



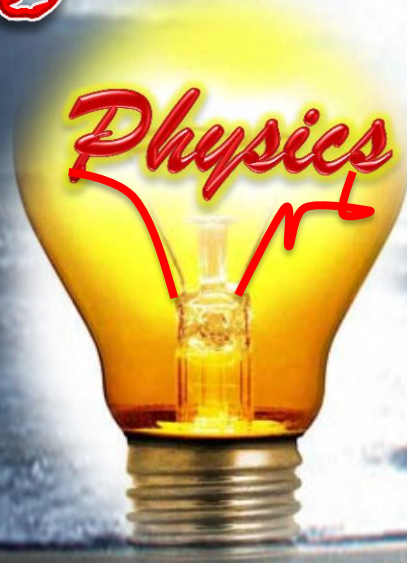
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بمناسبة الاصدار الثاني لمجلة الفيزياء ومصادفته مع اليوم الوطني لاتحاد دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة فقد تضمن هذا العدد تغطية لبعض فعاليات هذا اليوم في الجامعة وكانت هناك لفظة على النهضة العمرانية في الدولة مع أنها كانت تستحق أكثر بكثير من الصفحات القليلة التي أوليناها. وقد عرجنا في سياق مواضيعنا على البيئة التي أولتها وتوليها الدولة الكثير من الاهتمام فتناولنا هذه المرة الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى. وكان النصيب الأكبر في جملة ما تناولناه هو مواضيع علمية ومقالات لبعض اساتذة الفيزياء ولم ننسى بالطبع الطلاب وفعاليتهم. وأخيرا أود أن أشكر الجميع قد أنسى بعضهم لو حاولت حصر الأسماء الذين شاركوا في كتابة مقالاتهم أو بالموافقة على نشر لوحاتهم أو رسوماتهم. تمنياتي أن يكون الاصدار الثاني قد احتوى على ما يرضي أذواقكم وبإذن الله سيكون هناك الكثير في الإبداع بفضل جهود من شارك وساهم في هذا الإصدار.

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Chair's message

PROF. MAAMAR BENKRAOUDA



Physics, in the last few years, is going through defining moments, where new data and findings are pouring in and some of it cannot be explained within the existing theories. Prominent among these findings are dark matter and dark energy. The strong indication of the existence of the Higgs boson and possible indications on the limit of the existence of super-symmetric particles will certainly give a boost to existing theories and beyond. Breathtaking technological advancements that we are witnessing these days in many applications, such as nanotechnology, have been and are still originating from different fields of physics. These advancements allow us to probe new frontiers and scales and do experiments in physics that were accessible only to thought and imagination. Because of all of this, the physics community believes that we are at a crossroad for a new dawn for physics where new theories are needed to explain the new findings and that it is very exciting to do physics and be part of this community at these crucial and historical moments.

With the purchase of new equipment, such as the Atomic Force Microscope and the temperature variable X-Ray Diffraction system, which adds to the already-existing arsenal of equipment run by our highly qualified and diversified faculty members, we believe that we are now in a better position to do more in-house research and produce even better quality results. Students can and should be part of this exciting era and should participate in hot topics of research in physics. They can opt to continue their studies in the M. Sc. program in physics that is going to start this coming Spring 2013. In Joining this program and after taking a few courses, a M.Sc. student can choose from a diverse pool of research topics and join a faculty to carry his/her thesis research.

Finally, we will be very happy to hear from you and we invite you to visit our regularly updated website for more information: <http://www.fos.uaeu.ac.ae/departement/physics/>



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الوطني

يا اليوم





مقتطفات من الاحتفال







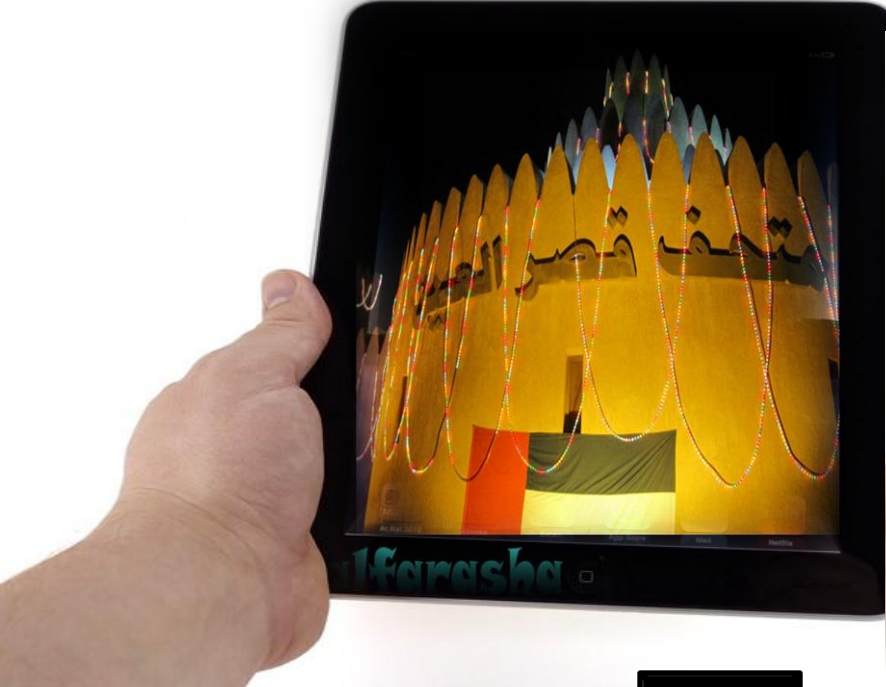
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في الامارات



النهضة العمرانية



THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON

THE CONCEPT OF **TIME**

IN SCIENCE,
PHILOSOPHY & THEOLOGY



<http://www.uaeu.ac.ae/conferences/time/>

Under the Patronage of the Deans of
the Faculty of Science, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
and Faculty of Law at the UAEU

**The Departments of Physics, Philosophy and Islamic Studies
invite you cordially to participate in**

The first international Conference on THE CONCEPT OF TIME IN SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY

To be held in Al Ain,
February 28 – March 1, 2012

UAEU Faculty of
Science



جامعة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
United Arab Emirates University

Publication Unit



By
**Prof. Mohamed Assad
Abdel-Raouf**



Report on the Time Conference

The "First International Conference on the Concept of Time in Science, Philosophy and Theology" was held at United Arab Emirates University on February 28 - March 1, 2012, under the patronage of their excellencies Prof. Peter Werner (Dean of the Faculty of Science), Prof. Mohamed Al Baili (Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Studies) and Prof. Jassim Ali Salem Al-Shamsi (Dean of the Faculty of Law), UAEU.



The main objective of the conference was to review the development of the concept of time over the years in science, philosophy and theology. Particular attention was given to modern scholarly works in these three areas. Moreover, the meaning of time was explored in other human activities, like linguistics and psychology. Interesting critical roundtable discussions were performed during the Conference. In order to fulfill the goals of the conference, leading and prominent scholars were invited to present their valuable knowledge and the results of their recent investigations. A set of 45 papers were carefully selected and accepted for oral presentations. Authors from 20 countries (USA, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Lithuania, India, Iran, Malaysia, Niger, South Africa, Iraq, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan) have actively participated in the conference.

Registration to the conference has commenced on the evening of February 27 at the University Club (Multqa). Prof. Ahmed Shawki Ibrahim (President of the Academy for Research on the Qur'an and Sunnah and Chairman of the Committee on Scientific Miracles of the Qur'an at Al-Azhar Al-Sharief, Egypt) held an open lecture in the theatre entitled "The existence and oneness of Allah is a scientific fact discussed in the light of Qur'an, Sunnah and Modern Science". The lecture was well visited by the UAEU community. It ended with an open discussion followed by a reception Buffet.



The opening Ceremony of the Conference was held on February 28, at 9:00 am in the Auditorium of the Crescent Building. Both Prof. Werner and Dr. Dennis Leavens (Associate Dean of FHSS) have emphasized the importance of the conference as the first international multidisciplinary event devoted to the investigation of the Concept of Time. The opening lecture was given by Prof. Sonia Kabana (Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et des Technologies Associees, *Nantes University, France*) and had the title "Aspects of Time in Ancient Greek Philosophy, Buddhism and Modern Sciences". Most of the three days' scientific activities were presented in the Auditorium and Lecture Rooms of the IT Building (Female side). The Social activity of the conference was composed of two parts, namely a round tour at Al-Ain City and its Shopping Centers as well as the Conference Dinner on the Top of Hafiet's Mounting.

In order to write down the main conclusions of the conference, a special International Committee was formed. The Committee has met after the lunch break of the third day and presented the following report during the closing session of the conference:

The Recommendation Committee of the First International Conference on the Concept of Time in Science, Philosophy and Theology has met on March 1, 2012 at 3:00 pm and decided the following:

We would like to thank very much the organizing committee and the University of United Arab Emirates for organizing the 1st international conference on the "Concept of Time in Science, Philosophy and Theology". Our recommendations and suggestions are collected in the following points:

1st Recommendation

The concept of Time has been accessed in this conference from different points of view, in a multifaceted way, according to Science, Philosophy and Theology, including Arabic and English literature studies and psychology. Because of the significance of the Concept of Time, and the progress we achieved in this edition of the conference, we recommend that the conference be repeated on a yearly basis, and that it be open to a multidisciplinary audience.

