Pseudo-first-order, pseudo-second-order and Weber-Morris models and Langmuir and Freundlich isotherms were applied to the experimental data to obtain adsorption kinetics and adsorption equilibrium, respectively. According to this, the adsorption of phosphate anion data fit well with the pseudo-second-order kinetic model (with high correlation coefficients).
Keywords: Anion adsorption, HDTMA-sepiolite, isotherm.

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A NOVEL METHOD FOR SPERM QUANTIFICATION IN THE AFRICAN MALARIA MOSQUITO ANOPHELES GAMBIAE S.L

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ABSTRACT

The success of vector control projects such as the Sterile Insect Technique and Release of Insects carrying a Dominant Lethal gene for malaria control relies on the mating fitness, mating competitiveness and reproductive investment trade-offs of released laboratory-reared males. Determination of these factors has proven to be difficult, particularly the reproductive investment such as sperm numbers, where the existing technique used can only provide approximations. We, therefore developed a qPCR technique based on TaqMan assay, to quantify sperm numbers in the female spermatheca after mating. Y-chromosome specific primers and probe were designed, optimize and used for the amplification of Y-chromosome in the sperm transferred by males. Genomic DNA was extracted from adult males and used to generate serial dilution for a standard curve. A best-fit log-quadratic equation generated from the standard curve was used to translate the cycle threshold values of individual sperm samples into sperm number. The repeatability of the technique was tested on stored and fresh sperm bundles from field-collected and lab-reared females. A positive correlation was observed between repeated measures of the same sample, suggesting that the technique could be a successful ecological tool to determine reproductive investments in insects for vector control purposes while highlighting the importance of male reproductive investments in *Anopheles gambiae s.l* which presently is lacking.
Keywords: ***An. coluzzii, An. gambiae s.s, sperm quantification, Taqman qPCR assay, sperm numbers***

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SEMI SYMMETRICAL MOLECULES' SYMMETRY AND REFLECTION OPERATIONS WITH CLIFFORD ALGEBRA

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ABSTRACT

The Clifford algebra produces the new fields of view in the molecular and mathematical physics, definition of bodies and rearranging for equations of mathematics and physics. The new mathematical models play an important role in the progress of physics. After presenting Clifford algebra and quaternions, the symmetry operations in molecular physics with Clifford algebra and quaternions are defined. This symmetry operations are applied to some symmetric and semi-symmetric solids too. Also, the vertices of some symmetric semisymmetric solids presented in the Cartesian coordinates are calculated.

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SPECTRAL MONITORING OF THE HERBIG AE STAR HD 179218

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ABSTRACT

Spectral observations of the star were performed at the Cassegrain focus of the 2 m Karl Zayss telescope of ShAO of Azerbaijan NAS by using an echelle spectrometer constructed on the base of the spectrograph UAGS. As a light detector we have used a CCD with 530x580 elements. Observations were performed in the range λ 4700-6700 Å. The spectral resolution is R = 14000. The mean signal to noise level in the region of the line Hα is S/N = 80-100, and in the region of the line Hβ, is S/N = 30-40. Reduction and calibration of the spectrograms is performed in the DECH programs. We are present results monitoring of the spectral variability of the star on spectral lines obtained in the visual range of spectrum.

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EUTECTIC PHASE CRYSTALLIZATION IN $Co_{0,55}Sb_{0,45}$-Sn and Co_3Sn_2-Sb SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Eutectic compositions crystallized under ordinary conditions have high thermal stability. There is no chemical interaction between the eutectic and the phases forming it. This allows them to be used as antidiffusion layers in the contact between a conductor and a semiconductor. We have established that solders based on eutectic compositions of the ternary Ni-Sn-Bi system have high strength mechanical characteristics [1]. The binary phases of the ternary Co-Sn-Sb system also have valuable applied properties. In particular, CoSb-based phases have superconductivity, Co_3Sn_2 has a sufficiently high microhardness, etc. [2]. Therefore, interest in the study of the ternary Co-Sn-Sb system is due to the manufacturing of eutectic composition materials with improved electrophysical, as well as with high-strength mechanical properties.

