



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book

5th Annual International Conference on
Geology & Earth Science
4-7 June 2018, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2018

Abstracts
5th Annual International
Conference on
Geology & Earth Science
4-7 June 2018
Athens, Greece

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8 Valaoritou Street
Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece
www.atiner.gr

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 5th *Annual International Conference on Geology & Earth Science (4-7 June 2018)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 25 papers were submitted by 32 presenters, coming from 17 different countries (Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Uganda, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 9 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as geophysical engineering, geological issues and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. ATINER was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and 37 research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

5th Annual International Conference on Geology & Earth Science, 4-7 June 2018, Athens, Greece Organizing and Academic Committee

ATINER's conferences are small events which serve the mission of the association under the guidance of its Academic Committee which sets the policies. In addition, each conference has its own academic committee. Members of the committee include all those who have evaluated the abstract-paper submissions and have chaired the sessions of the conference. The members of the **academic committee** of the 5th Annual International Conference on Geology & Earth Science were the following:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.
3. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice-President of Information Communications Technology, ATINER & Fellow, Institution of Engineering and Technology & Professor, Department of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
4. Theodore Trafalis, Director, Engineering & Architecture Division, ATINER & Professor of Industrial and Systems Engineering & Director, Optimization & Intelligent Systems Laboratory, The University of Oklahoma, USA.
5. Virginia Sisiopiku, Head, Transportation Engineering Unit, ATINER, & Associate Professor, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA.
6. Tamer Rizaoglu, Assistant Professor, Department of Geological Engineering, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey.
7. Mathieu Sebilo, Assistant Professor, Sorbonne - Pierre and Marie Curie University, France.
8. Kamran Mirza, Assistant Professor, University of the Punjab, Pakistan.
9. Ratan Kar, Scientist, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, India.
10. Sanjay Sisodiya, Associate Professor, University of Idaho, USA.
11. Mike Mavromihales, Senior Lecturer and Course Leader, University of Huddersfield, UK.
12. Patrizia Falzone, Professor, University of Genoa, Italy.
13. Eddie Smigiel, Associate Professor, INSA Strasbourg, France.
14. Alice Merab Kagoda, Academic Member, ATINER & Lecturer, Makerere University, Uganda.

The **organizing committee** of the conference included the following:

1. Fani Balaska, Research Assistant, ATINER.
2. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
3. Hannah Howard, Research Assistant, ATINER.
4. Eirini Lentzou, Administrative Assistant, ATINER.
5. Konstantinos Manolidis, Administrator, ATINER.
6. Vassilis Skianis, Research Associate, ATINER.
7. Kostas Spyropoulos, Administrator, ATINER.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
5th Annual International Conference on Geology & Earth Science,
4-7 June 2018, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens, Greece

Monday 4 June 2018

08:00-08:45 Registration and Refreshments

08:45-09:30 (Room A - Mezzanine Floor): Welcome and Opening Address

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER &
Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room E - 10th Floor): Geological Issues

Chair: Sanjay Sisodiya, Associate Professor, University of Idaho, USA.

1. Khurajam Mohon Singh, Associate Professor, Imphal College, Imphal, India. Significance of Mineral Chemistry of Kyrdem Granitoids and Associated Enclaves, Meghalaya Plateau, Northeast India.
2. Carolin Neugebauer, Master of Geosciences, Germany. Sedimentation Processes during the Last Glacial Period Deduced from Grain Size Analyses on Gravity Core MSM 33/54-3 from the Anatolian Continental Margin.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room E - 10th Floor): Geographic Information Systems

Chair: Alice Merab Kagoda, Lecturer, Makerere University, Uganda.

1. Sungsoon Hwang, Associate Professor, DePaul University, USA, Amanda Lin, Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, USA, Ryan Crews, Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, USA, Kristin Schneider, Associate Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, USA, Noah Rosenblatt, Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, USA, Sai Yalla, Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, USA & Elizabeth Moxley, Assistant Professor, DePaul University, USA. Assessing Community Participation among People with Limited Mobility using GPS and Accelerometer.
2. Isabelle Seguy, Researcher, INED - Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France. A Geographic Information System for the Study of Past Epidemics: The 1705 Epidemic in Martigues (Bouches-du-Rhône, France).
3. Elham Karimi, Noise Expert, Air Quality Control Company, Iran, Peyman Hamian, GIS and Geomarketing Advisory Services, Iran, Maryam Naderi, Head of Air and Noise, Air Quality Control Company, Iran & Vahid Hosseini, Associate Professor, Sharif University of Technology, Iran. Detection of Noise Sensitive Areas at Risk of Exceeded Sound Levels in Tehran Metropolitan City (A GIS-based Approach).

12:30-14:00 Session III (Room E - 10th Floor): Learning Strategies

Chair: Eddie Smigiel, Associate Professor, INSA Strasbourg, France.

1. Patrick Balve, Professor, Heilbronn University of Applied Sciences, Germany & Lena Ebert, Research Assistant, Heilbronn University of Applied Sciences, Germany. Competence Development in Engineering Education – Smoothing the Transition into Corporate Practice through Problem-based Learning.
2. Sanjay Sisodiya, Associate Professor, University of Idaho, USA, Kathy O'Malley, Professor, University of Idaho, USA & Steven Shook, Professor, University of Idaho, USA. Pricing of New Products: Going Beyond Cost-Based and Competition-Based Pricing to Consider Value in Engineering Capstone Courses.
3. Javier Cubas, Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain, Elena Roibas-Millan, Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain, Santiago Pindado, Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain, Félix Sorribes-Palmer, Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain, Gustavo Alonso, Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain, Ángel Sanz-Andrés, Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain & Javier Pérez-Álvarez, Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain. Concurrent Engineering Approach for Space Mission Design within the Master in Space Systems (MUSE) at *Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM)*.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session IV (Room D - 10th Floor): Science Teaching & Educational Issues

Chair: Mike Mavromihales, Senior Lecturer and Course Leader, University of Huddersfield, UK.

1. Eddie Smigiel, Associate Professor, INSA Strasbourg, France & Sandrine Simon, Professor, Université Euro-Méditerranéenne de Fès, Morocco. An Exploration of the Confusion between Concept and Formalization amongst the Community of Teachers in Physics.
2. Alice Merab Kagoda, Lecturer, Makerere University, Uganda. Teachers' Experiences and Practices of Teaching Practical Geography in Secondary Schools of Uganda.
3. Elif Bengü, Coordinator for Center for the Enhancement of Learning and Teaching, Abdullah Gül University, Turkey & Faruk Kececi, Head of Mechanical Engineering Department, Abdullah Gül University, Turkey. Maker Spaces and Their Effect on Engineering Education.
4. Laura Santos-Maldonado, Instructor, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia & Diana Carolina Lenis, Senior Pedagogical Adviser, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia. Flipped-Learning and Case Strategy for Developing Interpretative Skills in the Context of an Environmental Thermochemistry Course.

17:30-19:30 Session V ATINER's 2018 Series of Academic Dialogues: A Symposium Discussion on Recent International Research in Urban Studies and Planning

Venue: Harokopio University (New Building-Ceremony Hall), Eleftheriou Venizelou 70, Kallithea.

Chair: Virginia Sisiopiku, Head, Transportation Engineering Unit, ATINER, & Associate Professor, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA.