2nd Recommendation:

We recommend creating an international association with the goal of studying the Concept of Time. In addition we recommend creating a website where members of the association can interact and communicate amongst each other.

3rd Recommendation:

We recommend publishing an international scientific journal with an international advisory board in which peer reviewed original scientific papers and review articles concerning with the Concept of Time should be published.

The members of the committee (in alphabetic order) include:

Prof. Brahim Ahmed (Algeria),
Prof. Sonia Kabana (France),
Prof. Luca Vanzago (Italy) and
Prof. Hayder Yaqoub Yousef (Iraq)



L.A.S.E.R



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A Solution Waiting for a Problem

*"Whenever something is new, people say it is not true. As time goes on and it is proven to be true, people say it is not important. As time goes on and it is proven to be important, people say it is not new anymore."
...Voltaire.*

A laser is a device that emits light (electromagnetic radiation) through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of photons. The term "**LASER**" originated as an acronym for **L**ight **A**mplification by **S**timulated **E**mission of **R**adiation. Laser is able to generate a highly concentrated beam of light which does not diverge. Ordinary light is scattered in variable wavelengths and frequencies, whereas laser beams are highly organized light with all photons traveling in the same frequency and wavelength. Laser is a technology that allows controlled photonic release

from atoms in specific wavelengths, thus producing a directional monochromatic (single color) light beam of high coherence. The coherency, high monochromaticity, and ability to reach extremely high powers are all properties which allow for specialized applications. No one knew what laser would be used for when it was discovered. "A solution waiting for a problem," is a famous saying from the early days of laser. Sometimes it takes quite a long time before a discovery can be used in a tangible way. Lasers have occupied our fancy since their development in 1960. One of the key scientific breakthroughs in the latter half of the 20th century, laser technology has revolutionized many areas of contemporary life, from industry, medicine, communication, and environmental care.

Environmental Applications

One example is the ability to determine from a distance the environmental toxins in a column of smoke. Other examples are being able to predict and measure the existence of photochemical smog and ozone, both at ground level where it isn't wanted and in the upper layers of the atmosphere where it is needed. Laser is also used to supervise wastewater purification.

Communications

Laser works as a light source in all fiber optics in use. It has greater bandwidth (potentially 100,000 times greater) than an ordinary copper cable. It is insensitive to interference from external electrical and magnetic fields. Crosstalk (hearing someone else's phone call) is of rare occurrence. Fiber optics is used increasingly often in data and telecommunications around the world.

Medicine

Medicine was one of the first disciplines to embrace the potential of lasers, with ophthalmology and dermatology taking the lead. Laser eye surgery is among the most well-known surgical procedures employing laser technology, and has successfully provided freedom from glasses and contact lenses for millions of patients across the world since being developed into its present form.



Although earlier eye laser surgery treatments had demonstrated the great potential for the technology for correcting vision, it was only when Lucio Buratto and Ionnis Pallikaris combined the procedures of keratomileusis and photorefractive keratectomy that the modern LASIK treatment was born. LASIK, which is short for "laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis" being increasingly used to treat more specific conditions such as short- and long-sightedness and astigmatism. An instrument called a microkeratome is used in LASIK eye surgery to create a thin, circular flap in the cornea.



The surgeon folds the hinged flap back out of the way, then removes some corneal tissue underneath using an excimer laser. The excimer laser uses a cool ultraviolet light beam to precisely remove ("ablate") very tiny bits of tissue from the cornea to reshape it. When the cornea is reshaped in the right way, it works better to focus light into the eye and onto the retina, providing clearer vision than before. The laser is also used in cosmetic surgery such as removing tattoos, scars, wrinkles, birthmarks, and hairs. Laser hair removal is widely practiced in clinics and the primary principle behind laser hair removal is *selective photo-thermolysis* (SPTL), the matching of a specific wavelength of light and pulse duration to obtain optimal effect on a targeted tissue with minimal effect on surrounding tissue.



تَهْنِئَاتِي



بمناسبة يوم الاتحاد الوطني لدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة
و حلول العام الجديد

كلنا معكم الى خير



Nanoclusters

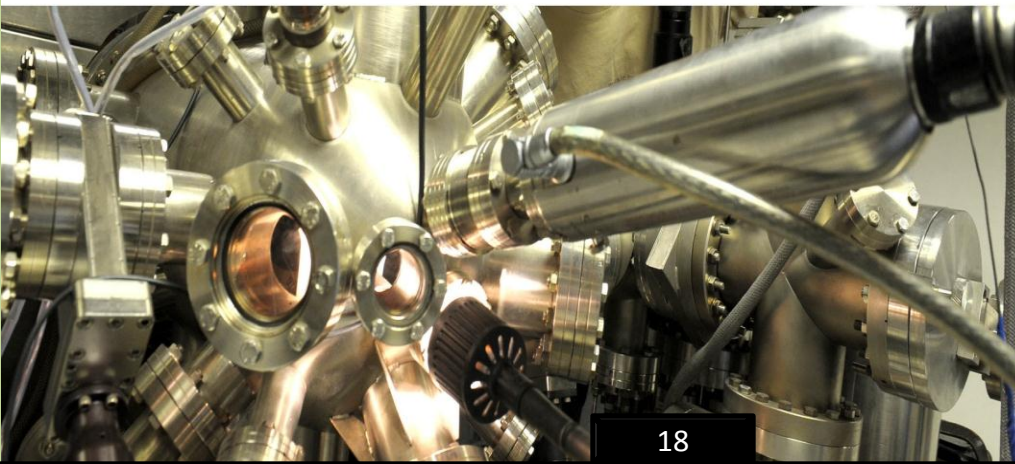


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Nanoclusters are small particles of 2 to about 105 atoms and bridge the gap between quantized states in atoms and molecules on one side and continuous states in the bulk on the other side. The upper limit of the number of atoms in a nanocluster is not specific where it depends on the properties under consideration. A better definition of the upper size limit of nanocluster is the size at which a particular property becomes indistinguishable from the bulk properties. The wide difference of these properties from bulk values makes research on nanoclusters fundamentally interesting. For example, the melting point of small gold¹ or sodium² nanoclusters is greatly reduced.

The band gap of silicon has been observed to be size-dependent as well³. In addition, an inert metals such as gold show strong catalysis if the particle size is reduced.⁴ Most of the new properties appear for a material as its size is reduced to a nanosize can be assigned to the dominance of quantum effects at small scales and the influence of the surface on the nanoclusters. The number of atoms on the surface of a bulk material is negligible compared to the total number of atoms inside the material. However, the fraction of surface atoms F_s becomes important for nanoclusters. If a pseudo-spherical nanocluster is assumed, F_s can be given as

$$F_s = 4N^{\frac{-1}{3}}$$



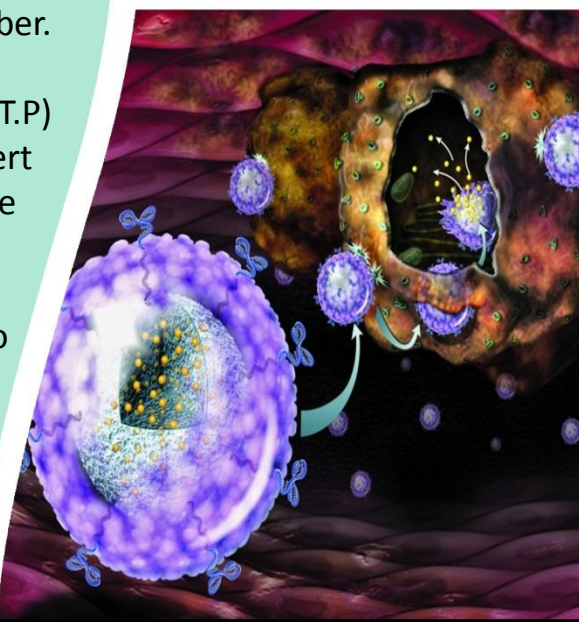
Here, N is the number of atoms per nanocluster. Consequently, a nanocluster of 100 atoms has 86% of its atoms on the surface. This shows that the surface atoms of a nanocluster have fewer nearest neighbors, thus, less strongly bound. The large number of surface atoms in nanoclusters has a great impact on the ability of nanoclusters to interact with external species, thus, they can be utilized for gas sensing applications. A gas sensor is a device that produces a response upon exposure to a gas that introduces functionally related output. The response is an alert in one or more of the sensor properties such as: mass, electrical conductivity, capacitance, etc. Therefore, sensors enable us to monitor the environment around us, and use that information for different purposes.



