



UAEU 2017 ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH CONFERENCE (USRC)

May 2nd, 2017

8:30 AM – 3:00 PM

Venue: Male CIT - Auditorium

"Let us make our futures now, and let us make our dreams tomorrow's reality" (Malala Yousafzi)

The Student Academic Success Program of University College at the United Arab Emirates University welcomes you to the third **Annual Undergraduate Student Research Conference** to be held on **2nd May 2017**.

The 2017 conference is open to all United Arab Emirates University institutions and students from all disciplines. The conference is an occasion to showcase the best undergraduate student research, highlighting a wide spread of interesting and relevant topics from the various disciplines.

The conference will promote the following benefits for undergraduate students:

- Offer the possibility to present at a research conference in the sheltered environment of the UAE University
- Allow the sharing of research with other peers and students from all disciplines
- Gain a greater appreciation of the importance of open research questions, leading to richer interdisciplinary research in the future
- Encourage the development of 21st Century Skills at an early stage of a student's academic career

- ***Conference Chair Message***

It is with great pleasure that we welcome speakers, guests and attendees to the third annual Undergraduate Student Research Conference in 2017. This year we have both poster and oral presentations covering the whole timeline of undergraduate students; from first year presenters, taking their place in the conference arena for the first time, to seasoned student presenters looking to communicate their significant research results to a wider audience. Giving students the opportunity to present at a full conference, while providing a sheltered environment for those with less experience, is at the heart of our philosophy and planning.

As part of our commitment to innovation, we are also introducing a new element to poster presentations through augmented reality. Some of the posters will come to life with audio commentary and video presentations, adding to the experience for the interested observer. Make sure you have your mobile device and a set of earphones with you and look for the augmented reality signs.

I must say a personal thank you to Athba Al Sabousi and Hiba Ibrahim for their help and exceptional work in making this conference possible. I also thank all the people behind the scenes who have contributed so much. You are too many to name but I sincerely appreciate your patience and effort.

Once again, thank you for your support and we hope you have an enjoyable and fruitful experience

Paul Morley
Conference Chair

- Conference Program – Oral Sessions

Time			
8:00	Welcome Reception & Registration		
8:45	Conference Opening		
9:00	Chair Speech		
9:20 – 9:35	Breakfast Break & Poster viewing		
	<u>Session /Title</u>	<u>College</u>	<u>Students</u>
9:40	<u>Session 1</u>		
Auditorium	Integrating Students in Research under the Supervision of Faculty Members	College of Education	Asmaa Mahmoud Abdeljalil Mughair Abdel Aziz Mohammed Abdelkader
10:05	<u>Session 2</u>		
E1-1038	Gelatin from Camel Skin as a Potential Alternative to Pork Gelatin for Food Application	College of Food & Agriculture	Aysha Mohammed Alsenani Ahlam K. M. Abuibaid
E1-1036	Endogenous anti-oxidant molecules co-localize with pancreatic hormones in the islets of Langerhans	College of medicine and Health Sciences	May Mohammed Baniyas Reem Saif Al Darmaki
10:30	<u>Session 3</u>		
E1-1038	Design of a Commercial Scale Process for the Production of Flavor and Fragrance Chemicals from Date Palm Lignocellulosic Wastes	College of Engineering	Sumiyya Rabbani Sidra Ahmed Hamdah Khalaf Al Zarry Fatima Ali Saeed Al Darmaki Fatma Elzahraa Gamal
E1-1036	تعدد الجنسية في القانون المقارن والقانون الإماراتي	كلية القانون	Mariam Saeed Bajash
10:50 - 11	<u>Break</u>		
11:05	<u>Session 4</u>		
Auditorium	Inflammatory Markers & Neurohormonal Activation in Patients with Thalassemia Major	College of medicine and Health Sciences	Noura Al Neyadi
E1-1038	Information Security and Islamic Science	College of Information Technology	Khawla Rashed Alshehhi Ghalia Abdulla Almaazmi
E1-1036	Glycemic Index Value for Sport and Energy drinks	College of Food & Agriculture	Amneh Mutasm Bellah Dana E'layan Noora Salem Al Hammadi
E1-1028	Family Involvement in an Early Childhood Program in the UAE from the Perspective of Novice Teachers	College of Education	Fatima Ali Saeed Al Nuaimi
11:25	<u>Session 5</u>		
Auditorium	Impairment of Left Ventricular Contractile Status in Patients with Thalassemia Major	College of medicine and Health Sciences	Aysha Humaid Al Neyadi
E1-1038	Analysis of Chemical and Microbiological Parameters in Bottled Water	College of Science	Sara Ayman Sameh
E1-1036	In-vitro Digestion of Polyphenols from Date Seeds and the Effect on their Antioxidant Potential	College of Food & Agriculture	Mariam Al Ahabbi

E1-1028	The Effect of Utilizing Industrial Wastes and UAE Dune Sand on the Characteristics of Lightweight Geopolymer Concrete	College of Engineering	Sara Ahmed Al Hinaai Asma Ahmed Alshehhi Noor Riyadh Al Ashkar
11:45 - 12:35	<u>Lunch Break</u>		
12:40	<u>Session 6</u>		
Auditorium	The Use of Technology in Language Teaching & Learning	College of Humanities and Social Sciences	Walaa Yousef Amro
E1-1038	The Satoyama Garden: Re-imagining the Ideal Living Room for Wellbeing and Happiness	College of Food & Agriculture	Hajer Rashed Al Shamisi Noura Mobarak Al Mansouri
1:00	<u>Session 7</u>		
Auditorium	Optimization of Nano-filler Contents in Woven Laminated Nano-composites for Best Performance	College of Engineering	Sayed Hashim Al Hashmy Ashfakur Rahman MD. Rabih Mohamad Tahouf
E1-1038	A Reflection on Indian Education	College of Education	Shahezen Mansoor Shaikh
E1-1036	Exploring The Economic and Non-Economic Values of Hili Oasis in Al Ain City, UAE: the case of Falaj System and Date Palm	College of Food & Agriculture	Ousha Awad Al Neyadi Shata Ali Al Ketbi Hamda Saeed Al Hassani
1:20	<u>Session 8</u>		
Auditorium	Vocabulary Development in Bilingual Children	College of Humanities and Social Sciences	Chahla Ben-Ammar
E1-1038	The Spray Drying of Pomegranate Juice and Camel Milk Blend	College of Food & Agriculture	Sara Mohammed Al Neyadi
E1-1036	Why and How We Should Improve the Physical Treatment of Patients in the UAE.	University College	Sara Abdulla Al Hadhrami
1:45 – 2:00	Break		
2:05	<u>Session 9</u>		
Auditorium	Insight into Obstructive Sleep Apnoea Heart Disease: Mechanism and Remodeling.	College of medicine and Health Sciences	Raha Al Marzooqi
E1-1038	The Impacts of Climate Change in Hot Regions - Are Tropical Fish Already Living Above Their Optimal Temperature?	College of Science	ShahId Hisham Faraj Areej Mustafa Jaradat Aseel Samir AbdelKarim Manhal Moosa Abdulla
2:25	<u>Session 10</u>		
Auditorium	A Website for Cartography	College of Humanities and Social Sciences	Fatima Jaber Alhammadi
E1-1038	Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals Contamination of Bottom Sediments of Oman Gulf, United Arab Emirates	College of Science	Kholoud Youssef
2:40	<u>Session 11</u>		
Auditorium	Development of an Electronic On-demand Irrigation System	College of Food & Agriculture	Abdulla Saleh Alhashmi Youssef Elkassem
E1-1038	شركة الشخص الواحد	كلية القانون	Eiman Jasim Al Hammadi
3:00	<u>CLOSING CEREMONY - Auditorium</u>		

POSTER SESSIONS

CIT Male – Entrance Hall 9:20 am – 2:30 pm

College	Title	Students
College of Business and Economics	The Impact of the Use of Social Media on Students' Learning and Co-curricular Engagement: Evidence from the UAE University	Muaaz jamous Sara Ali Gargoum
	Environmental Disclosures in UAE Listed Companies	Ahmad Jamal Al Kassem Badr Juma Al Kaabi Yousif Faisal Ahmed
	Assessing the Quality of Student Services at UAEU Using the SERVQUAL Model	Abdulla Yousef Al Hammadi Abdulrahman Ghazal
College of Science	Adsorption of CO ₂ on Fe-doped Graphene Nano-Ribbons: Investigation of Transport Properties	Wael Othman Mayar Fahed Saif-Eddine Hatim
	Fabrication and Characterization of Size-selected Cu-nanoclusters Using a Magnetron-sputtering Source	Basem Eihab
College of medicine and Health Sciences	Oxidative Stress and Inflammatory Cytokines in the Kidney during Dehydration and Rehydration of the One Humped Camel	Khawlah Ali Binfadil Al Ali Maryam Ali Habib Al Khalsan Noora Mohfoodh Al Shehhi Ola Ahmed Azzam Aisha Rashid Al Naqbi
	Breast Cancer Screening Barriers, Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Among Female Al Ain Adults	Shamma Masoud Ali Al Alawi Asma Abdulla Ali Bin Rabaa Aysha Mohammed Al Aryani Manal Rashed Al Khanbashi Mouza Khalaf Saeed Al Shebli Lamia Khalfan Abdulla Al Senaidi
College of Food and Agriculture	Consumers' Acceptance and Willingness to Buy Quinoa in the United Arab Emirates	Lailah Saeed Mohamed Yammahi Maryam H. Saeed Al Khuroosi Fatima J. Thani Al Amimi
	Baseline Assessment of Nutrition Knowledge and Physical Activity among Overweight University Students Participating in an On-line Nutrition Education Program	Amal Ali Al Kaabi Nouf Khalifa Al Kaabi Aysha Hamad Al Kaabi
	The Determination of Energy Drinks Among UAEU Students	Rauda A. Ibrahim Al Baloushi Khawla A. Mohammed Al Badwawi
College of Information Technology	Zoo Virtualization as a Learning Ecosystem	Sultan Mohammed Al Shebli Saeed Salem Al Shebli Ali Hamad Al Kaabi
	An Automated Translation System from Stories to Interactive Digital Stories	Asmaa Rashed Ali Alawadhi Amnah Suliman Aldhanhani Hessa Saeed Al Shamsi
	Robotic Therapy for Developing Social Skills in Children with Autism	Mouza Nasser Alahbabi Mariam Kamel Almarzooqi Aysha Mubarak Almheiri Fatima Mubarak Fadel Almazrouei Mariam Al Kaabi
	Fazea - Receptionist Robot	Maitha Alkalbani Hanaa Aldhanhai Arwa Almehrzi Nada Mohamed Al Yammahi

