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APRIL 25-27, 2019
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4. Uluslararası Akdeniz BİLİM VE MÜHENDİSLİK KONGRESİ
25-27 NİSAN 2019
ALANYA LONICERA RESORT & SPA HOTEL, ALANYA/TÜRKİYE

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4. Uluslararası Akdeniz
**BİLİM ve MÜHENDİSLİK
KONGRESİ**

Bildiri Kitabı

Editörler

Doç. Dr. Mustafa Özcanlı
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet Çalık

4. Uluslararası Akdeniz Bilim ve Mühendislik Kongresi (IMSEC-2019) Bildiri Kitabı

Editörler

Doç. Dr. Mustafa Özcanlı / Otomotiv Mühendisliği Bölümü, Çukurova Üniversitesi
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Tribo Performance of Steel Fiber-Reinforced Polymer-Matrix Composites with Walnut Shell Dust

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Abstract

Polymer matrix composites used in systems where wear and friction occur, such as brake systems of vehicles, are called friction composites. These composites are desirable to be resistant to wear, friction and environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity. Therefore, friction composites are formed by the combination of many materials with different properties. In this study, four friction composite samples with varying amounts of walnut shell dust were designed and produced. The added walnut shell dust was balanced with the space filler material (barium sulfate) in the contents and the amount of the other ingredients was constant. Samples were produced by conventional dry mixing method. A special design friction tester was used to determine the wear and friction characterization of the samples using a gray cast iron disc. Friction tests were carried out according to TS 555 standards. Physical properties such as hardness and density of the samples were also calculated. According to the test results, all samples are compatible with the literature, applicable in industry and comply with the standards.

Keywords: Brake, Friction, Wear, Walnut shell dust

1. INTRODUCTION

When various additives are added to thermoset polymers in which the phenolic resin is used as a matrix, it is called friction composites. Polymer-based friction composites are widely used in friction brake systems of automobiles, rail vehicles, airplanes trucks, racing cars, and other vehicles [1]. Studies on fibers in friction composites have accelerated by the prohibition of asbestos. The literature survey revealed that there are a lot of studies investigating different kinds of fibers such as metallic, ceramic, organic [2–12]. Researchers have studied and tested various materials to improve the tribological properties of friction composites as well as matrix and fiber. Some of these materials include: walnut shell, cashew dust, hazelnut shell, calabrian pine dust, waste tire rubber, banana peel powder, periwinkle shell, sisal fiber, rice husk dust etc [13–26].

In the previous study [23], researchers studied wear response of walnut-shell-reinforced epoxy composites using a pin-on disc wear-testing machine. They claimed that addition of walnut shell as a filler in epoxy is effective in improving the wear resistance of composites. In the another previous study [27], Öktem and his co-workers used seventeen common dusts and two different dusts to produce the samples of the organic brake pads. The hazelnut/walnut dusts as friction modifiers were replaced with petcoke dusts at

two different contents (3.5 % and 7 %) in their study. They emphasized that hazelnut and walnut dusts can be used in friction composites effectively. Nitin and Singh [28] investigated mechanical behavior of walnut reinforced composite and reported that the density reduces with the increase of reinforcement of shell particles but density obtained is very suitable for light weight applications.

In this study, new types of friction composites have been designed and manufactured by adding walnut shell dust to steel fiber reinforced polymer matrix composites. In order to determine the tribological properties of the composites such as friction and wear, a special design friction tester was used. The physical properties of the composites were also determined. The results were compared with the walnut shell-free base sample.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Literature survey were carried out for design the ingredient of friction composites used in this study. In addition, the properties of the materials were considered. Accordingly, phenolic resin as binder, steel fiber as fiber, alumina as abrasive, zinc powder and copper swarf as metallic chips, graphite as solid lubricant, barium sulfate as space filler and, cashew and walnut shell dust as friction modifiers were used. The content of composite samples and classification of

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materials are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 The ingredients of composites and classification of materials

Classification		Ingredient
Binder		Phenolic resin
Fiber		Steel fiber
Functional filler materials	Abrasive	
	Non-abrasive	Metallic additives
		Solid lubricant
	Space filler material	
Friction modifiers		

The weight content of the composite samples is shown in Table 2. The weight ratio of other materials except walnut shell dust and barium sulfate is constant for all samples. Parent composition; phenolic resin 20%, steel fiber 10%, alumina 8%, zinc powder 8%, copper swarf 5%, graphite 5%, and cashew 10% were added. The change in the ratio of walnut shell dust in the composite was balanced with the amount of barium sulfate. W_0 , W_3 , W_6 and W_9 are the codes of the samples. W represents the walnut shell dust and the sub-index represents the weight percentage of walnut shell dust in composite.

