İKTİSADİ VE İDARİ BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ

YÖNETİM BİLİŞİM SİSTEMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

2024 YILI EYLEM PLANI İZLEME RAPORU

2025

2024 YILI EYLEM PLANI İZLEME RAPORU

İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri Bölümü 2024 Yılı Eylem Planı'nda toplam 1 eylem planlanmış olup gerçekleştirilmiştir.

		Ocak	Şubat	Mart	Nisan	Mayıs	Haziran	Temmuz	Ağustos	Eylül	Ekim	Kasım	Aralık
1	Bölümümüzde yapılmış olan SCI, SCIExp, SSCI veya AHCI kapsamında yayınlar için ortalama 30 (otuz) atıf hedeflenmektedir.												√

KALBİS KANIT FORMU

Faaliyetin Yapıldığı Birim	İİBF
Bölüm/Alt Birim	Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri Bölümü
Gerçekleştirilen Faaliyet Adı	Bölümümüzde yapılmış olan SCI, SCIExp, SSCI veya AHCI kapsamında yayınlar için ortalama 30 (otuz) atıf hedeflenmektedir.
Faaliyet Dönemi	Aralık
Gerçekleştirme Açıklaması	**Bölümümüzdeki SCI, SCIExp, SSCI veya AHCI endeksli yayınlara 2024 yılı içerisinde ortalama 35 (otuzbeş) atıf yapılmıştır.**
Kanıt Görseli	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09737766.2021.2007037 https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/tsp/jrm/2021/00000009/00000008/art00009 https://hrcak.srce.hr/206368 https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajb/article/view/60366 https://acikerisim.bartin.edu.tr/handle/11772/2454 https://www.mdpi.com/1422-0067/9/4/626 https://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/13/5/1135
Sisteme Yükleyen/Sorumlu	Prof. Dr. Alper AYTEKİN

Research Article

Unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) in mobile learning adoption : Systematic literature review and bibliometric analysis

Alper Aytekin, Hakan Özköse & Ahmet Ayaz

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Abstract

Various literature studies have been conducted to provide valuable information regarding the current research trend of Unified Technology Acceptance and Use Theory (UTAUT). When the literature was examined, it was seen that the UTAUT research on the adoption of mobile learning (M-learning) was ignored. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to conduct a literature study on the adoption of mobile learning. In this context, 31 research articles on the adoption of M-learning with UTAUT, published from 2003 to 2020, have been discussed for systematic literature research. These 31 specific research publications were discussed under four categories Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence and Facilitating Conditions. 63 different factors were identified after systematic literature review, except for UTAUT factors. These factors were grouped under 10 main factors. In addition, the authors in this field were identified by bibliometric analysis and the relationships between each other were determined by citation analysis. In addition to these, prominent terms have been determined according to the keywords and abstracts in the relevant articles. The connections between these terms have been created by the method of co-occurrence. Finally, the links between prominent terms and terms were examined with bibliometric analysis. According to the findings obtained, it has been determined that most UTAUT studies involving M-learning focus on extending UTAUT with external variables. It has been observed that the analyzed studies generally took place in the Asian countries. These studies have been carried out as multidisciplinary. In addition, it has been reported that most of these studies on M-learning take place in higher education settings. It is thought that the findings obtained at the end of the systematic literature review and bibliometric analysis study on the adoption of M-learning with UTAUT will constitute an important reference for academicians in this field.

Keywords: Mobile learning | UTAUT | Technology adoption | Systematic literature review | Bibliometric analysis | Higher education

Physical, Anatomical, and Photochemical Analyses of Some Exotic Wood Species Submitted to Heat Treatment

Authors: Aytekin, Alper; Yazıcı, Hikmet

Source: Journal of Renewable Materials, Volume 9, Number 8, August 2021, pp. 1485-1501(17)
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DOI: https://doi.org/10.32604/jrm.2021.015768

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of heat treatment on decorative properties including glossiness, color coordinates including lightness (L), blue-yellow (b*) and red-green (a*), hardness (shore-D) morphological characterization and thermal properties of some exotic wood species. Heat treatment of anigre (*Aningeria altissima*), cedrorana (*Cedrelinga catenaeformis*), cemara (*Casuarina sumatrana*) and coronilla (*Scutia buxifolia*) wood materials were performed in an oven with a programmable controller at 210°C for 3 h. The obtained samples were conditioned in a climate cabin and the decorative properties, morphological characterization with scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and thermal properties with thermogravimetric analyzer (TGA) of the obtained samples were determined. The test results showed that color got darker with heat treatment, specifically L and b* decreased, and a* increased for anigre and cedrorana but a* decreased for cemara and coronilla. The glossiness for all samples generally increased from 20° to 85° but heat treatment decreased the glossiness. The density generally decreased with heat treatment and decrease ratio in the density was found to be in range from 5.6% to 10.6%. According to the SEM analysis, some cracks, pit aspiration and layer decomposition in the micro level of the wood structure were detected. TGA showed that heat treatment makes thermally more stable wood. As a result, it can be said that heat treatment improved the decorative properties of the exotic wood.

