

PROCEEDINGS

CPITA-2018

**International Conference on Contemporary
Research Practices in Engineering, IT
and Applied Sciences**

Venue: Osaka International Convention Center, Japan

Osaka, Japan

Date: July 26-27, 2018



CONFERENCE BOOK OF ABSTRACT PROCEEDINGS

Consortium-ET

Consortium of Engineering & Technology



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Book of Abstracts Proceedings

**International Conference on Contemporary Research Practices in Engineering,
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Proceedings of the International Conference on Contemporary Research Practices in Engineering, IT and Applied Sciences (CPITA)

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et.

***International Conference on Contemporary Research
Practices in Engineering, IT and Applied Sciences
(CPITA)***

Venue: Osaka International Convention Center, Japan

Conference Theme: Providing Platform for enhancement of research and developmental activities through networking.



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Conference Cordinator

Email: contact@consortium-et.com

CONFERENCE TRACKS

- Computer and Software Engineering
- Mechanical & Metallurgical Engineering
- Electrical & Electronics Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Bio-Technology & Food Technology
- Chemistry & Chemical Engineering
- Physical, Applied and Life Sciences
- Interdisciplinary

CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Michael Sasaoka

“International Conference of Consortium of Engineering & Technology” is a platform that thrives to support the worldwide scholarly community to analyze the role played by the multidisciplinary innovations for the betterment of human societies. It also encourages academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from various disciplines to come together and share their ideas about how they can make all the disciplines interact in an innovative way and to sort out the way to minimize the effect of challenges faced by the society. All the research work presented in this conference is truly exceptional, promising, and effective. These researches are designed to target the challenges that are faced by various sub-domains of the social sciences and applied sciences.

I would like to thank our honorable scientific and review committee for giving their precious time to the review process covering the papers presented in this conference. I am also highly obliged to the participants for being a part of our efforts to promote knowledge sharing and learning. We as scholars make an integral part of the leading educated class of the society that is responsible for benefitting the society with their knowledge. Let’s get over all sorts of discrimination and take a look at the wider picture. Let’s work together for the welfare of humanity for making the world a harmonious place to live and making it flourish in every aspect. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Michael Sasaoka

Conference Chair

Email: contact@consortium-et.com

CONFERENCE AGENDA

DATE: July 26-27, 2018

LOCATION: Osaka International Convention Center, Japan

Event Title: International Conference on Contemporary Research Practices
in Engineering, IT and Applied Sciences CPITA-2018

Start Time

- 09:00 am - 09:10 am: Registration & Kit Distribution
- 09:10 am - 09:20 am: Introduction of Participants
- 09:20 am - 09:30 am: Inauguration and Opening address

Grand Networking Session & Tea/Coffee Break (09:30 - 10:00 am)

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Event Title: International Conference on Contemporary Research Practices
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10:00 am - 01:00 pm: First Presentation Session

Track A: Engineering, Technology & Applied Sciences

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Ming-shen Chien	Polyacrylonitrile Membranes with Innovative Lace Structure and Backed Selective Layer for Forward Osmosis Application	CPITA-JULY-101
Dr. Shih-Pin Chen	Learning Effects on a Manufacturing-Remanufacturing Inventory System with Backordering	CPITA-JULY-102
Young-Kyu Kim	Influence on Phase Transformation in Selected Laser Melted and Subsequently HIP Treated CoCrMo Alloy	CPITA-JULY-106
Gyeong-Woo Kim	Improved Grain Refinement in Solid-State-Welded STK400 Steel Tube	CPITA-JULY-107
Dr. Chanjoo Lee	Evaluation of Process Characteristics for Hot Forming Quenching Integrated Process With Al6061 Sheet	CPITA-JULY-108
Mincheol Park	A Study on Flow Control of Rear Flange Parts for 34ton-class Composite Driving Device	CPITA-JULY-109
Yunhyeok Lee	A Study on precision drilling of CFRP for BEAM & HAT parts	CPITA-JULY-110

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Track A: Engineering, Technology & Applied Sciences

