

Conclusions: In this experiment, the damaged before acupuncture may induce swallowing movements, of which the activation of CV 23 point effect is most obvious, its mechanism may be due to the acupuncture stimulating the acupuncture points of organizational structure of the vagus nerve and glossopharyngeal nerve endings, and activate the nerve pathways in solitary nucleus of swallowing center, causing swallowing movements, damaged solitary nucleus decreased significantly after acupuncture to induce swallowing movements, wind house within the group, the CV 23 group and group were decreased significantly, and no significant differences between groups, these results are consistent with foreign scholars research results, show that solitary nucleus is also the important medulla oblongata of acupuncture regulate swallowing function center.

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RURAL SOCIAL EMOTIONAL EMPATHY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT BASED ON RURAL REVITALIZATION

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Background: The 19th CPC National Congress put forward the national strategy of rural vitalization. It is also necessary to explore the planning model suitable for local rural development and thus achieve the intergrowth and win-win results of ecology and economy. Combining with the regional case of Chengdu City, the paper analyzed the methods adopted by Chengdu City for managing rural planning. It is government-dominated, linked by rural planners and oriented on guiding villagers' self-governance. Next, the paper pointed out the problems faced by rural development, including the homogeneity of rural industrial development, the destruction of the ecological environment and the restriction of transferring the right to use rural homesteads. The paper then put forward advice for enhancing Chengdu's management strategies for rural planning, including promoting rural transformation & upgrading, encouraging "rural activation", protecting the ecological environment of rural areas, and improving the transfer of right to use rural homesteads. Eventually, the paper reviewed the successful practical experience of other Chinese cities. It concluded key factors affecting China's rural planning management in rural vitalization and the ideal paths for development.

Subjects and methods: Ever since the 19th CPC National Congress, Chengdu City has been steadily implementing rural vitalization and improving its modern rural planning system. Also, Chengdu aims to enhance the positive interactions between the government and villagers based on Chengdu's natural resources and socioeconomic conditions. Centered on giving play to governmental guidance, Chengdu set up the position of the rural planner, implemented villagers' self-governance, and kept exploring new paths rural vitalization that have the characteristics of Chengdu.

Results: The paper first reviewed the problems in Chengdu's rural planning construction. It then concluded the experience of other Chinese cities and foreign developed countries in rural planning management. Next, it put forward thoughts on enhancing Chengdu's strategies for rural planning management from three perspectives, including transforming and updating rural industries, enhancing the protection of the rural ecological environment and improving the transfer of rights to use rural homesteads.

Conclusions: Chengdu City eventually found a model for rural planning management after several phases of practice. The model makes communications through rural planners and fully gives play to governmental dominance and villagers' self-governance. Also, it promotes favorable interactions between the government and villagers. In this regard, the model can offer a reference for other cities. On the other hand, this model has some limitations. The fundamental reason is that it cannot develop and apply the natural and cultural resources of rural areas to promoting the development with local characteristics. Therefore, further explorations and practice are indispensable for "constantly correcting the rural planning management system", "activating the countryside", and "achieving diversified development for rural industries". Only in this way can Chinese cities achieve intergrowth and win-win results for ecology and economy.

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PREDICTION OF PUBLIC BICYCLE SHARING EMOTIONAL TENDENCY BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING

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Background: Bicycle sharing system contributes to urban public transport system and provides convenience and accessibility for bicycles. In the bicycle sharing system, people can borrow bicycles from one Wharf in the system and return them to another wharf for free or low charge. Bicycle sharing system provides a convenient way for short distance travel and a healthy way of transportation. In recent years, bicycle sharing system has developed rapidly in cities all over the world. This paper studies and analyzes the public sharing psychology, and analyzes the bicycle sharing system based on the people's personality tendency, so as to solve the problems such as the imbalance of the number of bicycles between stations and the imbalance of the availability of bicycles at the station level.

Subjects and methods: This paper presents a model for predicting bicycle usage in San Francisco Bay area bicycle sharing system using machine learning algorithm. The algorithm analyzes the public's use frequency of bicycles in the shared state. For the prediction of bicycle use through two steps - feature selection and model prediction. In the feature selection of public emotion, linear regression, ridge regression, Lasso regression, recursive feature elimination and random forest algorithm are used to select weather features. Gradient enhanced regressor and multiple linear perceptron regressor are suitable for selected important weather features. The F1 scores of multivariate linear perceptron regressor are 0.82 and 0.65, which is better than gradient boost regressor.

Results: Bike Sharing has continued to grow rapidly within years. Traffic in the city is getting busier due to increasing number of cars. Therefore, Bike Sharing is more likely to play an important role in the public transportation system. However, imbalance of bikes between docks and rebalancing bikes limit the growth of bike sharing system. Such Operation requires information of rides pattern such as the number of bikes rides. We propose a model to predict the number of bike rides based on weather conditions, which can be used for further operation research on Bike Sharing Activities.

Conclusions: Most bicycle sharing systems only use bicycle riding as input to study bicycle sharing mode. However, when there are external factors affecting the bicycle sharing mode, this is very limited. We propose a different model that considers how public psychology affects the number of cycles. By evaluating the prediction of our model, we can further study the bicycle sharing mode. The dataset contains only one year's information. Due to the rapid growth of bicycle sharing, more data are needed to optimize our model. The bike sharing model has changed over the years. The bicycle sharing mode of being is different from the current bicycle sharing mode. The model will better predict and interpret the data set containing several years of bicycle sharing system information.

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THE PUBLIC IDEOLOGICAL TENDENCY OF WASTE INCINERATION AND DISCUSSION ON THE APPEAL STANDARD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Background: with the rapid development of China's economy and the acceleration of urbanization, the urban area and population are increasing, the amount of garbage generated is increasing, and the problem of garbage siege is becoming more and more serious. How to realize the harmless, reduction and resource treatment of domestic waste has become an important topic.

Subjects and methods: introduce the importance of waste incineration in harmless treatment. This paper analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of waste incineration from the perspective of public psychology, and analyzes it from the perspective of harmlessness, resource utilization and quantitative emission reduction. How to appeal to the public for waste incineration standards is discussed. The comparison results of domestic and foreign waste standards are given.

Results: China's waste incineration technology has been continuously improved. Although China's waste incineration technology has developed rapidly, how to choose high-temperature and corrosion-resistant materials is still a technical problem we need to face. Due to the acid produced in the process of waste incineration, it has a corrosive effect on the pipeline. Therefore, it seems to have better corrosion resistance. In addition to technical difficulties, social and economic problems also hinder the development of waste incineration.