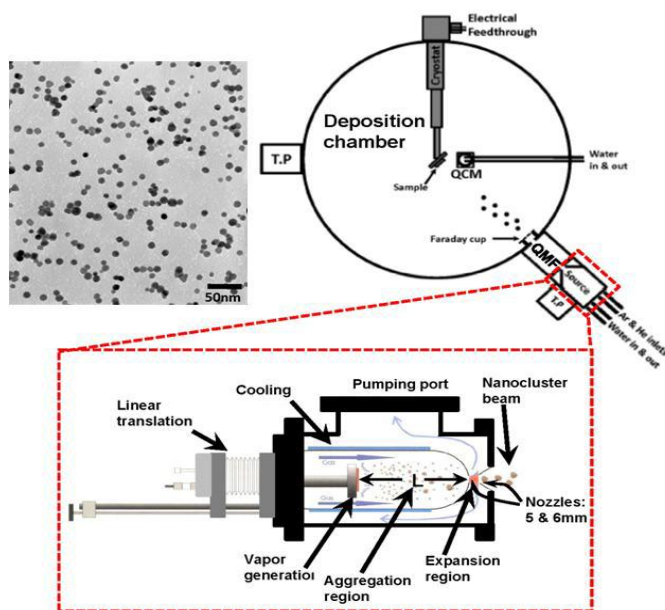
Nanocluster production using inert gas condensation

Nanoclusters can be produced and self assembled on a substrate inside an ultra high vacuum system as shown in Fig. 1.⁶ The system consists of a source chamber, quadrupole mass filter (QMF), and deposition chamber. Initially, the system is pumped down to a desirable base pressure ($\sim 10^{-8}$ mbar) using two turbo pumps (T.P) fixed on the source and deposition chambers. An inert gas (normally argon (Ar)) is injected inside the source chamber where the target material is fixed on a sputter head (see the source diagram in Fig. 1).

A high negative dc voltage is applied to the target to create plasma and establish the sputtering process. Consequently, the source chamber becomes rich of sputtered atoms and species of the target material, thus, the inert gas establish the condensation



of the sputtered materials forming nanoclusters. Furthermore, the inert gas creates pressure gradient between the source chamber and the deposition chamber which introduce the nanoclusters to the deposition chamber through the QMF. A grid (Faraday cup) located at the exit of the mass filter (see Fig. 1) is used to measure the ion flux of the selected mass/size, and the resultant current is measured by a picoammeter.⁷ Therefore, the current signal reflects the population/number of the produced nanoclusters



Nanocluster devices

Nanocluster devices for gas sensing applications can be fabricated based on percolating films of nanoclusters. Herein, nanoclusters are deposited on a substrate with pre-formed metallic electrodes with interdigitated structure as shown in Fig. 2. Nanoclusters produced inside the source chamber travel through the QMF to the deposition chamber forming a beam of nanoclusters (see Fig. 1).

To fabricate the device, nanoclusters are deposited on a substrate with the pre-formed electrodes is fixed on a cryostat finger, and connected electrically to a source measuring unit through electrical feedthrough (see Fig. 1). The nanocluster deposition is stopped once a continuous network of nanoclusters is formed. Electrical measurements can be performed subsequently on the sample as a function of temperature.

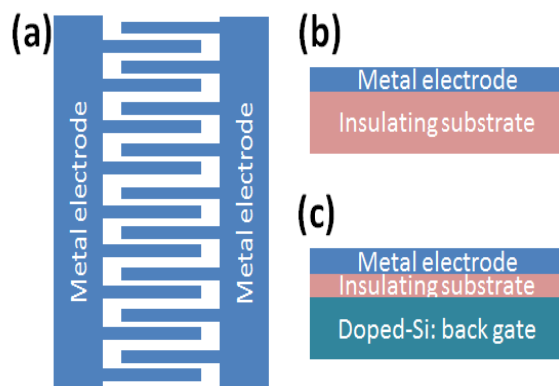


Fig. 2: Schematic diagram of the metallic electrode structures. (a) Top view of the interdigitated structure. (b) Side view of substrate used for the two-points structure. (c) Side view of substrate used for the FET structure.

Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of the ultra-high vacuum compatible nanocluster system and the nanocluster source. The inset is a high resolution TEM image of Pd nanoclusters produced using $P = 18.9$ W, $f = 40$ sccm, and $L = 90$ mm.. Reprinted with Springer permission from⁶.

Conductometric nanocluster gas sensors

Nanocluster gas sensors experienced vast development recently in producing highly stable and sensitive sensor of different nanocluster materials.⁸⁻¹² Those nanoclusters are ideal candidate to produce the third generation gas sensors because of their novel fundamental phenomena and size dependent properties. A detailed example will be provided for the Pd nanocluster gas sensors. Hydrogen gas sensors that utilize Pd nanoclusters with average size of between 3.5, 5.0, and 6.0 nm were reported by Lith et al.¹³ The nanoclusters were prepared by sputtering and inert gas condensation and deposited on SiO₂/Si substrates with pre-formed interdigitated electrodes.

Nanocluster deposition was stopped just prior the onset of conduction, thus, the sensors are based on tunneling between the discontinuous networks of nanoclusters. The study demonstrated that the conduction through the nanocluster film is dominated by tunneling gaps; see Fig. 4(a). The sensor was operated at room temperature which make it usable for H₂ sensing safely. In addition, the sensor detected H₂ with concentration as low as 0.5%, and the signal proportional to H₂ concentration as shown in Fig. 4(b). The work showed that the sensor response is dependent on the nanocluster size (Fig. 4(c)).

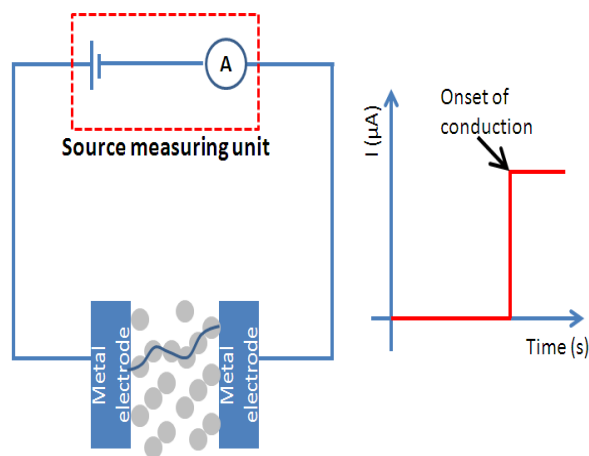


Fig. 3: Schematic diagram of the onset of conduction measurement. The source measuring unit applies a voltage to the metallic electrodes and measures the electric current. A sharp rise in the electric current indicates the completion of at least one continuous network of nanoclusters between the contacts.

Summary

This article presented the synthesis of metallic nanoclusters using inert gas condensation technique and their utilization for gas sensor applications. The greater surface to volume ratio, the better stoichiometry, and greater level of crystallinity compared to bulk materials, make nanocluster gas sensors very promising for better understanding of sensing principles and development of a new generation of sensors. Palladium nanoclusters were presented as a model material because of their applications in the field of hydrogen sensing and hydrogen storage. The article presented an example of hydrogen gas sensors using Pd nanoclusters. Those sensors were sensitive for detection of H₂ at concentrations as low as 0.5%