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Park Seok Hyeon	A Study on the Relationship between Hardness and Strain of Cold Forged Parts	CPITA-JULY-111
Euichul Jeong	A Study of Injection Molding Technique with 3D Printed Polymer Core in Continuous Molding Cycles	CPITA-JULY-116
Sunghyun Shin	The Effects of Different Core Materials on Shrinkage Rate in Injection Molding Process	CPITA-JULY-117
Aitor J Garrido	Modelling of Oscillating Water Column Devices Part II: Experimental Validation	OSA-478-101E
Prof. Dr. Jinho Ahn	Self-Stabilizing Distributed Algorithm for Minimizing the Number of Discarded Late Messages	NTEA78-102

Lunch Time (01:00 - 02:00 pm)

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02:00 pm - 04:45 pm: Second Presentation Session

Track B: Business, Economics, Social Sciences & Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Kevin S.Y. Tan	Foreign Bodies, Local Spaces: Women as transnational labour in Singapore's sex worker industry at Geylang	ISBMS-JUL-101
Dr LAU Leung Kwok	Prudence Leisure for the Masses: Remapping Theatres and Entertainment Sites along the Tram Route of Hong Kong Island	ISBMS-JUL-102
Yuan Hui Tsai	Exploring Team Performance: The Moderation of Team Justice	ISBMS-JUL-104
Jiang Chou Yeh	A Preliminary Research on the Effect of Somatosensory Games on the Memory and Cognition of Elderly People with Dementia- Take a Day Care Center for the Elderly in Yunlin County for Example	ISBMS-JUL-105
Hong Mau Lin	Study on the Development of an Assessment Tool for the Early Palliative Consultation Needs - Based on a Regional Teaching Hospital	ISBMS-JUL-106
ChiSheng Chang	The Mixed Strategy to Improve Medical Staff's Awareness of Patient Safety Culture-Based on a Regional Teaching Hospital	ISBMS-JUL-107
Peng Yu Li	The effect of Executives Diversity and Innovative Sources on Innovation	ISBMS-JUL-108
Jian Zhou Chen	Different Times: Changes in Transnational Marriages between Taiwanese Men and Southeast Asian Women	ISBMS-JUL-111

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Track B: Business, Economics, Social Sciences & Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Jinhee Jin & Minh Cho	The Application of Emotional Development Theory to Hotel Intern's Career Choice Intention	TPMR78-106 & 106A
Fay Stevens	Disciplinary Convergence: Dialogues between Art and Archaeology	TPMR78-109
Te-Tsun Chang	Bank Lending, Liquidity Constraints and Liquidity Effects	TPMR78-110
KyungSang Lee	An Analysis of Purchase Factors of Smart Mobility and moderate Effect of Experience	IRBEMSH-078-ANI101

Ending Note (04:45 - 05: 00 pm)

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Participants Registered As Listener/ Observer

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

Official ID: CPITA-JULY-104

OKEKE, EMMANUEL UWA

Eagles Global Group of Companies, 376, Johannesramoskoase Street, Pretoria, South
Africa

Official ID: CPITA-JULY-105

AKINTOLA, AKINJIDE OLUSOPE

Eagles Global Group of Companies, 376, Johannesramoskoase Street, Pretoria, South
Africa

Official ID:TPMR78-107A

Johnson Joseph Olumuyiwa

General Management at Segi University in Malaysia

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Conference Day 02 (July 27, 2018)

Second day of conference will be specified for touristy. Relevant expenses are borne by Individual him/herself.



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TRACK A

ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & APPLIED SCIENCES

Polyacrylonitrile Membranes with Innovative Lace Structure and Backed Selective Layer for Forward Osmosis Application

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Keywords: Thin-Film Composite Membrane, Forward Osmosis, Phase Inversion, Two Coagulation Bath, Interconnected Pores

High-performance and facile-production thin-film composite membranes for forward osmosis (FO) application are prepared and studied in depth in this work. The innovative membranes consist of efficient polyacrylonitrile (PAN) supportive layer and dense polyamide selective layer. This process used two coagulation baths, the first bath containing 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) and water and the second containing water, for the fabrication of FO membranes. FO performance of the fabricated membranes can reach as high as 10 LMH in water flux and lower than 5 gMH in reverse salt flux using 1 M NaCl and DI water as draw solution and feed solution, respectively. The enhanced water flux is resulted from the lace structure with interconnected pores that significantly reduce internal concentration polarization by varying the NMP/water ratios of the first bath in the wet phase inversion process. Unlike most other studies, the polyamide selective layer of the membranes was designed to form on the back side of the supportive layers after phase inversion, which serves as a flatter and proper pore size platform for better adhesion, and therefore exhibits lower reverse salt leakage. Such combination of membrane design has proved to be a feasible approach to FO development while giving a potential to commercial application in the near future.