Synthesis of $Co_{0.55}Sb_{0.45}$-Sn system alloys was performed by ampoule method [3] by joint fusion of especially pure cobalt elements, tin and antimony at 1000 °C, followed by slow cooling at a rate of ~(10-15) deg/min. Alloys in the solid state were heat treated. Studies of the alloys brought to equilibrium were carried out by differential thermal, X-ray phase and microstructural analyzes with microhardness and pycnometric density measurements.

A phase diagram of the intersecting $Co_{0.55}Sb_{0.45}$-Sn and Co_3Sn_2-Sb sections is constructed. It is established that the first section is quasibinary and its phase diagram represents an eutectic character. The eutectic of this section is degenerate near the tin component and has a crystallization temperature of 231 °C.

The interaction of components in the Co_3Sn_2-Sb section is more complex. Up to the point of intersection (63 mol% Sb) in the subsolidus of the system at first crystallize CoSb, Co_3Sn_2 and Sn, and then the phases of CoSb, Sb, and Sn.

Keywords: eutectic compositions, phase crystallization, phase diagram

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THE BIFUNCTIONAL CATALYST Pt / Re USED IN THE PLATFORMING UNIT FOR OBTAINING HIGH OCTANE NUMBER OF THE GASOLINE.

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ABSTRACT

The original function of the process of platforming is to develop heavy naphtha (HSRN), coming from the atmospheric unit of distillation with a weak octane number (NO = 44), to obtain a mixture of fuels â number octane raised by catalytically supporting specific groups of chemical reactions. The installation is divided into two sections:

□□□Section hydrobon. Section platforming.

The rafinat coming from the bottom of column 12C2 to feed the section platforming, is divided into two parts whose flows are controlled and mixed with gas rich in hydrogen.

Bottom of the column, one obtains stabilized reformat which is aspired by there pump to ensure the heating of the column whereas a part is sent towards storage after being cooled by the air cooler and the condenser.

In catalytic catalyst of reforming, there is voluntarily associated a hydrogenating function - dehydrogenating, brought by platinum deposited, with an acid function brought by the alumina support (Al 2 0 3 . The mechanism of action of this bifunctionnal catalyst depends on the severity of the operation, of the quality of the load and the type of catalyst.

The catalyst used in the catalytic process of reforming is a very elaborate bifunctional catalyst whose performances are constantly improved thanks to the experimental research supported on an increasingly large comprehension of the phenomena.

The American company Universel 0i1 petroleum (UOP) marketed several series of bimetallic catalysts such as R16, R20, R30 and R62 consisted Platinum / Rhenium on an acid support consisted the alumina added with a halogenous compound (chlorine) .

Keywords: Platforming, Amelioration, Octane Number, Catalyst.

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ESTIMATION OF MEL-FREQUENCY CEPSTRAL COEFFICIENTS USING PHASE INFORMATION OF VOICE SIGNAL OF AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM USER

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the issues of increasing the reliability of storing various resources, access to which is carried out using telecommunication networks. The first barrier in ensuring the reliability of access is the user authentication system. The preference has been recently given to access systems based on biometric user characteristics. Initially, preference was given to the static biometric characteristics of the user (face image, finger papillary pattern and the iris of the eye), which did not meet the expectations of developers and users due to the simplicity of their counterfeiting. Nowadays, dynamic (behavioral) biometric features of users, namely, voice authentication systems are more preferable. As it is known, voice authentication systems have a number of advantages: simplicity, compactness, low cost, and a number of others. In addition, the passphrase can be rapidly changed and increased during the authentication process. However, the quality indicators of all biometric access systems do not meet the increasing requirements. In the process of voice authentication, the amplitude-frequency spectrum of registration materials is analyzed. The main research is focused on the use of formant estimates, cepstrum coefficients, mel-frequency cepstral coefficients, linear prediction coefficients as a user template; and based on them, solutions are formed on the basis of the Gaussian Mixture Model and Support Vector Machine as well as Hidden Markov Models or artificial neural networks. In the report, the analysis of the amplitude-frequency spectrum is proposed to be supplemented with studies of phase data, which are traditionally ignored in this authentication. The article presents the results of studies on the estimation of mel-frequency cepstral coefficients based on the amplitude and phase information of the voice signal. The research performed has shown a high equivalence of the formed coefficients, which emphasizes the importance of the phase information of the voice signal. The results of studying the user signal when calculating mel-frequency cepstral coefficients using the amplitude and phase information are presented. It is shown that the results of calculations of mel-frequency cepstral coefficients using the phase information coincide with data obtained using the amplitude information. The latter confirms the efficiency of using phase information in the user voice authentication process.