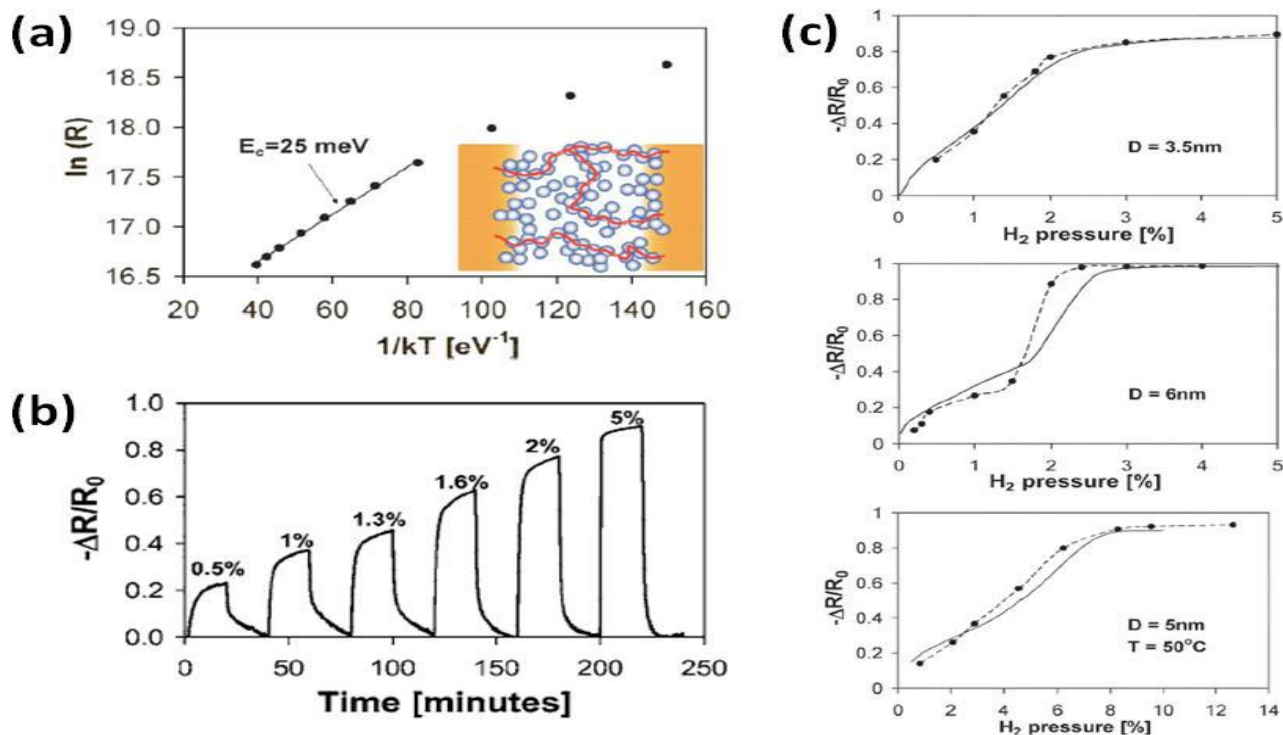
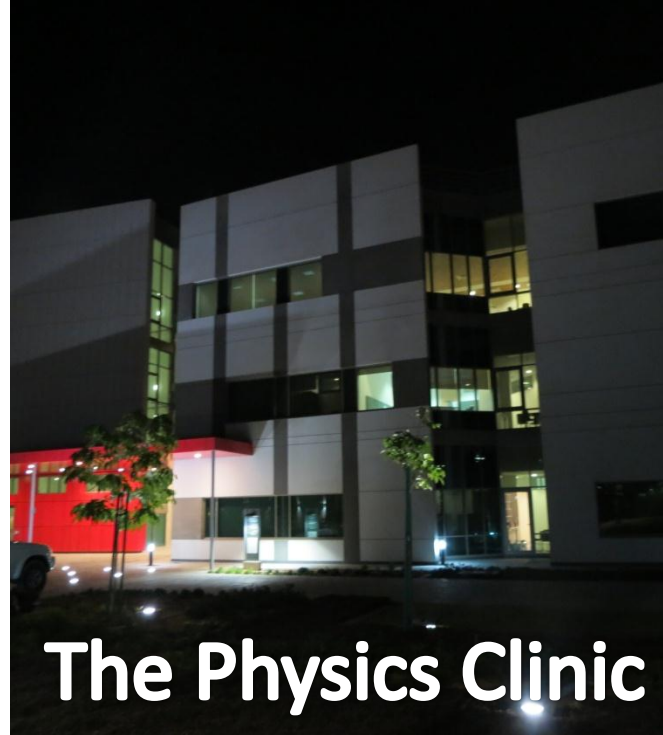


Fig. 4: (a) Temperature dependence of the Pd sensor resistance. The circles are experimental data and the line is a linear fit for an activation energy of 25 meV. (b) Transient response of a typical Pd nanocluster tunneling sensor to the hydrogen levels indicated. (c) Response at room temperature as a function of hydrogen pressure, given as the percentage of atmospheric pressure for nanoclusters with sizes of 3.5 nm and 6 nm, and the sensor response using 5 nm nanoclusters and measured at 50 °C. Reprinted with AIP permission from ¹³.

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The Physics Clinic



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Internship, or training senior students at the end of their studying period, has always been given considerable attention at our department. In addition to its direct benefits to the student it consolidates the department bonds with the outside world and offers true employment opportunity for our graduates. Hospitals, both public and private, in addition to CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) have been the main training places for our students for many years.

However, recently the department has extended the range to include newly established places such as MASDAR, The Forensic Lab, and Schlumberger Oil Company. Plans exist to send students to STRATA and FNAR in the near future to coincide with the new vision of UAE to diversify economy and to endeavor in areas of high technology such as nuclear energy and airplane industry.





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• في بداية هذا اللقاء أسألك لماذا دخلت قسم الفيزياء ؟

• في البداية ...

أردت أن أشكركم على الفرصة التي منحتوني إياها لإجراء هذه المقابلة.

أحببت الفيزياء من المدرسة الثانوية وأستطيع أن أجزم بأن الأستاذ كان له الدور الأكبر في الموضوع ، كما أنني لأمست المنطق في الفيزياء وأدركت أنه المجال الذي أردته لكي أبدأ به حياتي وتكون الإنطلاقة الأولى نحو عالم التطبيق النظري واكتشاف المجهول .

• ستتخرج بعد فصل إن شاء الله فما هي الوظيفة التي تتمنى أن تكون فيها ؟

• كما أخبرت سابقا ، أريد أن أكون الشخص الذي يذهب إلى العمل وتكون المعدات الفيزيائية أمامه وهو يعلم أن كل يوم جديد يعني إكتشاف جديد وفرصة جديدة من أجل مجتمع أفضل وحياة أسهل لذلك أعتقد بأنني عمل كباحث في مجال الطاقة المتجددة هو الوظيفة الأمثل.

• ما هي الفيزياء بشكل مبسط للطلاب الجدد؟

• الفيزياء هي تفسير للحياة الواقعية التي نعيشها بشكل رياضي نفهمه ثم تسخير هذا الفهم لإختراع الأشياء بما يسهل على الإنسان حياته.

• هل تنصح الطلاب بدخول قسم الفيزياء ولماذا ؟

• نعم، نظرا للمشاريع الضخمة المقامة في الدولة ومالها من مجالات واسعة في مجال الطاقة فإني أنصح الطلبة بالتوجه نحو تخصص الفيزياء والإبداع فيه.

• هل ستكمل دراسة الماجستير في الفيزياء ؟

• نعم أن شاء الله.

• ماذا أضاف لك قسم الفيزياء في الحياة العملية و الشخصية ؟

• أعطى لي دفعة قوية لكي أكمل حلمي (ألا وهو إكتشاف المزيد من الظواهر وتفسيرها) عزز ثقتي بنفسك كفيزيائي ورياضي .

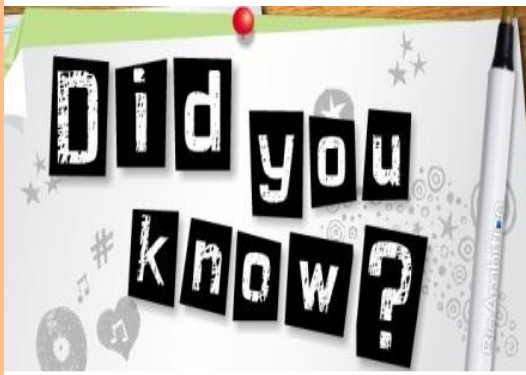
أما من ناحية الحياة الشخصية فقد جعلني أكثر إتزاناً في إتخاذ القرارات ومحللاً سريعاً للمشاكل وكيفية حلها .

• ماذا يعجبك وما لا يعجبك في قسم الفيزياء ؟

الذي أعجبني في قسم الفيزياء هو مدى تعاون الأساتذة ودعمهم المعنوي للطلبة .

ومالم يعجبني هو قلة عدد الطلبة الذكور في القسم.

• في الختام نشكرك على هذا اللقاء ونتمنى لك التوفيق في الحياة العلمية والعملية .



المركز الوطني لبحوث الطيور في سويدان



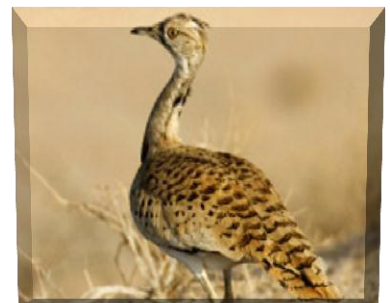
مركز الإمارات للتنمية الحياة الفطرية
في المملكة المغربية



مركز الشيخ خليفة لإكثار الحبارى
في كازاخستان



حبارى شمال إفريقيا



الحبارى الآسيوية





السيد محمد صالح البيضاني

مدير عام

"الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى"

الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى



ويندرج تحت إدارة الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى كلٌ من:

- المركز الوطني لبحوث الطيور - سويعان، الإمارات العربية المتحدة
- مركز الإمارات لتنمية الحياة الفطرية - المملكة المغربية
- مركز الشيخ خليفة لإكثار الحبارى - كازاخستان
- مركز الشيخ خليفة لإكثار الحبارى (أبوظبي)

تأسس الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى عام ٢٠٠٦ بموجب المرسوم الذي أصدره الفريق أول سمو الشيخ محمد بن زايد آل نهيان، ولي عهد أبوظبي نائب القائد الأعلى للقوات المسلحة، لقيادة برامج الحفاظ على طائر الحبارى، وحمايته في بيئته الطبيعية، واستدامة أعداده على المدى الطويل؛ مع ضمان استمرارية أحد التقاليد التراثية العربية والمتمثل في فن الصقارة.