1. Ali Cheshmehzangi, Head of Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Director of CSET (Center for Sustainable Energy Technologies), Director of UIL (Urban Innovation Lab), & Associate Professor of Architecture and Urban Design, Department of Architecture and Built Environment, The University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China. Smart Cities vs. Urbanism.
2. Carolyn Aguilar-Dubose, Professor, University Iberoamericana, Mexico. From Universe to Pluriverse in Sustainability.
3. Antonio Zumelzu, Associate Professor, Austral University of Chile, Chile. Sustainability in the Global South: The Role of Urban Morphology.
4. Giulia Pellegri, Associate Professor, Architecture-Polytechnic School, University of Genoa, Italy. De-Sign Research: Interactions and Results in the International Contributions of the 2018 Design Day in Genoa. Department of Architecture and Design University of Genoa.
5. Ratna Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Amity University Noida, India. City of Chandigarh.
6. Raed Al Tal, Assistant Professor, German Jordanian University, Jordan. Cities of Continuous Urban Instability - Amman as a Case Study.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 5 June 2018

07:45-11:00 Session VI: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Chair: Gregory A. Katsas, Vice President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.

Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

11:15-13:00 Session VII (Room C - 10th Floor): Urban Structuring, Environment & Special Issues

Chair: Kamran Mirza, Assistant Professor, University of the Punjab, Pakistan.

1. Lucia Martincigh, Professor, University of Roma Tre, Italy, Anna Vincenzoni, Councilor, Town Municipality of Rome, Italy, Marina Di Guida, Postdoctoral

- Research Fellow, University of Roma Tre, Italy & Giovanni Perrucci, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Roma Tre, Italy. Tools for a Better Liveability in Neighbourhoods: The “Environmental Island” Design Methodology and the Citizen Engagement Process.
2. Lukasz Damurski, Assistant Professor, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland, Jacek Pluta, Assistant Professor, University of Wroclaw, Poland, Jerzy Ladysz, Assistant Professor, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland, Wawrzyniec Zipser, Assistant Professor, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland & Magdalena Mayer-Wydra, PhD Candidate, University of Wroclaw, Poland. Potential for Conversion of Offline Services into Online ones in Urban and Suburban Neighbourhoods. Examples of Wrocław and Siechnice in Poland.
 3. Andrea Ferraz Young, Researcher, CEMADEN Brazilian National Center of Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication, Brazil. Adaptation Actions for Integrated Climate Risk Management into Urban Planning: An Integrated Approach in São Paulo Metropolitan Area (Brazil).
 4. Cristiana-Maria Pioarca-Ciocanea, Senior Researcher, University of Bucharest, Center for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, Romania. Monitoring Wildlife in Romania – Empirical Evaluation of Argos Location Errors in Romania.
 5. Ratan Kar, Scientist, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, India & Ruchika Bajpai, Research Scholar, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, India. Climatic and Vegetational Changes during the Last 11,500 Years from Glacial Sites in Lahaul Valley, Western Himalaya, India.
 6. Mark John Burke, Researcher, Cambridge University, UK. Home Ownership Participation – A Cross Sectional Analysis of Major Cities.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session VIII (Room E - 10th Floor): Geophysical Engineering

Chair: Ratan Kar, Scientist, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, India.

1. Oya Pamukcu, Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey & Ayca Cirmik, Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey. Monitoring of the Geothermal Fields.
2. Kamran Mirza, Assistant Professor, University of the Punjab, Pakistan & Danish Khan, University of the Punjab, Pakistan. Integrated Microfacies Analysis of Lower Paleogene Carbonate Rocks of Kananwala Area, Western Salt Range, North Western Himalayas, Pakistan.
3. Long Wang, PhD Student, China University of Geosciences, China. Reservoir Characterization and Stacking Patterns of Carbonate Grain Bank: A Case Study of Grain Bank of Cambrian Longwangmiao Formation in the Sichuan Basin, China.
4. Ayca Cirmik, Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey & Oya Pamukcu, Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey. The Deformation Field of the 27th May 2017 Gölmarmara Earthquake.

**15:30-17:00 Session IX (Room C - 10th Floor): Drawing & Representation:
Environment-Landscape-City**

Chair: Patrizia Falzone, Professor, University of Genoa, Italy.

1. Michela Scaglione, Adjunct Professor, Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy. Basic Methodology for the Knowledge of a Territory through the GIS: Analysis, Surveys and Representations.
2. Ruggero Torti, Research Grant Holder, Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy. *Signum* and Visual Identity.
3. Francesca Salvetti, Professor, University of Genoa, Italy. Quality Standards for the Restoration of Color Values in Urban Areas: Color Projects.

20:00- 21:30 Dinner

**Wednesday 6 June 2018
Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit
Educational Island Tour**

**Thursday 7 June 2018
Delphi Visit**

**Friday 8 June 2018
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion**

Patrick Balve

Professor, Heilbronn University of Applied Sciences, Germany

&

Lena Ebert

Research Assistant, Heilbronn University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Competence Development in Engineering Education - Smoothing the Transition into Corporate Practice through Learning Projects Learning Projects to Avoid Praxis Shocks (Reality Shock)

The project-oriented and problem-based teaching and learning format "Lernfabrik" (Learning Factory) of the engineering degree program "Manufacturing and Operations Management" at Heilbronn University of Applied Sciences is currently being evaluated as part of a funded project. This curricular problem-based and project-oriented form of practical training, which is anchored in the 6th semester of the Bachelor's programme, has been held twice a year since 2011. Within a project timeframe of only 15 weeks, the students are to develop a functioning, ready-to-ship and fully documented product which is actually manufactured in small series. To this end, the students work in small self-organized teams, each performing a different function in the value-added chain within a simulated production company.

The aim of the learning factory is to promote the development of the students' social, methodological and self-skills in addition to the deepening of engineering knowledge, and to prepare them for the upcoming career start.

Our research aims at answering the following question:

- 1) Are the competences of the students within the learning factory developed in the desired way?
- 2) Does taking part in the Learning Factory change the participants' idea of what competences are required for an engineer? (especially with respect to communication and cooperation skills)
- 3) Are students in the learning factory better prepared for their career start than students in comparable courses of study?
- 4) What is the competence profile of Bachelor graduates in engineering required by industry?

This study follows an empiric approach. For the evaluation of the Learning Factory, the main question is accordingly whether the students have experienced an improvement within the mentioned areas of competence by participating in this teaching project. For this reason, graduates of the degree program "Manufacturing and Operations Management" and two other study programs of the Faculty of Industrial and

Process Engineering are invited to participate in a survey. In this survey, they are asked to assess their competences at the time of graduation and to state the competences required in their current job. First results will be available in June.

Elif Bengu

Coordinator for Center for the Enhancement of Learning and Teaching,
Abdullah Gül University, Turkey

&

Faruk Kececi

Head of Mechanical Engineering Department, Abdullah Gül University,
Turkey

Maker Spaces and Their Effect on Engineering Education

According to the research “the engineer of the future needs to be able to harness creativity and innovation in order to stay competitive and relevant in an economy with ever growing needs.” Accordingly, engineering faculties are expected to cultivate curiosity and foster creativity in students. “Maker space” is a new concept in education pioneered in 2001 at MIT. According to the literature review, these spaces are seen as venues where students and/or professionals gather at a specifically designed place to think, explore, discover and create by using a variety of tools and materials that are provided.