Keywords: Authentication; voice signal; amplitude and phase information; cepstrum coefficients

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THE EFFECT OF MICROWAVE RADIATION OF LOW INTENSITY ON RED BLOOD CELLS AT ISCHEMIC STROKE

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ABSTRACT

The development of mobile communication, radar, as well as other information and energy transmission systems leads to an increase in the total level of electromagnetic radiation of different frequency ranges, intensity and modes of generation in the environment [1]. The frequency applied in the present work (36.64 GHz) belongs to the *Ka* band (27–40 GHz) used in different radar systems [2]. The study involved 10 patients aged 38-40 years who underwent ischemic stroke. The control group consisted of 10 healthy donors of the same age. The aqueous suspensions of RBCs have been exposed in EMF with frequency 36.64 GHz, the power density was 1 W/m2, exposure – 30 sec and their complex dielectric permittivity have been estimated by ultra-high frequency dielectrometry with frequency 9.2 GHz [2]. Statistical processing of the measured data was performed using the methods of variation statistics. The investigation of the cells after exposed to microwave radiation does to increase the effect changes in the viscosity of the plasma membrane and, as a consequence, indicate a change in the amount of free-bound water in the cells and the ability of cells to adequately respond to stress.

Keywords: microwave radiation, red blood cell, permittivity

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INVESTIGATION OF THE QOE-AWARE ADAPTIVE MULTIPATH ROUTING MODEL WITH ASSURANCE OF THE R-FACTOR

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the main attention is paid to solving the problem of ensuring the required QoE level using the R-factor when transmitting VoIP traffic. Based on this, the QoE-aware adaptive multipath routing model with assurance of the R-factor was developed. Within the framework of this model, the conditions of the flow conservation, the condition for preventing network congestion were introduced, and possible packet losses caused by the congestion of network elements were taken into account. A feature of the proposed model is the tensor formalization of the network, which was presented in the basis of interpolar paths and internal node pairs. As a main result, thanks to this tensor representation of the network, improved expressions were obtained in an analytical form for calculating the indicators of the average end-to-end delay and the probability of packet loss. The obtained expressions according to the recommendations of ITU-T G.109 and G.107 were used to assess the QoE level by the R-factor.

As an optimality criterion, the minimum of a linear function was chosen, which is focused on ensuring a more balanced use of the network resource depending on the values of the routing variables and metrics of communication links. The study of the proposed adaptive routing model was carried out on a fragment of the telecommunication network, in which the requirements for the QoE level were set by the R-factor. As a result of calculations, the values of the average end-to-end delay, the probability of packet loss, and subsequently the R-factor were obtained, the values of which coincided with the required ones. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that with an increasing the requirements for the QoE level by the R-factor, the volume of the used network resource gradually increased, new routes were used from the node-source to the node-receiver.

Keywords: quality of experience; average end-to-end delay; packet loss; R-factor; telecommunication network

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THE DARK MATTER AND ENERGY IN THE DE SITTER WORLD

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ABSTRACT

It is shown that dark matter and energy are cosmological quantum effects. De Sitter's world is considered as a cosmological model. It is shown that in the de Sitter world, gravity and antigravity are different states of the elementary quantum Wigner's system. In the limiting case of the Minkowski world, antigravity can be excluded. Moreover, it is shown that the Wigner - Inönü limit of the de Sitter model to the Minkowski world plays the role of Bohr's correspondence principle in quantum mechanics.

Keywords: de Sitter world, Wigner-Inönü limit, "dark" matter and energy, Wigner's elementary systems, correspondence principle

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MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING DEFECTS IN THE SURFACE LAYER OF SUBSTRATES OF MOEMS' FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS

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ABSTRACT

A mathematical model of the development of manufacturing defects, with the prediction of the random component of the model in the substrates of functional components of MOEMS, which are made of semiconductors, in particular, silicon, are developed in the article.
The main manufacturing defects that arise in the surface layer of the substrates of the MOEMS functional components taking in to account the technological processes of their production and dynamic processes were used when developing the model.
The developed mathematical model takes in to account the occurrence of a random component of the model with its predictive ability.
The possibility of such control is the basis for the development of the scientific direction of technology and equipment for the production of semiconductors, materials and electronic devices - defect engineering, based on the management and forecasting of defect formation processes.