Learning Effects on a Manufacturing-Remanufacturing Inventory System with Backordering

^{1*}Dr. Shih-Pin Chen, ²Yu-Ming Lin

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Keywords: Inventory, Learning Effect, Closed-Loop Supply Chain Management

This paper investigates the learning effects on a manufacturing-remanufacturing inventory system with backorders allowed. A dynamic model is constructed for jointly determining sale and recycling prices and production/remanufacturing time points such that the total profit per unit time is maximized. Sensitivity analysis and a comparison for the effectiveness of learning effects between production and remanufacturing are also conducted. We find that the total net profit per unit time varies irregularly but has a decreasing (increasing) trend when the learning effect in the manufacturing (remanufacturing) rate increases. From a long-term perspective, the investment for raising learning effects in remanufacturing is more profitable than that in manufacturing.

Influence on Phase Transformation in Selected Laser Melted and Subsequently HIP Treated CoCrMo Alloy

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Keywords: Microhardness, HIP Treatment, Electron Backscattering

To evaluate the development of microstructures and mechanical properties on selected laser melted and subsequently hot isostatic pressing (HIP) treated CoCrMo alloy, this work was carried out. Selected laser melting (SLM) as an additive manufacturing method was conducted at a scan speed of 400-800 mm/s, and CoCrMo powder with a size of 10 - 60 μ m as a material was selected. Hereafter, subsequent HIP treatment was conducted at a temperature of 1,250 °C under the pressure of 1,500 bar for 2 hours. In order to analyse the grain boundary characteristic distributions (GBCDs) developed during SLM and HIP treatment, electron backscattering diffraction (EBSD) method was introduced. Also, Vickers microhardness as an evaluation method of mechanical properties was introduced. As a result, increased scan speed during the additive manufacturing led to the significant grain refinement from 58 μ m at 400 mm/s to 27 μ m at 800 mm/s, which resulted in the increased Vickers microhardness. Meanwhile, the application of HIP treatment on selected laser melted material contributed to the phase transformation from hcp to fcc type, which induced the homogeneous grain shape and size. In addition, MC carbides dispersed at the grains and grain boundaries were mainly effective to develop the friction strength of the material.

Improved Grain Refinement in Solid-state-welded STK400 Steel Tube

^{1*}Gyeong-Woo Kim, ²Young-Kyu Kim ³Kuk-Hyun Song

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Gwang-ju, Korea

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Keywords: (GBCDs), Dynamic Recrystallization, Enhanced Microhardness

We evaluate the properties of solid-state-welded STK400 steel tube in terms of the relationship between microstructures and mechanical properties. As a solid-state-welding process, the friction welding which is suitable for tube and rod type metals was introduced in this study. Prior to this, STK400 steel tube with a diameter of 60.5 mm, which has a thickness of 3.3 and 2.2 mm, was prepared by length of 170 and 70 mm, and friction welding was conducted at a rotation speed of 1,600 rpm and upset time of 3 - 7 sec., respectively. To analyse the grain boundary characteristic distributions (GBCDs) such as grain size, shape, misorientation and phase distributions for the welded materials, electron backscattering diffraction (EBSD) method was introduced. As a result, the decrease in welding time (3 sec.) led to the notably increased grain refinement so that average grain size was refined from 15.1 μ m in base material to 14.3 and 4.5 μ m in welded zone (welded during 7 and 3 sec., respectively). In addition, the welded zone consists of fully equiaxed grains due to dynamic recrystallization occurred by friction heat and metallic flow during welding. These refined grains achieved the significantly enhanced microhardness (30% higher) and a slightly higher yield and tensile strengths relative to the base material, respectively. In particular, all the tensile tested specimens showed the fracture aspect at the base material zone not at welded zone, which means the soundly welded state at all conditions.

Evaluation Of Process Characteristics for Hot Forming Quenching Integrated Process with Al6061 Sheet

^{1*}Dr. Chanjoo Lee, ²Prof. Dae-cheol Ko, ³Prof. Dong-hwan Kim

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Keywords: Hot Forming Quenching, Heat-Treatable Aluminum Alloy, Formability.