	Predicting Whether the Student Will Work on the Same Line of Study Using Data Analytics Techniques	Aysha Hatem Al Shamsi Aysha Al Nuaimi
	Development of an Intelligent Search Engine for Educational Purpose	Alanoud Al Jaberi Amel Al Ameri Mouza Ali Al Ghafli Ameena Ali Alshehhi
College of Law	اكتساب الجنسية الأصلية لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة	Thamna Hamad Al Mansouri
	المسؤولية المدنية للطبيب	Arwa Sultan Al Ali
College of Engineering	A Reservoir Simulation Study	Sameera Abdulla Alshehhi Maitha Al Ameri Sara Al Rawashdeh Sherina Al Balooshi
	Design Storm Water System in Al Ain City	Hamda Mohammed Al Shehhi Fatema Ali Al Shehhi Reem Muhsen Mohammed Rayana Ahmed Al Bloushi
	Mapping the UAE Modernist Landscape: The Case of Al Ain Municipality and Al Ain Health Centre	Shamma Nasser Al Neyadi Shamma Khamis Al Kaabi Meera Khalfan Al Dhaheri
College of Humanities and Social Sciences	Industrial Area Impact on Residential Area	Hala Farid Sobhi Shaikha Musabbah Al Amimi Shaikha Al Neyadi
	Investigations on the Seasonal and Inter-annual variations of the Atmospheric Aerosol Optical Depth in the United Arab Emirates using MODIS Satellite Data	Sara Ghazal Fatehllah
	Use and Perception of Machine Translation Among UAEU Female Translation Students	Islam Nadher Al Rawi
	The Language of Promotional Materials of International Furniture Companies: Linguistic and Stylistic Analysis	Sara Ghazal Fatehllah
	Using a Short Story for the Education of Young Geography Students	Mariam Saeed Ali Khamis

Information Literacy Students POSTER SESSIONS

CIT Male – Exhibition Hall 9:20 am – 2:30 pm

Code	Title	Students
A101	How can we apply the UAE 2021 vision plan to reduce the average number of diabetics between ages 20-70 in Dubai city in case of Dubai diabetes center?	Nada Salahudeen Qattan Aysha Ahmed Al Bedwawi
B101	How Did the English Language Influence Arab Males Aged 12-20 and Are They Losing Their Abilities and Skills in their Mother Language?	Hamad M. Hamad Al Mansoori Khalifa S. Nasser Al Shebli
C101	Water scarcity in Abu Dhabi	Reem Ali Al Saffar Nouf Hamad Al Derei Amal Saeed Almarzooqi Nourah Abdulla Al Yammahi
E101	How Can Smart Shopping Carts Help the Elderly and People with Special Needs?	Noura Mubarak AlKarbi Reem Ali Al Mansouri
F101	How Does Saving Electrical Energy Help the Environment?	Fatmah A. Qayoudhi Salama Khaled Amer Al Ashkhari Maya Ahmed Al Maskari Haleimah Suhail Al Sereidi Hazar M. Abboud
G101	Cyber Security	Saoud Ahmed
H101	Water consumption in Alain region	Shaikha Z. Abdulla Alzaabi Latifa Mohammed Alkhateri Aysha A. Kamel Al Hashmi Mariam M. Saeed Alsaedi
I101	Should Students Take a GAP Year?	Aysha Mohamed Alkaabi Jwahr Abulqader Altamimi Rouda Ahmed Alshamsi Alia Musabbeh Alkaabi
J101	Heat Protection for Labor Workers in the Summer in the UAE	Halima Salem Al Kindi Fatima Salem Al Dhaheri Mariam Khalfan Al Mehairi Alyazia Saeed Al Ali
L101	Diabetic Female Students at the UAEU	Shamma Sultan Aldhaheri

- **Abstracts:**

Integrating Students in Research under the Supervision of Faculty Members

College	College of Education	Supervised by:	Dr. Ghadah Al Murshidi
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Asmaa Mahmoud	201250555	
	Mughair Abdel Aziz	201350444	
	Mohammed Abdelkader	201050156	

Abstract:

This study examines the major benefits and challenges of UAE University students who were integrated in different research projects under the supervision of their faculty members. Based on surveys and interviews conducted with nearly 400 students, a mixed methods approach was used to analyze responses from participants who responded to some closed ended and open ended questions, especially in terms of their experience in working with faculty members and the benefits they gained from them and from the research. The results of these methods revealed that, the majority of students found that, their opportunities in the job market widened and they were able to cope up with deadlines when under pressure. Apart from this, studies showed that, students faced some difficulties in terms of duration of the work due to their other course works that conflicted with their research work. The survey indicated that, the majority of students faced challenges like, communicating with other research assistants, especially due to lack of meetings with one another and to know about the work of each one and the way they were proceeding in the research work. Majority of the students preferred to participate in future researches if they had an opportunity to work with some faculty members. However, the interviews results indicated that, the language challenges prevented the students to participate in the research work due to the fear of being wrong in some tasks. The interview of students revealed that, writing was one of the most difficult aspects faced while working under the research, specifically in terms of scientific research writing style, in order to counter this challenge, most preferred certain courses that would enable them to become familiarized with such writing styles. Furthermore, analysis revealed the major goal for the students in the research work was either to gain experience for a career in the research field or to gain the required experience necessary for the job market. The students were judged in different areas in terms of academic as well as co-curricular benefits. In general, results showed that the majority of the students had more or less similar advantages and challenges of working in a research, some students differed in terms of the preferred research environment. The dissertation appendices contain the details of the method and types of survey and interview used along with the research instruments used in the study.

Gelatin from Camel Skin as a Potential Alternative to Pork Gelatin for Food Application

College	College of Food and Agriculture	Supervised by:	Dr. Sajid Maqsood
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Aysha Mohammed Alsenaani	201300495	
	Ahlam K. M. Abuibaid	201150392	

Abstract:

The development of alternatives sources of gelatin is highly desirable and need of the hour for the food processors as the global market for halal certified food is growing rapidly. More than 50% of gelatin used for food application comes from pork skin. This demands an urgent exploration to find an alternative source of gelatin. To date however, few alternatives for mammalian gelatin are available. In United Arab Emirates and other Arab countries, camels are available abundantly whose skin and bones can be the potential source of halal gelatin. Until now, production of gelatin from camel by-products does not exist and there is no detailed scientific study being conducted on extraction and characterization of gelatin from camel by-products. Therefore, in this project, the major challenge was to optimize the condition of pretreatment of the camel skin for extraction of gelatin in order to obtain high quality gelatin.

Characteristics and functional properties of gelatin from camel skin pretreated with NaOH (0.5 and 1 M) for different times (2 day and 4 days) (trial 1) and (0.50 and 0.75 M NaOH) for (6, 12 and 24 h) (trial 2) were studied. All gelatins contained α -chains as the predominant protein component, followed by β -chain except the gelatin from trial 1 in which the proteins did not appear on SDS-PAGE. Gelatin obtained from the trial 1 were also not able to form gel at all, which was well reflected in complete degradation of the proteins on SDS PAGE. Gelling and melting temperatures of gelatins (trial 2) ranged from 20.911°C to 25.8°C and 27.346°C to 29.16 °C, respectively. Yield and gel strength of gelatins increased as NaOH concentration and pretreatment time increased ($p < 0.05$). Pretreatment of camel skin using 0.75 M NaOH for 24 h rendered the highest yield (8.236%), as well as high gel strength (322.75 g). Microstructure of the gelatin revealed that more voids and loose network was present in gelatin obtained from skin pretreated with 0.5 and 0.75M NaOH for 6 hrs, while highly cross linked network and less voids were observed in gelatin obtained from skin pretreated with 0.5 and 0.75M NaOH for 24 hrs. Moreover, the EAI increased when the pretreatment time increased. Whereas, the ESI decreased as the pretreatment time increased. Therefore, based on the gel strength, yield and micro-structure, it can be concluded that optimum condition for pretreatment of the camel skin to obtain gelatin is 0.75M of NaOH for 24 hrs. This is the first scientific report on the extraction of the gelatin from camel skin.

Endogenous anti-oxidant molecules co-localize with pancreatic hormones in the islets of Langerhans

College	College of Food & Agriculture	Supervised by:	Prof. Ernest Adeghate
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation		
Presenter Information:	May Mohammed Baniyas	201306180	
	Reem Saif Al Darmaki	201306363	

Abstract:

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is common, chronic endocrine disorder affecting millions of people worldwide. It is associated with hyperglycaemia, a major inducer of glycototoxicity and oxidative stress. Literature reports have also indicated that a reduction in antioxidant level could be a sign of pancreatic beta cell dysfunction. In spite of this association, none of these studies have demonstrated any cellular localization of endogenous anti-oxidant molecules with pancreatic hormones in the islets of Langerhans.

Design of a Commercial Scale Process for the Production of Flavor and Fragrance Chemicals from Date Palm Lignocellulosic Wastes

College	College of Education	Supervised by:	Dr. Ali Al Marzouqi
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Sumiyya Rabbani	201150426	Sidra Ahmed
	Hamdah Khalaf	201200376	Fatima AlDarmaki
	Fatma Elzahraa Gamal	201150383	201150428
			201210625

Abstract:

United Arab Emirates contains about 40 million date palm trees, 8 million of them in Alain city. Each palm tree produces at least 25 kg of dried frond annually which is about 200 million kg of dried fronds annually in Alain city only. This huge amount of waste is either disposed to landfills or is just burnt, which is hazardous to the environment. Instead, this fibrous waste, which is a good source of lignocellulose, can be used to produce high value chemical products. Therefore, the objective of this project is to design a commercial scale process to produce flavor and fragrance chemicals, namely 2-methoxy-4-propylphenol (dihydroeugenol, DHE), 2,6-dimethoxy-4-propyl-phenol (DMPP) from lignocellulosic wastes of date palm tree and study its economic feasibility.