Keywords: mathematical model, defect, MOEMS, functional components.

THE ROLE OF ROBOTECHNICS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the role of robotechnics in the educational process. The advantages of use of modern technologies in the process of teaching are given.

One of the priorities in the development of modern science is cybernetics and robotechnics in particular. Its history is inextricably linked with the history of science, technics and technology. It is almost impossible to distinguish it from the many inventions created by humankind.

Today robotics is an integrated direction of scientific and technological progress, incorporating knowledge in the field of physics, microelectronics, modern information technology and artificial intelligence. Robotics covers a very broad class of systems: from fully automated manufacturing facilities (production lines, conveyor lines, unmanned aerial vehicles, automatic submarines, etc.) to home assistants and children's toys.

Technological education is one of the most important components of the younger generation's ability to live independently.

- forms of teaching (implementation of training projects, preparation of demonstration experiments, experimental equipment for laboratory work);
- forms of extracurricular activities (creative work of students, participation in competitions and scientific-practical conferences, including their distance and networking options, participation in competitions and championships at various levels);
- work in the system of additional education (club and circle). The urgency and justification for choosing this type of activity is the practicality of the program, the ability to deepen and systematize knowledge from the basic education course.

Today, the student is offered simple, fast-paced designers to organize robotic activities in the field of robotics that help integrate sensors and electric motors, design software, and launch a robot model.

Robotics allows one to develop professional skills in three areas: mechanics, programming and control theory. In addition, children already in primary and secondary education realize that they have the opportunity to solve real problems.

Robotics is a technology field that is associated with the development and use of robots. It is also a computer system that manages robots. Of course, theoretical knowledge should also be learned, but it must be acknowledged that people enjoy research, creative and independent work.

The modern school curriculum, as is known, is focused not only on learning about the achievements of the past, but also on the technologies that are necessary for the development of mankind in the future. Robotics will enable students to be involved in the creative process, and encourage them to read, diversify the program, use group teaching methods and interact. The practicality of the subject increases its professional value.

Robotics can be a starting point for students. The robotization process itself allows one to apply several subjects of practical skills. It is amazing to see how children develop their love of a particular subject through new possibilities. As for educators, the robotics training curriculum will help to fully apply the individual approach and help the child find himself.

A well-designed robotics curriculum will enable students to develop leadership skills. Students develop their strengths by interacting with robots in the classroom, forcing them to perform various actions and tasks. Robotics is a team form of coordinated work. Each student is responsible for what he can do best.

Robotics teaches how to work in a team. Robotics teaches teamwork skills - this is a fact and useful from a pedagogical point of view. At the same time, the ability to work in a team that arises as a result of the division of tasks gained in robotics classes, and the concept of individual responsibility, will be used throughout their lives. The goal is to help the students, not to hinder them.

Keywords: Robotechncs, education, tram working, practical skills.

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STUDY OF FULLERENE, GRAPHENE AND TAUNIT BASED NANOSTRUCTURAL INHIBITORS AGAINST SALT DEPOSITION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The presented work is dedicated to the development and study of nanostructured inhibitors to prevent the problem of salt deposition in oil production processes. Thus, the protective effect of nanostructured inhibitors based on fullerene, graphene and taunit nanoparticles against salinity has been studied and it has been determined to be very effective in overcoming this problem.

It is known that the salt deposition process is observed when the density of salts or ions forming deposits in produced waters exceeds the ion density limit corresponding to the equilibrium state. The formation of water-insoluble deposits occurs in consequence of mixing various types of produced water, evaporation of water, excessive saturation of water as a result of changes in thermobaric conditions in the well or deep well pump. This, in turn, leads to a reduction of time between overhauls, complication of the operation process, corrosion of equipment, and a decrease of oil production [1-4]. These types of problems are more common during the operation of flooded wells that are in the closing phase of development. The fact that the vast majority of oil fields are in the closing phase of development highlights the urgency of the problem.

