PROJECT	PROJECT	PROJECT TITLE	KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT	PI SURNAME	PI NAME	PI 2 NAME &	RESEARCH	DEPARTMENT	CENTRE	START DATE	END DATE	FUNDING AGENCY	COUNTRY
REFERENCE 108Y120	ACRONYM	INVESTIGATION OF BIOLOGICAL NITROCEN REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATERS WITH THE ANAEROBIC AMMONIUM OXIDATION (ANAMMOX) PROCESS	ACTIVATED SLUDGE; ANAEROBIC AMONNIUM OXIDATION (ANAMMOX); BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT; NITROGEN REMOVAL	NOWADAYS, THE PROTECTION OF THE RECEIVING WATER BODIES HAS GAINED GREAT IMPORTANCE AND HENCE THERE ARE VERY STRINGENT DISCHARGE LIMITS FOR NITROGEN, WHICH CAUSES SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ESPECIALLY EUTROPHICATION. THEREFORE, IN RECENT YEARS, THE NITROGEN REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATERS HAS RECEIVED GREAT ATTENTION. THE MOST COMMON WAY TO REMOVE NITROGEN ROM WASTEWATERS IS THE BIOLOGICAL NITRIFCATION/DENITRIFICATION PROCESS. HOWEVER, HIGH OXYGEN REQUIREMENT OF NITBIFICATION PROCESS AND THE ORGANIC CARBON REQUIREMENT OF THE DENITRIFICATION PROCESS FOR WASTEWATERS WITH LOW CARBON: NITROGEN (C/N) RATIO RESULT IN SIGNIFICATION PROCESS IN THE OPERATIONAL COST OF TREATMENT PLANTS. ADDITIONALLY, THE EMMISIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES (N20, NO AND CO2) FROM DENITRIFICATION PROCESS IS OF GREAT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN. THE ANEOROBIC AMMONIUM OXIDATION (ANAMMOX) PROCESS, IN WHICH THE PLANTCHONYCET-LIKE AUTOTROPHIC BACTERIA OXIDIZES AMMONIUM TO NIC GAS USING NITRIFE AS ELECTRON ACCEPTOR UNDER ANAEOROBIC CONDITIONS, IS A VERY POMISING ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL NITRIFICATION/DENITRIFICATION ROCESS FOR NITROGEN REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATER IN CONTRAFT TO CONVENTIONAL	KOCAMEMİ	BİLGE	SURNAME	INSTITUTION MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	ENVIRONMENTA	01-10-08	01-02-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
107Y278		ASSESSMENT OF HEAVY METALS AND SOME TRACE ELEMENTS IN MODELING OF WATER QUALITY OF ULUABAT LAKE	HEAVY METAL; ULUABAT LAKE; WATER QUALITY MODELING		KARAER	FEZA		ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	ENVIRONMENTA	01-05-08	01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y129		INVESTIGATION OF FOULING MECHANISM OF MEMBRANES IN ACTIVATED SLUDGE AND JET LOOP BIOREACTORS	ACTIVATED SLUDGE; CROSS FLOW MICROFILTRATION; EXTRACELLULAR POLYMERIC MATTER (EPS); JET LOOP BIOREACTOR; MEMBRANE BIOREACTORS; MEMBRANE FOULING; SOLUBILIZED MICROBIAL PRODUCT (SMP		KARAGÜNDÜZ	AHMET		GEBZE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.		01-11-08	01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y165		CLUSTER AND TREND ANALYSIS OF TURKISH FLOW DATA: HYDOLOGIC REGIONALIZATION BASED ON EXTEREME FLOW VARIABLES AND FLOW FORECASTING IN UNGAGED SITES BY REGIONAL METHODS)	CLUSTER ANALYSIS; DROUGHT; FLOOD; HYDROLOGIC REGIONALIZATION; REGIONAL METHODS; TREND ANALYSIS;		КАНҮА	ERCAN		İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	CIVIL ENGINEERING,		01-01-09	01-01-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
1089258		TO FORM OF WATER QUALITY SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT IN THE DRINING WATER BASING USING GEOGRAPHIC UINGORNATION SYSTEM; THE MODEL OF EPIRDIR LAKE	ANALYTICAL HIERARCY PROCESS (AHP); CONTAMINATION; E?IRDIR LAKE BASIN; EGOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS); PROTECTION OF WATER SOURCE; VULNERABILITY OF GROUNDWATER; WATER QUALITY		DAVRAZ	AYŞEN		SÜLEYMAN DEMIREL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING		01-03-09	01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

1092040	٨	ANALYSIS AND MONITORING OF	ENIVIRONMENTAL	SINCE TURKEV IS A RICH COUNTRY IN TERMS OF SEAS, RIVERS AND	OPHAN	нітмі	6	FGF	TOXICOLOGY	01-07-08	01-07-12	TURITAK-	TURKEY
1001045	A	ANALISIS AND MONTORING OF	ENVIRONNENTAL	SINCE TORKET IS A RICH COONTRY IN TERMIS OF SEAS, RIVERS AND	OKHAN	HILIVII		LOL	TOXICOLOGY	01-07-08	01-07-12	TUBITAK-	TURKET
	E	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	TOXICOLOGY;	LAKES, AND BECAUSE OF FREQUENT CONSUMPTION OF SEAFOOD,			L	UNIVERSITY				Environment,	
	0	OF BIOMARKERS UPON	POLLUTANT; FISH;	IT HAS A CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE BOTH TO MAINTAIN THE SAFETY								Atmosphere, Earth	
	P	PERSISTENT ORGANIC	PCB-	OF WATER RESOURCES AND TO EVALUATE THE OUALITATIVE AND								and Marine	
	D	OLULTANTS AND ENDOCRINE	ORCANOCHLOR'DE	OLIANITITATIVE ASDECTS OF INTRODUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL								Sciences Recearch	
	r.	OLLOTANTS AND ENDOCKINE	OKGANOCHLOK DE	QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS OF INTRODUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL								Sciences Research	
	D	DISRUPTERS IN AQUATIC	PESTICIDE; PREEN	POLLUTANTS TO AQUATIC SYSTEMS, TOXICITY ON ORGANISMS,								Grant Committee	
	E	ENVIRONMENTAL OF BÜYÜK	GLAND OIL;	TISSUE CONCENTRATIONS AND THEIR POTENTIAL OF REACHING TO									
	N	MENDERES-DETERMINATION OF	ALDEHYDE	HUMANS VIA TISSUE LEVELS. THIS REQUIREMENT WAS REALIZED									
	т	THEIR TOXIC FEFECTS		BY THE SCIENTIEIC COMMUNITY IN TURKEY ESPECIALLY AT THE									
		THEIR TOXIC ETTECTS											
				LAST THREE DECADES, AND A NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS ON									
				GENERAL WATER RESOURCES, SEASI AND RIVER BASINS HAVE									
				CONTINUOUSLY BEEN PUBLISHING. NEVERTHLESS, THERE ARE									
				VERY LIMITED GENERAL POLLUTION SCREENING STUDIES AND									
				THERE IS ONLY ONE PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC PAPER ABOUT THE									
				DOLUTION IN DOTU SCTUARY AND DAGIN OF DÜVÜK MENDERSE									
				POLLUTION IN BOTH ESTOART AND BASIN OF BUTUK MENDERES,									
				ONE OF THE MOST BIGGEST AND IMPORTANT RIVER IN THE									
				COUNTRY. THE TURKISH AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER									
				SOURCES (DS?) APPLIES ROUTINE SCREENING ANALYSES IN THIS									
				DIVED HOWEVER NEITHER IN THESE POLITINE SCREENINGS NOR									
				IN THE UNIONE DUDUCHED DADED. THE CONTICATIVE MADODTANT									
				IN THE UNIQUE PUBLISHED PAPER, THE CRITICALLY IMPORTANT									
				POLLUTANTS WERE ANALYSED. THEREFORE, WE AIMED IN THIS									
				PROPOSAL TO INVESTIGATE BY A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH THE									
				DEGREE OF POLLUTION IN THE BIOTIC (AQUATIC PLANKTON AND									
40000000			010015651	DIODIECELIC AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL THAT HAS DUVICEAL AND	cruciu	ICAAA IL AVLLAN	0	CAKADVA	FACULTY OF	45 03 00	15 01 10	T101741	T1101/(T)/
1087039	11	NVESTIGATION OF	BIODIESEL;	BIODIESEL IS AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL THAT HAS PHYSICAL AND	ŞENGIL	ISIVIAIL AYHAN	S	SAKAKYA	FACULITY OF	15-07-08	15-04-12	I UBITAK-	TURKEY
1	Т	FREATABILITY BY PHYSICAL-	WASTEWATER; OIL	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES LIKE THE DIESEL FUEL. IT IMPROVES	1	1	L	UNIVERSITY	ENGINEERING,		1	Environment,	
	C	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL	EXTRACTION;	EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIESEL ENGINE. IF THE					GEOLOGICAL			Atmosphere, Earth	
	N	METHODS BIODIESEL INDUSTRY	FLECTROCOAGULATIO	CONSUMPTION BATE OF PETROLEUM IN 1991 IS TAKEN INTO					ENGINEERING			and Marine	
	14		LEECINOCOAGODANO						ENGINEERING				
	v	WASTEWATERS	N; MICROBIAL	CONSIDERATION, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT PETROLEUM WILL BE								Sciences Research	
			DEGRADATION	FINISHED AFTER 40 YEARS. AS A RESULT, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT								Grant Committee	
				CHEAP PETROLEUM WILL FINISH AFTER 10-15 YEARS. THESE									
				CONDITIONS CAUSE TO ATTACH IMPORTANCE TO THE RENEWABLE									
				ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOLIDCES AS BIODIESEL ELIEL THERE ARE									
				ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES AS BIODIESEET OLE. THERE ARE									
				SEVERAL METHODS OF BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCTION ALTHOUGH									
				THE TRANSESTERIFICATION METHOD IS MOST COMMON. THE									
				TRANSESTERIFICATION IS AN ESTERIFICATION REACTION WHICH IT									
				WAS MADE BY ALCOHOL (METHANOL ETHANOL ETC.) AND ALKALL									
				WAS WADE BY AECONOE (METHANOE, ETHANOE, ETC.) AND AECAE									
				CATALYSIS. THE TRANSESTERIFICATION USING ALKALI CATALYSIS IS									
				A USEFUL METHOD THAT ENABLES A HIGH CONVERSION OF									
				TRIGLYCERIDES (OIL) TO FATTY ACID METHYL ESTERS BY A SIMPLE									
				CHEMICAL REACTION IN A SHORT TIME AFTER									
				TRANSFERENCIATION CLYCEPOLIS DEMOVED FROM THE									
				TRANSESTERIFICATION, GETCEROL IS REMOVED FROM THE									
				REACTION MIXTURE AND 20 L OF WATER IS ADDED TO RINSE THE									
				PRODUCT THEREFORE AROUT 201 OF RAW PIODIESEL FUEL									
				PRODUCT. THEREFORE, ABOUT 20 L OF RAW BIODIESEL FUEL									
				WASTEWATER IS DISCHARGED PER 100 L OF BIODIESEL FUEL									
				WASTEWATER IS DISCHARGED PER 100 L OF BIODIESEL FUEL									
				WASTEWATER IS DISCHARGED PER 100 L OF BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE									
108Y008	D	DIRECT ELECTRICITY	BIO-	WASTEWATER IS DISCHARGED PER 100 L OF BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	Ν	MARMARA	FACULTY OF	15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK-	TURKEY
108Y008	D	DIRECT ELECTRICITY	BIO- FLECTROCHEMISTRY:	PRODUCT. INERPORE, ABOUT 20 CO NAW BIODISEE FOR WASTEWATER IS DISCHARGED PER 100 CHOIDESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	n L	MARMARA	FACULTY OF	 15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment.	TURKEY
108Y008	D	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY;	PRODUCT: ITEREPORE, ABOUT 2000 FAW BIODISEL FUEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODISEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	n L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,	 15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment,	TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST;	PRODUCT: THEREFORE, ABOUT 20 FOR MODIFIEL FOLL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FOLL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	n L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL	 15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth	TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi W	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL	PRODUCT: ITTEREFORE, ABOUT 200 FAW BIODIESE FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LO PBIODIESE FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine	TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi W	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL FUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC	PRODUCT: THEREFORE, ABOUT 20 CHAW BIODIESEL FOLL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FOLL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research	TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi W	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER	PRODUCT: ITTERFORE, ABOUT 200 FAW BIODIESEL FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi W	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER	PRODUCT: THEREFORE, ABOUT 20 CHAW BIODIESEL FOLL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FOLL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi W	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION:	PRODUCT: INTERFORE, ABOUT 200 FAW BIODIESEL FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK-	TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P Fi V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION DOI:INFECTION BY RODUCTO	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DISINFECTION;	PRODUCT: THEREFORE, ABOUT 20 CHAW BIODIESEL FOLL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FOLL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ VEDAT	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment	TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P Fi W O	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER;	PRODUCT: INTERFORE, ABOUT 200 FAW BIODIESEL FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOP BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ VEDAT	N L I!	