تعدد الجنسية في القانون المقارن والقانون الإماراتي

الكلية: كلية القانون
نوع العرض: عرض ملصق جداري
معلومات العارضين: مريم سعيد بجاش
المخلص: 201108955
المشرف الأكاديمي: أ. عائشة الكويتي

يتناول هذا البحث اكتساب الجنسية الأصلية في القانون المقارن والقانون الدولي الإماراتي. وذلك ضمن المحورين الرئيسيين الآتين، الأول: أسس بناء الجنسية الأصلية (بحكم القانون) في القانون المقارن، حيث تم عرض حق الدم وحق الإقليم، والثاني: تعميم الجنسية بمقتضى حالات ثبوتها بحكم القانون المقارن والقانون الدولي الإماراتي، واتبع البحث المنهج التحليلي والمقارن. ونتيجة البحث هي أن اكتساب الجنسية الأصلية في دولة الإمارات بالتحديد له مشكلات عديدة ومتنوعة، وهو ما يتطلب النظر إليها باعتبارها رابطة الأصل العائلي ورابطة قائمة على الإقليم الذي ولد به الفرد.

Inflammatory Markers and Neurohormonal Activation in Patients with Thalassemia

Major

College: College of medicine and Health Sciences
Type of Presentation: Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Noura Al Neyadi 201105746
Supervised by: Prof. Elsadig Kazzam

Abstract:

Thalassemia Major (TM) is a heterogeneous group of blood disorders characterized by decreased or absent synthesis of the beta-globin chain. Available data suggests that cardiac pathology is abnormal secondary to iron deposition, fibrosis, hypertrophy, and the structural effects of chronic anemia. Recent studies indicate that neurohormonal activation and inflammatory makers are observed early on, and are associated with asymptomatic left ventricular (LV) dysfunction. Previously, we have demonstrated that LV function, filling properties, and left atrial (LA) remodeling were impaired in TM patients.

Information Security and Islamic Science

College: College of Information Technology
Type of Presentation: Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Khawla Rashed Alshehhi 201309856
Ghalia Abdulla Almaazmi 201214326
Supervised by: Dr. Yousef Al Hammadi

Abstract:

Information security science is related and highly relevant to Islamic sciences. The basis of the new science was inspired mainly by the Islamic religion, and it existed in ancient times as rules in existing Qur'an and the Sunna. Its inspired many scientists like the Arab Writers and people took their famous arguments and advice from the Qur'an and the hadith. Thus, its become implemented at the present time in the laws and policies at some companies and organizations. This paper will integrate two themes together. First, cyber security is divided into several sections, including e-security applications, and its relationship with the Islamic sciences will be focused on in this research.

Glycemic Index Value for Sport and Energy drinks

College: College of Food and Agriculture
Type of Presentation: Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Khawla Rashed Alshehhi 201309856
Ghalia Abdulla Almaazmi 201214326
Supervised by: Dr. Ayesha Al Dhaheri & Dr. Amjad Jarrar

Abstract:

Glycemic Index (GI) can be defined as blood glucose response to the ingested food compared to the reference food, which is usually glucose. Glycemic load (GL) can be described as a quantitative and qualitative assessment value of the ingested food by which the portion size and glycemic index of the available

carbohydrate are taken into consideration to measure the glycemic load. Sports drinks are beverages that aim to replace water and electrolytes lost through sweating during exercise, while energy drinks are characterized by high amounts of sugar and caffeine. The aim of this study is to determine the GI and GL values for sport and energy drinks and to investigate how frequently UAEU male and female students consumed sport/energy drinks, their reasons for drinking them, and the extent of their knowledge about the beverages. The current study present a cross-sectional analysis over clinical trials designed to examine the glycemic index value for two sport (Pocari and Isostar) and two energy (Power Horse and Ornamin C) drinks among UAE university students. Fifteen healthy female students consumed 25 g available carbohydrate portion of a reference food (glucose), which was tested two times, and a test drink after an overnight fast, was tested once, on separate occasions. Blood glucose was measured using hemocue at baseline and before consumption of test drinks. Additional blood samples were obtained at, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, and 120 minutes after the consumption of test drinks. In addition, a cross-sectional questionnaire was administered to UAE University students (n= 716; 345 males and 371 females). Measures included demography, knowledge and frequency of consuming sport and energy drinks. The GI value of each test drink was calculated as the percentage of the incremental area under the blood glucose curve (IAUC) for the test food of each participant divided by the average IAUC for the reference food of the same participant. The GI and GL values of the tested drinks were high, with GI values ranging from 73.9 to 88.9, and GL values ranging from 18.5 to 22.2. 32.9% of male students consumed sport/energy drinks more than once a week to be compared with 22.1% female students. Male students cited driving (33.3%) as the primary reason for their consumption, while studying (46.1%) was the reason for consumption of female students. Awareness programs of adverse effects of sport and energy drinks should be designed and implemented among university students.

Family Involvement in an Early Childhood Program in the UAE from the Perspective of Novice Teachers

College	College of Education	Supervised by: Dr. Ghadah Al Murshidi
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation	
Presenter Information:	Fatima Ali Saeed Al Nuaimi	201301812
Abstract:		

The purpose of this study was to examine family involvement in early childhood program in UAE from the perspective of novice teachers. Family involvement is important to learning process, teachers, parents and their children. Specifically, this study examined the advantages of family involvement in early childhood programs on children's behaviors and performance, plus the disadvantages of an absence of family involvement in early childhood program on children's behaviors and performance. Furthermore, identify factors of absence family involvement and relationship between family involvement, children's behaviors and performance. The results reported in the study were based on data collected using mixed method, quantitative and qualitative. As a way to the results of this study might have valuable information disseminate awareness among parents to let them know the importance of their involvement in early childhood program and how it is effects on children's behaviors and performance. Moreover, results were extracted from interview with 5 of novice teachers and questionnaire completed by 29 students in education college in UAE University. Therefore, the majority of responses were strongly agree by (72.41%) for family involvement in early childhood program help children to improve their behaviors and increasing their academic performance. In addition, the of most novice teachers' responses were strongly agree by (48.27%) for the absence of family involvement in early childhood program effects children's development. Also results indicate that parents' work is the main factor of absence of family involvement in UAE from the perspective of novice teachers.

Impairment of Left Ventricular Contractile Status in Patients with Thalassemia Major

College College of medicine and Health Sciences **Supervised by:** Prof. Elsadig Kazzam

Type of Presentation Oral Presentation

Presenter Information: Aysha Humaid Al Neyadi 201106359

Abstract:

Heart failure is the main cause of mortality and morbidity in patients with Thalassemia Major (TM), rendering its early diagnosis mandatory. Once heart failure becomes overt, it is difficult to reverse. In a recent study from the United Kingdom, it was found that 50% of the patients had died before age 35. Thalassemia is a major problem in UAE and cardiac remodeling is not yet studied. As far as our knowledge permits, this is the first prospective study in the UAE using sophisticated echocardiographic techniques to quantify left ventricular (LV) function.

Analysis of Chemical and Microbiological Parameters in Bottled Water

College College of Science **Supervised by:** Dr. Ruwaya Al Kendi

Type of Presentation Oral Presentation

Presenter Information: Sara Ayman Sameh 201150265

Abstract:

Bottled water is the preferred kind of drinking water in the UAE, which has limited resources of fresh water. Bottled water is in high demand based on the assumption that it's the most clean and sterilized water. It is being a concern since any contamination can cause serious diseases. In this research, bottled water has been analyzed for the content of bacteria using plate count media and concentrations of nitrate and nitrite and other anion levels (fluoride, chloride, and sulfate & bromide) using ion chromatography system. Indication of results in general, that none of the samples exceeded the permissible level set by Abu Dhabi Supervision and Bureau. This reflects the quality of the bottled water and effectiveness of filtration processes. However, our results did not match the bottles' labels.

In-vitro Digestion of Polyphenols from Date Seeds and the Effect on their Antioxidant Potential

College College of Science **Supervised by:** Dr. Carine Platat

Type of Presentation Oral Presentation

Presenter Information: Mariam Al Ahabbi 201101112

Abstract:

Chronic diseases, including Type 2 diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular diseases and cancer, are still increasing in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), reaching a worrying level in the population. Almost half of deaths in the UAE are related to chronic diseases. Since oxidative stress has been highlighted as a major underlying mechanism in the pathogenesis of these diseases, any source of antioxidant could potentially contribute to prevent and/or treat them. Interestingly, date seeds, a local abundant by-product of date manufacturing, are containing a particularly high amount of polyphenols which are well-known for their antioxidant properties. Knowing that native polyphenols are likely to be modified during the human digestive process, prior to any use on humans, the bio-availability of these bioactive compounds from date seeds must be verified. The aim of this study is to use an in vitro model to investigate the bio-accessibility of date seeds as powder, extract and date seed bread. Here, the first stages of the digestive process are considered, including gastric and duodenal digestion.

The Effect of Utilizing Industrial Wastes and UAE Dune Sand on the Characteristics of Lightweight Geopolymer Concrete

College College of Engineering **Supervised by:** Dr. Hilal El Hassan

Type of Presentation Oral Presentation

Presenter Information: Sara Al Hinaai 201250021
Asma Ahmed Alshehhi 201200666
Noor Riyad Al Ashkar 201114694

Abstract:

Concrete, one of the most widely used material by the construction industry, is produced in an energy-intensive process. Its main component, ordinary Portland cement (OPC), contributes to nearly 5% of global annual anthropogenic emissions with the generation of 1 ton of CO₂ per ton of cement produced. Environmental legislators advocate that reducing these emissions can help alleviate emission-induced climate changes. Recently, national and international efforts have been made to promote the use of supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) to partially or fully replace cement as a binder in concrete. Of the many SCMs, fly ash, a by-product of burning coal, is one of the most abundantly available solid wastes with over one billion tons produced annually. It is estimated that one MW of power from coal power plants is associated with an excess of one ton of fly ash. In line with its promotion of green, renewable and clean energy, the United Arab Emirates have launched a new clean coal power plant project. By 2021, DEWA's (Dubai Electricity and Water Authority) Hassyan plant will expand the country's electric grid capacity with a daily net output of 1200 MW. Nevertheless, this power will be accompanied by 1200 tons of fly ash to dispose of. In the past, fly ash was released into the atmosphere, but recent air pollution regulations have mandated its capture prior to release. Such by-product can be employed in the production of geopolymer concrete through activation in an alkaline solution. This work examines the mechanical performance and micro-structure characteristics of a fly ash-based lightweight geopolymer concrete (LGPC) made with locally abundant dune sand. Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS) was added to the geopolymeric mix to allow for curing at ambient temperatures. The investigation was carried out on three concrete mixes combining lightweight expanded clay aggregates, desert dune sand, and 0%, 25%, and 50% fly ash replacement by GGBS. A mixture of sodium silicate and sodium hydroxide served as the alkaline activator solution. The curing temperature was altered between outdoor ambient condition, 30°C, and 60°C. After curing, samples were placed in outdoor ambient condition up to testing to simulate concrete cast on site. A series of experimental investigations was performed at early-age and late age to evaluate the mechanical performance and characterize the reaction products of LGPC. Results indicated that concrete made with 100% fly ash and cured at 60°C experienced the highest compressive, tensile splitting, and flexural strengths. Higher incorporation of GGBS and lower curing temperature resulted in reduced mechanical properties. SEM/EDX, FTIR, and DSC highlighted the coexistence of aluminosilicate hydrate (geopolymeric gel) and C-S-H gel as the main polymerization reaction products in an amorphous geopolymeric micro-structure. Utilization of such lightweight geopolymer concrete can reduce CO₂ emissions from cement production while also providing a means to recycle fly ash and GGBS, preserve natural resources and save energy.