Table 2 % Weight content of ingredients in samples

	W_0	W_3	W_6	W_9
Walnut shell dust	0	3	6	9
Barium sulfate	34	31	28	25
Parent composition	66	66	66	66

All samples were manufactured by conventional dry mixing method. Firstly, the powders were weighed with a sensitive scale and placed in the mixing bowl and mixed for 10 minutes to obtain a homogeneous mixture. The mixture was subjected to a pressure of 8 MPa for 2 minutes at room temperature in the pre-forming process. The ultimate sample was obtained by applying a pressure of 10 MPa at 150 °C for 10 minutes in the hot pressing process.

Tribo performance of friction composites was evaluated by examining friction and wear. The special design friction tester was used for friction tests of composites. The tester device is fully computer controllable and comprises of data acquisition software. Thus, parameters such as rotational speed, braking force, torque and duration can be easily controlled. It was used the disk made of grey cast iron with a 280 mm diameter and a hardness of 116 HB, as a counterpart. As seen in Figure 1, composites were fitted in brake pad caliper assembly.



Figure 1: a) friction composite sample b) brake shoe c) friction test setup

Before the friction test, the samples were burnished to obtain at least %90 contact of pre-test status. Continuous friction process was applied for the main friction test. During this period, the speed was maintained at 6 m/s and applied load was 500 kPa. Sliding velocity, disc temperature, friction force, and applied pressure were recorded using a pc-based data acquisition system. The surface temperature of the brake disc was measured using a non-contacting infrared thermometer. The test duration is 10 minutes and the sliding distance is 3600 meters. Before and after testing, samples weighed using a scale with 10^{-4} g precision and thus weight losses and specific wear rate were determined.

Hardness of the specimens was measured by using Rockwell hardness tester. Density of the samples was calculated based on Archimedes principle. All tests were repeated five times and average values are presented.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When evaluating the tribo performance of friction composites, parameters such as friction coefficient, wear rate and friction stability are taken into consideration. In terms of high braking performance, friction composites with high friction coefficient and low wear rate are preferred. Figure 2 shows the change in the friction coefficient of the composites per second during braking. The structure of the friction coefficient shows the formation of friction layers. The friction layers are formed by debris, which breaks down from the composite, by gathering around parts having relatively high hardness near the surface and re-bonding with the effect of temperature. The primary or secondary plates formed in this way provide a better adhesion between the disc and the composite and increase the friction coefficient. Too much fluctuation in friction coefficient graphs is undesirable. Fluctuations indicate low friction stability. In Figure 2, the W_9 -coded sample shows much fluctuations in the later stages of the test. W_0 and W_3 coded samples have a more stable structure. In theory, friction stability is calculated by the ratio of the average coefficient of friction to the maximum coefficient of friction obtained during the test.

Table 3 The average coefficient of friction of the samples

	W ₀	W ₃	W ₆	W ₉
Average coefficient of friction	0.424	0.452	0.431	0.414
Specific wear rate (cm ³ /Nm)	1.32 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.69 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.79 x 10 ⁻⁶	3.74 x 10 ⁻⁶
Friction stability (%)	86.5	85.4	84.5	66.7
Weight loss (%)	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.12

The friction-wear properties of the samples obtained from the tests are summarized in Table 3. The average coefficient of friction is higher in W3-coded sample containing wt. 3% walnut shell dust. The specific wear rate, and the percentage of weight loss increased linearly with the content of walnut shell dust. In the same way, the increase in the content of walnut shell dust gradually decreased the friction stability.