MARMARA UNIVERSITY İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,	15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment,	TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	P Fi W O ([DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION DF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER	PRODUCT: THEREFORE, ABOUT 20 CHAW BIODIESEL FOLL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FOLL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI UYAK	BARIŞ VEDAT	1. 1. 1.	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENCINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL	15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth	TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P Fi V O O (([D	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER	PRODUCT: INTERFORE, ABOUT 200 FAW BIODIESEL FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOP BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI UYAK	BARIŞ VEDAT	א ע נ	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine	TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P Fi W O C (t D D S S	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (UOS): ISTANBUL	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; TREATMENT	PRODUCT: INFREETORS, ABOUT 200 FAW BIODIESEL FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FOEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI UYAK	BARIŞ VEDAT	I L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENCINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	 15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research	TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P FI W O O ((C D S S S	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL UEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL 7-05	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT	PRODUCT: INTERFORE, ABOUT 200 FOR WIS BIODIESEL FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOP BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI	BARIŞ VEDAT	N L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Researche Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi W O C (I C S S C C	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL ULL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; TREATMENT	PRODUCT: INTERFORE, ABOUT 200 FOR WIS BIODIESEL FOEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FOEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI UYAK	BARIŞ VEDAT	1 1 1 1	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENCINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P F W U U U U S S C C	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION DF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT	PRODUCT: INTERFORE, ABOUT 200 FOR WIS BOOLESEL FUEL WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOP BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI UYAK	BARIŞ	E L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi W W C C C	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL USA CONTINUE THE ATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT	PRODUCT: Interform, about 20 of new BioDiester Poel	ÇALLI UYAK	BARIŞ	i L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENCINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENCINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08	15-06-11 01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P Fi W V U U S S C C T T	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL ULL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE IREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT	1 1 1	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK-	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P F W W W O C U D D S S C C C D D D D D	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WELL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL ZAE IREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS)	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPARY WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT	N L L L L T T	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment,	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P Fi U U U U U S S C C T T D I II	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE IREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES;	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPARIANCE IS BECOMING A SERIOUS	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	1 N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL VIEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELI; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANF	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPANY AND FAIL AND A SINCE SHORTAGE AND FAMILY AND FAIL AND FAIL AND FAIL AND FAIL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P Fi U U U U U S S C C T T D I I I I I T T	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION DF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE INDEXATTOR	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREATOR: BUSES	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPARIANCE STREAM AND A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER STORD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLE DE NODCRINE TORSUMENTS (LECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLE DE NODCRINE TORSUMENTS (LECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L L L L L L L L L L L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL VIEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL ZASE TREATMENT DF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN VEMBRANE BIORRACTOR	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILY MASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILY. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY IN RAS SINCE STOOD OUT AS SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISSUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS).	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L L L L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMERTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P Fi U U U U U U U S S C C T T D I I I T T S S S S S	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION DF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE IREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER REATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR WISTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPARIANCE IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER STORD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L L L L L L L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL VUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL ZASE TREATMENT PARTS AND IN VEMBRANE BIOREACTOR WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELI; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPANY AND A SURVEY A SURVEY A	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	h L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMERTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE IREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EOSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER REATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUGBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HA SINCE STODO OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED ST HE THING DERRATION POLUTANTS. THE EDSS	ÇALU UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L L L L L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OP DISINGECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV DIFFERANTIAL UV SECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL ZASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE REATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRARE BIOREACTOR RYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE PAGAMETER FOR THEIR NAILYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPANIENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STOOD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRALE PROOL COMBORED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLULTANTS. ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLULTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE FORVORMENT OWING TO THEIR ABULTY	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CLUS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUFTING CHEMICALS (EOSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT SPA GENERIC WHOLESALE ARAMETER FOR THEIR ANALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUGBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HA SINCE STODO OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED ST HE THING DERRATION POLITANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY ON INTERPORT	ÇALU UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L L L L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P P V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WASTEVATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OP DISINGETION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV PECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL ZASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE TREATMENT PLANTS ATER REATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIORECTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR WALVSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STODD OUT AS A SURJULATE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISKUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PETICIDES IN AGRICULTURE ADIO INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLULTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDÎ	N L L N T L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENCULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008	D P Fi V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUFTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE ARAMETER FOR THEIR ANALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUGBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HA SINCE STODO OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED STHE THING GENERATION POLUTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND	ÇALU UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	R L L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