Heat-treatable 6000 series aluminum alloys are widely used for lightweight material in automotive industry because of their high strength-to-density ratio, workability, and excellent comprehensive mechanical properties. T6 heat treatment of 6000 series aluminum alloys is well-known as a process that can maximize its strength. However, in order to secure formability, T4 heat treated sheet having lower strength than T6 heat treatment are generally used for automobile parts. The hot forming quenching process (HFQ) on aluminum alloys has recently been developed as a new process. In this novel process the aluminum sheet are heated to its solution heat treatment (SHT) temperature for maximizing its ductility and formability. The sheet are hot formed and quenched in cold die. The heated material is formed into the desired shape and rapidly cooled in the die. The HFQed part using heat-treatable aluminum sheet can be aged to obtain the target strength with T6 heat treatment. As a result, excellent hot forming properties, minimum spring back and uniform mechanical properties can be achieved through the aluminum hot forming process. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the forming characteristics of aluminum 6061 sheets in a hot forming quenching process. Unlike the conventional hot forming quenching process, which directly forms the material heated above the SHT, the process involving the hot forming after the primary cooling to a specific temperature is studied in this study. The spring-back characteristics are investigated by U-bending model. And the drawability are evaluated by LDR test.

A Study on Flow Control of Rear Flange Parts for 34ton-class Composite Driving Device

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Keywords: Pressure Pulsation, Orthogonal Array, FE-analysis

The composite driving device is a component that moves forward and backward of a crawler type construction machine. Also, it is a complex and compact structure system combined with hydraulic counter balance valve, axial piston type hydraulic motor part and planetary type gearbox, and it is required various functions, high rigidity and high reliability. Recently, the demand for excavators of 29 to 34 ton class is increasing in large-scale plant industry in overseas markets. It is necessary to study the driving device which is a component of the excavator. The rear flange which is a component of composite driving device is designed to the shape of the internal flow path. The problem of generation of vibration and noise has emerged as the size increases. Generally, vibration and noise are caused by pressure pulsations. Therefore, research to minimize pressure pulsation is needed. In this paper, pressure pulsation was analyzed according to the design parameters of the internal flow path shape of rear flange. The finite element method and the orthogonal arrays table were used to determine the optimal shape. Design variables were selected as 3 factor 3 level, the parameters were inlet area, outlet area and radius of curvature. CFD analysis was performed according to the orthogonal array table. Finally, the design conditions to minimize the pressure pulsation were obtained.

A Study on Precision Drilling of CFRP For BEAM& HAT Parts

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Keywords: CFRP, Drilling, Optimum Condition

Recently, the demand for lightweight and durable materials is increasing due to the growth and development of the industry. Especially, CFRP (Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastics) is used in a variety of industrial fields such as aerospace and automobiles where high specific stiffness and specific strength are required compared with metallic materials. However, CFRP has several problems, such as delamination around the inlet and outlet holes at drilling, fiber separation, and tearing on the drilled surface. Optimal machining conditions are required to prevent machining defects. In this paper, optimum processing conditions for manufacturing BEAM and HAT vertical used as main parts of the aircraft's middle body were decided. Conventional studies to prevent CFRP machining defects have determined optimal machining conditions based on tool shape (point angle), material, feed rate and rotation speed(RPM). BEAM & HAT vertical part, considered in this paper, is machined with sintering of diamond drill tool with excellent wear resistance. However, BEAM & HAT vertical part machining defect occurred under conditions of set by feed rate and rotation experienced person. Therefore, processing defect analysis of feed speed and rotation speed is required. The experiments were carried out by selecting feed rate and rotational speed as variables. The shape around the inlet and outlet holes at drilling according to the feed speed and rotation speed was analyzed. The microscope used to verify the machined CFRP surface. As a result of the analysis, optimum processing conditions could be obtained.

A Study on the Relationship between Hardness and Strain of Cold Forged Parts

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Keywords: Hardness, Effective Strain, Cold Forging

The hardness of each part of the parts is different due to the uneven strength and hardness of the initial material during cold forging. This is not only interrupt the continuous process in the forming process but also causes a problem that the mechanical properties of the desired parts are obtained. Therefore, in this study, we compared the Vickers hardness data with the effective strain through FEM(Finite Element Method). By analyzing the relationship between Vickers hardness and effective strain, we tried to predict the hardness of parts in cold forging.