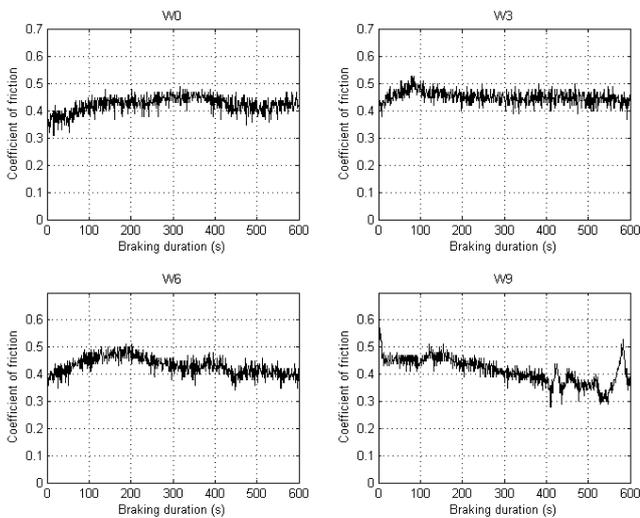


Figure 2: The friction coefficient variation per second for all samples

The friction between disc and composite during braking causes an increase in temperature in the interface. Rising temperature may cause materials in the composite content to be adversely affected. In particular, the high temperature can cause the resin to be cured and leaved from the composite. This abrasion is called ablativ wear. Therefore, it is desirable that the friction composites have a high thermal conductivity. Therefore, metallic chips, especially copper, are used in the content. Figure 3 shows the change of the temperature of the disc every second during the friction test. Accordingly, it is estimated that the amount of walnut shell dust in the content does not have a positive effect on the heat conduction of the composite.

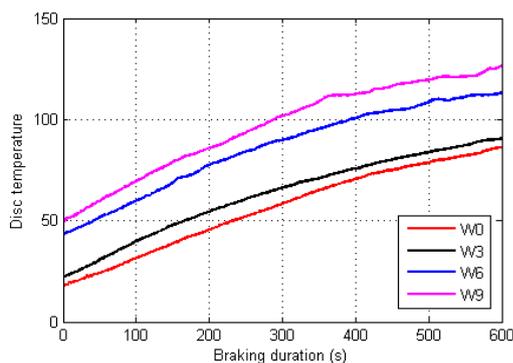


Figure 3: The disc temperature (°C) variation per second for all samples during the friction test

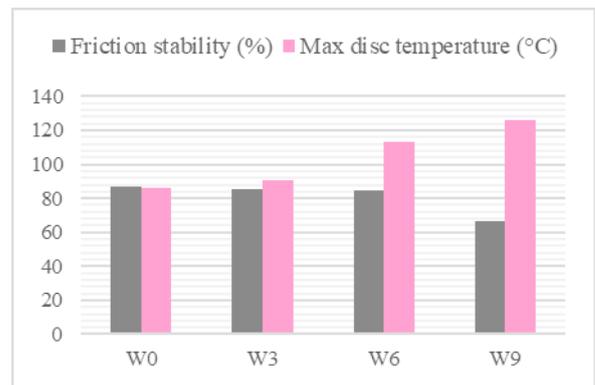


Figure 4: Friction stability of samples and maximum disc temperature

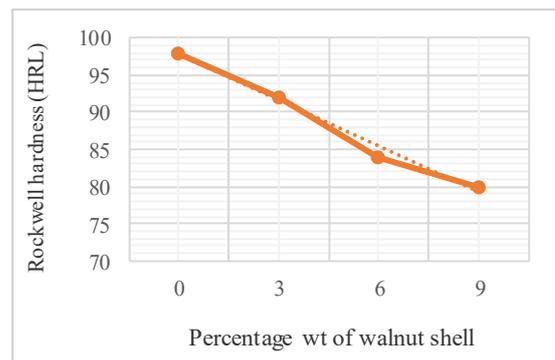
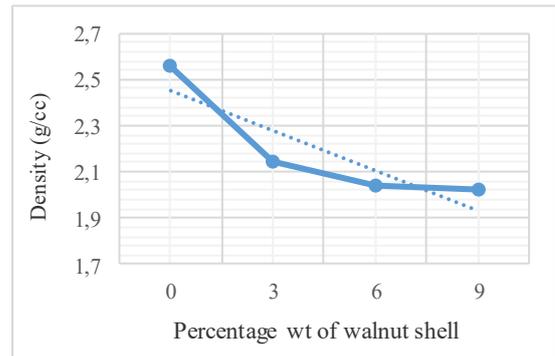