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108Y008	D P Fi V V C C C T D D D I I I T T T S S O O P P A A	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL TUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE ARAMETER FOR THEIR WALVSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUGBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILE. THE MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STODO DUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRIM DISUBTING SUBSTANCES (ED), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED STHE THING DERIRATION POLIUTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCERE VEN WHEN PRESENT AT NANOGRAM AND MICROGRAM	ÇALU UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDÎ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV DIFFERANTAL UV DIFCTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT FLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR TYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR ANALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELI; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STODD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCINE DISAUTIVING SUBSTANCES (EDS). ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PETICIDES IN GRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLULTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY ON INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT I ANADGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE BORM WATERS AS MILT AS TELEPHONIO CITY OPTIGER AS INTY OPTIGER AS INTY OPTIGER AS INTY ONE AND THERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
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108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL SPUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE IN CLASSICAL WASTEWATER REATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISCRUPTING GHEMICALS (EDSS) IN CLASSICAL WASTEWATER REATMENT FLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR NALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELI; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS WASTEWATE IS DISCHARGED PER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STOOD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCINE DISJUTING SUBSTANCES (EDS). ORIGMATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PETIODIS IN ACRULUTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLLUTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY O INTERFREE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF UNING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT NANORGAMA AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS MUCH AS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE AT EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT I. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFICACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT PLANTS. IN URKEYS IS AMMED IN ONDER TO	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	VEDAT CELAL FERDI	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTAL UV PECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL ZASE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR ANALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELI; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILY. THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILY. BUSING HEADER USES HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUTTING SUBSTANCES (EDS). ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLULTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT NANOGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS MUCH. AS TECHNOLOGY IN REVERSAL AND CANCERS AS MUCH. AS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE AT EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFICIACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT. IN THE REVENCE STUDY AND IN THE EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE REVENCE AND AND THE EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE REVENCE AND AND THE EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE REVENCE AND AND IN THE EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE REVENCE AND AND IN THE EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE REVENCE AND AND AND AND AND SELECTED TREATMENT. IN THE CONNOLOGICAL PROCESD STUDY AND IN A SECON	ÇALU UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ		MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F F U V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL PUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV DIFERANTAL UV SECTOSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUBBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE STORE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STORD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCINE DISJUNTING SUBSTANCES (EDS). ORIGMATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIND GENERATION POLUTANTS. THE EDS AND FINDER WITH THE HONRONAL STATUS OF LUNING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HONRONAL STATUS OF LUNING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT ANAORGAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFLOXO OF SELECTED TREATMENT TO AND TREATMENT EFFLOXO OF SELECTED TREATMENT TO AND TREATMENT EFFLOXO OF SELECTED TREATMENT TO AND TREATMENT EFFLOXO OF ESTERIESH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THRE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASDER	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ		WARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY WIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERATION OF ENDOCRINE DSRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDS) SIGNUTING CHEMICALS (EDS) SIGNUTING CHEMICALS (EDS) SIGNUTING CHEMICALS (EDS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER IREATMENT PLANTS AND IN VEMBRANE BIOREACTOR VEMBRANE BIOREACTOR VISTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC WHOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR ANALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMPANIES OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILY. THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMILY. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STODO OUT AS SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOLSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PETIOLOSI IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLULTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT NANOGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT UEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS MUCH AS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE AT EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFICACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT. IN THE CHONDOGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. TATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AN UNVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFICACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE ENST PHASE IN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFICACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT. IN THE CONTRY AND TO ASSESS REMOVAL PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT FRAATMENT PANTER AND ASSESS	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ		MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P Fi U U U U U U U U U U U S S O O P P A A	DIRECT ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL PUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTLA UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE IREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE DISCUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) IN CLASSICAL WASTEWATER REATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT DF A GENERIC WHOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR WALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE DUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STOOD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLE D ENDOCRINE DISKNOTHING SUBSTANCES (EDS). ORIGNATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLUTANTS. THE EDS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY O INTERFREE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LUVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND GANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT ANADGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS MUCH AS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE AT EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT IN THE PROVOBED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFLACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT IN THER PROVIDED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT TREATMENT DEFICACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT IN THER PROVIDED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT TREATMENT AND DENDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS REMOVAL PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT TREATMENT AND LESS AND DENDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS REMOVAL PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT TRACE AND AND AND SECOND AND TREATMENT TREATMENT AND LESS AND DENDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS REMOVAL PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT AND LESS AND DENDER TO ESTABLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WASTEWATER WONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL ZASE TREATMENT DF ENDOCRINE DISCRUTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) N CLASSICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT DF A GENERIC WOLESALE PARAMETER FOR THEIR ANALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELI; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE OFTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STODO OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PETIOLOSI IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLUTIANTS. THE EDSS CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PETIOLOSI IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLUTIANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT NANOGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS MUCH AS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE AT EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFICACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT. IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS REMOVAL PERFORMANCE OF OFFREATTENT REATMENT PAND TO ASSESS IN THE SECOND PHASE EDS TREATMENT IN A LULS CALE AND PLOTS SCALE MEDR UNITS INCORTE IN THE ANDRUSARA WILL	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	DARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDÎ		MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee Fuvironment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126	D P Fi U U U U U U U U U U S S S O O P P A A	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL PUEL CELLS TREATING ORGANIC WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION DF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBP) IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFERANTIAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE INFERANTAL UV SPECTROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE OF ENDOCRIME MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE OF ENDOCRIME MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE OF ENDOCRIME MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE OF ENDOCRIME MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE OF ENDOCRIME MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL CASE MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL MICROSCOPY (DAS): ISTANBUL	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELL; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER SUSBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STODD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDCRINE OSKIDUTING SUBSTANCES (EDS). ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLUTANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE COMPONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER VEN WHEN PRESENT AT NANOGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS MUCH AS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE AT EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT IN THE ROYDORD STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFLACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT IN THER PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTORY OF TREATMENT EFFLACY OF SELECTED TREATMENT IN THE ROYDROSE TUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENTS TO TREATMENT THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS REMOVAL PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT THE ANDES AND AND AND TAKER AND PLOT SCALE MBR UNITS LOCATED IN METU CAMPUS ANARAM WILL STUDIED. THANGEVERT TREATMENT IN THE INJERSORAMARAM AND PLICAT SCALE MBR UNITS LOCATED IN THE TREATMENT FREATHENT FROMESSES AND PLOT SCALE MBR UNITS LOCATED IN METU CAMPUS ANARAMA WILL DE	ÇALLI UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY
108Y008 108Y126 108Y272	D P F V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	DIRECT ELECTRICITY RODUCTION WITH MICROBIAL WASTEWATER MONITORING THE FORMATION OF DISINECTION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY DIFFERANTIAL UV DEFENDENCION BY-PRODUCTS DBPI IN DRINKING WATER BY AGAE IREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE JOSRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) IN CLASSICAL WASTEWATER REATMENT OF ENDOCRINE MOMENTIAL OF ENDOCRINE DOSRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDSS) IN CLASSICAL WASTEWATER REATMENT PLANTS AND IN WEMBRANE BIOREACTOR WSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT DA G GENERIC WHOLESALE DARAMETER FOR THEIR ANALYSIS	BIO- ELECTROCHEMISTRY; BIOCATALYST; MICROBIAL FUEL CELI; ORGANIC WASTEWATER DISINFECTION; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ENDOCRIME DISRUPTER SUBSTANCES; MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR; REUSE	REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATERS IS BECOMING A SERIOUS WASTEWATER IS DISCHARGE OPER 100 LOF BIODIESEL FUEL PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE PRODUCED. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WASTEWATER ARE OPTION IN COMBAT WITH THE APPROACHING GLOBAL WATER SHORTAGE AND FAMINE. MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY HAS SINCE STODD OUT AS A SUITABLE TECHNOLOGY IN REUSE. HOWEVER THE SO CALLED ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES (EDS), ORIGINATING FROM HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES AND FROM PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE THIRD GENERATION POLUTIANTS. THE EDSS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OWING TO THEIR ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THE HORMONAL STATUS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEREBY CAUSING GENDER REVERSAL AND CANCER EVEN WHEN PRESENT AT NANOGRAM AND MICROGRAM LEVELS IN THE WATERS. CURRENT VIEW IS TO REMOVE THESE FROM WATERS AS MUCH AS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE AT EVERY STEP OF TREATMENT. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AND IN THE FIRST PHASE AN INVENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND IN AND SELECTED TREATMENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS EMOVAL PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT IN ANOGRAM AND MICROGESS IN THE SECOND PHASE EDS TREATMENT IN A CHAMPUS-ANKARA WILL BE STUDIED. ENNANCEMENT OF TREATMENT FOR AND TO ASSESS EDGING AND NOTHER PLANTS IN TURKEY IS AIMED IN ORDER TO ESTADLISH THE CURRENT STATUS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO ASSESS EMOVAL PERFORMANCE OD FIFERENT TTRATMENT PROCESSES. IN THE SECOND PHASE EDS TREATMENT IN A FULL SCALE AND PLOTS SCALE MERN UNTS LOCATED IN METIC CAMPUS-ANKARA WILL BE STUDIED. ENNANCEMENT OF TREATMENT IN A PULL SCALE AND PLOTS SCALE MERN UNTS LOCATED IN METIC AMPUSANKARA WILL BE STUDIED. ENNANCEMENT OF TREATMENT IN A PULL SCALE AND PLOT SCALE MARD WARD PROPORED IN METIC DURING AND WILL PROFENSION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	ÇALU UYAK GÖKÇAY	BARIŞ VEDAT CELAL FERDİ	N L	MARMARA UNIVERSITY ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING,	15-06-08 01-11-08 01-03-09	15-06-11 01-11-11 01-03-12	TUBITAK. Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK. Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY TURKEY TURKEY

108Y185	RESEARCH OF ORGANIC POLULTANTS SOURCED FROM DIFFERENT ORIGINS HAZARDOUS TO HUMAN HEALTH FOUND IN MUSSELS (MYTLLUS GALLOPROVINCIALIS) IN IZMIR BAY COASTLINE	MUSSEL: ORGANIC POLLUTER; IZMIR BAY	MUSSELS ARE THE INVERTEBRATES WITH A SOFT BODY AND AN ELONGATED HARD SHELL THAT FEED BY SOLID SUBSTANCES BY FILTERING MARINE WATER. MARINE CRUSTACEANS TAKE ORGANIC POLITATIS WHILE FEDIONG. DETERMINATION OF RELATION BETWEEN POLLUTION LEVELS OF TWO PERMANENT ORGANIC POLLUTIONTS WHILE REIOLOGICAL ORGANIC POLLUTIVE AND MANIFESTING VARIABILITY ACCORDING TO SEASONS ARE VERV IMPORTANT IN MUSSELS IN 72MIR BAY. THIS STUDY FINDINGS WILL PRESENT REMARKABLE DATA FOR FURTHER STUDIES RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH. ONE OF THESE DIFFERENT ORGANIC POLLUTIONS AND ONARKABLE DATA FOR FURTHER STUDIES RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH. ONE OF THESE DIFFERENT ORGANIC SUBSTANCES ARE THE OCOYTES OF CAPYTOSOPOIDIDUM PARASITE THAT CONTAINS A BIOLOGICAL SOURCE (FAECAL ORGANIC SUBSTANCE). RIVER WATER AND SEACOASTS COULD BE CONTAMINATED BY THE FRECS OF FARM ANIMALS AND HUMANS THAT INFECTED BY THIS PARASITE. THIS PARASITE COULD TRIGGER DI CONG TERMED AND SEVER CHOLERAN LIVED DIARRHEA AMONG IMMUNSUPPRESIF INDVIDUALS. OTHER ORGANIC SUBSTANCE IS PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN MARINE WATER COMING FROM AGRICULTURAL LANDS BY VARIOUS TRANSPORT MECHANISMS. HYDROPHOBIC ORGANOCHLORINATED PESTICIDES ACCUMULATE	AKSOY	ÜMİT	DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	MEDICAL SCIENCES	01-12-08	01-06-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
104Y186	PESTISIT AND DOMESTIC POLLUTION EFFECTS ON MACROINVERTEBRATE AND FISH FAUNAS IN SARICAY RIVER AND ATIKHISAR RESERVOIR	PESTICIDE POLLUTION; SEWAGE POLLUTION; BIOCHEMICAL BLOOD PARAMETERS; BENTIC MACROINVERTEBRAT E FAUNA		AKBULUT	MEHMET	ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF AQUACULTURE	15-04-05	15-04-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
104Y393	INVESTIGATION ON DECOLORIZATION POTENTIAL OF FUNGALPOPULATION WHICH IS ISOLATED FROMDYE CONTAMINATED SOILS	DECOLORIZATION, FUNGI, TEXTILE, DYESTUFF		ВІЧК	HACI HALİL	ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY	BIOLOGY	01-07-05	01-07-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
104Y267	THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTOR FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PURIFICATION	INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT, ELECTROFOLATION, ELECTROFOLATION, ELECTROFOLATION, OPTIMUM DESIGN	OVER THE RECENT YEARS, ELECTROCHEMICAL PROCESSES HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULY APPLIED FOR THE TREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS MAINLY DUE TO ITS HIGH PERFORMANCE IN REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS, LOW CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS, AND OPERATIONAL FACILITY WITH COMPACT EQUIPMENTS. IT IS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN TREATING WASTEWATERS WITH HIGH COD LOADS, CONTAINING COLIDIDAL AND LIGHT SUSPENDED PARTICLES. HENCE, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ELECTROCHEMICAL PROCESS WOULD BE AN IDEAL CHOICE FOR TREATING WASTEWATERS FROM TEXTLE, TANNERY, MEDICAL, FOOD AND DESIGN OF AN ELECTROCHEMICAL REATCOR FOR THE ABOVE GOAL IN THESE REACTORS, QUITE COMPLEX PHENOMENA OCCUR SENALLY OR PARALLEY. TO DURENT THESE PROCESSES TO ACHIEVE A HIGH PURIFICATION PERFORMANCE, ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTOR MUST BE OPTIMALLY DESIGNED USING BOTH STRUCTURAL AND PARAMETRY CWAINABLES. AS STRUCTURAL VARIABLES; ANOD/CATHODE TYPE (SACRIFICIAL OR INERT), ELECTRODE NUMBER AND INSTALLATION PLAN. IN THE REACTOR, CONNECTION MODE (SERIAL - PARALEL PICAR-BIPOLAR), FLOW DYNAMICS INSIDE THE REACTOR, EXITS OF WATER EFFLUENT AND ELECTRODE NUMBER AND INSTALLATION PLAN. IN THE REACTOR, CONNECTION MODE (SERIAL - PARALEL PICAR-BIPOLAR), FLOW DYNAMICS INSIDE THE REACTOR, EXITS OF WATER EFFLUENT AND ELCOS FROM REACTOR, REACTOR GEOMETRY AND SIZINGS, MAY BE	KOBYA	MEHMET	GEBZE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		01-07-05	01-07-08	TUBITAK Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
104Y224	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FACTORS AND THEIR INTERACTIONS ON PREFERENTIAL FLOW AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION; PREFERNTIAL FLOW		MERDUN	HASAN	KAHRAMANMA RAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE	01-07-05	01-07-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

105Y135		SETERMINATION OF RICANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES N FRESHWATER FISH AND WATER OF EBER LAKE, KARAMIK JAKE, AK?EHIR LAKE AND ORINNING WATER IN YAYONKARAHLERA PROVINCE AND ENVIRONS	EBER LAKE, KARAMIK LAKE, AKZEHIR LAKE, DIRINKING WATER, ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE AND FRESHWATER FISH.	THE HIGH INCREASING OF WORLD POPULATION AND OF FOOD DEMAND CAUSE TOGETHRE NEWIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO GET HIGH AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS IN UNIQUE AREA AND INCREASE AGRICUITURE PRODUCTION TO SUPPLY FOOD DEMANDS OF INCREASE AGRICUITURE PRODUCTION TO SUPPLY FOOD INSECTS, PATHOREASE AGRICUITURE PRODUCTION TO SUPPLY FOOD INSECTS, PATHOREMS AND UNWAINTED HERBS. PESTICIDES HAVE BEEN USED PESTICIDES TO STRUGGLE WITH HARMFUL INSECTS, PATHOREMS AND UNWAINTED HERBS. PESTICIDES HAVE BEEN USED TO STRUGGLE WITH THE VECTORS THREATING HUMAN HEALTH. ALLTOUGH PESTICIDES GIVE RISE TO INCREASE PRODUCTS THEY INCREASE UNWAINTED EFFECTS IN HUMAN HEALTH. PESTICIDES SAVED OFFEREMENT TOXIC EFFECTS IN UNING ORGANISMS. UNLESS THEY HAVE TOXICITY DIRECTLY, ALL LIVING ORGANISMS. UNLESS THEY HAVE TOXICITY DINEETLY. IT WAS DESERVED THAT LAKE WATER WAS HIGHLY POIDUITED AND EUTROFIED. ALSO HOUSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLIUTED AND EUTROFIED. ALSO HOUSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLIUTANTS OF SEWRE SYSTEM AND INDUSTRY (LACOLOID, SUGAR FACTORY ETC.) ACCUMULATE TO EBER LAKE. THIS PROJECT IS GOING TO BE DONE FOR DETERMINATION OF ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES IN FRESHWATER FISH AND WATER OF EBER LAKE, KARAMIK LAKE, ARYEHIR LAKE AND DRINKING WATER IN AFYONKRAMILSARE PROVINCE AND ENVIRONS. FORT THIS PURPOSE WATER AND FISH PROVINCE AND ENVIRONS. FORT THIS PURPOSE WATER AND FISH PROVINCE AND ENVIRONS. FORT THIS PURPOSE WATER AND FISH PROVINCE AND ENVIRONS. FORT THIS PURPOSE WATER AND FISH	BULUT	SAIT	AFYON KOCATEPE UNIVERSITY	BIOLOGY	15-10-05	15-10-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
104Y183	L II E	JMNOLOGICAL NVESTIGATIONS ON LAKES OF EASTERN BLACK SEA RANGE	LIMNOLOGY, BIODIVERSITY, MOUNTAIN LAKES.		USTAOGLU	MUSTAFA RUŞEN	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF AQUACULTURE	15-04-05	15-04-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