Various methods are used to prevent salt deposition in oil and gas production equipment and in the wellbore zone [5, 6]. However, the methods used did not completely solve the problem in the oil industry, which necessitated the use of a new innovative method - nanotechnology [7].

A new nanostructured salt deposition inhibitor has been developed by adding nanoparticles to the compositions of nonionic and ionic surfactants. As a non-ionic surfactant can be used linear Laprol 4202 polyester resin or demulsifier containing linear polyester resins obtained from the copolymerization of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide - Alkan DE-202 B. As an ionic surfactant was used Sulphanol reagent.

The ionic and nonionic surfactants used in the treatment of the inhibitor prevent agglomeration by isolating the surface of formed salt crystals, and small salt crystals are removed from the system by fluid flow. The protective effect of ionic and nonionic surfactants, observed in different proportions from salt deposition, is higher than the additive amount of indicators in this ratio, in other words, the combined use of these reagents provides a synergistic effect.

Fullerene [8], graphene [9] and taunit [10] were used as nanoparticles in the development of the nanostructured inhibitor. The protective effect against salinity at 50 and 100 g / t was studied by gravimetric method with the addition of 0.001% of fullerene, graphene and taunit nanoparticles separately to the composition of Sulphanol and Alkan DE-202 B reagents in a 3: 1 mass ratio. Studies have shown that the protective effect of fullerene, graphene and taunit-based compounds against salt deposition is more than about 10% compared to non-nanoparticle formulations. An analysis of preliminary results shows that the protective effect against salt deposition of compounds based on graphene and taunit is approximately the same, while in general the protective effect against salt deposition of compounds based on fullerene is higher than that of others.

To ensure uniform distribution and stability of nanoparticles in working solutions, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (Na-CMC) was added to the composition in an amount of 0.4-1.0%. The pH of the 2% water solution of the reagent is 6.5-11.0. The dynamic viscosity of a 2% reagent solution with a polymerization rate of 350 at a temperature of 25 ° C is 40.0 MPa · s.

In addition, inhibited hydrochloric acid is added to the nanostructed inhibitor to prevent the sedimentation of carbonate and hydrocarbonate salts. Thus, 20-23% hydrochloric acid used contains 0.5% inhibitor.

Numerous experiments were conducted to determine the optimal composition of nanostructured fullerene, graphene, and taunit based inhibitors. Therefore, the protective effect of inhibitors against salt deposition at a rate of 100 g / t was studied in experiments.

Experiments have shown that Laprol 4202 and Alkan DE-202 B have almost the same efficiency. When the amount of Na-CMC exceeds the range of 0.4 ÷ 1.0%, it leads to excessive reagent consumption and high viscosity of the working solution. High efficiency is observed during the development of a new nanostructured inhibitor in the amount of 0.05-0.2% of inhibited hydrochloric acid.

The protective effect against salt deposition of fullerene, graphene and taunit nanoparticles at concentrations of 0.0005 and 0.001% is approximately the same, but at a concentration of 0.0005%, the protection effect gets a high price with a slight difference.

Thus, the optimal composition of the nanostructured inhibitor against salt deposition is 0.1% non-ionic surfactant (Laprol 4202 or Alkan DE-202 B), 0.3% ionic surfactant (Sulphanol), 0.4-1.0% Na-CMC, 0.05-0.2% inhibited hydrochloric acid, 0.0005-0.001% fullerene or graphene or taunit, and the rest is water.

An analysis of the results shows that the presence of nanoparticles in the reagent increases the activity of the system in all cases. Among these nanostructured inhibitors, the fullerene-containing inhibitor has a higher protective effect (91.6%) than others.

It should be noted that the use of nanoparticles in the composition increases the effect of the composition, as well as, has a synergistic effect with surfactants in preventing from salt deposition. It is known that most atoms in nanoparticles are located on the surface, and their number on the surface increases due to decrease in particle size. As a result, an increase in surface energy is observed. Accordingly, the role of surface atoms in the formation of the system energy increases. This increases the activity of the nanoparticles and their ability to react, which, in turn, increases the effectiveness of the inhibitor against salt deposition.

In summary, a nanostructured inhibitor with an optimal composition and a high protective effect against salt deposition in oil and gas production and transportation system was developed, and its high efficiency was confirmed by investigations.