In this research, the definition of Roslunds’ will be used. Because in this definition she used important elements of maker spaces; place, people and make things. She defines maker space’ as a place where people get together to make things. Maker spaces might focus on designing, prototyping, 3D printing, manufacturing and programing, or some combination of these activities.

These spaces provide an opportunity for students to engage in an experiential learning and develop a large range of skills that undergraduate curriculum is unable to provide, as well as soft skills, such as planning, teamwork, budgeting and communication. There are still limited studies about the full effect and impact of these spaces in teaching and learning, from the pedagogical perspective. The research presented in this session takes place in a public university in Turkey, namely Abdullah Gul University. The maker space at this university can be considered to be the first one in its scale in the country. The presentation will discuss the effect and impact of the maker space on teaching and learning. In addition, we will present the advantages and the disadvantages of having one in regard to the sustainability and management of the space.

Mark John Burke
Researcher, Cambridge University, UK

Home Ownership Participation - A Cross Sectional Analysis of Major Cities

This paper examines the effects of macroeconomic movements across developed and developing markets and tests the widely held assumption that increased overall economic performance leads to, or contributes to, increased home ownership participation in metropolises. Analysing twelve select countries and their capital cities through multivariate regression analysis, with varying socio-economic trajectories, it is proven that there is no observable correlation between an increase in indicators of national wealth and increased home ownership. This research posits that a more nuanced understanding of factors leading to home ownership within major economic hubs and metropolises is required, as well as proposing a number of causes of housing shortages in cities, along with avenues for future research.

Ayca Cirmik
Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey
&
Oya Pamukcu
Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey

The Deformation Field of the 27 May 2017 Gölarmara Earthquake

Gediz (Alaşehir) graben, which locates in Western Anatolia region, is divided into three collapses such as Gölarmara, Manisa and Kemalpaşa basins towards west. Gediz graben exists on Menderes massive, besides, the high and medium grades metamorphic rocks cover the basement of this area. In this area, the earthquakes occurred since ancient periods. Recently on 27th May 2017, a moderate earthquake occurred in Deynekler-Gölarmara (Manisa City) with magnitude (M_w) 5.2 and the effects of this earthquake were felt for approximately 15 days on a great region which includes high populated cities such as Manisa, Izmir, Aydın, Uşak and Balıkesir. According to Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute (KOERI), the focal depth of the earthquake was shallow and approximately 13 km and occurred in normal fault with vertical strike.

In this study, the pre-seismic, co-seismic and post-seismic deformation analysis is realized with help of the GNSS time-series of the continuous stations locate in effected region by this earthquake. In this scope, the regional evaluations are executed due to the deformation type of the GNSS stations. As the general result, the vertical components of the time series were more affected related with the consistent of the fault sense of the earthquake occurred. Additionally, the existence of a lake which appeared with the regional tectonic collapse is the sign of the vertical movements in the area. Therefore, it can be said that the regional effect type of the earthquake is the vertical directional.

Javier Cubas

Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

Elena Roibas-Millan

Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

Santiago Pindado

Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

Félix Sorribes-Palmer

Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

Gustavo Alonso

Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

Ángel Sanz-Andrés

Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

&

Javier Pérez-Álvarez

Professor, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

**Concurrent Engineering Approach for Space Mission Design
within the Master in Space Systems (MUSE) at Universidad
Politécnica de Madrid (UPM)**

In September 2017, second year students of the Master's Degree in Space Systems (MUSE) had the opportunity to participate in the 1stESA Academy Concurrent Engineering Challenge, organized byESA Academy's Training and Learning Centre, together with Politecnico Di Torino (Italy), University of Strathclyde (United Kingdom) and ESA Academy (Belgium) students. The four days challenge was focused on the Phase-0 design of a space mission, fully developed based on a Concurrent Engineering approach. The UPM team design was conducted within the Concurrent Design Facility (CDF) of the Instituto de Microgravedad 'Ignacio Da Riva'(IDR/UPM), located in Madrid, by the supervision of two UPM Professors acting as System Engineers of the sessions.

The experience belongs to the Study Case II of the Master's Degree in Space Systems (MUSE). MUSE is promoted, implemented and fully organized by the Instituto de Microgravedad 'Ignacio Da Riva'(IDR/UPM) and it is based on Project-Based Learning, taking advantage of the wide expertise of IDR/UPM on space research and technology. The educational program is focused on practical work within real space projects of IDR/UPM and by collaboration with several space scientific institutions.

The aim of this work is to present the academic possibilities of the IDR/UPM CDF. Besides, the ESA Challenge structure and the mission developed by MUSE students is also described, as well as the future challenges proposed to integrate the Concurrent Engineering approach in the MUSE educational program.

Lukasz Damurski

Assistant Professor, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology,
Poland

Jacek Pluta

Assistant Professor, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Jerzy Ladysz

Assistant Professor, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology,
Poland

Wawrzyniec Zipser

Assistant Professor, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology,
Poland

&

Magdalena Mayer-Wydra

PhD Candidate, University of Wroclaw, Poland

**Potential for Conversion of Offline Services into Online ones
in Urban and Suburban Neighbourhoods: Examples of
Wrocław and Siechnice in Poland**

Services originally developed as natural concentrations of human activity, reflecting the Christallerian hierarchy of central places. Today those natural mechanisms are challenged by strong competition from online facilities. More and more services are offered by the Internet and this affects the traditional 'bricks-and-mortar' urban development. In this paper we examine the potential for conversion from offline to online channels in urbanized neighbourhoods.

The research sample reflects the current trends in human settlement in Poland and includes a well-established urban neighbourhood (Pereca Square in Wrocław) and a rapidly developing suburban municipality (Rynek Square in Siechnice). A social research conducted in 2017 among users of public spaces and among service providers (276 respondents in total) enables drawing reliable hypotheses on the relationship between offline and online services in local contexts.

The results show that about 60% of customers in Wrocław and 74% in Siechnice use online shopping whereas only 25% of service providers in Wrocław and 19% in Siechnice offer their products online. There is a significant potential for conversion from offline to online channels (and for hybridization of both of them) which is relatively higher in suburban neighbourhoods but lower in urban ones.

The paper contributes to the current debate on the real-virtual dichotomy in urban development. In particular it addresses the question of the conflicting (competitive) or supporting (complementary) role of the Internet in shaping urban functions. It also gives a valuable insight into the demand/supply relationship in various (urban and suburban) settings

and defines the potential for hybridization of online and offline channels in local urban services.