Figure 5: The density and hardness of the samples

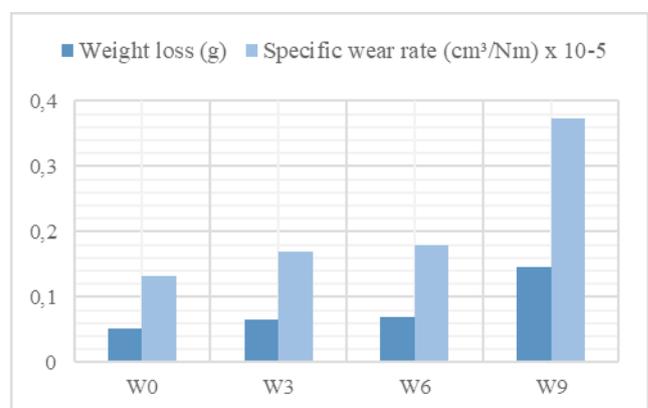


Figure 6: The wear parameters of the samples

Figure 4 shows that the friction stability of the samples is adversely affected by the increasing temperature value. In addition to friction properties, physical properties such as density and hardness were also examined. Figure 5 shows

the changes in the hardness and density values of the walnut shell content of the samples. Accordingly, walnut shell dust is estimated to be lighter than barium sulfate when it is considered that the combination of walnut shell powder and barium sulfate. The relationship between hardness and density is consistent with the literature. Figure 6 clearly shows the specific wear rate and loss of weights of the samples.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this study, the usability of walnut shell dust in brake friction composites was investigated experimentally. The results are summarized below:

- When classifying the materials used, the walnut shell dust was estimated to be friction modifier but the opposite effect was observed.
- In friction composites, walnut shell dust can be used only 3%. Otherwise, it affects the friction properties negatively.
- The friction stability of the samples containing walnut shell dust is lower than that of walnut shell powder-free sample.
- The specific wear rate and weight loss of the samples increased with the content of walnut shell dust.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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25 April 2019 (Thursday)