105¥332	T C C C F F	THE CONSERVATION OF FURKISH SHALLOW LAKES BY DETERMINING THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THEIR ECOLOGICAL STRUCTURE, LIMATE AND ANTHROPOGENIC JSE WITH HOLISTIC AND BEISTITUE METHODS AND THE SEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES OR THEIR RESTORATION	FOOD WEB, STABLE ISOTOPES, EUTROPHICATION, PALEOLIMNOLOGY, GLOBAL, CLIMATIC CHANGE, MODELLING, MESOCOSM EXPERIMENTS		OĞUZKURT	DIDEM	İNÖNÜ UNIVERSITY	BIOLOGY	15-06-06	15-06-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106Y078	T C C	REATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL VYEING WASTEWATERS WITH CATALYTIC OZONATION	TEXTILE WASTEWATER TREATMENT; OZONATION; HETEROGENEOUS PHASE CATALYTIC OZONATION; TEXTILE DYE; PERFLUOROOCTYL ALUMINA (PFOA) VE ALUMINA CATALYST; ADVANCED OXIDATION; PROCESSES (AOPS)		ÖZBELGE	AYŞE TÜLAY	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL ENGINEERING	01-08-06	01-08-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106Y241	L III C C V V C T	DETERMINATION OF MTERACTION BETWEEN MARGOBIC TREATMENT OF ORGANIC SOLVENT CONTAINING INUUSTRIAL WASTEWATER WITH ITS SYSTEM DYNAMICS USING MOLECULAR YOOLS	ORGANIC SOLVENTS, ANAEROBIC BIODEGRADATION, METHANOGENIC/NO METHANOGENIC ACTIVITY, FISH, 16S RDNA BASED MOLECULAR, ACETYL COA (ACCOA) INHIBITION.	MANY KINDS OF SOLVENTS ARE DISCHARGED FROM INDUSTRIES SUCH AS REFINERIES, PAINT AND PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS ETC. HUNDREDS OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC RAW MATERIALS AND MANY ORGANIC SOLVENTS USED TO DISSOLVE THE COMPOUNDS AND RE REQUIRED IN THESE PROCESSES. THE MOST COMMONLY USED SOLVENTS ARE METHANOL, ETHANOL, ACTONE, AND ISOPOPANOL. MOREOVER, METHYLENE CHLORIDE, TOLUENE, CHLOROFORM, CHLOROBENZENE, CHLOROMETHANE, CYANIDE, PHENOL, AND BENZENE ARE ALSO USED (EFA, 1997). THESE KINO FWASTES CAUSE SERIOLS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION. IN RECENT YEARS, DISCHARGES OF THE COMPOUNDS HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO STRINGENT ENVIRONMENTAL ROLLUTION. IN RECENT YEARS, DISCHARGES OF THE COMPOUNDS HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO STRINGENT ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR UNDESIRABLE EFFECT ON LIVING ORGANISMS IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS AND HUMAN HEALTH. SINCE THESE COMPOUNDS ARE WIDELY USED IN THE PROCESSES, THEY MAY BE FOUND IN SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS IN WASTE STREMS. ALL THESE FCATORS LEAD TO AN INTENSE INTEREST IN THE TREATMENT OF THE SOLVENT CONTAINING WASTEWATERS TO LIMIT THEIR DISCHARGES INTO THE ENVIRONMENT. THEREFORE, IN RECENT YEARS, BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT TCHNIQUES, AREDOBLE AND ANAROBOLG, WHICH MAY PROVIDE PARTIAL OR FULL DEGRADATION OF INDUSTRIAL	INCE	BAHAR	BOĞAZİÇİ UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	01-02-07	01-02-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

106Y171	TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATERS BY SUBMERGED MEMBRANES. NEW METHODS TO DECREASE MEMBRANE FOULING	NANOTECHNOLOGY, SUBMERGED MEMBRANE SYSTEM, DRINKINGWATER TREATMENT, ULTRAFILTRATION, MEMBRANE FOULING, ULTRASONIC WAVES, ZEOLITES, UV.		коуилси	İSMAİL	İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-02-07	01-02-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
107Y043	REMOVAL OF DYE POLLUTION FROM TEXTILE WASTE WATERS USING PEANUT SHELL, FOAM, CHARCOAL, FUNGUS AND YEAST BY ADSORPTION METHOD, THE INVESTIGATION OF ADSORPTION KINETIC AND THE BIODEGRADATION PROPERTIES OF THE ADSORBENTS	PEANUT SHELL, POLYURETHANE TYPE FOAM, FUNGUS, YEAST, ASPERGILLUS SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE, TEXTILE DYES, ADSORPTION, ADSORPTION ADSORPTION MECHANISM, BIODEGRADSYON, REACTOR DESING.	WORKS ON REMOVAL OF ORGANIC, INORGANIC AND DYE POLLUTION FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATERS BY ADSORPTION TECHNIQUE HAVE HIGHLY BECAME WIDESPREAD IN OUR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD. RECONTLY, FOR AIM THE FACT THAT WORKS DONE ON THE REMOVAL OF THIS KIND OF POLUTION ARE ECONOMICALLY PERFORMED, WORKS DONE BY PEEPARING ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS AND USING LIGNOCELIULOSIC WASTES CONTAINING NATURAL POLYMERS SUCH AS CELLULOSIC WASTES CONTAINING NATURAL POLYMERS SUCH AS CELLULOSIC WASTES CONTAINING NATURAL POLYMERS SUCH AS CELLULOSIC WASTES ISOLOGICAL PURCESSION POLYMERTS AND THE PRODUCTION OF NATURAL CRGANIC BASEDPOLYURETHANE-TYPE FOAM WITH PEANUT SHELL THE CHARCOAL OF PEANUT SHELL AND BIOLOGICAL PURCUS (ASPERGILUS FLAVUS) AND YEAST (SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE) WILL BE PERFORMED, AND THEIR STRUCTURES WILL BE CHARACTERIZED BY USING ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS. THAN PEANUT SHELL, AND PEANUT SHELL AND MAND CHARCOAL, ASPERGILLUS FLAVUS FUNGUS AND SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE YEAT WHICH WILL BE PRODUCTION USILE BEANT WATERS. MOREOVER, REACTOR DESING BELONG TO WILL BE UTULEZD AS AN BIOADSORBED FOR TREATIBILITY OF TEXTILE DYE WASTE WATERS. MOREOVER, REACTOR DESING BELONG TO ROCCESS, BIYOADSORPTON ISOTHERM, INSETICS AND MECHANISM WILL BE STUOJED IN DETAIL. FOR THIS AM, ALL EXPERIMENTS WILL BE STUDIED IN USING BEANG TO CONS YSTEM AND BACTH ADSORPTION METHOD. THE ADSORPTION CAPACITIES OF FOAM,	ACEMIOĞLU	BILAL	kilis yedi aralık UNIVERSITY		01-07-07	01-07-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
107Y178	PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF A NOVEL SOBRENT FOR THE REMOVAL OF OIL SPILLS FROM WATERS AND WASTE WATERS	OIL SPILL IN SEA WATERS, OILS, SORBENTS, POLYMERS, BUTYL RUBBER	THE OIL SPILL PROBLEM IN SEA WATER RESULTS IN A NECATIVE MIPACT IN THE QUALTY OF SURRACE WATERS AS WELL AS IN THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM. ONE OF THE POLLUTANTS IN THE COMPOSITION OF CRUDE OIL, NAMELY POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS ARE KNOWN TO BE CARCINOGENS AND, ARE IN THE EPA LIST OF BASIC CONTAMINANTS. THE NUMBER OF OILTANKERS PASSING THROUGH THE TURKISH STRAITS HAS BEEN INCREASING DRAMATICALLY IN RECENT YEARS. AS A CONSEQUENCE, THE INTENSIVE TRAFFIC IN THE TURKISH STRATS LEADS TO AN INCREASED RISK OF TANKER ACCIDENTS AND THE OIL SPILL PROBLEM. ONLY IN THE YEAR 2003, 130 MILLIONS OF OIL HAS BEEN TRANSPORTED BY OIL-TANKERS THROUGH THE ISTANBUL STRAIT. AMONG THE TECHNIQUES USED TODAY, THE APPLICATION OF SORBENTS IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD TO REMOVE THE OIL SPILLS FROM SURPACE WATER. THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS THE PRODUCTION OF SUPERABSORBENT, MACROPOROUS AND REUSABLE NOVEL SORBENT MATERIALS BASEO ON BUTY RUBBER AND THEIR APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF CRUDE OIL, THE DERIVATIVES OF CRUDE OIL AS WIELL AS MINIERAL AND VEGETABLE OLIS FROM WATERS AND WASTER WATERS AND ON DTHE REGACITY ISTANDIA THE PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS, WE DEVELOPED A	οκαγ	očuz	ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	CHEMISTRY	01-11-07	01-11-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
107Y170	CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER UTLISED FOR WATER SUPPLY FOR KAYSERI CTY, POLLUTION RISKS AND DEUNEATION OF BASIN-WIDE PROTECTION AREAS	AQUIFER, GROUNDWATER POLLUITON, PROTECTION ZONE, ISOTOPE	CURRENTLY, THE DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC WATER OF ABOUT \$70 OF THE POPULATION IN TURKEY IS SUPPLIED BY GROUNDWATER WHILE BIG CITTES LIKE ISTANBUL, ANKARA AND 72MIR AND SOME OTHER TOWNS MEET THEIR NEED BY TREATED SUFFACE WATERS. THE COST OF TREATMENT IS HIGH. ON THE OTHER HAND, DURING THE REACHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED FOR WATERS CONTAINING "ORGANIC MATERIAL". THERECHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS SHOULD NOT BE GNORED FOR WATERS CONTAINING "ORGANIC MATERIAL". THEREFORE, IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO USE THE GROUNDWATER AS A MORE RELIABLE AND CHAPPER SOURCE IN MANY SETTLEMENTS. HOWEVER, DUE TO THE INCREASE OF POPULATION AND IMMENSE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES, THE GROUNDWATER RESOURCES ARE ALSO UNDER THE RISK OF POLUCITION BY INDUSTRIAL WASTES, LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE, POLUCONTROLLED AND IMMENSE HOUSING AND PARTICULARLY BY THE ABONDONED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES THAT HAVE BEEN LOCATED WITHOUT A PROPER SITE INVESTIGATION. MANY CITIES IN TURKEY, INCLUDING KAYSERI CITY WILL FACE THIS SERIOUS PROBLEM IN THE NEAR NOT TAKEN. THE CLEAN-UP AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED ADIDIMENSE INDUSTIGATION. MANY CITIES IN TURKEY, INCLUDING KAYSERI CITY WILL FACE THIS SERIOUS PROBLEM IN THE NEAR RUTURE IF EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST POLUTION ARE NOT TAKEN. THE CLEAN-UP AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED ADUDIFERS IS DIFFICULT AND IN MOST CASES IMPOSSIBLE. ON THE OTHER HAT THE ELOCITY IN IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE THAT THE	DEĜIRMENCI	MUSTAFA	CUMHURIYET UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	15-02-08	15-02-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

1087313	A NEW APPROACH IN	BIOLOGICAL		DÜLEKGÜRGEN	FBRU	İSTANBLIL	ENVIRONMENTAL	01-03-09	01-09-12	TUBITAK-	TURKEY
	INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT: AEROBIC GRANULAR BIOMASS TECHNOLOGY	TREATMENT; GRANULAR BIOMASS GRANULATION; INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT; SELECTION PRESSURI SEQAUENCING BATC REACTOR	5			UNIVERSITY,	ENGINEERING			Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	
108Y319	INVESTIGATION OF REMOVA OF BIOLOGICAL PHOSPHORC IN ANOXIC CONDITIONS	L DENITRIFICATION; US DENITRIFYING PHOSPHORUS ACCUMULATING ORGANISMS; ENHANCED BIOLOGICAL PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL; NUTRIFICATION		SEMERCİ	NESLİHAN	MARMARA UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING.	01-03-09	01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y311	COMPARATIVE EVALUATION N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINI (NDMA) AND TRIHALOMETH (THM) FORMATION IN BUYUKCEKMECE WATERSHE	OF BUTVIKCEKMECE WATESHED; NNE CHLORAMINES; DISINFECTION BY PRODUCT; DISINFECTION WITH CHLORINE; DRINKING WATER TREATMENT;N- NITROSCOMMETHYLA MITNE (NDMA); NATURAL ORGANIC MITROGEN; TRIHALOMETHANE (THM)	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBP3) ARE CHEMICALS THAT ARE FORMED DURING DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER TO REMOVE PATHOGENA AND THIS GROUP OF COMPOUNDS INCLUDES BOTH HALOGENATED AND NONHALOGENATED COMPOUNDS INCLUDES BOTH ON THE DISINFECTANT USED. TRIHALOMETHANES (THM) ARE THE BEST KNOWN HALOGENATED DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ON WHICH THE MOST RESEARCH HAS GENC NONUCTED. THM ARE CARCINOGENIC AND THEY MAY REACH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS DURING CHLORINATION OF DRINKING WATER WHICH CONTAINS THE DRINKLA DRGANIC MATTER (NOM) CONCENTRATION. THERI ARE TWO OPTIONS TO DECREASE THE CONCENTRATION OF THM. THE FIRST OPTION IS TO DECREASE THE CONCENTRATION OF THM. THE FIRST OPTION IS TO DECREASE THE CONCENTRATION OF THM. THE DRINKING WATER AND THE SECOND OPTION IS EMPLOYING A DIFFERENT DISINFECTANT. USE OF CHLORAMINATION INSTEAD OF CHLORINATION PROVIDES TWO BENEFITS. THE FIRST BENEFIT IS THE DECREASE IN THM CONCENTRATIONS. THE SECOND BENEFIT IS THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN CASE OF A LEAKAGE IN TH USTRIBUTION SYSTEM DUE TO THE PESENCE OF RESIDUAL CHLORINKE IN THE SYSTEM. ALTHOUGH CHLORAMINATION OF WATER DECREASES THE CONCENTRATION OF THM, IT MAY LEAD TO THE FORMATION OF ANOTHER DERN ADISINFECTION SYRODUCT HAS BEEN DISONARAS A DISINFECTION BYRODUCT HAS BEEN DISONARAS A DISINFECTION BYRODUCT HAS BEEN DISONARAS A DISINFECTION		ELIF PEHLİVANOĞLU	İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	ENVIROMMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-03-09	01-03-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