A Study of Injection Molding Technique With 3D Printed Polymer Core in Continuous Molding Cycles

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Keywords: Polymer Core, Injection Molding, 3D Printing

In this paper, a study was performed to fabricate hundreds of injection molded plastic products with a conventional 3D printing technique. Polymer cores were designed and fabricated to investigate the effects of 3D printed mold material on injection molding characteristics due to low elastic modulus and thermal conductivity. To monitor temperature variation during injection molding cycles, cavity temperature sensor was installed in the polymer core. The internal temperature of metal and polymer core during cycle were compared according to application of cooling system in injection molding experiments. The variation in the internal temperature of polymer core and dimensions of the molded specimen were also measured. It was shown that the application of proper cooling system in polymer core could be enable to maintain the mold temperature within 2C and dimensional accuracy of less than 1% over 200 continuous molding processes.

The Effects of Different Core Materials on Shrinkage Rate in Injection Molding Process

^{1*}Sunghyun Shin, ²Euichul Jeong, ³Miae Kim, ⁴Kyunghwan Yoon, ⁵Sunghye Lee
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Keywords: Injection Molding, Polymer Core, Shrinkage

In this study, comparisons of shrinkage rate for injection molded products between polymer core and metal core were performed to investigate the effects of the core materials on dimensional accuracy of part thickness. Powder bed fusion method was used to fabricate the polymer cores. And the metal core was also fabricated with a conventional machining process. However, the 3D printed core material of PA2200 has lower stiffness and thermal conductivity compared with the metal core material of tool steel, cooling time of the polymer core was adjusted longer than that of metal core in injection molding experiment. The other remaining processing conditions such as injection, packing are identical. The thickness of the injection molded products were measured at regular intervals from the gate position and the shrinkage rate of the products were calculated in relation to the thickness of the fabricated cores. As a results, thickness shrinkage rate with the 3D printed polymer cores was higher than 2.23% average compared to the metal cores. In the case of metal core, thickness shrinkage was occurred at the further points from the gate, on the contrary, in the case of polymer core showed reversed aspect.

Modelling of Oscillating Water Column Devices Part II: Experimental Validation

^{1*}Izaskun Garrido, ²Jon Lekube, ³Amparo Villasante
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Keywords: Modelling, Wave Energy, OWC, Capture Chamber

The European Energy Road Map 2050 and the Spanish Renewable Energies Plan for 2011-2020 are promoting the use of renewable energies as a necessary path to achieve the greenhouse gas reduction target necessary to avoid the rising global warming, and in particular, the use of Ocean Energy. Within the different types of on-shore wave-based energy devices, Oscillating Water Column (OWC) converters are one of the more widely used ones. An OWC plant is basically composed by a capture chamber coupled to a turbo-generator module. This paper deals with the model implementation of on-shore OWC wave energy power devices. The model is parameterised and validated for the particular case of Nereida MOWC wave power system using ad-hoc real data from Mutrikus power plant.

Self-Stabilizing Distributed Algorithm for Minimizing the Number of Discarded Late Messages

*Prof. Dr. Jinho Ahn

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Keywords: Self-Stabilization, Distributed Algorithm, Broadcast Communication

Generally, users of distributed group communication systems require getting as many messages as possible in their cause-effect order within the earliest deadline among them. Algorithms to hold this desirable feature should maintain each message broadcast to a group into the volatile storage of every group member. Also, they have to enable in-transit or lost predecessors of each received message to be taken from another group member as fast before its deadline as possible. In this paper, an effective broadcast algorithm is introduced to ensure inter-message causality, highly reduce late message discarding rate and improve responsiveness. This algorithm may stabilize the ratio of the number of delivered messages satisfying causal broadcast order and message deadline constraints together over the total number of sent messages. This feature can result in greatly rising up the opportunity for group members to obtain the predecessors of each message they have received, but not delivered yet, from its sender before the deadline. The self-stabilizing algorithm may help each group member locally make correct decisions with consistent information obtained from the messages even in soft real-time constrained environments.



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TRACK B

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

An Analysis of Purchase Factors of Smart Mobility and Moderate Effect of Experience

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Keywords: Environmentality, Purchase Intention, Smart Mobility.

