





ME 2018

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RE

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2018

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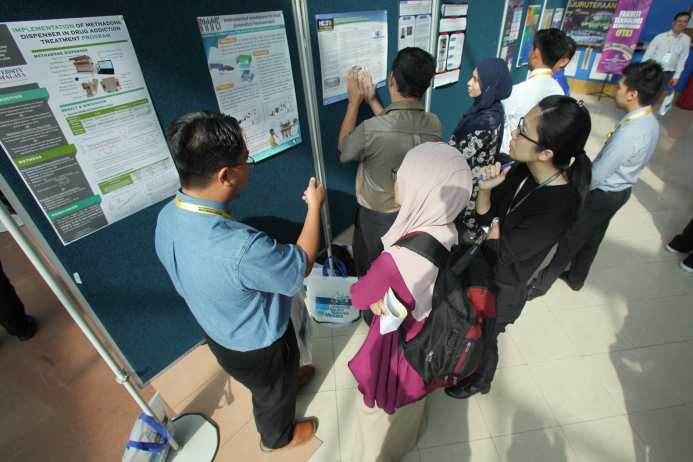
POSTER SEMINA

d Centre for Advanced Res









IMPLEMENTATION OF METHADONE DISPENSER IN DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAM

METHADONE DISPENSER

The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the methadone dispenser in the treatment of drug addiction.

BENEFIT & DRAWBACK

The methadone dispenser has several benefits and drawbacks. The benefits include the ability to provide a controlled dose of methadone, reduce the risk of overdose, and improve patient compliance. The drawbacks include the cost of the dispenser, the need for a dedicated staff member to manage the dispenser, and the potential for diversion of the medication.

METHADONE

Methadone is a synthetic opioid used to treat drug addiction. It is a long-acting medication that helps to reduce the cravings and withdrawal symptoms associated with drug addiction.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the methadone dispenser involves several steps, including the selection of the dispenser, the installation of the dispenser, the training of staff, and the monitoring of the dispenser's performance.

Instrumental measures to boost Kinematics Measurement

This poster discusses the use of instrumental measures to improve the accuracy and reliability of kinematics measurements. It covers topics such as sensor placement, data collection, and data analysis.

Introduction

Kinematics is the study of the motion of objects without regard to the forces that cause the motion. It is a fundamental concept in physics and engineering, and it is used in a wide variety of applications, from the design of mechanical systems to the analysis of human movement.

Instrumental Measures

Instrumental measures are used to measure the position, velocity, and acceleration of objects. These measures are typically obtained from sensors, such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, and position sensors. The accuracy and reliability of these measures can be improved by using instrumental measures.

Conclusion

Instrumental measures are a valuable tool for improving the accuracy and reliability of kinematics measurements. They can be used in a wide variety of applications, and they are essential for the design and analysis of many systems.

Poster 1

This poster discusses the use of instrumental measures to improve the accuracy and reliability of kinematics measurements. It covers topics such as sensor placement, data collection, and data analysis.

Poster 2

This poster discusses the use of instrumental measures to improve the accuracy and reliability of kinematics measurements. It covers topics such as sensor placement, data collection, and data analysis.

Poster 3

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Poster 4

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Poster 5

This poster discusses the use of instrumental measures to improve the accuracy and reliability of kinematics measurements. It covers topics such as sensor placement, data collection, and data analysis.







Samsung IoT Academy

Registration area with tables and chairs.

Exhibition board with text and graphics.

Registration desk with staff and visitors.





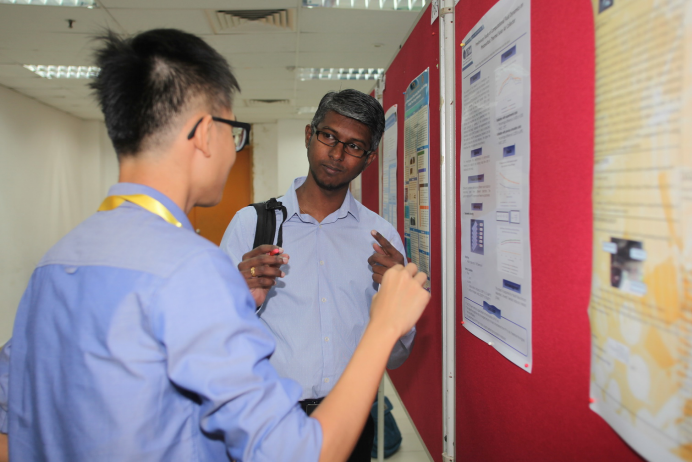




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ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF ITEMS MEASURING ACADEMY OUTCOMES AMONG MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS USING RASCH MODEL

Introduction

- Want to identify quality (IQ)
- Is suitable for measuring IQ?
- Item measurement (IM)
- What is lacking now?

Methodology

- Rasch model + Advantages
- Customer - identified performance
- IQ aspects = 4 (Answer = 2 point)
- IQ = Rasch model

Main Results

- Item fit: 0.992 (0.0 - 1.4) (0.4 to 0.2)
- Reliability: 0.979 (0.4 to 0.5)
- Local Independence: 0.446
- Ability: Item (0.34 to 0.52) (logit)
- Range: High Ability range: 0.02 to 0.40
- Reliability: 0.980 (-0.5 to -0.8)
- Item mean: 0.01 (-0.0 to 0.17)
- SD: 0.01 (0.0 to 0.4) (to 0.6)

Summary

CONCLUSION

ABSTRACT





Weld bead reinforcement on cold rolled carbon steel sheet joint using ColdArc technology

UTaM
Umm Al-Qura University
Tadulayah Branch

Comparison study of compression on aluminum Reinforced concrete
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Faculty of Manufacturing Engineering, Research
Department of Chemical Science and Technology

INTRODUCTION

The study aims to compare the compressive strength of concrete reinforced with aluminum fibers (Al-FRC) and carbon fibers (C-FRC) under different conditions. The results show that Al-FRC has a higher compressive strength than C-FRC, and the addition of fibers significantly improves the performance of the concrete.

MATERIALS

The materials used in this study include concrete, aluminum fibers, and carbon fibers. The concrete was prepared according to the standard specifications, and the fibers were added to it in different proportions.

METHODS

The specimens were prepared and tested under compression. The test results were recorded and analyzed to determine the effect of the fibers on the concrete's strength.

RESULTS

The results show that the compressive strength of Al-FRC is higher than that of C-FRC. The addition of fibers also reduces the deformation of the concrete under load.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that Al-FRC is a better choice for concrete reinforcement than C-FRC. The addition of fibers significantly improves the performance of the concrete.









MEED'18

THE 5th MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH DAY

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