08:00		REGISTRATION						
13:00		OPENING SPEECHES						
13:45	ROMANIA	Invited speakers DR. MARIANA NICULESCU						
14:00	BULGARIA	Invited speakers DR. EKATERINA BORISOVA						
14:15		Tuning Curcumin Mediated Gold Nanoparticles/ Nanorods for Biomedical Applications Digambara Patra , Riham El Kurdi						
14:30		A Comparison Among Foreign Seismic Codes and Turkish Standards From The Plastic Hinge's Point Hamidreza Dousti , Meral Begimgil						
14:45		Modification of Microbial Community Caused by DC Voltage Application to Biological Treatment Abdelmajeed Adam , Maria Elektorowicz						
15:00-15:15		COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK
		ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5	ROOM 6	ROOM 7
		Agricultural Engineering	Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	Textile Engineering	Food Engineering	Materials & Mechanical Eng.	Mining & Geological Engineering	Mathematical / Statistics
15:15	152	152- Soya Ürününün Pazarlaması İle İlgili Faktörlerin İncelenmesi <i>Osman İnanç GÜNEY , Levent SANGÜN</i> -Agricultural Engineering	422- ENZİMLER ve DETERJANLARDA KULLANIMI <i>Ebru KOÇAK , Taşkın BAYRAKTAR</i> -Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	389- Electroless Plating of Silver Nanoparticles on Polyester Fabric and Washing Durability <i>Suat Çetiner , Şeyma Kanara</i> -Textile Engineering	286- Gıda İşleme Yöntemlerinin Biyoaktif Bileşikler Üzerine Etkisi <i>K. Cemek , Aysun Şener , M. Ümit Ünal</i> -Food Engineering	56- Bina Duvarlarındaki Isı Yalıtım Malzemelerinin Ses Yalıtımı Açısından Kullanılabilirliğinin İncelenmesi <i>Ahmet Fertelli</i> -Mechanical Engineering	37- Kömür Yataklarında Optimal Üretim Yönünün Bir JavaScript Programı ile Analizi <i>Tayfun Yusuf Yonsel</i> -Mining Engineering	165- Optimization of Warranty Period with Reliability Engineering Approaches <i>Mustafa Konuk , Selçuk Erkan , Emre Uslu</i> -Mathematical Engineering / Statistics
15:30	153	153- Soya Üretimini Artırmada Etkili Olan Faktörlerin İncelenmesi <i>Osman İnanç GÜNEY , Levent SANGÜN</i> -Agricultural Engineering	423- DETERJAN FORMÜLASYONLARINDA KULLANILAN POLİMERLER <i>Ebru KOÇAK , Taşkın BAYRAKTAR</i> -Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	390- The Fabrication of Electrically Conductive Textiles Containing PEDOT PSS / Silver Nanoparticles <i>Şeyma Kanara , Hidayet Köse , Suat Çetiner</i> -Textile Engineering	287- Meyve ve Sebzelede Bulunan Bazı Enzimlerin Isıl İşlemlerle İnaktivasyonu <i>K. Cemek , Aysun Şener , M. Ümit Ünal</i> -Food Engineering	67- OPTIMUM ADHESIVE LAYER THICKNESS OF NANOADHESIVELY BONDED JOINTS <i>Kürşat Gültekin</i> -Structural Engineering	38- Anomaly Analysis in Gold Deposits by the Combination of Sequential Gaussian Simulation and <i>Tayfun Yusuf Yonsel</i> -Mining Engineering	323- Eşanlı Denklem Modelleri İçin Bazı Uyarlanabilir Optimal Tahmin Edicilerin Tanımlanması <i>Nimet Özbay , Selma Toker</i> -Mathematical Engineering / Statistics
15:45	398	398- Tütdüne Kalite İslahını Belirleyen Seleksiyon Kriterleri <i>Nesrin Orcen , Zehra Kara</i> Türke-Agricultural Engineering	131- Nanoparticles synthesis for water treatment purposes <i>Özlem ERDEM</i> -Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	272- INVESTIGATION OF THE WATER VAPOR PERMEABILITY PROPERTIES OF DENIM FABRICS WOVEN <i>Mine Akgun , Gizem Kara</i> -Textile Engineering	404- Variation in quality traits of introduced ACSAD genotypes compared to local bread wheat cultivars in <i>Mohamed Ridha Aissaoui , Mohamed Fenni</i> -Food Engineering	13- Simultaneous growth of carbon nanotubes and metal oxide nanowires on nanostructured conducting <i>Selçuk Poyraz</i> -Materials Engineering	236- Sülfürik Asit (H2so4) Liçi İle Killerden Alüminyum Oksit Eldesi <i>Volkan Arslan</i> -Mining Engineering	322- İki Aşamalı Liu Tipi Tahmin Edici İçin Matematiksel Programlama Yaklaşımıyla Parametre Seçimi <i>Selma Toker , Nimet Özbay</i> -Mathematical Engineering / Statistics