The development of IT technology has changed our environment significantly. Especially, in the fields of transportation, there are growing users of using smart mobility. One of the unique characteristics that we found in the area of smart mobility is that it has advantages of being able to utilize environmentally friendly energy and easy to use. There was only hypothesis arguing that the smart mobility is environmentally friendly and we have managed to verify its characteristics empirically. Therefore, in this research, we investigated the features of smart mobility via topic modeling technique, which is one of the modeling technique used in big data, We extracted variables such as usefulness, fun, environmentality, ease of experience, and social infrastructure reflecting the results of topic modeling. We used mental accounting theory to investigate how each variable affects purchase intention of smart mobility. As a result, all variables are shown to be influential to the Purchase Intention, and also the experience of riding a smart mobility showed moderating effect on the purchase intention. It was confirmed that there is a difference in the effect of usefulness and environmentality on the degree of purchase intention of smart mobility depending on whether the users have an experience. Therefore, unlike the other smart mobility related research that are using the general variables like usefulness and fun, we were able to find unique characteristics that are only related to smart mobility by using the topic modeling. It has both theoretical and practical implication in that it showed how the new variables (environmentality and social infrastructure) can be applied on the smart mobility's purchase intention, and also how to enhance the environment of the smart mobility users by making more places to experience. Also it showed that there are moderating effect when the users have smart mobility experience.

Foreign Bodies, Local Spaces: Women as transnational labour in Singapore's sex worker industry at Geylang

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Keywords: Singapore, Geylang, Transnational, Sex Worker, Migration

This article seeks to provide a critical examination of Singapore's largest and most well-known red-light district, better known to locals as Geylang. Situated on the fringe of the city centre, the area is home to several hundred state-licensed transient female sex workers who are drawn from neighbouring countries within the Southeast Asian region and beyond. In recent years, they include persons from Malaysia, Thailand, China and more recently, Vietnam. Housed within ageing semi-detached buildings serving as brothels along numerous lorongs (a local term for streets) that line the side of Geylang Road, they represent the mainstay of Singapore's legalized sex worker industry. As a result, the urban development or renewal of the Geylang district and its inhabited spaces have, over the years, also been inevitably affected by its close association with such an industry. At the same time, these women engaging in sex work form an invisible part of Singapore's transnational labour workforce, often reflecting the gendered social-cultural and economic inequalities within the societies they originated from. Their work, therefore, share many parallels with foreign workmen in Singapore who engage in low wage menial labour, because of the highly visceral and corporeal nature of their work, where they literally put their bodies on the line. Like their male counterparts, they are seen as engaging in what is regarded as the 3-Ds (dirty, dangerous and demeaning) of transnational migrant labour that form part of low-end globalization. Nonetheless, this article seeks to provide a more nuanced and balanced perspective by attempting to transcend polemical views that either stereotypically portray them as victims of exploitation or perpetrators of moral hazards.

Leisure for the Masses: Remapping Theatres and Entertainment Sites along the Tram Route of Hong Kong Island

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Keywords: Architecture, Theatres, Cultural Heritage, Heritage Conservation, Social History

This paper aims at mapping out a socio-history of entertainment in Hong Kong, with a focus on the buildings along the tram route of Hong Kong island. In the 1950s, large numbers of emigrants moved from Shanghai to Hong Kong to escape the turmoil of war, and settled in the North Point area along Kings Road. The building has long been redeveloped as a commercial building, with remnants of the Theatres former decorations on the faade. However, it is not until the coastline was extended in the late 1940s that numerous new theatres opened in along the tram route in Causeway Bay and Wan Chai district, including Cathay Theatre, Capitol Theatre, Pearl Theatre, Jade Theatre and Roxy Theatre, indicating a flourishing of entertainment businesses in Hong Kong and the high demand of this form of leisure from the local society. It is a pity that these theatres are all now demolished, but a socio-history of entertainment along the tram route in Hong Kong are missing in academia, and in need of repositioning in the field. This paper will aim at suggesting conservations strategies for both demolished and existing buildings to recreate a socio-historical map of entertainment in Hong Kong. Building upon international strategies in conserving sites along tram routes, this research will therefore suggest and formulate improved directions for Hong Kong heritage policy in conserving not only individual theatres but broader areas of entertainment sites in a densely populated urban area.

Exploring Team Performance: The Moderation of Team Justice

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Keywords: Technology Industry, Social Interaction, Justice, Humility, Collective Efficacy, Team Performance

This research bridges social cognitive theory and Turners theory of social interaction to develop a model that explains how work teams in technology industry can be motivated to enhance team performance. This study proposes that team performance positively relates to collective efficacy via the full mediation of social interaction. Furthermore, justice positively moderates the relationship between collective humility and social interaction but negatively moderates the relationship between collective efficacy and social interaction. Lastly, managerial implications are provided.