بالتزامن مع الاحتفالات باليوم الوطني ٤٠

أعلن "الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى" عن إطلاق اسم صاحب السمو الشيخ خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان، رئيس الدولة، على مشروع إعادة توطين طيور الحبارى في بيئتها الطبيعية داخل الدولة. وسيحمل المشروع اسم "مشروع الشيخ خليفة بن زايد لإعادة توطين الحبارى"

وبجهد في حماية طائر الحبارى الذي يمثل رمزاً من رموز التراث الوطني، يجسد "الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى" روح الاتحاد التي تحتفل بها دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة في عيدها الأربعين. وتشكل برامج "الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى" امتداداً لرؤية مؤسس دولة الاتحاد المغفور له بإذن الله الشيخ زايد بن سلطان آل نهيان وجهوده طوال ثلاثين عاماً لحماية هذا الطائر المهدد، بعد أن استشرف برؤيته أهمية تأسيس برنامج متخصص لإكثار الحبارى وحمايتها من الانقراض.

واليوم يستكمل صاحب السمو الشيخ خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان رئيس الدولة حفظة الله رؤية مؤسس دولة الاتحاد من خلال مشروع إكثار وإطلاق الحبارى الآسيوية إلى البرية واستعادة أعدادها المستدامة في بيئتها الطبيعية داخل الدولة. ويضع المشروع هدفاً مستقبلياً طموحاً بإكثار وإطلاق ٥٠ ألف طائر حبارى آسيوية وشمال أفريقية كل عام.

وفي هذه المناسبة، قال السيد محمد صالح البيضاني، مدير عام "الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى": "الحبارى مكونٌ أساسي في تقاليدنا وثقافتنا الوطنية. ولأن روح الاتحاد تعني الانتماء والاعتزاز بالهوية والحفاظ على التراث للأجيال القادمة، كان عمل "الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى" تتويجاً لهذه الروح وتجسيداً عملياً لها. وفي ظل رؤية المغفور له بإذن الله الشيخ زايد وقيادة صاحب السمو الشيخ خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان رئيس الدولة لحماية هذا التراث، نتطلع إلى "مشروع الشيخ خليفة لإعادة توطين الحبارى" بعين الأمل لاستعادة الأعداد المستدامة للحبارى المستوطنة إلى بيئتها الطبيعية في الدولة."



رعاية الحبارى



<http://www.houbarafund.org/ar/home>



سجل جناح "الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى" المعرض الدولي للصيد

والفروسية في أبوظبي ٢٠١٢ عدداً غير مسبوق من الزوار الذين حضروا لمشاهدة طيور الحبارى الحية عن قرب، والتعرف أكثر إلى برنامج الصندوق الذي يعد أحد أكبر برامج الحفاظ على الأنواع المهددة في العالم. وتعزيزاً لمبدأ التوعية والتعليم الذي قامت عليه مشاركة الصندوق الدولي للحفاظ على الحبارى في معرض هذا العام، حرص فريق عمل الصندوق على توعية المجتمع وتعريف الصغار والكبار بسبل المحافظة على طائر الحبارى المهدد من خلال الفعاليات المتنوعة التي استضافها جناحه الذي تميز بتصميمه البانورامي الفريد وعروضه التفاعلية المبهرة.

للهدف نفسه قدّمت مجموعة متميزة من أطفال مدرسة اليحر، راوحت أعمارهم بين سبعة و١٦ عاماً مسرحية توعوية بعنوان «نصيحة في المقناص»، دعت إلى حماية مستقبل الحبارى بالتزام الصيد المستدام.



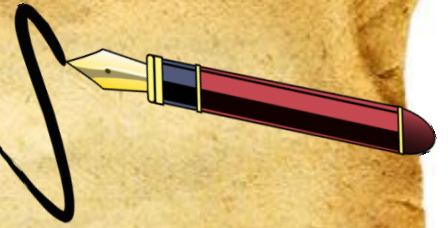
مستعبر

أ
ن
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ن
ن
ن

بقلم
الأستاذ
محمد أسعد
عبد الرؤوف

العين، ٣٠، نوفمبر ٢٠١١

في العين تعشق النخيل

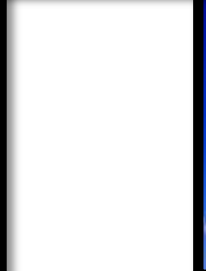
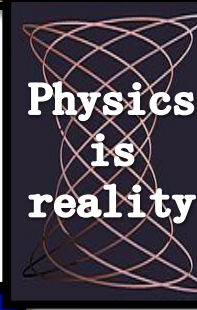
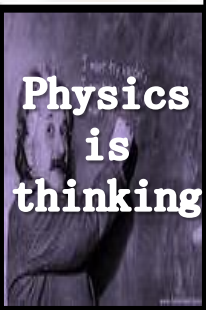
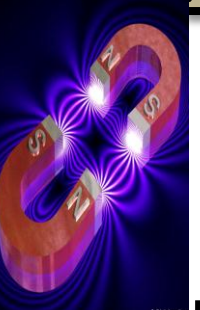
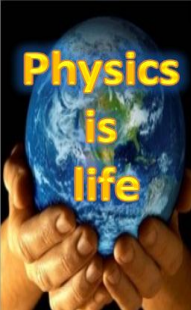
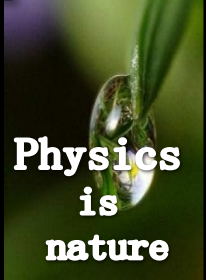
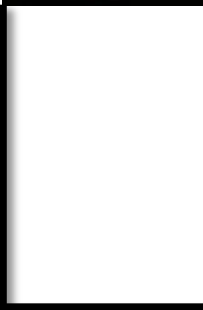
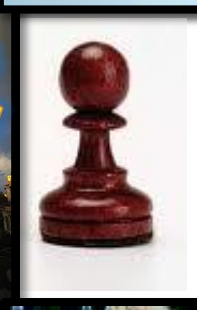
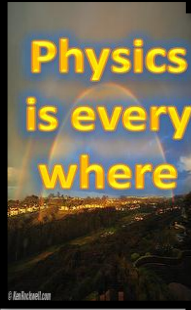
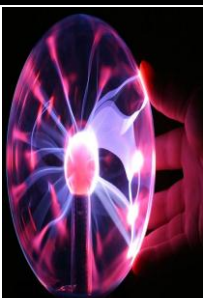
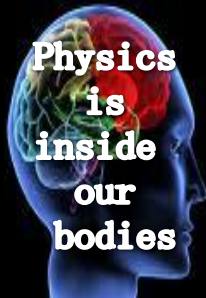


أن جدنا يعيش بيننا
في كل عرس نراه بيننا
في كل فجر يكثر السجود
يدعو لنا، وللنساء والرجال
يدعو للجبال والرمال
ونسمة يردد القصيد
في الأربعين والخمسين والمائة
ستعشق أمتي الخلود.
في العين عيد ،
وكل يوم مر في العين كان عيد.

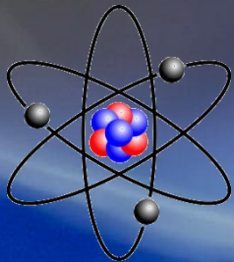
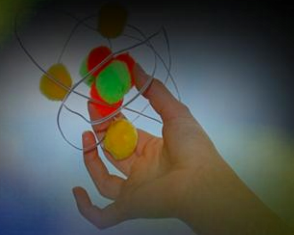
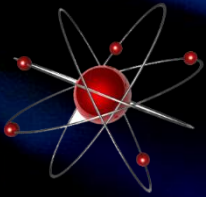
في العين تعشق النخيل
وأغاريد الطيور
ورائحة الزهور
تملاً الشوارع
في العين يرقص الحمام واليمام في المزارع
وكل فجر تسمع الأذان والنشيد
فالיום عيد
وغدا عيد جديد
وكل يوم مر في العين كان عيد
ومنذ كان للزمان ذكريات
تعالى صوتها التليد
تغني لحنها المجيد



في العين تضحك النخيل
وتفرح الأشجار
وترقص الورود
في العين نهر بلا حدود
الحب نبعة ونفحة الخلود
كأن ماءه لا يشبع البطون
وفوقه الأطفال يلعبون
ويقسمون

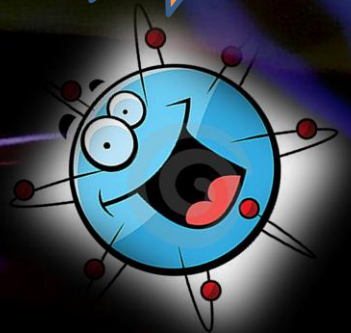


Proton is my well-known name
I live in the center of hydrogen,
By radio-waves I get excited
It strikes me that I cannot hide it
No matter whether VIBE or FLASH,
They all cause me a fever rash
I get high be EP1
I am addicted, I can't deny
Sometimes I think I need some rest