Andrea Ferraz Young

Researcher, CEMADEN Brazilian National Center of Monitoring and
Early Warning of Natural Disasters, Ministry of Science, Technology,
Innovation and Communication, Brazil

**Adaptation Actions for Integrated Climate Risk Management
into Urban Planning: An Integrated Approach in São Paulo
Metropolitan Area (Brazil)**

This work explores some questions highlighting how political actions and public decisions can improve the resilience of people and places in São Paulo Metropolitan Area (SPMA). What are the connections among city planning processes, climate change and resilience? How political decisions could connect planning and governance with special focus on adaptation and resilience? Cities face a chronic stresses and/or acute impacts, therefore special focus should be on the development of regulations and incentives to the interactions of concepts on climate change, city adaptation and resilience, through the perspective of transition for urban resilience, which enable cities change and build capacity of innovation in face of uncertainty. Changes in many extreme weather and climate events have been observed since 1933 and precipitation patterns are projected to change in the future (2030-2050), possibly resulting in floods caused storms or water scarcity caused by droughts. The urban areas in SPMA are highly complex with interdependent systems (i.e. airports, commerce and international trade, industry). A failing caused by an extreme event (e.g. storms, heavy rains) in this urban system can result in cascading impacts that can disrupt such as that occurred in 2011 (i.e. interruptions of energy, transport system, and communication). On the other hand, between 2013 and 2014, SPMA has experienced a terrible drought and scarcity of water. For this reason, almost ten years ago, precisely in 2010, it was developed a scientific project called Vulnerability of Megacities to Climate Change in São Paulo Metropolitan Area. We can say that many of the expected events actually occurred such as the floods in 2011 and the drastic drought between 2013 and 2014 as much as the return of floods in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (during summer seasons). Actually, we will take a retrospective of what has been technically analyzed in the past and the evolution of the events up to the present moment. Resilient cities will require new issue and problem framings, analytical procedures, and deliberative public processes that together can generate norms and practice for safest places. Physical changes without accompanying social, political and institutional engagement will ultimately fail to prevent disasters.

Sungsoon Hwang

Associate Professor, DePaul University, USA

Amanda Lin

Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science,
USA

Ryan Crews

Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science,
USA

Kristin Schneider

Associate Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and
Science, USA

Noah Rosenblatt

Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science,
USA

Sai Yalla

Assistant Professor, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science,
USA

&

Elizabeth Moxley

Assistant Professor, DePaul University, USA

**Assessing Community Participation among People with
Limited Mobility using GPS and Accelerometer**

Contexts: Improving community participation outcomes among people with limited mobility is an important public health goal. Community participation can be defined as active involvement in activities that occur outside the home or are part of a nondomestic role. Conventional measures of community participation is self-reported, and thus lack objectivity and specificity particularly in spatial and temporal domain. Recent advances in wearable sensors for Quantified Self in public health present opportunities for improving the outcome measures.

Aim: The aim of this talk is to discuss how GPS and accelerometer were used to assess out-of-home mobility as an indicator of community participation. Data were collected as part of assessing efficacy of programs that were developed to improve health among diabetic persons with risk for foot ulcer, people with traumatic brain injury and users of lower limb prostheses.

Methods: The methodology was developed to mitigate the sensitivity of analysis results to uncertainty of GPS trajectory data (such as signal loss and signal errors). Time gaps in GPS data were filled using a gap imputation algorithm, and then GPS trajectory is segmented into a sequence of stop and move episodes before location data is seamlessly synchronized with

accelerometer data (e.g., step counts and duration of postural event such as walking and standing).

Results: After physical activity interventions for 10 diabetic patients, the daily average number of steps out of home increased from 1488 to 1771, and the number of places visited out of home increased from 2.44 to 2.73. After interventions on balance confidence for a user of lower limb prostheses, the number of trips increased from 4.5 to 5.1, and the average number of steps per trip increased from 248 to 362.

Conclusions: The integrated measurement of GPS, accelerometer and GIS can help improve outcome measures (such as community participation) by making them context-specific, and assess spatiotemporal configuration of environmental exposures. Uncertainty handling of GPS trajectory data and episode-level analysis enable exhaustive and correctly weighted exposure assessment. As a future research, a travel diary needs to be incorporated to fully characterize environmental exposures and community participation.

Alice Merab Kagoda
Lecturer, Makerere University, Uganda

Teachers' Experiences and Practices of Teaching Practical Geography in Secondary Schools of Uganda

Geography is a practical subject and its approach in teaching it is practical in nature –focusing on concepts that are relevant to everyday life. The main purpose of this study was to guide teacher trainees; identify practical activities in geography classes in secondary schools. The teaching methods used, the challenges and problems faced by geography teachers. Third year geography teacher trainee and secondary school teachers participated in the study. Results reveal that activities like map work, photograph interpretation and field works are the main activities. Teachers use the following methods; lecture, fieldwork and to a less extent group work as main methods of study. The main challenges faced by teachers include; lack of instructional materials, lack of sufficient time on timetable, lack of geographical knowledge and skills by some teachers and lack of support by school administrators. The researcher recommends special workshops for teachers, governments, school administration and parents to buy geography equipment essentials for teaching practical geography.

Ratan Kar

Scientist, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, India

&

Ruchika Bajpai

Research Scholar, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, India

Climatic and Vegetational Changes during the Last 11,500 Years from Glacial Sites in Lahaul Valley, Western Himalaya, India

The higher Himalaya is an exceptional repository of past climatic records, which provides a unique prospect to study the interaction of glaciations and climate during the Quaternary Period. Among the various proxies, pollen grains recovered from the terrestrial sediments offer a broad outlook of the vegetation and significantly help in understanding the long term climatic changes. Pollen-spores preserved in the sediment layers provide details about the environmental conditions at the time of their deposition. Hence their alterations, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in the sediments at different depths, are excellent indices for the analysis of temporal variations of climate. The objective of the present study is to decipher the past vegetational and climatic changes during the Holocene (~11,600 years) from selected glacial sites in the Lahaul Valley, India. The area is a cold, high-altitude desert located in the Trans-Himalayan region, characterized by alpine, steppe type of vegetation.

Palynological studies have been undertaken around Hamtah and Chattru glaciers from the surface and sub-surface sediments. The study of surface samples has brought out the pollen-vegetation relationship, which has been used as a modern analogue to deduce the past vegetational and concurrent climatic changes from the sub-surface sediments. In the outwash plains of the Hamtah and Chattru glaciers, two trial trenches having a depth of 90 cm and 130 cm respectively, were dug to rebuild the vegetational changes with reference to past climatic fluctuations. Overall, the arboreal pollen is dominating over the non-arboreal pollen in both the profiles. Various climatic phases have been inferred since the last 11,500 years BP to Recent, on the basis of the changing frequencies of arboreal and non-arboreal pollen (AP/NAP ratio).

Elham Karimi

Noise Expert, Air Quality Control Company, Iran

Peyman Hamian

GIS and Geomarketing Advisory Services, Iran

Maryam Naderi

Head of Air and Noise, Air Quality Control Company, Iran

&

Vahid Hosseini

Associate Professor, Sharif University of Technology, Iran

Detection of Noise Sensitive Areas at Risk of Exceeded Sound Levels in Tehran Metropolitan City (A GIS-based Approach)

The problem of noise pollution in Tehran city is the most serious issue that citizens face publicly. Nowadays, noise pollution is given less priority because the health risks arising from this pollution usually does not occur immediately after the exposure. Traffic of roads and highways is one of the most important noise generating factors in Tehran, which its mitigation is considered to be a priority of today's modern life.

Although the use of noise abatement strategies, such as the installation of noise barriers, the use of double glazed windows in buildings, and porous asphalt, are all suitable and efficient noise mitigation solutions, it should not be forgotten that prevention is better than treatment. Compliance with noise buffer zones of highways and the prohibition of constructing building residential homes and noise sensitive centers, such as hospitals and schools within these zones, can play a very important role in reducing the receiving noise. Meanwhile, the use of GIS as a database, as well as a tool for modeling and analyzing spatial data, can help urban managers and decision makers make better and more accurate decisions.