16:00	147	147- Adana İlinde Soya Üretimi Yapan Çiftçilerin Sosyo Ekonomik Özellikleri <i>Levent Sangün , Osman İnanç Güney</i> -Agricultural Engineering	132- High precision hydrogen gas sensor doped with CuFe2O4 nanofiber <i>Özlem ERDEM , Ramazan ERDEM , Ali</i> -Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	273- EFFECT OF THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF WOVEN SHIRTING FABRICS ON WATER VAPOR <i>Ayça Gürarda , Mine Akgun , Gizem Kara</i> -Textile Engineering	281- Alyanak Kayısından Pektinmetil Esteraz Enziminin Kısmi Safaştırılması ve Termal İnaktivasyon <i>Aysun Şener , M. Ümit Ünal</i> -Food Engineering	14- Fullerene-like nanostructured metal chalcogenides' microwave energy-assisted preparation <i>Selçuk Poyraz</i> -Materials Engineering	246- Tectonic Setting of the Accretionary Units of the SE Anatolian Thrust Belt: Sedimentary and Petrological <i>Ahmet Can AKINCI , Nusret NURLU , Ulvi</i> -Geological Engineering	184- What should the topology of the Universe be? <i>Guzide Şenel</i> -Other Topics
16:15	314	314- Mısır Üretimi Yapan Çiftçilerin Sosyo Ekonomik Özellikleri: Adana İli Örneği <i>Levent Sangün , Osman İnanç Güney</i> -Agricultural Engineering	331- Analysis and Recycling of Bleaching Earth Used for Vegetable Oil <i>Güray Kılınççeker , Mustafa Kemal Sangün , Sema</i> -Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	367- Kadife Kumaşlarda Soğuk Kasar Prosesinin Uygulanabilirliğinin Araştırılması <i>Betül İNCE , Yılmaz YILDIZ , Ayşe Betül OĞUL , On</i> -Textile Engineering	472- The Effect Synthetic Antioxidants on the Oxidative Stability of some Oils <i>Turkan Keceli Mutlu</i> -Food Engineering	33- An Amorphous B90S10 Model from An Ab Initio Molecular Dynamics Study <i>Ayşegül Özlem Çetin , Murat Durandurdu</i> -Materials Engineering	247- Tectono-Stratigraphic Framework of Misis-Andirin Belt: New Observations from Andirin Region (K. Maraş - <i>Ahmet Can AKINCI , Ulvi Can ÜNLÜGENÇ , Nusret</i> -Geological Engineering	185- The Use of Genetic Algorithms on Soft Topology <i>Guzide Şenel</i> -Other Topics
16:30	265	265- Current Status and Management Strategies of Red Palm Weevil (Rhinophorus ferrugineus (Olivier)) <i>Okan Özgür , Hasan Deda Büyükköztürk</i> -Agricultural Engineering	357- Preparation and characterization of uv curable hybrid hard films by sol gel method <i>Ömer KESMEZ</i> -Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	291- Kasarlı ve kasarsız terbiye prosesleri ile üretilmiş pamuklu kumaşların performanslarının karşılaştırılması <i>Mert Kutgi , Belkis Zervent Ünal</i> -Textile Engineering	284- Kayısının (Prunus armeniaca L.) Biyoaktif Özellikleri <i>V. Aykut Aksoy , Aysun Şener , M. Ümit Ünal</i> -Food Engineering	213- Yapıştırma Bağlantılarında Dijital Görüntü Korelasyonu (DIC) Tekniğiyle Kayma Şekli Değiştirme <i>Ali Sinan Dike , Murat Demir AYDIN</i> -Materials Engineering	#YOK #YOK #YOK	424- Application of the Enriched Finite Element Method to Predator-Prey Dynamics <i>Ali Sendur</i> -Other Topics
16:45	375	375- Impact of Data Update Frequency on the Accuracy of Low-cost GPS Speed Sensors <i>Mustafa Akkamis , Muharrem Keskin , Yunus Emre</i> -Agricultural Engineering	415- In vitro Metal Effects on the Gill Antioxidant System of Nile Tilapia <i>Gülizar Atlı</i> -Other Topics	320- INVESTIGATION OF THE HUMIDITY SENSOR BEHAVIOR OF PEDOT:PSS COATED CONDUCTIVE <i>Suat Çetiner , Hidayet Köse</i> -Textile Engineering	148- Oxidative Status of Commonly Consumed Fish Species <i>Pınar Yerlikaya , Fahrettin Gökhan Tokay , Tuğçe S</i> -Food Engineering	101- MHD natural convection of nanofluid for an inclined cavity with an inner conductive hollow cylinder <i>Fatih Selimefendioğlu , Hakan Fehmi Öztop</i> -Mechanical Engineering	#YOK #YOK #YOK	#YOK #YOK #YOK