A Preliminary Research on the Effect of Somatosensory Games on the Memory and Cognition of Elderly People With Dementia- Take A Day Care Center for the Elderly in Yunlin County for Example

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Keywords: Preliminary, Research, Somatosensory Games

This study adopted a quasi-experimental design in which purposive sampling was used. The study site was the National Cheng Kung University Hospital Dou-Liou Branch dementia daycare center, from which 30 patients with dementia who were 65 years old were recruited. During the study, subjects were randomly assigned to either the experimental or control groups. During the study, eight participants withdrew due to personal reasons; 22 subjects completed the study. The study spanned 12 weeks, from 21 September to 31 December 2017. The experimental group included four male dementia patients (76.25–66.61 years), of which three had mild dementia and one had moderate dementia; and seven female dementia patients (80.14–66.38 years), of which four had mild dementia and three had moderate dementia. In the control group, there were five elderly male dementia patients (80.8–71.6 years), of which three had mild dementia and two had moderate dementia; and six female dementia patients (82.83–78.93 years), of which three had mild dementia and three had moderate dementia. The present study employed an interactive drum-beating somatosensory game, Taiko no Tatsujin. The excitement from and activity prompted by the drum-beating somatosensory game were used to alleviate degeneration of cognitive functions and improve attention, coordination, reaction, and memory functions of the elderly.

The Mixed Strategy to Improve medical staffs awareness of patient safety culture-Based on a Regional Teaching Hospital

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Keywords: Unit Patient Safety Officer, Patient Safety Culture Survey

To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System, proposed by The Institute of Medicine (IOM, 1999), brought attention of all medical institutions to the issues of patient safety. Patient safety culture is a reflection of the persistence and behaviors of institutional personnel concerning safety. The Hospital Patient Safety Culture Survey in Taiwan was developed according to the Safety Attitude Questionnaire designed by Bryan Sexton (2008); patient safety culture has been investigated by participating hospitals since 2009, and has been used as benchmarks of annual patient safety initiatives in Taiwan. The results are regularly tracked and improved by the Patient Safety and Quality Assurance Committee. Moreover, countermeasure to provide feedback about the Patient Safety Culture Survey (PSCs) is as follows. Since 2013, rewards were given to the units with the response rate reaching 90% or higher. Meanwhile, the person in charge will provide the feedback of performance analysis to the units. In 2017, a total of 12 team review meetings for cases of severity assessment code II incidents and above were held with the aims of performing root cause analysis (RCA). The research findings show that the case hospital effectively develop patient safety culture by encouraging adverse event reporting, organizing meetings and discussions among cross-disciplinary specialists, as well as training prospective seed employees regarding patient safety. On the other hand, the employees' awareness of patient safety is enhanced from long-term support of senior executives. The effectiveness of implementation proves to be evident from a national survey of patient safety culture.

The Effect of Executives Diversity and Innovative Sources on Innovation

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Keywords: Diversity, Innovative Source, and Innovation.

This study investigates the moderating effect of R&D commitment and internationalization for the relationship between the executive educational diversity and firm innovation. According to the mixed results of prior empirical studies, this study considers the moderating effect of R&D commitment and foreign expansion on the relationship between educational diversity and firm innovation. Applying the upper echelons theory, we explain how the executive diversity affects the level of innovation of the firms. Linear regression is applied to investigate the proposed relationship and get results based on a sample of 114 manufacturing firms. We found educational diversity was positively associated with innovation and R&D commitment positively moderated the relationship between educational diversity and firm innovation, while foreign expansion negatively moderated the relationship between educational diversity and firm innovation

Different Times: Changes in Transnational Marriages between Taiwanese Men and Southeast Asian Women

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Keywords: Transnational Marriage, Transnational Marriage Models