Keywords: nanoparticle, fullerene, graphene, taunit, salt deposition

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ABOUT TEACHING OF INFORMATICS IN METHODICAL LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

It is recommended to introduce a propedeutic stage for the study of information technology in the school, provided that the school has appropriate facilities in line with the Azerbaijan Concept on Informatization. Its main task is to form the elementary elements of the information culture within the framework of the application of educational game programs [1].

The objectives of the educational process in the educational standard of primary school computer science are related to:

1) Skills in using computer technology to work with information in educational activities and in everyday life;

2) Development of technical and logical thinking;

3) Formation of initial ideas about professions;

4) Increasing interest in information and communication activities [2].

This subject is widely used in the methodological literature as the main purpose of studying computer science and information technology in school is related to the formation of information competencies

intended for the use of junior high school students in any aspect of the educational process and life activity in general.

An analysis of the curriculum for elementary school curricula has shown that all of them are aimed at developing students' cognitive activity, creative thinking, as well as forming cognitive activity, elasticity and criticality of thought processes.

This fact is confirmed by the variability of training tasks within the implementation, which includes the application of observation, analysis, generalization, identification of various addictions and regularities, and the alignment of subject, schematic and symbolic models [5].

It should be noted that the section “Working with computers” in the primary schools includes:

1) composition of personal computer;

2) security measures when working on a computer;

3) information search;

4) work with simple information objects;

5) working with a text editor [5].

As part of this research, we need to analyze the importance of teaching computer science in primary school. Thus, for example, in the first class of informatics textbooks [1], the main purpose of education is to prepare students to solve various problems in the field of information technology by developing their logical thinking.

The analysis identified that the course was aimed at meeting only one requirement of the educational standard: Developing the technical and logical thinking of the participants. The main focus of the education and daily activities on the use of information and the use of computer technology is focused on the main course of secondary school.

The educational-methodical complex developed in recent years [3,4,5] serves as an important element of the content of primary education, systematic in the theory and integration of social information and information technologies, providing students with the basics of thinking and communication technology, knowledge of the use of computer technologies in educational activities, information and technological skills and information-sociological knowledge

Based on the findings, we can conclude that the focus of this course is on computer math, which is an illustrator, an instrument for learning.

Among the disadvantages, it should be noted that the author does not identify topics related to the study of the author's data, its types, methods of transmission and storage. Perhaps this fact implies the explanation of this material as part of a review of different ways of working with information objects. This is not feasible because the information stored in the computer memory by the students is not always compatible with the information provided outside the computer's memory.

The objectives of this informatics training course can be summarized as follows:

1) An attempt to form a common view on world information, information and information processes as elements of reality; familiarity with the basic system of computer science concepts;

2) Creating texts, pictures, various schemes, graphs, information objects and models through the computer and the formation of work experience on them;

3) Acquiring knowledge and skills of the subject: creating simple texts, pictures using a computer, etc .;

4) Ensure readiness of elementary school students to solve information problems at later stages of education;

5) Development of the student's ability to adapt to the rapidly changing information environment as one of the most important elements of the information culture.

"Informatics and ICT (Information and Communication Technologies)" course [1] is also important for research. This teaching-methodical complex can be used in the educational process, both with and without computers. It contains not only a system of tasks, but also the necessary explanations for their implementation.

The first section is aimed at teaching students how to create and implement periodic algorithms; They get acquainted with a new way of presenting information - tree, acquiring new knowledge about computers.

The second part will introduce students to the main types of information and information technology. As a result, students will gain initial skills to process various types of information, to work with the Micrisoft Paint graphic editor, the Microsoft Word text processor.

Thus, based on the analysis of teaching and methodological literature on the basics of teaching computer science at school, we can conclude that:

As students learn to work with information and communication systems at this stage of the educational process, the learning process is primarily focused on developing logical thinking, imagination, and the knowledge and skills needed to successfully acquire knowledge in future educational activities.

Keywords: educational, information technology, educational-methodical complex, communication systems

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SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES OF CYCLOPROPANE-CONTAINING OPTICALLY TRANSPARENT COPOLYMER

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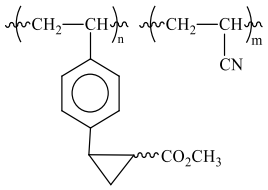
The efficiency of use of the polymer optical meanshas been based on reduction of the cost for materials and their processing. The optical copolymer of styrene with acrylonitrile (SAN) has good technological and exploitation qualities [1]. Polystyrene has a number of disadvantages: brittleness, low adhesive strength, low surface hardness, low atmospheric and chemical resistance. An introduction of methoxycarbonylcyclopropyl fragment into polystyrene chain favors the improvement of some indices.