And relaxation is the best
But just a pulse is coming fast
It seems to me it's not the last
I can't get no relaxation,
I can't get no place
But I feel the strong vibration,
and so I cannot cease
You see, my life is lust and pain
But also useful, I will explain
When radio-waves give me the thrill,
I can tell you are healthy or ill
I'll send you an image
from anywhere at all
I show any vessel or artery wall
Show your liver, explain your brain
And I hope it wasn't in vain
Again, I think I need some rest,
Before the waves take all my zest
But god, another pulse is coming
Please stop this awful drumming

Hi, proton
is talking



By Hisham M. Hassan
200935370

ابداعات

بعض طلاب
جامعة الامارات

و المدارس





Mohammad Fuad Al Saeed

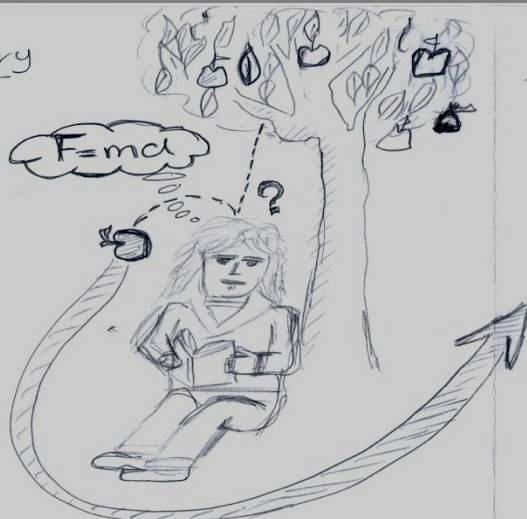


Maryam Salah Alaasar

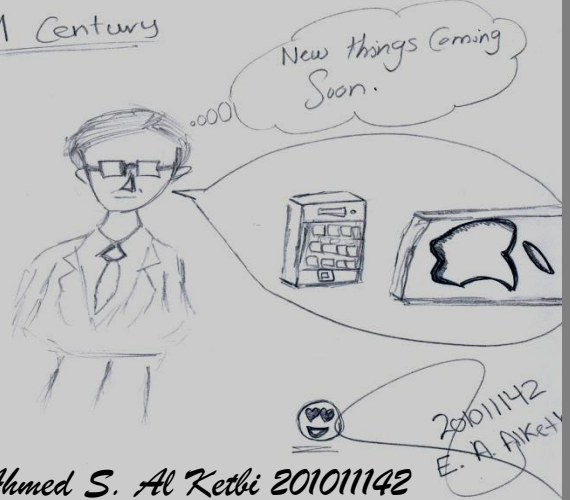


Hessah H. Khameis 200912755

18th Century



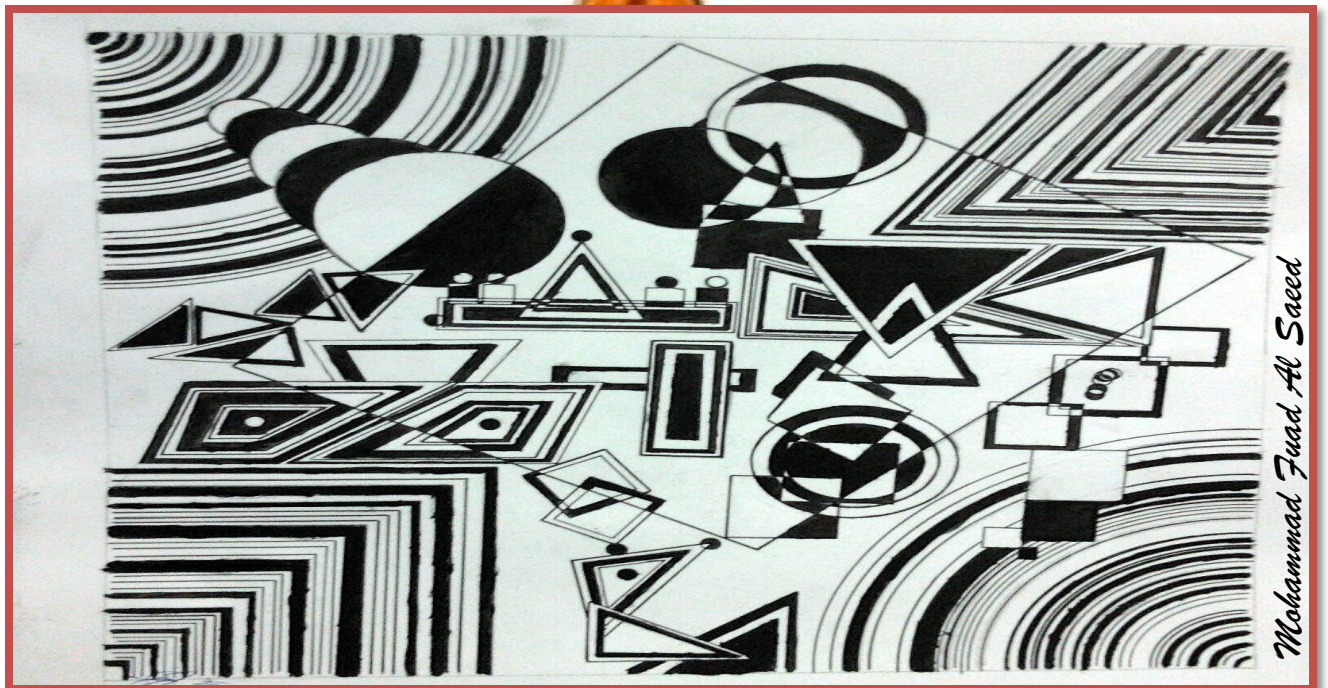
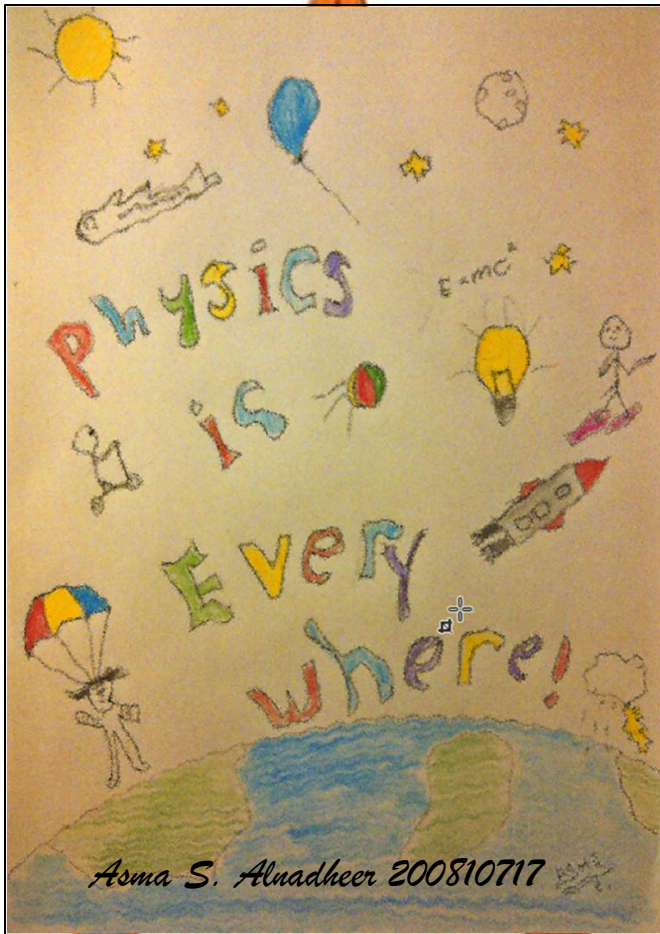
21 Century