In this research, using CadnaA modeling software, the sound level map of Tehran City was prepared based on the map layers of roads (traffic volume and the speed of vehicles) and buildings (height), which had already been developed in GIS software. Then, according to the standard limits for the sound level of residential and noise sensitive areas set by Iran's Department of Environment, the noise buffer zone of the highways was determined. There are a total of 5352 schools and 157 hospitals in Tehran City. Finally, using the GIS software, the percentage of resident population, as well as the schools and hospitals located in this acoustical zone, was prioritized in order to use for developing noise abatement and mitigation strategies. Based on the noise level map derived from the modeling, the noise buffer area of highways was extracted as a map layer using data Spatial Analyst tool in GIS. Accordingly, the areas with a sound level of less than 55 dBA were considered as "No-Risk" zones. The intermediate sound level was regarded to be in the range of 55-65 dBA, within which approximately 21% of

the city population resides. There are also 1420 educational centers and 32 hospitals in this zone. The high-risk area, with a sound level of above 65 dBA, includes about 22.5% of the city population, 34 hospitals, and 1217 educational centers. It is highly recommended to use abatement and mitigation strategies in the high-risk zone. In addition, in the construction of new highways, care must be taken not to have noise sensitive centers adjacent to these zones.

Lucia Martincigh

Professor, University of Roma Tre, Italy

Anna Vincenzoni

Councilor, Town Municipality of Rome, Italy

Marina Di Guida

Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Roma Tre, Italy

&

Giovanni Perrucci

Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Roma Tre, Italy

Tools for a Better Liveability in Neighbourhoods: The “Environmental Island” Design Methodology and the Citizen Engagement Process

The constant increase of private vehicular traffic and its arrogant pervasiveness worsened the urban environment liveability in many Italian cities and destroy more and more their true essence. Only in the last thirty-year period, in Europe, there was a marked acceleration in scientific research and policymaking, for defining and experimenting traffic calming strategies and measures aimed at improving the level of safety and accessibility, creating more shared spaces and increasing quality of life, especially in neighbourhoods. Lagging behind other European countries, Italy started to relate the slow speed principle to the liveable district notion; thanks to the New Traffic Code, the concept of «Environmental Island» was introduced: a «single urban zone delimited by the main road network, aimed at recovering urban spaces’ liveability». The «Environmental Island» can then be meant as a possibility not only for reorganizing vehicular mobility but also for upgrading residential urban areas and satisfying dwellers’ daily life needs.

The analysis of limits and possibilities of application demonstrated that the used methodology could take, both from scientific and operative viewpoint, to interesting results defining actions’ location, priority and range and providing administrations advice on the opportunity to act. It is indeed the tight interlace between design process, involving technicians, and public consultation process, involving citizens and local administrations, that can achieve success. In order to ensure the effectiveness of this work, a widespread awareness of the need of changing rooted habits, regarding urban space use, has to be developed; this becomes then the best occasion to implement a type of collective education that leads to a more responsible behaviour from the overall sustainability viewpoint.

For years, the topic here presented was researched, also featuring pilot studies in Rome, and now is going to become an applied research; thanks to the collaboration with various stakeholders, a participation process,

aimed at defining the implementation of an Environmental Island in one of the oldest and most central districts of Roma: Rione Monti, is currently underway.

Kamran Mirza

Assistant Professor, University of the Punjab, Pakistan

&

Danish Khan

University of the Punjab, Pakistan

Integrated Microfacies Analysis of Lower Paleogene Carbonate Rocks of Kasanwala Area, Western Salt Range, North Western Himalayas, Pakistan

The lower Paleogene carbonate rocks of the western Salt Range are comprised of Lockhart Limestone, Nammal Formation and Sakesar Limestone in the order of succession, whereas the upper Paleocene Patala Formation is absent in the area. The microfacies content of these rocks were analyzed from the Kasanwala section in the Western Salt Range. The Lockhart Limestone of Paleocene age is composed of nodular limestone with some intercalated shale and is dominated by larger benthonic foraminifera including; *Miscellania miscella*, *Lockhartia haimeii*, *L. conica*, *L. conditi*, *L. tipperi*, *Ranikothalia sindensis*, *R. sahani*, *Discocyclusina ranikotensis*, and *Operculina salsa*. The measured thickness of Lockhart Limestone in the study area was 37m. Four microfacies of Lockhart Limestone have been observed after detailed thin section analysis namely; Bioclastic Mudstone, Lockhartia Wackestone, Miscellanea Packstone and Lockhartia Packstone microfacies. The Nammal Formation of lower Eocene age consists of alternating beds of medium to dark grey limestone with clay & shale and is highly fossiliferous in some parts. In this section, Nammal Formation was 56m thick. It is comprised of the larger benthic foraminifera including; *Discocyclusina dispansa*, *D. ranikotensis*, *Assilina laminosa*, *Operculina sp.* and *Nummulites sp.* Five microfacies of Nammal Formation have been identified after light microscopic analysis namely; Bioclastic Mudstone, Nummulitic Wackestone, Bioclastic Wackestone, Peloidal Wackestone and Nummulitic Packstone microfacies. The Sakesar Limestone is composed of cream to light grey nodular massive limestone with chert nodules in the upper part and is widely distributed in the project area. The observed thickness was 36m. In Sakesar Limestone, the larger benthonic foraminifera were *Operculina sp.*, *Assilina sp.*, *Nummulites sp.*, *Ranikothalia sp.*, and *Discocyclusina sp.* Three microfacies of Sakesar Limestone have been proposed after comprehensive microscopic analysis namely; Algal Mudstone, Bioclastic Mudstone and Assilina Wackestone microfacies.

On the basis of observed fauna, its bathymetry and the microfacies framework, it can safely be concluded that these lower Paleogene rocks were deposited in shallow marine, open shelf environment with free circulation of water.

Khuraijam Mohon Singh
Associate Professor, Imphal College, Imphal, India

Significance of Mineral Chemistry of Kyrdem Granitoids and Associated Enclaves, Meghalaya Plateau, Northeast India

Cambro-Ordovician felsic magmatism in and around Kyrdem locality of East Khasi Hills commonly referred to as Kyrdem granitoids (512.5 ± 8.7 Ma) is an integral part of extensive felsic magmatism in Meghalaya plateau, northeast India. Kyrdem granitoids (KG) lies approximately between longitude 92°E and $92^\circ10'\text{E}$ and latitude $25^\circ38'\text{N}$ and $25^\circ50'\text{N}$ which covers nearly 210 sq km area forming an oval-shaped felsic pluton. The KG intrudes the Proterozoic metasediments of the Shillong Group and located at the proximity of Tyrsad-Barapani lineament. The KG is characterized by development of variable attitude of primary foliations mostly marked along the margin of the pluton and is located at the proximity of Tyrsad-Barapani lineament. The KG contains xenoliths of country rock (amphibolite, phyllite, schist etc.) which are mostly confined to the margin of the pluton. Microgranular enclaves (ME) are found hosted in the porphyritic variety of KG. Petrographically Kyrdem granitoids are characterized by medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic texture containing varying proportions of K-feldspar megacrysts and mafic phases, though occasional cumulus phases (kf-pl-bt) with intercumulus quartz forming cumulate-like texture can also be recognized. The feldspar megacrysts in KG represent the phenocryst not the porphyroblast but in ME they appear as xenocrysts because of partly dissolved (corroded) crystal boundaries.