The Use of Technology in Language Teaching & Learning

College College of Humanities and Social Sciences **Supervised by:** Dr. Ali Shehadeh

Type of Presentation Oral Presentation

Presenter Information: Walaa Yousef Amro 201150561

Abstract:

As a result of the dramatic advancement of technology all over the world, our lives have progressed at a rapid pace in all areas. One of the areas that has been affected by this rapid pace of change has been education in general and second/foreign language (L2) teaching and learning in particular. With the introduction of technology into education, the learning-teaching process has been transformed. Therefore, research which investigates the advantages and drawbacks of the use of technology in the classroom is of great importance. The present research, which is theoretical and qualitative in nature, examines the advantages of the use of technology in language teaching and learning. It identifies the obstacles faced by students and teachers when using technological tools. The paper focuses on reviewing previous studies and research to discover the underlying rationales for conducting each piece of research, its methods and its main findings. Some of these studies focus on educational technology, others on multimedia technology, and one study focuses on students' achievements and attitudes when learning through computer-assisted language learning (CALL) in UAE schools. I reviewed and analyzed more than 20 studies for this purpose. My main findings were (1) most students were interested in and curious about technology, (2) teachers

need more training on how to use technical equipment effectively, (3) multimedia technology has some disadvantages, such as the lack of real time teaching, (4) students' language learning abilities and language competence can substantially improve through using CALL, and finally (5) the utilization of technology in the L2 classroom can greatly improve students' thinking skills and practical language abilities. As a result of the dramatic advancement of technology all over the world, our lives have progressed at a rapid pace in all areas. One of the areas that has been affected by this rapid pace of change has been education in general and second/foreign language (L2) teaching and learning in particular. With the introduction of technology into education, the learning-teaching process has been transformed. Therefore, research which investigates the advantages and drawbacks of the use of technology in the classroom is of great importance. The present research, which is theoretical and qualitative in nature, examines the advantages of the use of technology in language teaching and learning. It identifies the obstacles faced by students and teachers when using technological tools. The paper focuses on reviewing previous studies and research to discover the underlying rationales for conducting each piece of research, its methods and its main findings. Some of these studies focus on educational technology, others on multimedia technology, and one study focuses on students' achievements and attitudes when learning through computer-assisted language learning (CALL) in UAE schools. I reviewed and analyzed more than 20 studies for this purpose. My main findings were (1) most students were interested in and curious about technology, (2) teachers need more training on how to use technical equipment effectively, (3) multimedia technology has some disadvantages such as the lack of real time teaching, (4) students' language learning abilities and language competence can substantially improve through using CALL, and finally (5) the utilization of technology in the L2 classroom can greatly improve students' thinking skills and practical language abilities.

The Satoyama Garden: Re-imagining the Ideal Living Room for Wellbeing and Happiness

College	College of Food and Agriculture	Supervised by:	Dr. Mohamed Nasser Al Yahya'ei
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Hajer Al Shamisi	201102815	
	Noura Al Mansouri	201103928	

Abstract:

Research in Therapeutic Horticulture is increasingly providing the evidence that natural settings have positive effects on human mental health and wellbeing. However, most of the time, we are living in houses that are lacking the required natural settings for healthy human beings. The main aim of this project is to create a unique model of a living room that is designed by using the principles of landscape architecture and including natural elements such as indoor plants, water and fish. With the support of six sponsoring companies in UAE, the living room model was constructed in the Female campus of UAEU and exhibited for three days. 338 individuals were surveyed to evaluate the impact of the model living room in the mental attitudes and the feeling of wellbeing. Students in the age range of 18-24 years represented 78.7% of the surveyed subjects. Most of them (91.6%) were female students. When asked about the feeling of relaxation and peacefulness inside the model living room, 87% recorded that they strongly agree that the place evokes such feelings compared to 12.2% who recorded that they agree and 0.3% who were unsure. 81.6% of the subjects strongly agreed to the idea of living in such an indoor environment compared to 14.8% who agreed, 3.3% who were unsure and 0.3% who did not agree. The results showed also that 80.2% of the subjects strongly agreed that the idea of the project is original and unique, compared to 18.6% who agreed and only 1.2 % were unsure. Based on the results, we concluded that the project was received positively by the subjects indicating the need for such an environment to be integrated in our living places. The project received also the attention of the media and was reported in three different local newspapers. Further studies need to be conducted in collaboration with medical institutes to evaluate wellbeing by more physiological responses such as heart rate and blood pressure records and perhaps to include diverse subjects such as stressed or depressed individuals. Involving the subjects in some practices (e.g. seeding, pruning, etc.) can also shed a light on the therapeutic nature of the horticultural practices in such an environment.

Optimization of Nano-filler Contents in Woven Laminated Nano-composites for Best Performance

College	College of Engineering	Supervised by:	Prof. Abdel-Hamid Ismail Mourad
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Sayed Al Hashmy 201250558 Ashfakur Rahman 201250439 Rabih Mohamad 201250697		

Abstract:

Multi-walled carbon nanotubes have been widely used as nanofillers for polymer reinforcement due to their excellent mechanical properties. The study, is concerned with the synthesis and characterization of Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotube (MWCNT) reinforced Kevlar composites by varying the content of MWCNT. The wet lay-up technique was used to synthesize the nano composite samples. The nanocomposite samples are then examined for their various physical, chemical, thermal, and mechanical properties using several tests such as tensile test, three point bending test, and thermal conductivity test. The variation in their characteristics is explained based on the differences in their carbon nanofillers concentrations. At the first stage of the work, laminated kevlar composite samples of seven various MWCNT concentrations (0%,0.2%,0.3%,0.4%,0.5%,0.6%,0.8%) were synthesized and tested. It has been concluded that 0.5 wt.% could be the optimum concentration. To ensure this is the optimum value, four more kevlar composite laminates were prepared with was also prepared to check whether a composite with higher nanofillers concentration can be prepared. In addition, two samples of Kevlar fibers/epoxy composites reinforced with Aluminum Oxide and Silicon Carbide nanofillers were prepared to conduct a comparative study between three different nanofillers. Current research also discusses MWCNT reinforced Kevlar/epoxy composite, highlighting its outstanding properties and its applicability in industrial applications such as, the aircraft industry, pressure vessels, oil and gas industries, as well as other industries. Further work is also currently in progress to evaluate the applicability of this composite in such industrial fields. The results show that the nanofiller contents considerably affect the different properties (mechanical and thermal) of this nano composite material.

A Reflection on Indian Education

College	College of Education	Supervised by:	Dr. Ghadah Al Murshidi
Type of Presentation	Oral Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Shahezeen Mansoor Shaikh	201540065	

Abstract:

Education is the birth right of every individual, as it shapes the person's future. India is a very diverse country with different cultures, traditions and religions which consist of upper, middle and lower income individuals. Attaining higher education in India means that the individual must belong to an economically strong family which has become difficult or nearly impossible for individuals who are born to lower income families. In India, the ability to pay for higher education speaks louder than the achievement level of poorer students. Due to circumstances, individuals are forced to conduct dishonest activities and practices which are called corruption. Often parents and student in India are asked to pay large amounts of cash to school authorities in the name of 'donations.' These practices are called bribery. My topic focuses on the bribery system in Indian Medical colleges and the donation system in schools. The purpose of this research was to find out if there was a link between wealth and corruption in education in India. To get further details, I found three particular published sources. A survey was conducted on 10 Indians Parents and 5 individuals were interviewed. The responses of surveyed participants and interviews helped me enhance my knowledge about corruption in Indian education society. Through this project, it became very clear that in order to get higher education, individuals in India have to be wealthy. The Government on the other hand has taken various initiatives to eradicate corruption from the education system.

Exploring The Economic and Non-Economic Values of Hili Oasis in Al Ain City, UAE: the case of Falaj System and Date Palm

College College of Food & Agriculture **Supervised by:** Dr. Burhanu Degefa
Type of Presentation Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Ousha Awad Al Neyadi 201211995
Shata Ali Al Ketbi 201210013
Hamda Saeed Al Hassani 201301547

Abstract:

The City of Al Ain is blessed with many Oases that are the landmarks of ecological and social adaption of how to live in a desert environment. One of the oases is the Al Hili Oasis that is situated on an area of 112 hectares. This Oasis consists of date palm plantation irrigated by an falaj system. The water supply is management by the Al Ain Municipality while the date palm plots are owned by private farmers. There are 250 private farmers who own a total of 54,000 date palm trees in the Hili Oasis. The Oasis has historical buildings and sites as its archaeological and heritage marks. According to a report (Khaleej Times, June 28, 2011), the National Council for Tourism and Antiquities (NCTA) announced that the City of Al Ain is registered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in the World Heritage List. The main objectives of this research are to assess the economic value of water in production of date palm and other trees; to study the irrigation management system; and to assess the social value of the oasis with reference to national heritage and tourist attractions. Data and information on date palm production input and output, water supply management, heritage and tourism will be collected from farmers, the Al Ain Municipality and National Council for Tourism and Antiquities, respectively. The expected output of this study is knowledge on the economic value of use of scarce water resource, and the social value of sustainable management of the oasis.