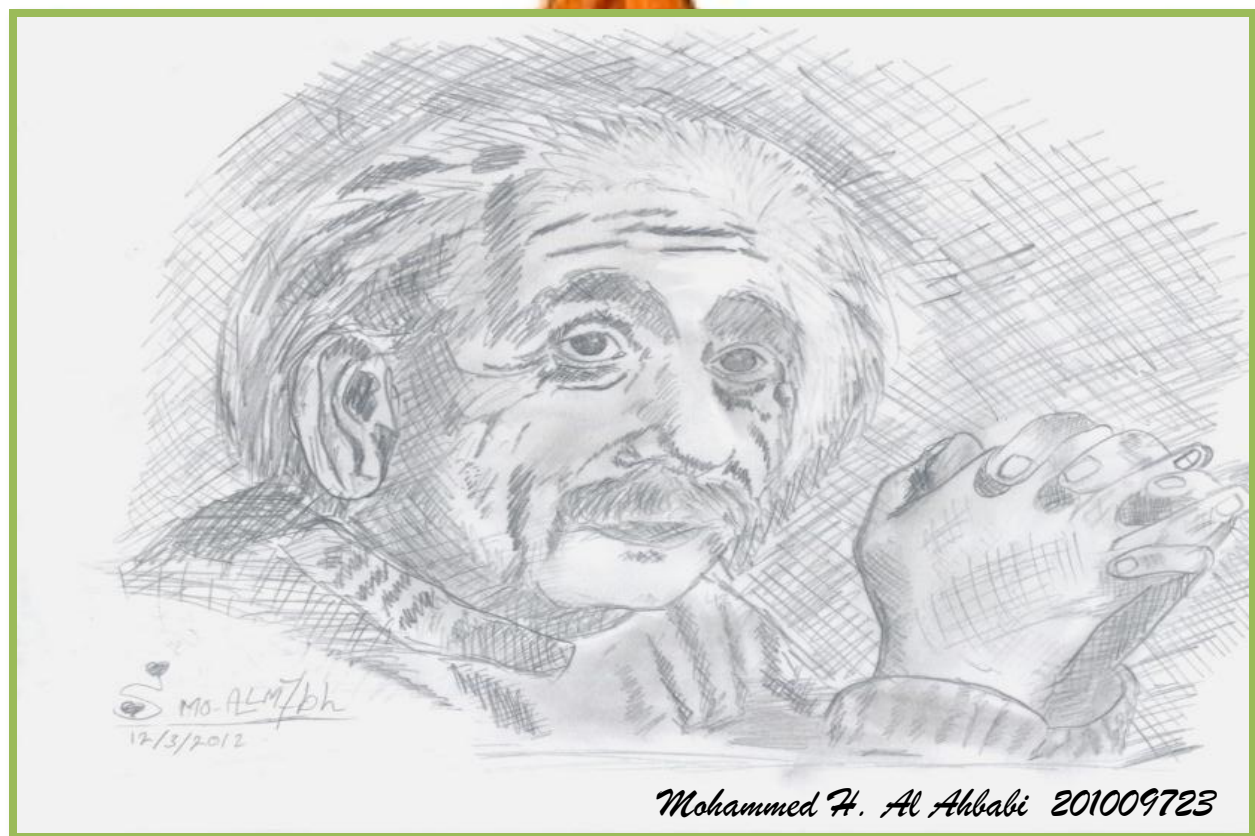
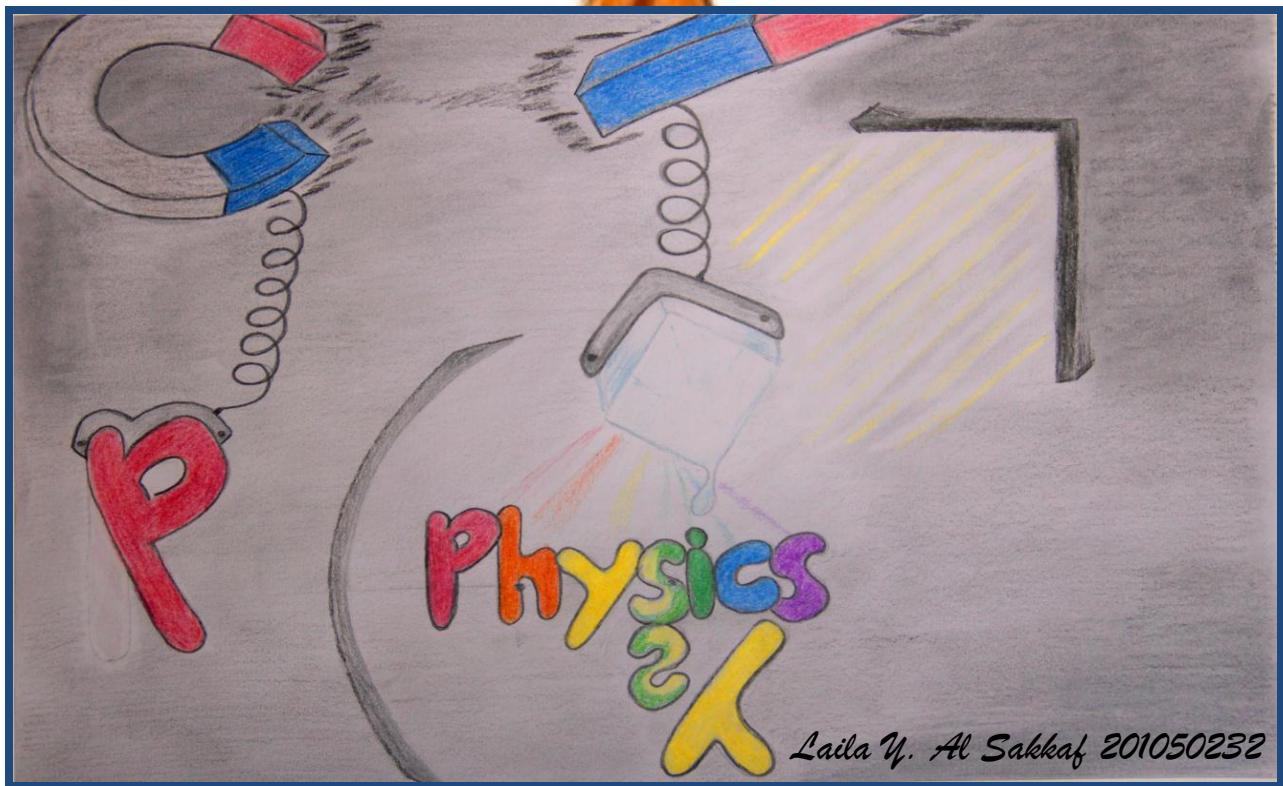


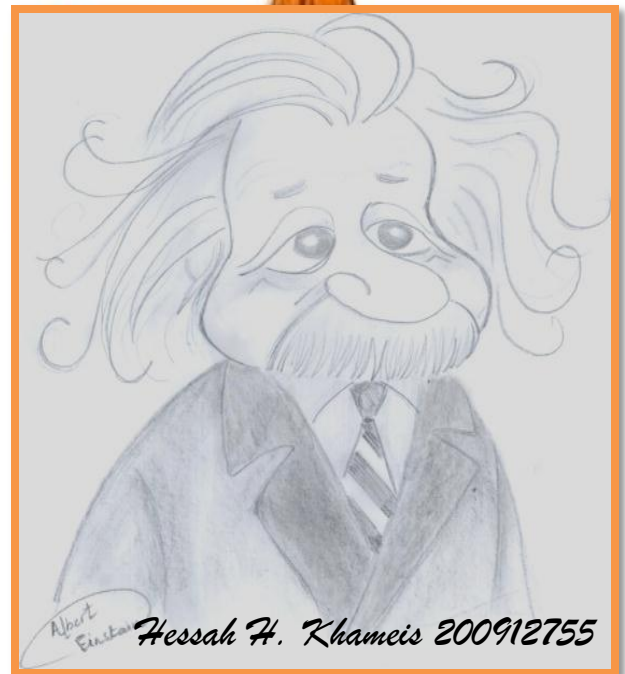
Ahmed S. Al Ketbi 20101142

* That's what happen when somebody use the science in the right way.