Keywords: ANIGRE WOOD; CEDRORANA WOOD; CEMARA WOOD; COLOR; CORONILLA WOOD; GLOSS; HARDNESS; HEAT TREATMENT

Document Type: Research Article

Publication date: 01 Ağustos 2021 Pazar

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Using Hybrid Method in Selecting Timber Factory Location

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Sažetak

The selection of location is vital for a timber factory to keep on functioning. It is a significant decision during the setup of a business and the preparation of projects. Therefore, dual scaling method often used for selecting the timber factory location and Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) have been used in this study. While the AHP method and the double weighing method were previously used separately, the aim of this study was to use these two studies together in order to obtain more reliable results. For this purpose, in the Western Black Sea region of Turkey, five different candidate cities were selected for the establishment of a factory site for timber production: Bartin, Bolu, Kastamonu, Karabük and Zonguldak. At the same time, a total of ten factors including raw materials, labor, market, construction costs, energy and fuel, water, transportation, tax, security and social environment were determined. As a result of the study, the hybrid method, which is based on the average of both methods, yielded more reliable results.

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Keywords:

Camiyani Black Pine computer software drying schedule.

Issue

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Section

Articles

Drying schedules calculation of Camiyani Black Pine (*Pinus nigra* Arn. subsp. *pallasiana* var. *pallasiana*) by computer programming

A Aytekin
G Gündüz
B Kaygin
S Korkut
SM Onat

Abstract

In this study, computer aided drying schedules were developed for Camiyani Black Pine (Pinus nigra var. pallasiana) lumber for less than 30 mm thick, between 30-60 mm thick and larger than 60 mm.
Schedules were calculated on drying gradient basis. In this software (named KILNBRAIN), users can find more then one hundred other species' data (density, fiber saturation point, temperatures for warming up and drying periods, drying gradients for moisture contents above and less than 20%). Users can choose lumber thickness, initial and final moisture content, kiln type, air velocity and drying quality. One of the advantages of KILNBRAIN is that the drying schedule can be operated manually
according to this data. Moreover, possible total drying duration can be predicted.

The effect of treatment time on dimensionally stability, moisture content and mechanical properties of heat treated Anatolian chestnut (castanea sativa mill.) wood

Göster/Aç
A5.pdf (406.1Kb)

Tarih
2009

Yazar
Aytekin, Alper
Gündüz, Gökhan
Aydemir, Deniz
Kaygın, Bülent

In this study, the effect of treatment time on dimensional stability, moisture content, and mechanical properties of heat-treated Anatolian chestnut (Castanea sativa Mill.) were investigated. Test specimens were subjected to a temperature of 180°C at atmospheric pressure for five different treatment times (2,4,6,8, and 12 hours). After the heat treatment of the specimens was completed, their moisture contents at relative humidity (RH) conditions of 45, 55, 65, 80, and 95%, their dimensional stabilities, their mechanical properties, e.g., bending strength, modulus of elasticity, and compression strength, were determined. The data obtained were analyzed using variance analysis, and then the statistical analysis of Tukey's test was conducted. The results showed that heat treatment resulted in decreased (i.e., improved) moisture content, enhanced dimensional stability, and reductions of the mechanical properties. The decrease of mechanical properties that resulted from the 12-hour test was greater than the reductions observed for the tests that lasted 2, 4, 6, and 8 hours.

Bağlantı
http://hdl.handle.net/11772/2454

Koleksiyonlar
Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri Bölümü Makale Koleksiyonu [20]

Determination of Screw and Nail Withdrawal Resistance of Some Important Wood Species

by Alper Aytekin

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(This article belongs to the Section **Biochemistry**)

Abstract

In this study, screw and nail withdrawal resistance of fir (*Abies nordmanniana*), oak (*Quercus robur* L.) black pine (*Pinus nigra* Arnold) and Stone pine (*Pinus pinea* L.) wood were determined and compared. The data represent the testing of withdrawal resistance of three types of screws as smart, serrated and conventional and common nails. The specimens were prepared according to TS 6094 standards. The dimensions of the specimens were 5×5×15cm and for all of the directions. Moreover, the specimens were conditioned at ambient room temperature and 65±2% relative

Open Access Article

Hormone and Microorganism Treatments in the Cultivation of Saffron (Crocus Sativus L.) Plants

by Alper Aytekin * and Aynur Ozkul Acikgoz

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Molecules **2008**, *13*(5), 1135-1147; **https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules13051135**

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Abstract

The difficult cultivation of the saffron plant (*Crocus Sativus* L.) make the spice of the same name made from its dried stigmas very valuable. It is estimated that some 75,000 blossoms or 225,000 hand-picked stigmas are required to make a single pound of saffron, which explains why it is the world's most expensive spice. The aim of this study was to identify ways of increasing the fertility and production of saffron. For this purpose, the treatment of saffron bulbs with a synthetic growth hormone – a mixture of Polystimulins A6 and K – and two different microorganism based materials – biohumus or vermicompost and Effective Microorganisms™ (EM) – in four different ways (hormone