Vocabulary Development in Bilingual Children

College College of Humanities and Social Sciences **Supervised by:** Dr. Ali Shehadeh
Type of Presentation Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Chahla Ben-Ammar 201350068

Abstract:

The topic of bilingualism has had a long standing in the field of linguistics and applied linguistics, with researchers looking into the acquisition, comprehension and production of language by bilinguals. The main purpose of this research was to examine the vocabulary development of bilingual children as opposed to monolingual children and reveal the types of interferences a child's majority language has on the development of their minority language. It reviewed existing literature on the topic and explored aspects such as the main factors influencing vocabulary development as well as vocabulary pedagogy in the bilingual context. A research agenda regarding enhancing methods of vocabulary teaching of unrelated languages and assessing the effectiveness of technology integration on vocabulary learning was also proposed.

The Spray Drying of Pomegranate Juice and Camel Milk Blend

College College of Food & Agriculture **Supervised by:** Dr. Sami Ghnimi
Type of Presentation Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Sara Mohammed Al Neyadi 201200289

Abstract:

In this study, fresh raw camel milk and pomegranate juice were concentrated to 23% and 35% total solids respectively under vacuum at 70°C. The concentrated camel milk and pomegranate juice were blended to prepare a mixture with different proportions ranging from 10-50% of juice. The production of powders were conducted by using a pilot spray dryer at 140°C. Physicochemical properties of spray-dried powders were characterized, including the proximate composition, pH and acidity, major and minor minerals, water activity, bulk density, insolubility index, and flowability. The flowability values of powders were in the range (33 - 46 °). Bulk density values of spray-dried powders were in the range (0.3-0.5 g/ml). Increasing the juice concentration in the blend causes a decrease in the pH and an increase of the acidity. The insolubility index of spray-dried powder were ranged between (0.6-0.8 g) except 50-50% and 60-40% having a high value of insolubility index. Based on the chemical and physical properties, the optimal formulation was (70% Camel Milk – 30% Pomegranate Juice).

Why and How We Should Improve the Physical Treatment of Patients in the UAE

College University College **Supervised by:** Dr. Khaled Hamdan
Type of Presentation Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Sara Abdulla Al Hadhrami 201602331

Abstract:

There are many health problems in the UAE, but the physical treatment of patients is a growing concern. People do not trust the treatment received in the UAE and many citizens prefer to have therapy and serious operations in a foreign country. This study focuses on how to improve the physical treatment of UAE patients and outlines how patients and doctors can benefit from new technologies that serve the medical profession. These machines can improve the health of people with special requirements and health disorders.

Insight into Obstructive Sleep Apnoea Heart Disease: Mechanism and Remodeling

College College of medicine and Health Sciences **Supervised by:** Prof. Elsadig Kazzam
Type of Presentation Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Raha Al Marzooqi 201115250

Abstract:

Obstructive Sleep Apnoea (OSA) is characterized by repetitive partial or complete nighttime obstruction of the upper airway. Patients with OSA are at increasing risk for arrhythmia, heart failure, coronary heart disease and stroke. Left ventricular diastolic function in OSA is not yet fully understood.

The Impacts of Climate Change in Hot Regions - Are Tropical Fish Already Living Above Their Optimal Temperature?

College College of Science **Supervised by:** Dr. David L. Thomson
Type of Presentation Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: ShahId Hisham 201250689 Areej Mustafa 201350361
Aseel Samir 201540060 Manhal Moosa 201350100

Abstract:

While nearly all of the world's climate-impact research has been concentrated in the higher latitudes, concerns have emerged in recent years that hot tropical regions may actually be more vulnerable. Central to these concerns is the idea that the Tropics may already be too hot, so further warming could have a much more negative effect. With less than 1% of climate research being done in tropical regions, there is however little empirical evidence on whether tropical species are indeed living above their optimal temperatures. The thermal challenges of hot environments might simply seem intuitive, but many endotherms actually choose to regulate their own body temperatures at 36-43°C; well above the temperatures found throughout much of the Tropics. Here we construct thermal performance curves for three species of tropical fish and look at whether they really are living above their optimum temperature. Even within a species, we found that optimum temperatures can vary quite substantially from individual to individual, but despite this variability, it was clear that individuals were commonly living below their optimal temperatures. For these species, the Tropics are not yet too hot and for now, rising temperatures will actually have a positive influence on their performance.

A Website for Cartography

College College of Humanities and Social Sciences **Supervised by:** Dr. Naeema Al Hosani
Type of Presentation Oral Presentation
Presenter Information: Fatima Jaber Alhammadi 201350170

Abstract:

Recently technology has become important for everyone in life. Websites for education are very important because they help to gain information faster and easier. However, websites are not usually used in schools and universities. I created a website about cartography 2 using WordPress. It includes lectures, videos, quizzes, and some important information about geography and GIS. This makes it easier for students to study easily and enjoyably and learn using a new method and understand faster. This website provides innovative educational opportunities for student of geography.

Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals Contamination of Bottom Sediments of Oman Gulf, United Arab Emirates

College College Science **Supervised by:** Dr. Mohamed El Tokhi,
Dr. Sulaiman Al Kaabi,
Dr. Bahaa Mohamoud

Type of Presentation Oral Presentation

Presenter Information: Kholoud Youssef 201350217

Abstract:

The aim of the present study is to evaluate the contamination levels of heavy metals (Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, V, As, Mo and Zn) in bottom sediments at Khor Kalba, Kalba, Khor Fakkan, Fujairah and Dibba areas. The levels of heavy metals enrichments in the bottom sediments were determined using contamination indices: the contamination factor (CF), enrichment factor (EF), geoaccumulation index (Igeo), and pollution load index (PLI). The concentrations of copper, zinc, lead, iron, manganese, chromium, arsenic nickel, cobalt, cadmium, molybdenum and vanadium are varied between (9.00, 17.15 , 11.62, 19812.8, 254.85, 156.57, 15.14, 497.46, 24.46, 5.02 and 19.40 ppm) respectively which are being less than the safe limit of Dutch guidelines except of Ni. Based on CF, Igeo index and EF factors, the contamination degree can be defined as unpolluted to low polluted for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Mn, Fe and V, while the levels of As, Cd, Cr and Ni indicate moderate to high contamination. The pollution load index in the study sediments shows varied values in all studied samples, ranging between 0.59 and 1.93 with average (1.23) which is designated as polluted. The geochemical analysis shows significant heavy metal concentration in sediments indicating a clear pattern of anthropogenic impact on Oman Gulf.

Development of an Electronic On-demand Irrigation System

College College of Food & Agriculture **Supervised by:** Dr. Moustafa A. Fadel

Type of Presentation Oral Presentation

Presenter Information: Abdulla Saleh Alhashmi 201006305
Youssef Elkassem 201250045

Abstract:

The project is about a smart irrigation system, which waters automatically the plants. The irrigation process will only take a place when the moisture of the soil drops below a certain desired level input by the user by adjusting a labeled potentiometer (desired value). The system will sense the moisture of the soil (measured value) with the help of an efficient combination of special moisture sensors installed properly in the soil, that communicate with a programmed micro controller that sends a command signal to a solenoid valve installed on a pipe connected to a water tank with a water pump. This smart system is designed to save water since the valve only opens to supply water when the amount of moisture drops below a certain level. Moreover, it is scalable to any size, from a small house plant container to a huge farm for commercial purposes. The developed system is installed in growth trolleys to test water saving in Lettuce cultivation. The system has a great potential application in both commercial farms and houses to save irrigation water which represents the scarcest natural resources on earth. So people in home are no more worried about forgetting to water their plants or leaving for a long vacation, or even have a concern when to water the plant or how much water they should pour, and the same thing implies for farm owners. Test results show more than 50% irrigation water saving which represents a great amount in the UAE agricultural sector which consumes

more than 80% of national water resources. This kind of system is very cheap, sustainable, efficient, and easily maintained which makes it extremely safe to use after proper installation.

شركة الشخص الواحد

المشرف الأكاديمي: أ. عائشة الكويتي

201200974

كلية القانون

عرض ملصق جداري

ايمان جاسم الحمادي

الكلية:

نوع العرض:

معلومات العارضين:

الملخص:

يتناول هذا البحث التنظيم القانوني لشركة الشخص الواحد في قانون الشركات الإماراتي رقم 2 لسنة 2015، وذلك من خلال مبحثين يتضمنها مطالب، أما المبحث الأول، فهو ماهية شركة الشخص الواحد، ويتضمن مفهوم شركة الشخص الواحد وخصائصها، والاختلاف بين شركة الشخص الواحد والمشروع الفردي، وأما المبحث لثاني، فهو تقسيم شركة الشخص الواحد، ويتضمن موقف الشريعة الإسلامية، والإيجابيات والسلبيات، وما يمكن تتيبه في دولة الإمارات، وقد انتهى البحث إلى ان المشرع لم يكن موفقاً حين نص على فصل الذمة المالية للشريك عن شركة الشخص الواحد، وحين نفى صفة التاجر عمّن يؤسس شركة الشخص الواحد.

The Impact of the Use of Social Media on Students' Learning and Co-curricular Engagement: Evidence from the UAE University

College	College of Business and Economics	Supervised by:	Dr. Zahirul Hoque
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Muaaz jamous	201350509	
	Sara Ali Gargoum	201540019	

Abstract:

Social media has been very popular for people of all ages over the last decade. The goal of this study is to investigate the impact of the use of social media on student learning. This project also aims to compare the extent of use of social media, engagement in co-curricular activities and academic achievements between the male and female students. Students, both male and female, enrolled in any UAE University undergraduate and graduate level courses during Fall 2015 were considered. A structured questionnaire was administered to the students to collect data regarding their familiarity with social media, including Facebook, extent of use, engagement in co-curricular activities, and earned GPA in Fall 2015. Both male and female students were considered. The data was analyzed using the Minitab 17 software package to find out the impact of social media on the student's academic achievement and engagement in co-curricular activities. In the analysis of data, both descriptive and inferential statistics were used. No statistically significant relationship between the use of social media and students' learning has been found. The relationship between the use of social media and students' co-curricular engagement is also found to be insignificant.