The presence of mafic-felsic xenocrysts in ME implies that coeval mafic and felsic magmas were having some initial crystallinities and therefore mechanical mixing of these grains also occurred forming the hybrid (ME) zone. Biotites from ME and KG can equally be classified as Mg-biotites mostly stabilized at and around FMQ buffer. Biotites from ME are slightly Mg-enriched compared to that of KG, which supports the involvement of mafic magma in the origin of ME. Combined edenite, pargasite, hornblende and hastingsite substitutions with titanium analogous relations operated during mafic-felsic magma mixing event. This is further supported by the observed equivocal $\text{Mg} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$ substitution during biotite evolution in ME and KG similar to calc-alkaline oxidizing mafic-felsic mixing system ($f\text{O}_2 = 10^{-13.5}$ to $10^{-12.5}$ bar, $T = 920^\circ\text{--}870^\circ\text{C}$) as estimated using experimental biotite equilibria. Compositions of amphibole ($\text{Mg}/\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{\text{t}} = 0.42\text{--}0.68$) and biotite ($\text{Mg}/\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{\text{t}} = 0.47\text{--}0.56$) of KG, which strongly oppose restite or cognate origins of ME rather attributed to moderate degree of mineral equilibrium attained during magma mixing and mingling processes. Al-in-hornblende geobarometer suggests that the KG pluton was emplaced at shallow depth of about 3.21 ± 0.5 kbars, but some ME probably frozen (or solidified) at 4.80 ± 0.5 kbars deeper than the respective KG (4.12 ± 0.5 kbars). The observed variations in pressure estimate (1.48, 2.36, 4.12, 4.88 ± 0.5 kbars) across the KG pluton suggest the exposure of different parts of KG pluton at present erosional levels. Coexisting plagioclase-hornblende geothermometer yields equilibration temperature in ME ($794^\circ\text{--}803^\circ \pm 75^\circ\text{C}$) and KG ($792^\circ\text{--}847^\circ \pm 75^\circ\text{C}$) which appear

to represent thermal equilibration temperatures of mafic-felsic mixing system slightly above the solidus (790° C) of hybrid magma.

Carolin Neugebauer
Master of Geosciences, Germany

**Sedimentation Processes during the Last Glacial Period
Deduced from Grain Size Analyses on Gravity Core MSM
33/54-3 from the Anatolian Continental Margin**

Abrupt climate fluctuations within the last glacial period are recorded in several palaeoclimate archives such as Greenland ice cores and northern hemisphere sediments, both marine and terrestrial. Characterised by an abrupt warming within a few decades and followed by gradual cooling, these events – known as Dansgaard-Oeschger events (DO) – are directly related to changes in the sedimentary mechanisms for several marginal basins. Black Sea sedimentary mechanisms were mainly influenced by continental ice sheet dynamics of the northern hemisphere. Variabilities of more intense (stadial) and less intense (interstadial) glacial conditions caused by variations in North Atlantic oceanic meridional heat transport, correlate with regional climate changes [Henry et al. 2016] and thus, leading to changes of the grain size character of a sediment. South eastern Black Sea sediments represent well archived paleoenvironmental records of the last glacial course. As a marginal basin with its only connection to the world ocean circulation system via the Bosphorus, the Black Sea experienced several periods as an isolated glacial lake, caused by sea level fall during cold DO events. To reveal the dominant modes of temperature variability between 60-30 thousand years, a sedimentary sequence of a gravity core of the south eastern Archangelsky Ridge (41°58.985' N, 36°43.845' E) is analysed with respect to several climate indicators. Laser diffractometry and statistical calculation programmes such as GRADISTAT obtained sedimentary parameters in order to estimate the dynamic and genetic reasons for the presence of numerous grain size distributions of the sediments. The process of End-member modelling has been used to assign the grain size distributions to the sedimentary mechanisms during DO events. Additionally, XRF analysis revealed the aeolian and fluvial indicative elements of the core sequence to clarify how the regional ecosystem, especially vegetation, responded to these climate changes. As a result, the grain size distributions correspond remarkable with climate changes and therefore, reveal high impacts of DO events on sedimentary processes in the south eastern Black Sea region. The present study contributes a piece to the puzzle of the climate development of Southeast Europe to understand past climate mechanisms as well as to predict future climate scenarios.

Oya Pamukcu

Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey

&

Ayca Cirmik

Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey

Monitoring of the Geothermal Fields

The concept of energy and the energy resources sustainability have been one of the most important subjects and problems of the world from past to present. Depletion of the energy resources rapidly, using the non-renewable resources such as petroleum, oil and nuclear energy unconsciously and the effect of the pollutions that these resources give to environment and atmosphere are directed the human beings to use renewable energy sources. The geothermal energy, which is one of the most important renewable resources, is used in lots of fields such as electric production, medicine, tourism, agriculture, industry.

The mass changes which is very significant subject for the terms of the earth sciences, can occur with the effect of water potential in geothermal fields. In particular, the reinjection in the geothermal plants can be caused the important subsurface changes in the geothermal basin. Microgravity and GNSS methods are used for monitoring these changes in the geothermal basins. The vertical mass movements can be determined with the help of time-dependent microgravity measurements. Besides, while the isostatic state of these vertical movements, also the horizontal deformation can be calculated by using GNSS measurements.

In the scope of this study, the monitoring of the geothermal basins by using microgravity and GNSS methods is examined in general and additionally, the samples realized in Izmir city and Western Turkey are presented.

Cristiana-Maria Pioarca-Ciocanea

Senior Researcher, University of Bucharest, Center for Environmental
Research and Impact Studies, Romania

Monitoring Wildlife in Romania - Empirical Evaluation of Argos Location Errors in Romania

Tracking animals and movement data collection is a challenging task due to the technological and data quality constraints (Turchin, 2015). Location transmitters must be resistant to shocks, appropriately sized to the animal monitored, and include a long lasting battery or alternative power source for consistent two-way communication between devices and remote satellites. A device meeting all these parameters is cumbersome and heavy, therefore difficult to use. The challenge is the device's physical size since such a device must not exceed 5% of the animal's body weight.

The global navigation satellite system such as GPS offers the possibility to collect acceptable quality data, but the devices equipped with GPS are particularly heavy and not suitable for many species. For small size species is more appropriate the use Argos systems, but the location of a Platform Transmitter using Doppler effect influence the accuracy of location (McClintock et al., 2015). Argos operator, Collecte Localisation Satellites - CLS, attribute the position of a PTT to a location class based on geometrical conditions of the satellite pass and stability of the transmitter frequency (Madry, 2015), however, little is known about the degree of the accuracy of error prediction in Romania. To overcome the lack of data about Argos telemetry accuracy in Romania, we performed a field test with 5 low power solar PTT's (GeoTrak, Inc. USA, 23 g) in 4 geographic locations in static, low speed, and high-speed condition. We compared Argos and true GPS locations, analyzed the error structures and tested the influence of filtering methods on the quality of Argos location datasets (i.e. retaining best location classes, keeping only the locations complying with the maximum speed of the studied animal, Douglas Argos filter based on spatial redundancy, movement rate and angles (Douglas et al., 2012)). We conclude that Argos locations in Romania exceed the error values assigned by CLS and the data need to be filtered and tested before movement analysis.

The study was supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, PN-III-P2-2.1-PED-2016-0568 Argos based applications for real time wildlife monitoring in Romania (BioMoveFix).