1041134	COMPARISON OF THE DIREC FILTRATION VS. PRE- OZONATION AND COAGULATION ON THE WAT QUALITY	er		YÜKSEL	EBUBEKİR	GEBZE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	15-04-05	15-04-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
104Y063	DNAPL REMEDIATION IN KA AQUIFERS: EFFECTIVENESS C SITU CHEMICAL OXIDATION USING POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE	ST F IN		YOLCUBAL	IRFAN	KOCAELİ UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING	15-04-05	15-10-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106Y224	TREATABILITY OF CYANIDE A METAL-CYANIDE COMPLEXES(ME-CN) IN PHOTOLYTIC OXIDATION-AL REACTOR COMBINATION AN SYSTEM KINETICS	ND CYANIDE, METAL- CYANIDE COMPLEX, OXIDATION, UV, PHOTOLYTIC OXIDATION, PHOTOLYTIC; PEROXIDATION, ALGAE, BIO- OXIDATION		YEL	ESRA	SELÇUK UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-02-07	01-02-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
105Y262	REMOVAL OF CALCIUM BIOCATALYTICALLY IN INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS	BIOCALCIFICATION; CARBONATE; INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER; PAPERMAKING; CO2 STRIPPER; ANAEROBIC; BIOTECHONOLOGY		IŞIK	MUSTAFA	AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING , ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	15-05-06	15-05-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
1041071	INTEGRATED MODELLING OI NUTRIENT LOADS AND EUTROPHICATION IN THE CATCHMENT RAEA OF THE ?ZMIT BAY, THE TAHTALI AN THE PORSUK RIVER BASINS			KARPUZCU	MEHMET	GEBZE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-01-05	01-01-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

103Y112	MODELING GROUND WAT FLOW AND SEAWATER INTRUSION: CAP BON AQU IN THE NORTH OF TUNISIA	R FER	YURTAL	RECEP	ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY	CIVIL ENGINEERING	15-04-04	15-04-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
1041136	EVALUATION OF SUITABLE TOXICITY TESTS FOR INDU: WASTEWATERS	TRIAL	AYDIN	MEHMET EMİN	SELÇUK UNIVERSITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-08-05	01-08-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
1041130	REHABILTATION OF SOLL GROUNDWATER BY USING NEW METHODS	NO GROUNDWATER, TWO ORGANIC POLLUTANTS, POLLUTANTS, POLLUTANT REMEDIATION, ADVANCED OXIDATION, IN-SITU REMEDIATION, MATHEMATICAL MODELING, PARAMETER ESTIMATION, HETEROGENEITY	СОРТҮ	NADİM	BOĞAZİÇİ UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	15-04-05	15-10-08	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
105Y155	MODELING OF GROUNDW FLOW AND QUALITY IN KA SYSTEMS USING SOFT COMPUTING METHODS	ITER ISTIC	BAYARI	CELAL SERDAR	HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, HYDROGEOLOGY ENGINEERING	01-01-06	01-01-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
105Y379	BEHAVIOUR OF SELECTED ORGANIC AND INORGANIC XENDBIOTICS IN BIOLOGIC SYSTEMS AND FORMATIO STRUCTURE - ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP (SAR) MOD	XENOBIOTICS; ORGANIC POLLUTANTS; OF CHLORINATED ORGANICS; HEAVY LS METALS; ACTIVATED SLUDGE; QSAR	ÇEÇEN	FERHAN	BOĞAZİÇİ UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	01-06-06	01-06-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106Y302	DETERMINATION OF PRIO POLUTANTS AND THEIR EFFECTS IN THE ISTANBUL STRAIT ECOSYSTEM	ITY PAHS, POPS, MUSSEL SEDIMENT, ISTANBUI STRAIT	OKAY	ΟΥΑ	İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	OCEAN TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING	01-04-07	01-04-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106Y299	REMOVAL OF ARSENIC FRC DRINKING WATER BY USIN MEMBRANE PROCESSES	M REMOVAL OF ARSENIC; MEMBRAN PROCESSES	ERSÖZ	MUSTAFA	SELÇUK UNIVERSITY	CHEMISTRY	01-05-07	01-05-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106Y201	RADIOLOGICAL AND CHEM MONITORING OF THE RIVE COMMON FOR TURKEY AN BULGARIA	CAL RS D	AYTAŞ	ŞULE	EGE UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR SCIENCES	01-06-07	01-06-10	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y242	AGRICULTURAL REUSE OF WATER AND NUTRIENTS F WASTEWATER TREATMEN TURKEY	OM 'IN	DEMİRER	GÖKSEL NİYAZİ	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING , ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-02-09	01-02-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108Y243	INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATE REUSE IN TEXTLE INDUST APPLICATION OF APPROP MEMBRANE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTIGATING PRE- TREATMENT METHODS, FOULING PHENOMENON, CLEANING OF FOULED MEMBRANES	y by Ate ND	ΚΟΥUΝCU	İSMAİL	İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-05-09	01-05-12	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

108Y228	MODELLING PHOSPHORUS AND			SALİHOĞLU	BETTINA FACH	MIDDLE EAST	INSTITUTE FOR	15-07-09	15-07-12	TUBITAK-	TURKEY
	NITROGEN CYCLES AT OXIC- ANOXIC INTERFACES IN THE WATER COLUMN					TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY,	MARINE SCIENCES			Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	
1077680	THE POTENTIAL RELEVANCE OF AMONIA-OXIDIZING ARCHAEA IN ENGINEERED ENVIRONMENTS	AMONIA OXIDIZING ARCHAEA (AOA), WASTEWATER TREATMENT, MICROBIAL POPULATION DOYNAMICS, 165 RRNA BASED PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS, NITRIFICATION- DENITRIFICATION	OVER THE LAST DECADE, IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATEST ADVANCES AND FINDINGS, SCIENTIST' VIEW ON ARCHAEA, ONE OF THE THREE DOMAINS OF LIFE, HAS CHANGED SIGNIFICANTLY. NOW IT IS WELL ACCEPTED THAT ARCHAEA DO NOT ONLY INHABIT EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS, BUT CAN ALSO DWELL IN A WIDE VARIETY OF ECOSYSTEMS AND HAVE AN EXTENSIVE DIVERSITY. TODAY ARCHAEA ARE DETECTED EVERYWHERE; BESIDES THE SPECIES THA RE IDENTIFIED (OR CULTURED) FROM METHANOGENIC, THERMOPHILLC OR HALOPHILIC GROUPS, THEY ARE ALSO FOUND IN OUR GARDENS, FORESTS, OCENSI, LAKES, AFROBIC AND ANAEROBIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS. THESE DAY TO DAY DISCOVERIBE REVEALED THAT THE KNOWN ARCHAEA ARE ONLY THE IP OF THE LEEBERG IN TERMS OF ARCHAEA ARE ONLY THE THO OT THE LEEBERG IN TERMS OF ARCHAEA ARE ONLY THETIP OF THE LEEBERG IN TERMS OF ARCHAEA ARE ONLY INGENT FOR THE ANOTHER AND GAIN ENKRYF OR GROWTH. COMPOUNDS OF THE MITROGEN CYCLE ALSO HAVE GROWTH. COMPOUNDS OF THE MITROGEN CYCLE ALSO HAVE OTHER EFFECTS ON LEATH IN THE GIDALS SCALE: DESTRUCTION OF THE DOZONE LAYER, CONSTITUENTS OF ALCHAEI ARE OTHER EFFECTS ON LEATH IN THE GIDALS SCALE: DESTRUCTION OF THE DOZONE LAYER, CONSTITUENTS OF ALCHAEI ARE POLUTION AND GLOBAL WARMING. INVESTIGATING THESE CYCLES MAKED USERSTAND THE BASICS OF OUR	AKARSUBAŞI	ALPER TUNGA	ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS DEPARTMENT	15-04-08	15-04-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106K054	MEDITERRANEAN REGION UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY AND RESEARCH PROJECT (UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE AND WRECKS)	SHIP, SHIPWRECK, HARBOUR; ANCHOR, SEA TRADE	PROJECT AIMS TO ENLIGHTEN THE UNKNOWN FEATURES OF MARITIME HISTORY OF MEDITERRANEAN REGION, TOTALLY IT WAS STUDIED ON 47 WRECKS, 15 UNDERWATER ARGN, TOTALLY IT WAS REMAINS AND 10 POTENTIAL WRECK AREAS AND 11 ANCHORING BERTH. 225 ANCHORS WHICH BELONG TO DIFFERENT CENTURIES WERE FOUND. AT THIS TIME OVERALL IN 115 REGIONS, THERE WERE 449 SCUBA DIVING ACTIVITIES AND ALMOST 500 HOURS WERE SPRUT UNDERWATER. THE PROJECT HAS BEEN THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNDERWATER STUDY THAT WAS REALIZED BY A TURKISH UNIVERSITY, IN OUR COUNTRY'S TERRITORIAL WATERS AND THIS PROJECT LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ACCURATE ARCHIVE OF OUR NATIONAL UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE. BY THE END OF THE RESEARCHES, SCIENTIFIC DATA OF 3 WRECKS FROM OTTOMAN PERIOD, 16 FROM BYZANTIME PERIOD, 13 FROM KOMAN PERIOD, 11 FROM HELLENISTIC PERIOD AND 2 FROM ARCHAIC PERIOD AND 2 FROM CLASCL, PERIOD WARE ARCHIVEO THE CARGO WRECKS FOUND DURING THE RESEARCHES WERE MAINLY AMPHORA AND BESIDES THE WASHIP WRECKS FROM WAR, PATE, TILE, STOME AND SARCOPHAGUS LOADED SHIPWRECKS SHOWS US THE VARIETY OF CARGO. THE MOST IMPORTANT FEEDBACK OF THE STUDIES IS THE STABLISHMENT OF 'GROGRAPHICAL DATA FASE ON	ÖZDAŞ	A.HARUN	DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	01-06-06	01-06-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Attmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108K116	INVESTIGATION OF PATARA- WATERWAYS IN POINT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING VIEWS	PATARA, DELIKEMER, WATERWAY, AQUEDUCT, CISTERN	THE INVESTIGATIONS IN ANCIENT CITY PATARA IN THE CONTENT OF THIS PROJECT IN INTERDISCIPLINARY MANNER, ALSO IN ARCHEOLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINERING BRANCHES, ARE SUMMARIZED BELOW: ARCHEOLOGY: 1. THE CONVEYANCE UIRE ALONG ITS ALL PATH UP TO PATARA SHALL BE CLEANED OUT, BOREHOLES SHALL BE APPUED IN DUE PLACES, IF NECESSARY; THE DETAILED EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE REALIZED FIRST ON THE AQUEDUCTS DELIKKEMER AND TAVAS AND THEN IN IMPORTANT POINTS OF THE SYSTEM AND SO'THE KNOWLEDGE AND FINDINGS SHALL BE OBTAINED TO IDENTIFY DATING AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE OF THE ELEMENTS. 2. 2. THE WATER DISTIBUTION NETWORK SHALL BE HANDLED IN SIMILAR WAY AND CLAY PIPE CONNECTIONS, FITTINGS, CISTERNS, WELLS AND RESERVOIRS AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH WE'STRUCTURES, LIKE BATHS, OFFICIAL BUILDINGS, HARGOR FACILITES, ETC. 3. CL4, PHOTOILLUMINANCE, SEDIMENT AND POLLEN ANALYSES SHALL BE PREFORMED ON THE WATERIALS ENTITLE XISTING OF KECAVATED. A.LT THE STUDIES SHALL BE DOCUMENTED; THE PROJECTS RELEVANT TO REVELATION AND RESTITUTION OF MONUMENTAL REMAINS, LIKE "DELIKKEMER" REVERS SIPHON SHALL BE COMPLETED AND THEY SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE SERVICE OF CULTURAL TOURISM IN PAVIRON MENTALLY PROTECTIVE MANNER, WATER RESOURDED AN THE VENURON MANTALLY PROTECTIVE MANNER, WATER RESOURDED AND THEY SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE SERVICE OF CULTURAL TOURISM IN SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE SERVICE OF CULTURAL TOURISM IN SHAURTER ANS THALY PROTECTIVE MANNER, WATER RESOURCES	ÎŞÎK	HAVVA	AKDENIZ UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ARTS, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY, ANTALYA	01-07-08	01-11-11	TUBITAK- Environment, Attmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

105G024	INVESTIGATION OF BIOENERGY RECOVERY TECHNOLOGIES (BIOMETHANISATION) BY INTEGRATED TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATERS AND ORGANIC FRACTION OF SOLID WASTES	ACTIVATED SLUDGE, ANAEROBIC BIOTECHNOLOGY, BIOMETHANISATION, ORGANIC SOLID WASTE, MODELING, AND RENEWABLE ENERGY.	THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO INVESTIGATE RECOVERY TECHNOLOGIES OF RENEWABLE ENERGY (BIOMETHANISATION) THROUGH INTEGRATED TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATERS AND ORGANIC FRACTION OF SOLID WASTES, PILOTSCALE PRESENTATION OF INTEGRATED SYSTEM TO THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS AND PUTTING FORTH THE FEASIBILITY OF THIS SYSTEM FOR CONSIDERATION. IN THIS PROJECT, FIRST OF ALL, THE PUBLISHED RESULTS ABOUT TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATERS AND ORGANIC FRACTION OF SOLID WASTES WILL BE SEARCHED AND REPORTED. THEN, PILOT-SCALE TREATMENT OF THIS SYSTEM WILL BE INSTALLED AND OPERATED FOR 15 MONTHS. THE DATA OBTAINED	ÖZTÜRK	Prof. Dr. IZZET	İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	01-07-06	01-02-09	TUBITAK- Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