Environmental Disclosures in UAE Listed Companies

College	College of Business and Economics	Supervised by:	Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Maksoud
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Ahmad Jamal Al Kassem	201350189	
	Badr Juma Al Kaabi	201212556	
	Yousif Faisal Ahmed	201350411	

Abstract:

The Abu Dhabi (AD) Economic Vision 2030 aims at ensuring environmental sustainability in AD. This particular issue has received the attention of the AD Government and the AD Executive Council has requested the Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi (EA-AD) to develop an AD Environmental Vision 2030 policy agenda as an integral part of AD Government's policy agenda framework. In order to achieve the Environment Vision 2030, EA-AD identified specific imperatives which need be delivered by specific sectors. It also stressed other important imperatives such as the

need for better data and statistics. However, a lack of data is recognised by EA-AD as a critical hindering factor in achieving its 2030 Environment Vision. EA-AD stressed the need to rectify this data collection gap through stakeholder cooperation. The objective of this study is to address the extent of environmental related data made available by the AD organization. In this study, we investigated the extent of environmental performance disclosure by the AD surveyed organisations. We performed content analysis on annual reports of 94 manufacturing firms operating in the UAE (for the 2015 financial year). In general, our findings indicate a poor score of environmental performance disclosure of the surveyed companies across the UAE, though, the average total environmental disclosure score for companies operating in Abu Dhabi was the highest amongst all other emirates. Interestingly, the average total environmental disclosure score for non-listed companies was higher than that of listed companies in the sample. Our findings are contrary to expectations in that listed companies could be more keen on environmental performance disclosure, hence our findings merit future investigations. Findings of this study are expected to contribute to our understanding of the state of the art of environmental performance disclosure in UAE firms, particularly in Abu Dhabi.

Assessing the Quality of Student Services at UAEU Using the SERVQUAL Model

College	College of Business and Economics	Supervised by: Dr. Younes Hamdouch
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation	
Presenter Information:	Abdulla Yousef Al Hammadi	201302632
	Abdulrahman Ghazal	201450160

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to assess the perceptions and expectations of undergraduate students on various services (housing, transportation, library, etc.) offered by the UAE University (UAEU). A gap analysis based on a modified SERVQUAL instrument will be used on a large number of undergraduate students taking courses in summer 2016. Single mean t-tests will be conducted to assess the significance of the gap analysis based on three methods: item-by-item analysis; construct-by-construct analysis; and computation of a single measure of service quality. Five dimensions will be used to measure the quality of student services: tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy. The UAEU senior management would benefit from this research by knowing which gaps should receive the greatest attention in order to take necessary actions to reduce such gaps. Also, the findings from the study will assist in designing a quality system that involves not just the faculty and staff, but also the students.

Adsorption of CO₂ on Fe-doped Graphene Nano-Ribbons: Investigation of Transport Properties

College	College of Science	Supervised by:	Dr. Nacir M. Tit
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation		
Presenter Information:	Wael Othman	201350117	
	Mayar Fahed	201250542	
	Saif-Eddine Hatim	201350142	

Abstract:

Density functional theory combined with the non-equilibrium Green's function formalism is used to study the conductance response of Fe-doped graphene nano-ribbons (GNRs) to CO₂ gas adsorption. A single Fe atom is either adsorbed on GNR's surface (aFe-graphene) or it substitutes the carbon atom (sFe-graphene). Metal atom doping reduces the electronic transmission of pristine graphene due to the localization of electronic states near the impurity site. The reduction in the transmission is more pronounced in the case of sFe-graphene. Moreover, the aFe-graphene is found to be less sensitive to the CO₂ molecule attachment as compared to the sFe-graphene system. Due to the chemisorption of CO₂ molecule and breaking of its π -bonds, the charge transfer from the adsorbent surface to the molecule is shown to be responsible for affecting the density of states at Fermi level and consequently the conductivity. This is consolidated and rather confirmed by calculating the IV characteristics from which the gas response sensitivity is estimated. Since the change in the conductivity is one of the main outputs of sensors, our findings will be useful in developing efficient graphene-based solid-state sensors.

Fabrication and Characterization of Size-selected Cu-nanoclusters Using a Magnetron-sputtering Source

College College of Science **Supervised by:** Dr. Naser Qamhih
Type of Presentation Poster Presentation
Presenter Information: Basem Eihab 201350497

Abstract:

Nano particles are microscopic entities with a very wide variety of applications in various fields. The small size of nano particles make the surface/volume ratio larger, and so the nano particles will be more reactive with the environment. Moreover, variation in the size of nano-clusters leads to changes in their properties. Copper is one of the elements that has attracted the attention of researchers due to its use in many applications such as EMI shielding, high strength metals and alloys, sintering additives and capacitor materials and nano-metal lubricant additives. In this work, different sizes of copper nano-clusters were prepared by using an ultra-high vacuum magnetron sputtering system and gas condensation. Varying the conditions of the preparation method such as the aggregation length (L) and the Argon (Ar) gas flow rate allows controlling the size of the produced copper nano-clusters.

Oxidative Stress and Inflammatory Cytokines in the Kidney during Dehydration and Rehydration of the One Humped Camel

College College of medicine and Health Sciences **Supervised by:** Dr. Abdu Adem
Type of Presentation Poster Presentation
Presenter Information: Khawlah Ali Al Ali 201300379 Maryam Ali Al Khalsan 201309496
Noora Al Shehhi 201300010 Ola Ahmed Azzam 201305478
Aisha Al Naqbi 201312719

Abstract:

The one-humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) is traditionally and economically an important animal in the Gulf region. The camel is known for its ability to survive water deprivation for long periods, due to its anatomical and physiological adaptive mechanisms. Camels can tolerate a loss of water corresponding to 30% of their body weight, whereas other mammals may die from circulatory failure when water loss reaches 12% of their body weights. In addition, the camel unlike other mammals has the ability to rapidly replace the loss of body weight due to dehydration when rehydrated. In the present project, we investigated the kidney ability to restore normal body functions during severe stages of dehydration and rehydration by examining the kidney enzymes, oxidative stress markers and inflammatory cytokines in the kidney cortex and medulla in the Arabian camel.

Breast Cancer Screening Barriers, Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Among Female Al Ain Adults

College College of medicine and Health Sciences **Supervised by:** Prof. Fatma Al-Maskari
Type of Presentation Poster Presentation
Presenter Information: Shamma Al Alawi 201002973 Asma Abdulla 201003109
Aysha Al Aryani 201004081 Manal AlKhanbashi 201002805
Mouza Al Shebli 200908647 Lamia Al Senaidi 201004356

Abstract:

Breast cancer is on the increase both in the UAE and worldwide. It is one of the top cancers in the UAE among females. Screening Mammography is listed under the Wiqaya Program and is recommended for all eligible female nationals above 40 years and it is free of charge. All women above 18 years are encouraged to perform a breast self-examination monthly and to have annual checkups at their doctor's clinic as part of the screening recommendations and prevention program that HAAD has endorsed for the last few years. Different awareness campaigns that are conducted in the country have improved people's awareness and attendance at screening centers. However, it has been noticed that females in the UAE are being diagnosed at later stages when compared with other countries that have similar screening programs. Many barriers may contribute to this delay in the detection of the disease.

Consumers' Acceptance and Willingness to Buy Quinoa in the United Arab Emirates

College	College of Food and Agriculture	Supervised by: Dr. Safdar Muhammad
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation	
Presenter Information:	Lailah Saeed Mohamed Yammahi	201106902
	Maryam H. Saeed Al Khuroosi	201111783
	Fatima J. Thani Al Amimi	201102526

Abstract:

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) relies heavily and spends billions of dirhams annually on food imports. But the global food crisis, high food prices and export restrictions have raised serious concerns regarding food security in the UAE. The emphasis is to explore opportunities to achieve some food self-sufficiency and ensure a sustainable supply of food products. Along with others, increasing domestic production is vital in securing food supply. Such an approach will reduce country dependence on imports and ensure a sustainable food supply in the long-run. The UAE has the potential to produce some of these agricultural products but there is a need for innovative approaches, such as introducing new crops that can be grown in harsh arid and saline conditions. Quinoa has the potential to be grown in the UAE's conditions and has the potential to contribute significantly toward achieving food security. The future of quinoa in the UAE depends on consumers' acceptance and creating markets for the product. This paper will focus on the consumers' perceptions, acceptance and their attitude towards quinoa and identify target markets and assess the potential for the acceptance in of quinoa in the UAE. A comprehensive survey of the consumers was conducted included questions on awareness, factors considered when buying, quality preferences and price willing to pay. The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of consumers were also examined. The preliminary results showed that a small number of consumers in the UAE are familiar with or buying quinoa on a regular basis. The majority believe that quinoa is healthy, tasty, low in calories and nutritious. The statistical results showed that the major determinants of quinoa acceptance in the consumers' diet were nationalities, age, income, gender and education. According to the results, an important task for the industry will be to increase consumers' knowledge and awareness about quinoa. The paper will contribute significantly towards the country's strategic plan to deal with the food security.

Baseline Assessment of Nutrition Knowledge and Physical Activity among Overweight University Students Participating in an On-line Nutrition Education Program

College	College of Food and Agriculture	Supervised by: Dr. Habiba Ali
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation	Dr. Salma Alhebshi
Presenter Information:	Amal Ali Al Kaabi	201202826
	Nouf Khalifa Al Kaabi	201206447
	Aysha Hamad Al Kaabi	201107710

Abstract:

"Introduction: Unhealthy lifestyles including poor nutritional choices are common among university students. There is a need to increase nutrition knowledge among college students through well-developed nutrition education programs.

Objective: To assess nutrition knowledge and physical activity levels of university students participating in an on-line nutrition education program - "Rashakaty".

Methods: Participants were 123 overweight and obese female university students (18-35 years of age). Baseline nutrition knowledge assessment and physical activity levels were conducted. Participants recorded their steps for two months using a mobile application (PACER) and their fitness levels was assessed at baseline and after 6-8 weeks using the 6-minute walk test.

Results: At baseline, participants had the least knowledge in-terms of Diet Disease Relationship (47%) and Choosing Everyday Foods (41 %) items. However knowledge was inadequate in all the four categories of the questionnaire (scores \leq than 70%). Paired t-test results showed statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$) for the weekday step counts between baseline and 6-8 weeks and no significant change for the week-days. The results from the 6-min walk test showed no significant change in fitness level of the participants over 6-8- week period.

Conclusions: Participation in an on-line nutrition education program was associated with increased step counts during the week days. The “Rashakaty” Program should focus on increasing nutrition knowledge particularly in-terms of Choosing Everyday Foods and Diet-Disease Relationships.