Francesca Salvetti
Professor, University of Genoa, Italy

Quality Standards for the Restoration of Color Values in Urban Areas: Color Projects

Introduction: Polychromy in architecture has always been an integral part of the buildings with its ability to influence shapes, volumes and proportions; fundamental identity component of reference for cities, environments and places that over time has generated images that characterize the landscape in any part of the world on a mnemonic/perceptive level.

In the twentieth century, the role of color in construction and its study as a qualifying aspect of our environment led to the emergence of multiple fields of investigation on historical documentary, technical / objective, theoretical/sociological observations. The control of the colors on an urban scale, in particular the historical one, where the signs left by the past are present and evident, becomes an element where the architectural debate has led to the formulation of different approaches and experiments in design choices.

To date, the perceptual chromatic study at urban/environmental/landscape level can be divided into three macro areas: the color of historic buildings, the color of public housing/urban buildings and the color of new buildings.

Research Methodology: The theme color of historic buildings has been investigated since the second half of the twentieth century through the Color Plans, Color Projects, redevelopment of road axes aimed at the identification and use of methods and models of study, attentive to the complex of urban furniture , also considering the aspects related to the visual perception of the chromatic values hypothesized for the single building and its context, for the purpose of quality and congruence of the interventions. Here we will analyze the origins, the development of plans and color projects in urban areas and in particular the practices currently in use, analyzing in particular the differences and peculiarities of some case studies.

Expected Outcomes: In Italy, the birth of the Color Projects, was intended to standardize and standardize interventions on historic buildings and to intervene on the colors of the historical centers as a whole. To date, issues related to the color component in the urban landscape, continue to refer to territorial-landscape areas at the municipal level, implemented through the Plans and the Color Projects and adopted at the administrative level as an instrument for urban planning. What are the most widespread theoretical/practical attitudes in color design? What

aspects are still to be explored and the new perspectives for specific national regulations in this regard?

Laura Santos-Maldonado

Instructor, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia

&

Diana Carolina Lenis

Senior Pedagogical Adviser, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia

Flipped-Learning and Case Strategy for Developing Interpretative Skills in the Context of an Environmental Thermochemistry Course

At Universidad de Los Andes, the *Environmental Thermochemistry* Course is part of the Environmental Engineering Curriculum. The objective of this course is that the student gets to understand the basic concepts behind thermodynamics and the principles of the mass and energy balances. The course has been developed in a traditional manner (lecture and workshop sessions). However, the course methodology had to be reviewed due to the high percentage of students failing and the course performance evaluations exhibit deficient results. Therefore, we propose to implement a new methodology based on flipped-learning, using case strategy.

During the second semester of 2017 the teaching needs of the course were identified, and the design of the pedagogical strategies began. The first teaching need identified, and the most important one, was that the students develop the interpretative ability to propose mass balances and to draw a scheme that represents the processes that include its variables. In addition to developing this interpretive ability, our intention is that the students apply this in a real context. To fulfill this specific need, a case-based strategy was designed. This strategy requires that the students comply with the following steps:

- 1) Recognize issues related to social and environmental topics in their country,
- 2) Identify the role of an environmental engineer in a real context,
- 3) Identify the type of process and variables related to thermochemistry,
- 4) Interpret the information presented in the case to propose the mass balance and the scheme that represents the process, and
- 5) Solve mass balance.

With the pilot implementation of this case strategy, within the framework of the flipped-learning, students are expected to associate the concepts of mass balance with real-world applications in environmental engineering, as well as putting into practice the collaborative learning and strengthen communication skills. The pilot implementation of this course ends in March 2018; at a later stage, instruments will be applied to measure the perception of the students.

Michela Scaglione

Adjunct Professor, Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy

Basic Methodology for the Knowledge of a Territory through the GIS: Analysis, Surveys and Representations

The research, developed in the PhD School of Architecture at the Polytechnic School in Genoa with relator Prof. Arch Patrizia Falzone, has developed a "method of investigation" aimed at knowledge of a Ligurian system coast and its hinterland, and identified the best data management, through the use of an information system able to relate the information gained.

The research identified a processing system and data management, aimed at the diagnosis, and therefore also to the project: a system implemented for the purpose of monitoring, both on the ground that built on.

The data are derived from the analysis of this knowledge punctual - land and built - including the historical, socio-economic and environmental data more significant: from the territorial scale to the building scale.

The study and analysis carried out are aimed at identifying the identity and vocation of a territory, through a project of knowledge of the natural and the anthropic background: a milestone to assess what future scenarios might be most appropriate.

The hypothesis underlying the research argues that an integrated study carried out by the Information Technology and Geomatics can form the cognitive structure complete, adequate for any kind of intervention: rehabilitation, monitoring and development of the area.

The issues investigated during the research were:

- What, how much and how to collect the data necessary to actually describe a critical and complex territory?
- What is essential to document and represent?
- What type of representation is used?
- How is the acquired system-data configured?
- What communication techniques and narrative models can be used to facilitate the accessibility of results?

Isabelle Seguy

Researcher, INED - Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France

A Geographic Information System for the Study of Past Epidemics: The 1705 Epidemic in Martigues (Bouches-du-Rhône, France)

Research for some years on the city of Martigues (Bouches-du-Rhône, in the South of France) has enabled us to constitute an important onomastic database -based on the Census of 1702, parish registers, nominative lists of epidemic victims, tax registers-, and to combine it with the cadastre of the city, entirely reconstituted from fiscal data (land registers) of the same period, describing the four confronts of properties. Converting this textual information in cartographic one enable us to create an Historical Geographic Information System (H-GIS) for the city *intra-muros*. The analysis of all these historical documents gives us socio-demographical, fiscal and epidemiological information, for both individual and household levels.

At the beginning of the 18th century, this medium-sized community of about 6,000 people, comprising three parishes within the city walls and large surrounding areas of land, was hit by several severe epidemics whose causes are still not clearly understood.

To draw up epidemic profiles that might enable us to identify the pathogenic agents concerned, we use the H-GIS of Martigues to locate each epidemic victim and to follow the spread of the epidemic, day by day, week by week. The cross-linking of epidemiological and demographical data in a simultaneously spatial and temporal approach allows us to propose a new diagnosis for the epidemic which reached Martigues in the autumn of 1705.

Sanjay Sisodiya

Associate Professor, University of Idaho, USA

Kathy O'Malley

Professor, University of Idaho, USA

&

Steven Shook

Professor, University of Idaho, USA

Pricing of New Products: Going Beyond Cost-Based and Competition-Based Pricing to Consider Value in Engineering Capstone Courses

Many undergraduate engineering programs provide their students with an opportunity to apply their design skills in a final capstone senior design project. As part of the process of engineering design, programs are increasingly incorporating business topics in their courses. Business topics range from the concepts of business startup to business growth. Students often work on teams to complete their projects, and this allows them to build their teamwork skills. To further mimic some of the business domain aspects engineering student teams might face in the professional work environment, is the application of financial and marketing analysis to the viability of projects. In these analyses, student teams estimate market demand and the resulting implications on the financial analysis of the firm.

A critical shortcoming of price determination in many of these contexts is in the techniques commonly taught to students. The most frequently used pricing tactics of cost-plus (along with markup) and competition-based pricing have weaknesses that may lead to suboptimal profitability (Nagle and Muller 2018).