With the aim of preparation of optically transparent copolymer of styrene the copolymerization of 2-methoxycarbonylcyclopropyl styrene (MCCPS) with acrylonitrile (AN) has been carried out. The preparation of copolymer on the basis of these monomers is carried out by radical copolymerization in mass and in benzene solution in the presence of dinitrileazodiisobutyric acid. MCCPS has been obtained by interaction of p-divinylbenzene with methyldiazoacetate in the presence of the catalyst of anhydrous $CuSO_4$. Yield − 93 %.

The synthesized copolymer is dissolved in the chlorinated hydrocarbons, acetone, benzene, etc. The polymerization of MCCPS+AN proceeds smoothly until the copolymer is formed with 85% yield. MCCPS+AH has higher optical indices than copolymer PS+AN.

On the basis of elemental analysis and spectral data the compositions and structures of the synthesized copolymers have been established. The results of study of the copolymerization process of these monomers showed that the reaction proceeds on double bonds of the comonomers without touching of cyclopropane ring, ether and nitrile group.

The chemical structure of the copolymer is expressed by the following formula:



The copolymerization constant valuesof MCCPS (M_1) and AN (M_2) have been determined by Fainemann-Ross method and the factors of activity (Q_1=0.509 e_1=-0.176) have been calculated on scheme Q-eof Alfrey-Price. The found values r_1=0.60 and r_2=0.25 (r_1>r_2) evidence that M_1 is more active monomer than M_2 at radical copolymerization. In all cases of conversion of the

comonomers, the soluble copolymers are obtained, i.e., at M_1 and M_2 copolymerization the chain transfer processesto polymer or structuring don't occur practically.
Forcreation of a copolymer with the highest light transmission, the ratio of MCCPS, equal to 75:25 (AN in the initial monomer mixture) is optimal. At a higher AN content, due to the formation of chromophore conjugated bonds (C≡N) aweak painting of the copolymer occurs.
The obtained copolymer on the basis of monomers of MCCPS+AH shows higher optical transparency (n_D^{20} =1.5830) than the copolymer of polystyrene with acrylonitrile (1.568-1.570). Most likely, this has been connected with the availability of a cyclopropane ring and ester fragment in the macromolecule links.
It has been revealed that a light transmission of the obtained copolymer is 82%. A distinctive feature of the obtained copolymer is its high physical-mechanical and adhesive properties.
Thus, as a result of the carried out investigations, an optical material exhibitingthe high optical transparency and light transmission has been obtained.
The copolymer of 2-methoxycarbonylparacyclopropyl styrene with acrylonitrile can be used as an optically transparent material in optotechnology, as well as in the manufacture of optical details for integral microscheme.
Keywords: 2-methoxycarbonylparacyclopropyl, acrylonitrile, *copolymerization, optically transparent materials*

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DETERMINATION OF APPROXIMATE CRYSTAL SIZE BY HRXRD

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ABSTRACT

X-ray reflectivity (XRR) measurement is not a technique for evaluating diffraction phenomena. The XRR measurement technique is used to analyze X-ray reflection intensity curves from grazing event to X-ray beam to determine thin film parameters including thickness, density and surface or interface roughness. It will provide an overview of X-ray reflection principles, measurement procedures and analysis methods. It also discusses planned workflow and measures from measurement to analysis. In this study, a general evaluation will be made about measurement techniques.

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MODELLİNG OF FUZZY LOGİC TOOLBOX İS FIS- A STRUCTURE İS THE SYSTEM OF UNCLEAR CONCLUSİON (FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM) USİNG THE MATLAB

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the establishment of a decision-making expert system for selecting a rational version for cargo safety assessment system in transportation and the justification of mathematical methods based on the requirements. Assessment of the linguistic variability of the "Safety Degree for Cargo" was carried out using the statistical method of expert information, and the rules Fuzzy Logic Toolbox for using Matlab packages were set up to establish affiliation functions.