The Determination of Energy Drinks Among UAEU Students

College	College of Food and Agriculture	Supervised by: Dr. Mohamed Gheblawi
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation	
Presenter Information:	Rauda A. Ibrahim Al Baloushi	201211954
	Khawla A. Al Badwawi	201200643

Abstract:

The consumption of energy drinks is popular among young age groups especially university students. The objective of this study is to gauge the prevalence of energy drinks consumption among UAE University students. Also, the study aims to determine the factors associated with the consumption of energy drinks among the students. Knowledge, perception, socioeconomic and demographic variables are to be tested in relation to the consumption of energy drinks. A representative sample of the student body of approximately 13,479 students (females and males) will be drawn representing all colleges. A self-administered questionnaire will be distributed online.

Zoo Virtualization as a Learning Ecosystem

College	College of Information Technology	Supervised by: Dr. Boumediene Belkhouche
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation	
Presenter Information:	Sultan Al Shebli	201202018
	Saeed Salem Al Shebli	201203506
	Ali Hamad Al Kaabi	201110163

Abstract:

Technology, multimedia, and game engines provide powerful tools to support the development of virtual micro-worlds that are faithful simulations of their real counterparts. These simulations, packaged as Apps, provide effective alternatives to real zoos. Unlike real zoos, they are inexpensive and accessible anywhere/anytime, yet they provide even fuller experiences. Our App, Zoo Keeper (available on smart devices, e.g., iOS, Android), being a game, will have the necessary attributes to attract users and increase their motivations so that they would want to play the game repeatedly, without any further cost or travel. At school, the game can be used in place of a scientific trip, since the game facilitates experimentation with easy replays. Schoolchildren can acquire valuable knowledge from the rich information about the animals that can be collected by exploring habitats and developing a sound understanding of the animal world. Many people around the world do not have the opportunity to visit zoos due to lack of means, accessibility, or just lack of availability, and are thus missing an opportunity for learning and interacting with animals. In order to overcome this issue, we developed a game that provides a virtual experience of a zoo that mirrors reality. Zoo Keeper supports through gameplay immersion of the player into the virtual zoo, in which various animals will roam in their natural habitats. To keep the player highly motivated, the game offers fun, learning, challenges, and rewards. The player travels to different countries to save endangered animals and escort them to safety. During this trip, he/she has the chance to learn and discover more about the different animals, their habitats, the different kinds of foods they eat, and their country of origin. By being closer to the animal, they develop sympathy and attachment for the animal.

An Automated Translation System from Stories to Interactive Digital Stories

College	College of Information Technology	Supervised by: Dr. Boumediene Belkhouche
Type of Presentation	Poster Presentation	
Presenter Information:	Asmaa Rashed Ali Alawadhi	201207358
	Amnah Suliman Aldhanhani	201201406

Abstract:

Not long ago, people gathered around their old folks to listen to magical stories. These stories play an important social and historical role. They capture, preserve, and transmit culture in its various dimensions. They represent the culture for future generations that keeps them connected with their roots and aware of their rich cultural heritage. Recasting stories through novel and attractive storytelling media stands to contribute greatly to culture preservation and education. Besides sustaining the identity, storytelling provides an attractive and entertaining form for learning as it introduces new vocabulary to children and stimulates their imagination. Moreover, through deep engagement, storytelling captivates children, thus enhancing their listening and comprehension skills. Nowadays with the advancement of technology, the trends have shifted from the traditional gathering around the grand parents to engaging with interactive digital stories. Due to the importance of the role that stories play on the social and historical levels, great efforts are being expended to digitize stories to preserve and represent them in an interactive way. However, the process of digitalizing prose stories has not been formalized, and it seems that the digitalization process is carried out manually. Such an informal process is time-consuming and costly. Consequently, there is a need for a methodology to support the automatic translation from the prose story into its digital form. Given this state of affairs, our major objective is to develop such a methodology by investigating issues associated with the process of transforming traditional prose stories into interactive digital stories. Thus, we seek to provide a solution to effect an automated transformation from prose story to its digital form. The process will provide the necessary tools to developers to systematically carry out the transformation. Also, it will give opportunities to researchers to discover new techniques. Our system takes the script of the written story as an input and transforms it into a game-like digital format. To automate this process, we designed two formal languages, the source language (L1) and the target language (L2). L1 is a scripting language that allows the designer to express stories in a formal way. L2 is the game language that is processed by the game-engine to animate the story. Our system, in a similar fashion to traditional compilers, translates automatically from scripts in L1 to interactive stories in L2. Thus, the usual compilation tasks (e.g., scanner, parser, code generation) are some of the main components of the system.

Robotic Therapy for Developing Social Skills in Children with Autism

College College of Information Technology **Supervised by:** Dr. Fady S. Alnajjar

Type of Presentation Poster Presentation

Presenter Information:

Mouza Alahbabi	201300138	Mariam Almarzooqi	201407236
Aysha Almheiri	201412587	Fatima Almazrouei	201411923
Mariam Al Kaabi	201404332		

Abstract:

Autism results from unknown complex neural disorders in early brain development. Children with autism experience difficulties in motor-coordination, attention, and therefore, social interaction and communications. Early intervention with effective behavioral therapies can contribute significantly in preliminary brain development and recovery speed. Current medical treatments for Autism have limited success rates and have not been significantly improved for the last 10 to 15 years. Our idea is to combine information technology to support such medical limitation. In recent years, social-robotics received unprecedented welcome, especially in the world of children with Autism. The reason is due to autistic children being more comfortable looking and dealing with a robot than a human therapist, who carries out naturally complex behaviors and volatile emotions. We are targeting building a novel bio-inspired social robot that can provide an effective therapy and social communication to children with Autism. Our humanoid-robot will first target to win the attention of the child, since attention is the key factor to stimulate the child mirror neurons, the source of social development in human beings. Second, we will target the motor coordination training of the autistic children through the robot. Our unique project are multi-level designed systems that will handle various aspects such as communication, body-movements, evaluation, and continuity. We believe that our project has great potential not only to enhance the lives of those who struggle with Autism, but also to solve an important issue in the ecumenical aspects to Autism treatment in the UAE.

Fazea - Receptionist Ropot

College College of Information Technology **Supervised by:** Dr. Fady S. Alnajjar

Type of Presentation Poster Presentation

Presenter Information:	Maitha Alkalbani	201302120	Hanaa Aldhanhai	201205527
	Arwa Almehrzi	201313884	Nada Al Yammahi	201304843

Abstract:

Nowadays, we see robots in many different life fields. Also, robots can do the functions of humans. Our idea is to develop a receptionist robot for the Crescent Building in the UAEU to help the visitors get their directions easily. The robot will talk in English and we will provide with it an application to provide both languages, English and Arabic. Also, the robot will be programmed to know all the directions of the building, has face recognition features to know who is visiting the building more than one time, and print the directions if you do not remember the place. The application will be very useful if the visitors don't know the English language. The project will be done using a NAO robot because it has features that will help us to develop the project. Also it's an appropriate robot for starting up. Then, if the idea is successful, we will use a bigger robot to implement our idea. This project was done by three students from Computer Systems Design and one student from a Security major. This permits enough current knowledge to implement the idea.

Predicting Whether the Student Will Work on the Same Line of Study Using Data Analytics Techniques

College College of Information Technology **Supervised by:** Dr. Nazar Zaki

Type of Presentation Poster Presentation

Presenter Information: Aysha Hatem Al Shamsi 201407020
Aysha Al Nuaimi 201409883

Abstract:

Data mining is the computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database systems. The purpose of this study is to use data mining to investigate a set of variables that best predict students' future success. The central aim of this study focused on the following question: will the student further his/her education or work on the same line of study? What are the factors effecting the student's selection of a profession? Several data types are collected and appropriate pre-processing techniques were used such as replacing missing values, data cleaning, feature creation and normalization. Classifiers such as Decision tree, SVM and Random Forest were used to create the best learning model. The results higher accuracy achieved is a valid argument in favor of the proposed method.

Development of an Intelligent Search Engine for Educational Purposes

College College of Information Technology **Supervised by:** Dr. Nazar Zaki

Type of Presentation Poster Presentation

Presenter Information: Alanoud Al Jaberi 201203962 Amel Al Ameri 201207427
Mouza Ali Al Ghafli 201110246 Ameena Alshehhi 201204012

Abstract:

Education has become heavily dependent on the internet, so students spend a great deal of time surfing the web for learning. Most of this time is wasted in a lengthy search for particular information which leads to a lack of sleep, concentration, and fatigue. In addition, the students often get distracted by advertisements, unrelated sites and inaccurate random information resulting from the wide access to uncontrolled data. To overcome these limitations, we need to improve and control the educational data retrieval. We propose to develop an intelligent search engine specifically designed for educational purposes. The engine adopts advanced Semantic Web technologies which include representing the educational data into novel Knowledge Graphs and retrieving valuable information. Our young students will have a dedicated search engine without any distracting information, violent games and disturbing websites. Parents will be relieved to know that their loved children are more focused on education and browsing valuable and controlled information.

اكتساب الجنسية الأصلية لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

المشرف الأكاديمي: أ. عائشة الكويتي

كلية القانون

الكلية:

نوع العرض: عرض جداري
معلومات العارضين: ثمناء حمد المنصوري
201006523

الملخص:

يتناول هذا البحث اكتساب الجنسية الأصلية في القانون المقارن والقانون الدولي الإماراتي. وذلك ضمن المحورين الرئيسيين الآتيين، الأول: أسس بناء الجنسية الأصلية (بحكم القانون) في القانون المقارن، حيث تم عرض حق الدم وحق الإقليم، والثاني: تعبير الجنسية بمقتضى حالات ثبوتها بحكم القانون المقارن والقانون الدولي الإماراتي، واتبع البحث المنهج التحليلي والمقارن. ونتيجة البحث هي أن اكتساب الجنسية الأصلية في دولة الإمارات بالتحديد له مشكلات عديدة ومتنوعة، وهو ما يتطلب النظر إليها باعتبارها رابطة الأصل العائلي ورابطة قائمة على الإقليم الذي ولد به الفرد.

المسؤولية المدنية للطبيب

الكلية: كلية القانون
نوع العرض: عرض جداري
معلومات العارضين: أروى سلطان آل علي
201206075

الملخص:

يتناول هذا البحث المسؤولية المدنية للطبيب وقف ثلاثة مباحث، الأول: الطبيعة القانونية للمسؤولية المدنية للطبيب، والثاني: عناصر المسؤولية المدنية للطبيب، والثالث: طبيعة التزام الطبيب اتجاه المريض. وقد اتبع البحث المنهج التحليلي. وتوصل إلى عدة نتائج أهمها: أن القضاء الإماراتي استقر على تقرير المسؤولية التقصيرية للطبيب، وأن الأركان التي تقوم عليها هذه المسؤولية هي: الخطأ الطبي، والضرر، والعلاقة السببية. وأوصى البحث بضرورة تشكيل لجان مهنية من أهل الطب والقانون تساعد على النظر بالدعوي، وإنشاء سجل وطني لحصر الأخطاء الطبية، إضافة إلى توعية الأطباء والقائمين بالواجبات والالتزامات التي تعرضها القوانين واللوائح.