Transnational marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese/Southeast Asian women has become a common phenomenon for nearly two decades. At present, the number of people in said marriages totals more than 500,000. Transnational marriages between Taiwanese men and Southeast Asian women attract attention because they display the characteristics of exchange-type intermarriage. The number of transnational marriages between Taiwanese men and Southeast Asian women since the mid-1990s has shown the following trend: increase – decrease – no increase/decrease. Specifically, such marriages became common when Taiwan prospered economically in the mid-1990s; increased annually between 1998 and 2002; decreased between 2004 and 2006; and remained steady between 2006 and 2016. According to institutional theory, when a transnational marriage occurs in a family, the probability that the rest of the other family members enter a transnational marriage increases. Structuralism also stipulates that people who have a greater chance of meeting foreigners in their work environments or social networks have a higher chance of entering into a transnational marriage. In this study, 307 Southeast Asian women who married Taiwanese men and who now lived in Kaohsiung or Nantou were selected as the study participants. An analysis performed showed the following results: (a) Over time, channels for transnational marriages have evolved gradually from marriage agencies to individuals social circles or through introductions by their friends and relatives; (b) education level was negatively correlated with transnational couples who married via marriage agencies; and (c) the age gap between transnational couples was highest if they were introduced to each other through marriage agencies, and the lowest if they met each other on their own. As transnational marriage channels change, the characteristics of transnational marriages between Taiwanese men and Southeast Asian women have also changed.

The Application of Emotional Development Theory to Hotel Intern's Career Choice Intention

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Keywords: Hotel Intern, Psychological Independence, Self Identity, Internship Satisfaction, Career Choice Intention.

The purpose of this study is (1) to analyze the effect of psychological independence to self identity, (2) the effect of psychological independence to internship satisfaction, (3) the effect of psychological independence to hotel career choice intention, (4) the effect of self identity to internship satisfaction, (5) the effect of self identity to hotel career choice intention, (6) the effect of internship satisfaction to hotel career choice intention. The researcher constituted the conceptual model and will use the regression analysis and structural equation modeling to test the hypotheses. In total, 350 hotel interns, who are participating in the overseas hotel internship, will survey the questionnaire in this study. The expected result of this study as follows. (1) Psychological independence will effect on self identity, (1-1) functional independence will have a positive effect on self identity, (1-2) attitudinal independence will have a positive effect on self identity, (1-3) emotional independence will have a positive effect on self identity. (2) Psychological independence will effect on internship satisfaction, (2-1) functional independence will have a positive effect on internship satisfaction, (2-2) attitudinal independence will have a positive effect on internship satisfaction, (2-3) emotional independence will have a positive effect on internship satisfaction. (3) Psychological independence will effect on hotel career choice intention, (3-1) functional independence will have a positive effect on hotel career choice intention, (3-2) attitudinal independence will have a positive effect on hotel career choice intention, (3-3) emotional independence will have a positive effect on hotel career choice intention. (4) Self identity will effect on internship satisfaction. (5) Self identity will effect on hotel career choice intention. (6) Internship satisfaction will effect on hotel career choice intention.

Disciplinary Convergence: Dialogues Between Art and Archaeology

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Keywords: Transdisciplinary Perspective, Entanglement, Exploration

The notion of a transdisciplinary perspective and practice has gained recent attention as an addition to inter and multi disciplinary modes of working and thinking. At its broadest definition, a transdisciplinary approach to research and practice is conducted by practitioners from different disciplines working jointly to create new conceptual, theoretical, methodological and translational innovations and ways of thinking. This is seen as a move beyond discipline specific approaches in order to address a shared problem or interest. In this paper I critically consider these inter/multi/trans disciplinary modes of engagement and consider how certain dialogues between art and archaeology open up new avenues of knowledge and understanding. I will link this to my current research into the theory of entanglement and present a series of ideas as to how this enables discourse on the convergence of disciplines, the exploration of ideas and the development of intellectual thought.

Bank Lending, Liquidity Constraints and Liquidity Effects

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Keywords: Liquidity effects, Money, Banking, Credit, Interest rates, Monetary policy

The current paper is to develop a general equilibrium model with money, banking, and credit to study the monetary transmission mechanism, and liquidity effects. The model of this project is based on Lagos and Wright (2005) that the role of money is to facilitate transactions, and agents trade with each other, not merely against their budget constraints. The project is also concerned with incentive problems in collateral markets and banking. We follow the framework of Williamson (2016b) that banks make loans and receive deposits, transform assets and process information. In other words, banks are not just stories but features real-world characteristics. The loan contracts of households and banks face liquidity constraints because of the pledgeability of collaterals. And such liquidity constraint matters for the liquidity effect, even with the zero lower bound.

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