			FROM THIS TREATMENT SYSTEM WILL BE USED FOR DESIGN OF FUL-SCALE TREATMENT SYSTEMS ON THE BASIS OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES. AN APPROPRIATE MATHEMATICAL MODEL WILL BE DEVELOPED AND THEM OPTIMUM OPERATION CONDITIONS WILL BE DETERMINED. AT LAST, MICROBIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE SLUDGE IN THE PILOT PLANT BIOLOGICAL UNITS WILL BE CHARACTERIZED. THUS, ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS CAN BE DEVELOPED BY USING MICROBIAL DATA OBTAINED FROM CORRELATION BETWEEN MICROBIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BIOMASS POPULATIONS (MOLECULER								
105G026 - DSİ/SVT	STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS (SHW) WATER DATABASE	WATER RESOURCES, WATER DATABASE				MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY		01-02-06	01-08-08	TUBITAK – Public Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
105G041	GENERAL AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REFERENCE LABORATORIES (LIQUID AND SOLID FUEL LABORATORY AND WATER/WASTEWATER, SOLI AND SOLID -WASTE, SLUDGE AND SEDIMENTAL ANALYSIS LABARATORIES) REPORTING TO THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY OF TURKISH REPUBLIC IN ORDER TO SATISFY ISO 17025 'ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE'	ISO 17025, LABORATORY ACCREDITATION, ACCREDITATION, QUALITY SYSTEM,	THE COUNCIL OF PARTNERSHIP DECISION WITH REFERENCE CODE 1/95 HAS BECOME VALID ON JAN 01 1996, DEPENDING ON THE CUSTOM UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN 1995. IN RESPECT OF ITEMS 8 AND 11 OF THE COUNCIL OF PARTNERSHIP DECISION, TURKEY WILL ADOPT E UROPEAN TECHNICAL REGULATIONS WITHIN THE NEXT 5 YEARS AND E UROPEAN TECHNICAL REGULATIONS STATING YEMOVAL OF TECHNICAL DEPICUITIES IN COMMERCE' WILL BE INCLUDED INTO THE NATIONAL REGULATIONS, THIS MEANS THAT, THE LIST AND THE CONDITIONS OF THE TECHNICAL REGULATIONS OF THE UNION, DESCRIBING STANDARDIZATION, MEASUREMENT, CALIBRATION, QUALITY, ACCREDITATION, TEST AND CERTIFICATION NAS BEEN DETERMINED. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION'S REGULATIONS, TOGETHER WITH REQUIRED MODIFICATION IN INSTRUCTIONS, IT WILL BEAPHED TO COME MANDATORY TO DO THE TESTS AND ANALYSIS IN ACCREDITED LABORATORIES. IN THE PROJECT SCOPE, A STUDY WILL BE APPLIED TO CUPILIL THE REQUIREMENT OF TSE IN ISOI CI7JOS' ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE' STANDARD STATING 'GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR TEST AND CALIBRATION LABORATORIES' SUFFICIENCY'F OR THE FOLLOWING ENVIRIONMENTAL REFERENCE LABORATORIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORSETRY OF TURKISH REPUBLIC', LQUID AND SOLID FUEL LABORATORY AND	ATAÇOĞLU	ΓŞIL	TUBITAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER	ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE	15-08-06	15-05-08	TUBITAK – Public Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
108M149	DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL JEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN BAUKESIR AND THE CASE STUDY FOR EXAMINING THE GONEN GEOTHERMAL DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEM FOR INCREASING USAGE EFFICIENCY	RENEWABLE ENERGY, GONEN GOTHERMAL, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEM	THE 108M149 PROJECT, WHICH WAS BEGUN IN JUNE, 2008 AND TOOK 3.5 YEARS INCLUDING EXTRA 6 MONTHS, THANKS TO TÜBYTAK'S SUPPORT HAS TWO MAIN GOALS. THE FIRST ONE IS TO FIND OUT THE ACTUAL POWER PRODUCTION VALUES OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY RESOURCES LOCATED IN THE FOUR FIELDS OF BAUKESIR WHICH ARE RICH IN POTENTIAL (GÖNEN, BIGADIC, EDREMIT AND GÜRE). THE SECOND ONE IS TO EXAMINE THE GONEN GEOTHERMAL DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEM (GDHS), THE FIRST GOHS OF TURKEY, IN DETALS WITH THERMODYNAMIC APPROACH. IN THIS EXTEND, OVER A ONE-YEAR PERIOD THE OPERATION PARAMETERS OF GONEN GOHS WAS MONITORED BY USING FIXED AND PORTABLE MEASURING DEVICES AND ALL THE OPERATION PARAMETERS OF GONEN GOHS WAS MONITORED BY AND EXERGY ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM AND ITS MAIN COMPONENTS WAS CARRIED CUT FOR WINTER, SUMMER AND TRANSITION SEASONS SEPARATELY, CONSIDERING THE SEASONAL CHANGES IN THE HEATING OVER A ONE-YEAR PERIOD AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW RATE AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW RATE AND TRANSITION SEASONS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND EXERGY ANALYSIS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND EXAMPTERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS WERE ANALYZED. BESIDES, FLOW NATE AND EXAMPTERS AND THE ACTUAL POWER POTENTIAL GORGONEMANAL ENDROVEN AND AUVESIDM TO ESTEMINED TO INCLUDE GURE AND EDREMIT GOHSS AND THE ACTUAL POWER POTENTIAL CONDENSING ENDROVEN AND AUVESIDED TO INCLUDE	YÜKSEL	BEDRI	BALIKESİR UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	15-06-08	15-12-11	TUBITAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY

100100		IN THE OF POTENTIAL			10000	c	waaveil	51 OL 11 TH O.F.	04.00.00	04 40 00	TUDITAK	TU (D)((T))
106M231		ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL	SOIL WATER	USABILITY AND ACCURACY OF TRADITIONAL AND ADVANCED	ARSOY	SAIVII	KOCAELI	FACULTY OF	01-09-06	01-10-09	IUBITAK -	TURKEY
		INNOVATIONS OFFERED TO	CONTENT, PORE	TECHNOLOGY BASED METHODS FOR MEASURING WATER CONTENT			UNIVERSITY	ENGINEERING, CIVIL			Engineering	
		GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING	WATER, SLOPE	OF SOILS WERE INVESTIGATED. POTENTIAL INNOVATIONS OF THE				ENGINEERING			Research Grant	
		BY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	STABILITY, FINITE	NEW MEASUREMENT. TECHNIQUES WERE ALSO DISCUSSED, SOIL							Committee	
		FOR MEASURING WATER	ELEMENT METHOD	WATER CONTENT IS TRADITIONALLY DETERMINED IN								
		CONTENT OF SOUS	NUMERICAL ANALYSIS	CONVENTIONAL OVENS BY DRVING THE SAMPLES UP TO 24 HOURS								
		CONTENT OF SOLS	INDIVIENICAL AINALTSIS	CONVENTIONAL OVENS BY DKINING THE SAMPLES OF TO 24 HOOKS,	·							
		HEATING SYSTEM		WHICH IS NOT DESIRED FOR MANY APPLICATIONS; HENCE, FASTER								
				ALTERNATIVES ARE SOUGHT. RAPID METHODS ARE BASED EITHER								
				ON DRYING, USING SUCH AS MICROWAVES, DIRECT HEATING AND								
				INFRARED HEATING OR ON INDIRECT MEASUREMENTS USING SUCH	4							
				AS NUCLEAR, CALCIUM CARBIDE GAS PRESSURE AND DIFLEKTRIK								
				METHODS OF SEVERAL VARIATIONS, AUTOMATIC AND REDEATABLE								
				METHODS OF SEVERAL VARIATIONS. ACTOMATIC AND REPEATABLE								
				MEASUREMENT OF WATER CONTENT OF SOILS THROUGH SENSORS								
				USING DIELECTRIC METHODS MAY OFFER POTENTIALLY								
				SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITIES IN GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING.								
				ACCURACY AND POTENTIAL OF THREE SUCH PROMISING SENSORS								
				WERE INVESTIGATED AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY ARE								
				PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT. INFRARED DRVING WAS TO HAVE								
				DRACTICALLY THE SAME ACCURACY AS THE CONVENTIONAL OVEN								
				PRACTICALLY THE SAIVIE ACCORACT AS THE CONVENTIONAL OVEN								
				METHOD WITH TIME SAVINGS OF 80%. ACCURACY OF THE								
				DIELECTRIC METHODS FOR SANDY SOILS WAS FOUND TO BE								
				ACCEPTABLE BUT IT WAS FOUND UNACCEPTABLE FOR CLAYS AND								
				SILTS, NEEDING FURTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS, BY ADVANCED								
10614042		DETERMINATION OF THE	DIVED DACINI	THE POWER OF A HYDROFI ECTRIC PLANT IS DEPENDENT ON	AĞIRALİOĞUU	NECATI	ISTANDU	CIVIL ENGINEERING	01-10-06	01-10-09	TURITAK -	TURKEY
1001/1043		DETERMINATION OF THE	RIVER BASIN,	THE FOWER OF A HIDROELECTRIC FEART IS DEFENDENT ON	AGINALIOGLO	NECATI	ISTANBOL	CIVIL ENGINEERING	01-10-00	01-10-05	TUBITAK -	TURKET
		HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL IN	REMOVE SENSING,	STREAMFLOW AND WATER HEAD. IN THIS STUDY, DETERMINATION			TECHNICAL				Engineering	
		UNGAUGED OR POORLY	GEOGRAPHICAL	OF THE HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL IN UNGAUGED OR POORLY			UNIVERSITY				Research Grant	
		GAUGED BASINS	INFORMATION	GAUGED BASINS IS EXAMINED. THE EASTERN BLACK SEA REGION IS							Committee	
		NUMERICAL ANALYSIS	SYSTEM,	CHOSEN AS AN APPLICATION AREA WITH GREAT PRECIPITATION								
			UNGAUGED BASIN	AND THE LARGE DROP IN ELEVATION, AND ITS REGION, SOLAKI I								
			ELOW/ DURATION	BASIN IS SELECTED AS A DILOT AREA. THE BASIN DARAMETERS ARE								
			CUDVE MULTI	OPTAINED EROM THE CATELUTE IMAGES BY REMOTE SENSING AND								
			CORVE, MOLTI-	OBTAINED FROM THE SATELLITE IMAGES BT REMOTE SENSING AND	, 							
			REGRESSION	PRECIPITATION MAPS DERIVED USING VARIOUS METHODS TO								
			ANALYSIS, FUZZY	ESTIMATE EXPECTED MONTHLY AND ANNUAL STREAM FLOW IN								
			LOGIC,	CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE BASIN. FOR FLOW FORECASTING, FLOW								
			HYDROELECTRIC	DURATION CURVE METHOD, MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS,								
			ΡΟΤΕΝΤΙΔΙ	ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS AND EUZZY LOGIC METHODS ARE								
			CALICED BASING	LISED NEW SCIENTIFIC AND DRACTICAL ADDROACHES ARE								
			GAUGED BASINS	USED. NEW SCIENTIFIC AND FRACTICAL AFFROACHES ARE								
			NUMERICAL ANALYSIS	DEVELOPED FROM MENTIONED METHODS. THE FLOW VALUES								
				WHICH ARE CALCULATED BY MEANS OF DIFFERENT METHODS ARE								
				COMPARED WITH EACH OTHER. THE HYDROPOWER IS CALCULATED)							
				BY THESE METHODS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED ON POTENTIAL								
				WATER INTAKE LOCATIONS AND HYDROELECTRIC STATION IN THE								
				SELECTED PILOT AREA. THE HYDROPOWER VALUES AND ALL BASIN								
				DARAMETERS ARE VISUALIZED LISING GEOGRAPHICAL MATION								
				PARAMETERS ARE VISUALIZED USING GEOGRAPHICAL MATION								
				SYSTEMS (GIS). HYDROELECTRIC POWER COMPUTED BY VARIOUS								
				METHODS IS ALSO COMPARED WITH THE SIMPLE CONVENTIONAL								
104M214		TREATMENT OF TEXTILE	TEXTILE	VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS CONTAIN EXTREMELY TOXIC	AKGÜN	MESUT	YILDIZ TEKNİK	CHEMICAL	01-04-05	01-06-08	TUBİTAK –	TURKEY
		WASTEWATERS IN	WASTEWATERS.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL, TEXTILE, PAPER.			UNIVERSITY	ENGINEERING			Engineering	
		SUPERCRITICAL WATER	TREATMENT	PHARMACEUTICALS AND AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES CAN BE LISTED	0						Research Grant	
		CONDITIONS	SUDE DCDITICAL	AMONG THE INDUSTRIES WHICH PRODUCE TOXIC WASTEWATERS	·						Committee	
		CONDITIONS	JUPERCRITICAL	AWONG THE INDUSTRIES WHICH PRODUCE TOXIC WASTEWATERS.							committee	
			WATER, OXIDATION,	DUE TO THE INCREASING LEGAL PRESSURES FOR THE COMPLETE								
			REACTION KINETICS	TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, INDUSTRIES ARE SPENDING								
				MAJOR EXPENDITURES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TOXIC								
				WASTEWATERS. HENCE, MANY TECHNOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS								
				ARE BEING TESTED FOR THIS AIM. TEXTILE WASTEWATERS								
				CONTAIN MANY ORGANIC POLILITANTS WHICH ARE IN THE FORM								
				OF DISCOLVED IN WATER AS TO KIND OF DVE LISED. SINCE THE								
				OF DISSOLVED IN WATER AS TO KIND OF DIE USED. SINCE THE								
		1		DTES USED IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAVE VERY COMPLEX	1							
				CHEMICAL STRUCTURES AND ARE OF SYNTHETIC ORIGIN, THE								
		1		TREATMENT OF TEXTILE WASTEWATERS ARE DIFFICULT AND	1							
		1		EXPENSIVE. ORGANIC POLLUTION AND COLOR ARE THE MAIN	1							