A Reservoir Simulation Study

College: College of Engineering
Type of Presentation: Poster Presentation
Supervised by: Dr. Hazim Alattar
Presenter Information: Sameera Abdulla Alshehhi 201104689 Maitha Al Ameri 201004040
Sara Al Rawashdeh 201250480 Sherina Al Balooshi 201250007

Abstract:

In the oil industry, Reservoir Simulation is an area of reservoir engineering in which computer models are used to predict the flow of fluids (typically, oil, water, and gas) through porous media to forecast future fluid production and recovery. In our poster, simple water flooding 3D design has been designed by the help of software named ECLIPSE 100 Black Oil Simulator in order to investigate multiple sensitivity analysis by changing one fluid or rock parameter at a time and see the effect on reservoir performance. Water flooding has been implemented since the 1930s and became a common secondary oil recovery method and has been a successful project both on offshore and onshore fields because of enhancing well productivity by maintaining reservoir pressure. The aim of our work was to study the effect of viscous, gravity forces, mobility ratio change, reservoir heterogeneities and rock properties on water movement. Results should be within our expectations based on our background knowledge of what we have been taught from our secondary recovery methods course. In conclusion, this work contains both a quantitative and qualitative schemes, numerical values of results will be interpreted based on physics and mathematics.

Design Storm Water System in Al Ain City

College: College of Engineering
Type of Presentation: Poster Presentation
Supervised by: Dr. Rezaul Chowdhury
Presenter Information: Hamda Mohammed Al Shehhi 201101289 Fatema Ali Al Shehhi 201103488
Reem Muhsen Mohammed 201105159 Rayana Al Bloushi 201200147

Abstract:

"This project is about analyzing and designing a storm water drainage system in the city of Al Ain. The motivation for carrying out this project stemmed out from the fact that the annual average total rainfall amount in the UAE is about 100 mm, however, this total amount is generated through few short duration heavy storms. In addition to that, it seems that the hydrological process of the evaporation to be ineffective during short duration high intensity rainfall and the reason is due to the fact of the average evaporation rate is about 3000 mm. Because of urbanization, particularly because of impervious surfaces in the city, short duration high intensity rainfall causes urban flooding problems in the UAE. Furthermore, the building of storm water drainage pipes along the roads is the traditional engineering way of mitigating inundation problems from heavy rainfall and they are generally designed for 5 to 10 year return period rainfall events. But, most of the cases the extreme rainfall events in the UAE exceed this value. The traditional storm water systems and the existing pipes in the UAE are not sufficient enough to carry the runoff generated from urban catchments during heavy rainfall. Several other factors also affect the storm water drainage systems such as their surface inlet structures, the underground pipe system and the type of material used. In addition to this, the lack of regular maintenance of the network plays an effective role in the failure of the storm water system. From this point our objectives were driven. The objectives of this study are to understand the urban floods and inundation of roads in the Al Ain city, to develop the rainfall intensity-frequency-duration (IFD) curves for the Al Ain city, which is one of the most important hydrological design input in the storm water drainage design system, and to design a drainage system in the Al Ain city. Therefore, this project focuses on evaluating the existing storm water drainage system in the city of Al Ain through estimating IFD curves and hydraulic design of drainage pipes in some pavement catchments.

The study involves probability distribution of annual maximum rainfall, hydraulic design, economic analysis and plumbing practices of drainage system. There is also a growing interest to build different water sensitive urban design (WSUD) systems (also known as SUDs - Sustainable Urban Drainage System) which integrates the urban water cycle, including storm water, groundwater and wastewater management and water supply, into urban design to minimize inundation problem and to treat the urban runoff before discharging to soil or water bodies."

Mapping the UAE Modernist Landscape: The Case of Al Ain Municipality and Al Ain Health Centre

College

College of Engineering

Supervised by: Dr. Hazim Alattar

Type of Presentation

Poster Presentation

Presenter Information:

Shamma Al Neyadi	201301901
Shamma Al Kaabi	201400930
Meera Al Dhaheri	201409101

Abstract:

Gulf countries, just like other regions around the world were affected by architectural modernism which started at the beginning of the 20th century. The aim of this project is to inspect the particular and unique effect of modernism in Al Ain City with respect to its climate, culture and economic development. The project will focus on documenting the urban and architectural progress of Al Ain to preserve modern heritage and establish a link to the past. It will also study the possibility for adaptive re-use of buildings constructed during the modernism era. Two buildings representative of modernism were selected for study: the original Municipality building and Al Ain Health centre. Both underwent significant changes. Data was collected by archival search, interviews with stake holders in addition to site visits and building analysis. As a result, a timeline was created showing the development of the buildings within the urban context of Al Ain City in the period of the study. Specific architectural changes are highlighted and suggestions are made for preserving these buildings. Moreover, the research process can be considered as a model for similar architectural studies.

Industrial Area Impact on Residential Area

College

College of Humanities and Social Sciences **Supervised by: Dr. Marwan El Mubarak**

Type of Presentation

Poster Presentation

Presenter Information:

Hala Farid Sobhi	201250401
Shaikha M. Al Amimi	201202951

Abstract:

As a result of the rapid developments that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has undergone in recent times, the Industrial Sector has become one of the most important sectors that contributes to the UAE’s economy. A lot of factories have been established all over the country in order to fit the rising demand for some products through local production and to reduce the imports from other countries. However, the challenge is to determine the suitable location of the land to build the factory on with a view to reduce the impact of industry on nearby residential areas. As a result, The Environmental Agency in the UAE developed environmental standards that all factories must comply with. These standards focus on the control of noise, pollution and the management of waste because industrial activities can degrade the environment. The objective of this study is to provide an insight into the impact of the Al Ain Cement Factory on the nearest residential area to it. This research used different methods to collect information such as interviews, the internet and previous studies. The findings show that the AlAin cement factory is one of the most important factories in the UAE in producing cement. This factory was established in 1973 and became operational in 1976. Until that period there was no nearby residential area. In 2009 many houses were built near to the factory in Shab AlAhkhar district as a result of the population growth and the increase demand on land for residential use. Despite the new residential area the factory continued its work. The mix of the land use between residential and industrial use may result in environmental problems and health risks. This study recommends concentrating the production in the second branch of the factory which is away from residential area.

Investigations on the Seasonal and Inter-annual variations of the Atmospheric Aerosol Optical Depth in the United Arab Emirates using MODIS Satellite Data

College College of Humanities and Social Sciences **Supervised by:** Dr. Abdelgadir Abuelgasim

Type of Presentation Poster Presentation

Presenter Information: Sara Ghazal Fatehllah 201250450

Abstract:

Air pollution has a significant impact on human health. Aerosols or particulate matter (PM) with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 μm (PM2.5) are particularly of major concern to human health because they can be inhaled easily into the lungs and cause serious respiratory health problems. The formation of such pollutants depends upon the sources of their precursors (natural or anthropogenic). The challenges of meeting air quality standards are impacted by identifying these sources and further the trans-border transport of the pollutants. This research project uses the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) atmospheric aerosol optical depth (AOD) product, as an indicator of air pollution, for investigating its seasonal and inter-annual variability over the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The research helps to highlight the formation of air pollutants (particulate matter) natural or anthropogenic in the UAE, their seasonal and inter-annual variability and spatial distribution. In this regard, the AOD images over the UAE were analysed from 2006-2015 along with corresponding meteorological observations of air temperature, wind speed and air pressure for the same period. The preliminary findings indicate a significant rise of AOD during the summer period due to increased wind speed and high temperatures. The spatial distribution of AOD over the UAE shows that AOD is not particularly higher in desert areas as previously thought, but along coastal regions due to increased humidity and water vapour content during the summer months. Furthermore, AOD in the UAE is primarily influenced by climatic conditions rather than industrial anthropogenic effects, particularly from the hydrocarbon industries.

Use and Perception of Machine Translation Among UAEU Female Translation Students

College College of Humanities and Social Sciences **Supervised by:** Dr. Hala Sharkas

Type of Presentation Poster Presentation

Presenter Information: Islam Nadher Al Rawi 201250396

Abstract:

Since 1996, machine translation has been widely used, and nowadays we have many machine translation programs such as Google Translate, Babylon, and others available for free on the Internet. In translation education, these

developments in machine translation cannot be ignored, so knowing how to use them appropriately will benefit the translator. This paper aims to investigate how UAEU female translation students use and perceive machine translation in doing their assignments. An online survey was distributed to 51 female translation students of different academic years with different IELTS scores and GPAs. The survey included 21 questions. The main questions were about what students considered as machine translation and whether they used machine translation in doing their translation assignments. There were also questions about what programs they used and what types of texts they translated using machine translation. Students were also asked what they thought about the reliability, accuracy and clarity of translations done by machine translation. The results show that the majority of respondents use machine translation in doing their translation assignments, with 82.4% of them choosing Google translate as their most used machine translation program. In addition, many of these students have a misunderstanding of what machine translation is. It was also found that these students need more instructions on the use of machine translation in doing their translation tasks. Giving workshops about the use of machine translation in translating translation tasks was recommended for the translation major students.

Using a Short Story for the Education of Young Geography Students

College College of Humanities and Social Sciences **Supervised by:** Dr. Naeema Al Husani

Type of Presentation Poster Presentation

Presenter Information: Mariam Saeed Ali Khamis 201301691

Abstract:

Geography is one of the most important subjects in our educational life. However, schools don't teach children about geography at an early stage. The main objective of this study is to teach primary school children about geography so they get some fundamental information about it and that will improve their geographic skills. Therefore, the study outlined a short story about geography because it is a very useful and fantastic way to attract them to study about geography. The study came with some results about using stories in teaching. For example, it can develop the students' reading skills and make them think deeply. Also, they can invest their free time in reading because it improves their knowledge through the availability of reliable information. To conclude, writing short stories about geography is very beneficial and an easy way to encourage children to study about this important subject area.

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