When using cost-plus and markup pricing, demand is predicted prior to setting to the customer. In these two approaches, a dollar markup or percentage markup is applied to the unit cost of a product. The key issue in practice, is that price (paid by the customer) influences demand, and demand influences the quantity that is produced (thus possibly adjusting unit cost). Since most unit cost functions are dependent upon achieving certain levels of demand (e.g., economies of scale), it is difficult to "guess" on a demand function, then establish unit costs per unit, and then set price. In many markets even a slight fluctuation on price, can yield rather large changes in the demand function. A second issue comes with the determination of a dollar increase or percentage markup, inherently assumptions have to be made in what is an appropriate level for this type of increase. If too little of an increase is applied, then there might not be enough per unit profit to write down the total fixed cost structure. If too much is applied, it could be possible to believe a return to profitability may occur sooner, but more likely to scare demand away.

Competition-based pricing has its appeal from the pure simplicity of studying competitor offerings, and pricing accordingly. While this strategy is attractive in practice, it suffers from a critical issue that is problematic to a senior design course. First many senior design projects are proposing projects that are in themselves unique, and may provide products that are substantively different from existing products or have meaningful improvements over current product offerings. Using a similar pricing approach that competitors use may neglect the competitive advantage a product offers. A second issues lies in the challenges a new offering in the marketplace might have in capturing sales from competitors. On one hand, a team may disregard competitive differences in their offerings and not capture a valuable price offering. Second, could be an overestimation of the ability to capture sales as a new entrant to a market.

Value based pricing policies consider how customers perceive the benefits associated with acquiring a product. Since there may be meaningful differences as to how various customer groups perceive value in a product (Nagle and Muller 2018), we argue that there should be greater understanding of the perception of value in price determination. For example, when evaluating a new product offering relative to others, business-to-business customers may consider to what extent the new product influences revenue and costs separately, both in turn could have a resulting effect on the willingness to pay. A more precise application, would be to consider value-in-use pricing (Anderson, Narus, and van Rossum 2006) to consider the savings benefits of a new product offering to a customer.

In application, we present a pair of pricing exercises that can be done in parallel with the marketing and financial analysis for a design project. The first allows students to perform an analysis using the traditional approaches for pricing (cost-based and competition-based pricing). The second allows for applying value-based pricing principles, and includes an activity for value-in-use pricing. The learning outcomes for each set of strategies are presented, along with discussion on when such pricing strategies might or might not be appropriate to use.

Eddie Smigiel

Associate Professor, INSA Strasbourg, France

&

Sandrine Simon

Professor, Université Euro-Méditerranéenne de Fès, Morocco

An Exploration of the Confusion between Concept and Formalization amongst the Community of Teachers in Physics

This study focuses on the links between concepts in physics and the mathematical formalisms that translate them. A physics concept ought to be explored from an epistemological disciplinary perspective, one that shouldn't be confused with the formalization process that aims at translating it. The notion of divergence of a vector field can be used to highlight the confusions that might exist between concept and formalization. Using an internet survey, an important proportion of French professors of higher education were asked to give the definition of the divergence of a vector field. 80% of the answers defined that term as the sum of the partial derivatives of the components of the field in relation to the corresponding coordinates. The paper shows how Maxwell and Heaviside have clarified this concept and how they have shown that an intrinsic definition based on vector analysis leads to the correct articulation between former concepts and new ones. By defining divergence as the limit of the electric flux per unit volume through a closed surface when the volume tends towards zero, the introduced concept takes root in previous knowledge whose limits were highlighted; it helps in pursuing the initial reflection and hence in making more sense. The poll showed surprisingly that this definition rarely appears. One might wonder about the introspection of teachers concerning the meaning of the elements they teach in physics. This article shows that much work on Science teaching combined with History of Science remains necessary despite the great amount of results that the discipline has already achieved.

Ruggero Torti

Research Grant Holder, Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy

Signum and Visual Identity

The contribution focuses on the analysis of the role of the sign as the foundation of the visual identity of artistic-cultural artefacts, also intended as a connotation of their place of belonging. Today the cities, the territories and consequently the architectures and the works of art contained in them must emerge from the visual anonymity to stand out, even for the purposes of socio-economic development. The attention is then placed on a possible process of conception of a visual identity system that starts from the territory, from the city and its characterizing artifacts and is capable of transmitting identity and attractiveness to the users, be they residents, tourists, operators. The intent is to demonstrate the effectiveness of communication design in the definition of a sign or a system of signs that represent and make impressed in the memory the characters considered essential of a place and of what qualifies it, passing through the analysis of some case studies. We then arrive at a first conclusion that shows how the systems of Visual Identity defined for a given territorial and / or urban reality, also through significant artifacts, on the one hand they must be recognized as belonging to the population of the place itself, which must identify and reflect in them and, on the other hand, must also succeed in giving new impulses and possible future developments.. Ultimately, the definition of a sign - o of a system of signs - identifying a place can assume a relevant importance also in the conversion of territorial and urban areas.

Long Wang

PhD Student, China University of Geosciences, China

Reservoir Characterization and Stacking Patterns of Carbonate Grain Bank: A Case Study of Grain Bank of Cambrian Longwangmiao Formation in the Sichuan Basin, China

Based on the concept of the stacking pattern of sedimentary cycles to determine and classify sequences, the sequence stratigraphic framework of grain bank of Cambrian Longwangmiao Formation is established systematically in the Sichuan Basin using core and image logging. The results of the study are:

- (1) the grain bank is composed of two types of meter-scale cycles, i.e. tidal flat and subtidal, and the stacking patterns of these cycles constitute third-order sequence;
- (2) the grain bank shows significantly different stacking patterns at different depositional phases, including the isolated, superimposed and migrated patterns, which formed at the stage of transgression, normal regression and forced regression, respectively, and
- (3) the stacking patterns of grain bank have a direct impact on the performance of the reservoir. The migrated pattern grain bank, with medium thickness and high porosity, can be regarded as high quality reservoir. Although, the superimposed pattern grain bank has the largest thickness, it performs as moderate to poor reservoir due to lower primary porosity, however, the strata after undergoing karstification during Caledonian movement can now be considered as a good reservoir, because the dissolution greatly enhanced the porosity. The isolated pattern grain bank cannot be regarded as reservoir because of poor physical properties and thin bedding.

Specifically speaking, the sediments of grain bank provided rock material and high original porosity for Longwangmiao Formation reservoirs. With frequent sea level fluctuations, the grain banks were prone to exposed or near surface levels, where pore fluids evolved rapidly due to easy access to significant, localized reservoirs of CO₂ that drove diagenetic processes (such as marine cementation, meteoric dissolution as well as penecontemporaneous dolomitization) relatively rapid pace. These diagenetic processes generally depend on the early originally deposited sediments and their stacking pattern. After burial, however, the carbonate sequences have undergone a series of diagenesis due to extensive rock-water interaction under elevated temperatures and pressures over tens to hundreds of millions of years, which might have changed the original pattern of pores

and modified the local porosity a great deal, but didn't likely to form large-scale reservoirs. However, the short-term uplift and karstification due to Caledonian movement in this long geologic span maybe not decisive, but it greatly influence the reservoir quality. This research provides important clues in exploration and evaluation of the grain bank reservoirs, which is of equal significance to the researchers as well as oil and gas industry.