17:00	400	400- CYTOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF TOBACCO PLANTLETS OBTAINED FROM ANDROGENIC HAPLOIDS <i>Nesrin ÖRÇEN</i> -Agricultural Engineering	416- Oxidative effects of imidacloprid, cadmium and their combination on Daphnia magna magna <i>Gülizar Atlı , Yusuf Sevgiler</i> -Other Topics	157- Tekstil Atölyelerinde Çalışanların Demografik Özellikleri <i>Canberk Nisanoğlu , Faruk Karadağ , Levent Sang</i> -Textile Engineering	283- Bornova Misketi Üzümünden 8-Glikozidaz Enziminin İzolasyonu, Kısmi Safaştırılması ve Bazı <i>V. Aykut Aksoy , Aysun Şener , M. Ümit Ünal</i> -Food Engineering	102- The effect on output power of photovoltaic panels with and without PCM at horizontal and vertical <i>Fatih BAYRAK , Hakan Fehmi Öztop , Gamze ERT</i> -Aerospace Engineering	#YOK #YOK #YOK	#YOK #YOK #YOK
17:15	374	374- Assessing the Benefit of GNSS-Based Tractor Automatic Steering Systems in Sowing <i>Mustafa Topcueri , Muharrem Keskin , Yunus Emre</i> -Agricultural Engineering	461- YENİ Pd- VIC-DİOKSİM KOMPLEKSİ SENTEZİ VE SÜPERKRİTİK CO2 DEPOZİSYON YÖNTEMİYLE İLE PdHX <i>Saliha Baran , Fatma Ulusal , Bilgehan Güzel</i> -Chemical Engineering / Chemistry	144- Yaştan Yaşa Apre Uygulanmasında Ortaya Çıkan Baş-Orta-Son Probleminin Çözümü İçin Sistem Geliştirme <i>Nurten Eylül Akbulut , Eray Akkuş , Savaş Çetin</i> -Textile Engineering	410- Ayçiçeği Yağında Yağ Asidi Kompozisyonunu Etkileyen Faktörler <i>Murat Reis Akkaya</i> -Food Engineering	477- ÇOK SERBESTLİK DERECELİ BİR MOBİL PLATFORM TASARIMI <i>Ercan Paçalı</i> -Mechanical Engineering	#YOK #YOK #YOK	#YOK #YOK #YOK
17:30	146	146- Soya Üretiminde Etkili Olan Ekonomik Faktörlerin Belirlenmesi: Adana Örneği <i>Levent Sangün , Osman İnanç Güney</i> -Agricultural Engineering	#YOK #YOK	83- The Possibility of the Coloring of the 100% Cotton Fabrics via Marigold (Calendula officinalis) Natural Dye <i>Burcu SANCAR BEŞEN , Pınar PARLAKYİĞİT</i> -Textile Engineering	463- Food Antioxidants and their applications <i>Turkan Keceli Mutlu</i> -Food Engineering	164- Tek Katmanlı Kauçuk Burçlarda Kauçuk Sertlik Değişiminin Statik Katılığa Etkisinin Sonlu Elemanlar İle <i>Aylin Dova , İbrahim Cem Öncü</i> -Automotive Engineering	#YOK #YOK #YOK	#YOK #YOK #YOK
17:45	470	470- COMPARISON OF SPRAY NOZZLES IN TERMS OF SPRAY COVERAGE AND DROP DISTRIBUTION <i>Bahadır Sayıncı , Bünyamin Demir , Nuri Açık</i> -Agricultural Engineering	#YOK #YOK	419- INVESTIGATION OF MOISTURE TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF POLYESTER FABRICS WOVEN WITH <i>Suat Çetiner , Hidayet Köse</i> -Textile Engineering	464- Effects of Harvest Time on the Beylik Olive Oil Quality <i>Turkan Keceli Mutlu</i> -Food Engineering	245- KAUKUK BURÇLARDA KAUKUK (ELASTOMER) KALINLIK DEĞİŞİMİNİN STATİK KATILIK DEĞERLERİNE <i>Aylin Dova , İbrahim Cem Öncü</i> -Mechanical Engineering	#YOK #YOK #YOK	#YOK #YOK #YOK
18:00	#YOK	#YOK	#YOK	#YOK	282- Karalahanın (Brassica oleracea L. var. acephala) Biyoaktif Özellikleri <i>Aysun Şener , M. Ümit Ünal</i> -Food Engineering	#YOK #YOK	#YOK #YOK	#YOK #YOK

Table with 7 columns (ROOM 1-7) and multiple rows of abstracts. Each row contains a date, a number, a title, and author information. The table is organized into sections for different rooms and includes a 'LUNCH' section in the middle. The abstracts cover various fields such as Aerospace Engineering, Materials & Mechanical Eng., Automotive Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Materials Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

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4. ULUSLARARASI AKDENİZ

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Banu SUGÖZÜ

has participated in the "4th International Mediterranean Science and Engineering Congress"
which has been held in Alanya, Turkey on April 25-27, 2019.



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Özcanlı
Congress Co-Chairman



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Serin
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