		1		POLLUTING PARAMETERS FOR WHICH THE TREATMENT PROCESS IS								
		1		DIFFICULT DUE TO THE PROPERTIES OF THE DYES USED IN TEXTUE	1							
		1		WASTEWATED, ESDECIALLY OR CANIC MATERIALS WITH DECISTANCE								
1	1	1	1	WASTEWATER, ESPECIALLY ORGANIC MATERIALS WITH RESISTANCE	1	1	1		1	1	1	
		1		TO BIOLOGICAL DEGRADATION (LOW BOI 5/KOI RATIO). IN RECENT	1							
		1		YEARS, THE REMOVAL OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS AND HEAVY	1							
		1		METALS FROM WASTEWATER IN SUPERCRITICAL WATER MEDIUM	1							
		1		HAS BECOME A DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGY, THEIR APPLICATION TO	0							

106M365	DEVELOPMENT OF FORECAST	DOMESTIC	ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS ARE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	KÖRBAHTİ	BAHADIR	1	MERSIN	CHEMICAL	01-02-07	01-02-10	TUBİTAK –	TURKEY
	MODELS BY ADAPTIVE	WASTEWATER,	TECHNIQUES BASED ON THE SIMPLIFIED SIMULATION OF		KÜRŞAD		UNIVERSITY	ENGINEERING			Engineering	
	ARTIFICIAL NEURAL	ELECTROCHEMICAL	BIOLOGICAL NEURONS IN HUMAN BRAIN. THE AIM OF THIS								Research Grant	
	NETWORKS DESIGN FOR	WASTEWATER	PROJECT WAS TO DEVELOP PREDICTIVE MODELS OF								Committee	
	ELECTROCHEMICAL TREATMENT	TREATMENT,	ELECTROCHEMICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROCESS USING									
	OF DOMESTIC	ELECTROCHEMICAL	ADAPTIVE NEURO FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM (ANFIS) DESIGN. THE									
	WASTEWATER	OXIDATION,	ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER WAS									
	REACTION KINETICS	ELECTROCHEMICAL	INVESTIGATED IN DETAIL IN ORDER TO TRAIN THE ARTIFICIAL									
		DEGRADATION,	NEURAL NETWORK AND TO BUILD AN ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY WITH									
		REACTION	THIS PROJECT. THE DOMESTIC WASTEWATER WAS SIMULATED AND									
		KINETICS, RESPONSE	PREPARED IN OUR LABORATORY WITH THE ACTUAL CHEMICALS									
		SURFACE	AND COMPOSITIONS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN AN ACTUAL									
		METHODOLOGY	WASTEWATER THROUGHOUT THE STUDY. THE CENTRAL									
		(RSM),	COMPOSITE DESIGN (CCD) IN RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY									
		OPTIMIZATION,	(RSM) WAS APPLIED FOR THE BATCH ELECTROCHEMICAL RUNS,									
		ARTIFICIAL	AND THE INFLUENCES OF OPERATING PARAMETERS OF									
		NEURAL NETWORK,	WASTEWATER COMPOSITION, CURRENT DENSITY, ELECTROLYTE									
		ANFIS	CONCENTRATION, REACTION TEMPERATURE, AND REACTION TIME									
			WERE INVESTIGATED ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION. IN									
			THE STUDY, REMOVAL EFFICIENCY, ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND									
			CURRENT EFFICIENCY VALUES WERE CALCULATED, THE MODEL									
			ADEQUACY WAS CHECKED AND THE OPERATING PARAMETERS									
			WERE COMPARED WITH PROCESSING THE DATA USING RESPONSE									
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND	ULTRASOUND,	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS	DURAN	KERİM	E	EGE	FACULTY OF	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK –	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY,	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO	DURAN	KERİM	E	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE	DURAN	KERİM	E	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING,	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE	DURAN	KERİM	E	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN	DURAN	KERİM	l	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING,	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AINED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH	DURAN	KERİM	E	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING,	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN	DURAN	KERİM	Į	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERTURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED.ACCORDING TO	DURAN	KERİM	i i	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE	DURAN	KERİM	i i	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFCIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE OWNER DESPENSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED. ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PRAAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE	DURAN	KERİM	E U	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMFERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED. ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PARAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. INC CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING	DURAN	KERİM	E	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED. ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PARAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED	DURAN	KERİM	t I	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PRAMETERS FOR DISTIBUITION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS,	DURAN .	KERİM	E U	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PREFORMED. ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE INPORTANT PARAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT SUCH SAVINGS "THERMAL ENERGY,	DURAN	KERİM	t	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFCTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFCIENCY OF ULTRASOUND ECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWERTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PRAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDOPOHILITIES AND WHITEINESS DEGRESS OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT SUCH SAUNGS "THERMAL ENREGY, WATER AND CHEMICALS" CAN BE ENSURED EASULY WITH THE	DURAN	KERÎM	t	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK - Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN IMPORTANT PRAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT SUCH SAVINGS "THERMAL ENERGY, WATER AND CHEMICALS" CAN BE ENSURED EASILY WITH THE USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING	DURAN	KERİM	t	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK - Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING, IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFCIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE OPERETS OF BATH AULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PARAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDORPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGRESS OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT SUCH SAVINGS "THERMAL ENERGY, WATER AND CHEMICALS" CAN BE ENSURED EASILY WITT HE USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC ENERGY DURING ENZYMATIC TREATMENTS OF	DURAN	KERİM	t	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK — Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFCIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED.ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTATT PRAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT SUCH SAVINGS "THERMAL ENREGY, WATER AND CHEMICALS" CAN BE ENSURED ESSLIV WITH THE USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC BERGY DURING ENZYMATIC TREATMENTS OF	DURAN	KERİM	t	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMFERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED. ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PRAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGREES OF TREATED USAGE OF ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT SUCH SAVINGS "THERMAL ENERGY, WATER AND CHEMICALS' CAN BE ENSURED EASILY WITH THE USAGE OF ULTRASONIC BATH (WINCOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC ENERGY DURING ENZYMATIC TREATMENTS OF COTTON FARIES GISHIFICANTLY IMPROVES ENZYME EFFICIENCY. IF THE TEMPERATURE AND BLEACHING TIME HAVEN'T BEEN	DURAN	KERİM		EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK - Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFCTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFCIENCY OF ULTRASOUND ECHNOLOGY MAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWERTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED.ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PRAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDOPOHILITIES AND WHITEINESS DEGRESS OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND TECHNOLOGS 'INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND TECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE ENSURE DESLIVITI THE USAGE OF ULTRASONIC DATH. AT THE ENSURE DESLIVING DUTRASONE DERGY DURING SYMMATIC TREATMENTS OF COTTON FABRIC SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVES ENZYME FERICIENTY. IF THE TEMPERATURE AND BLEACHING TIME HAVENT BEEN	DURAN	KERİM	I	EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK – Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFCIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE POWER DISPERSION IN AN ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTAIT PRAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDROPHILITIES AND WHILLS ST DEGRES OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT SUCH SAVINGS "THERMAL ENERGY, WATER AND CHEMICAS" CAN BE ENSURED ESSLIY WITH THE USAGE OF ULTRASONID TECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC EISGNIFICANTUR IMPROVES ENSURYME EFFICIENCY. IF THE TEMPERATURE AND BLEACHING TIME HAVENT BEEN PARAMETERS, ULTRASOUND ENERGY WITH BLEACHING AGENTS ULTRASONIC ENERGY DURING ENZYMATIC TREATMENTS OF COTTON FABRIZ ISGNIFICANTUR IMPROVES ENZYME EFFICIENCY. IF THE TEMPERATURE AND BLEACHING TIME HAVENT BEEN PARAMETERS, ULTRASOUND ENERGY WITH BLEACHING AGENTS ULTRASONIC ENERGY DURING EFRORY WITH BLEACHING AGENTS	DURAN	KERİM		66 UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK - Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY
106M332	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY AND UV IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ULTRASOUND, SONOCHEMISTRY, ENZYMATIC DESIZING, ENZYMATIC SCOURING, BLEACHING, AMYLASE, PECTINASE	USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS VERY INTERESTING. IN THIS STUDY, IT HAS BEEN AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFCTS OF ULTRASOUND ON TEXTILE PRETREATMENT PROCESSES AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EFFCIENCY OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND SOME EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF BATH VOLUME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE PRETCTS OF BATH ULTRASONIC BATH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ACCORDING TO RESULTS, TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF THE BATH ARE IMPORTANT PARAMETERS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE IN THE BATH. IN CONCLUSION, IT HAS BEEN COMPARED DESIZING DEGRESS, HYDORPHILITIES AND WHITENESS DEGRES OF TREATED FABRICS IN ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE END OF THE EXPERIMENTS, WATER AND CHEMICALS' CAN BE ENSURED EASILY WITH THE USAGE OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC BATH. AT THE ENSURED EASILY WITH THE USAGE OF ULTRASONID TECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC CANTLA. THAN AVENT BEEN PARAMETERS, ULTRASOUND ENERGY WITH BLEACHING AGENTS PRANCES, ULTRASOUND ECHNOLOGY. INTRODUCING ULTRASONIC SINGLECANTLY IMPROYES ENZYME EFFICIENCY. IF THE TEMPERATURE AND BLEACHING TIME HAVENT BEEN PARAMETERS, ULTRASOUND ENERGY WITH BLEACHING AGENTS ULTRASONIC BERGY DURING. PERBORATE NATILIWACHLORITEAND PERSULPHATE COULDM'T INFLUENCE WHITHESS DEGREE OF THE	DURAN	KERİM		EGE UNIVERSITY	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING	01-12-06	01-12-09	TUBİTAK - Engineering Research Grant Committee	TURKEY