* I ☺ Don't give up engineer. Just keep going.... 📱







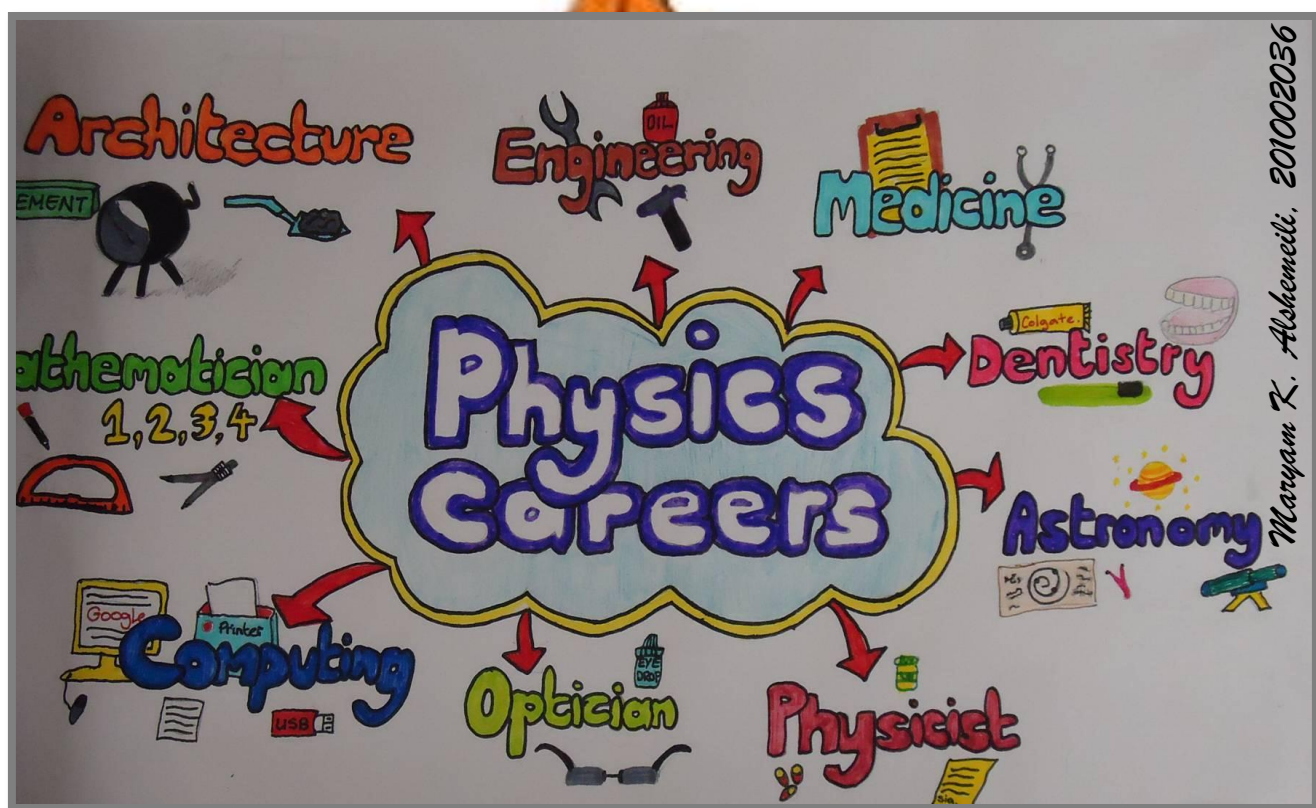
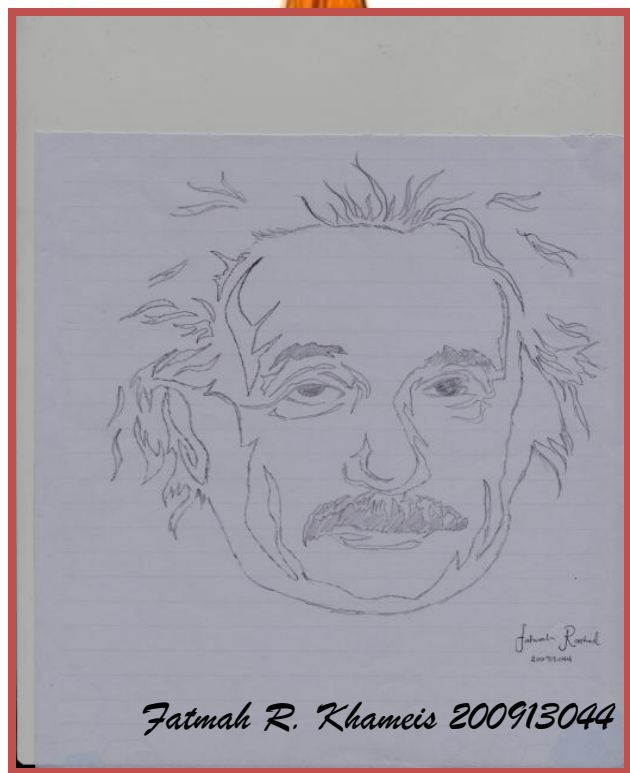
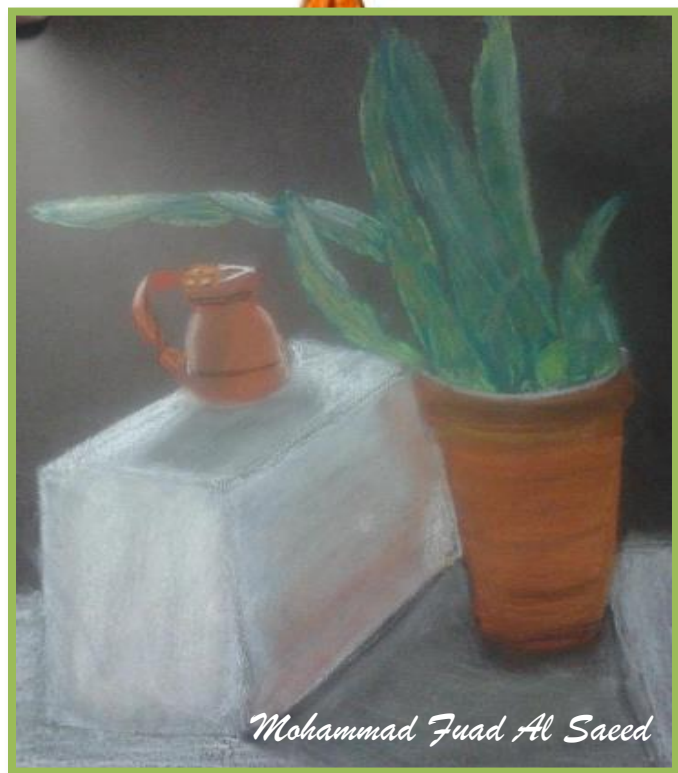
Hessah H. Khameis 200912755

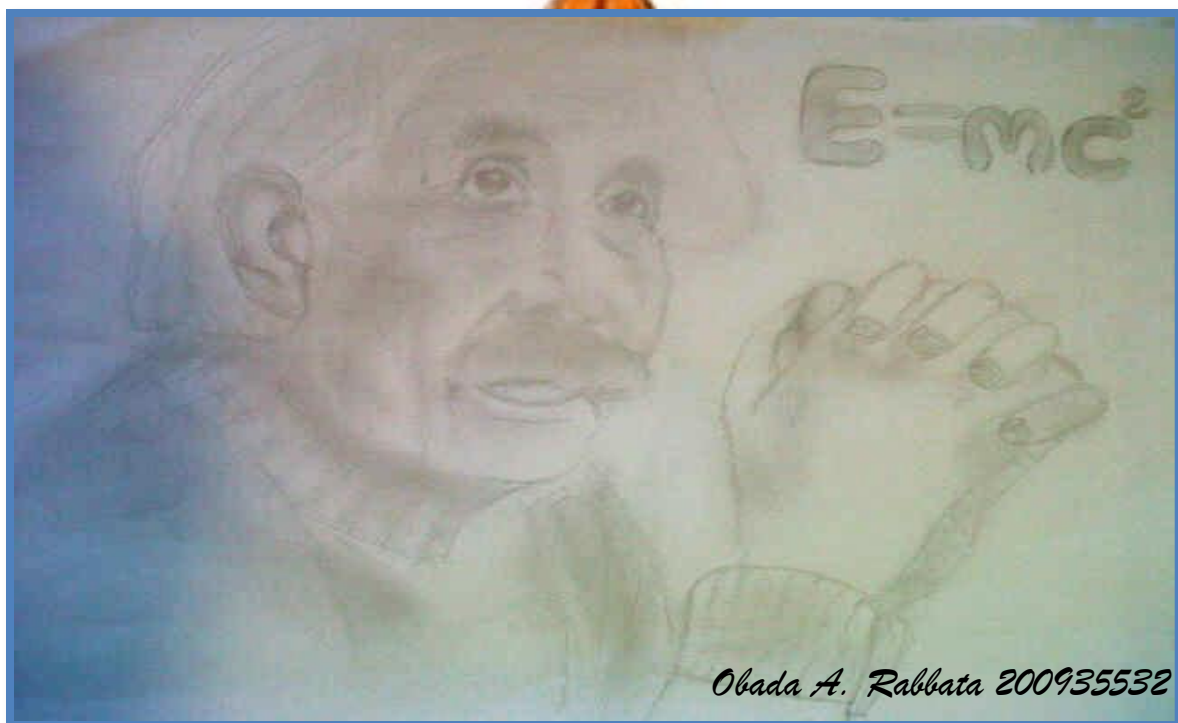


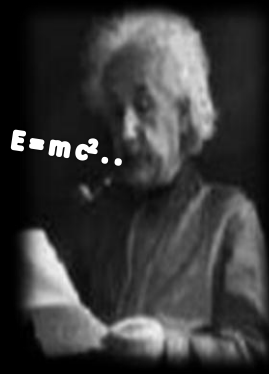
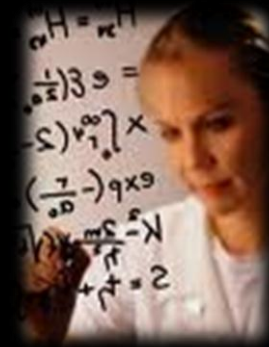
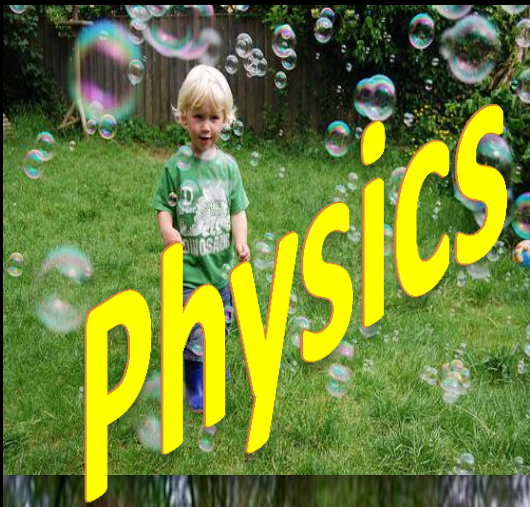
Mohammad Fuad Al Saeed



Maryam Salah Alaasar



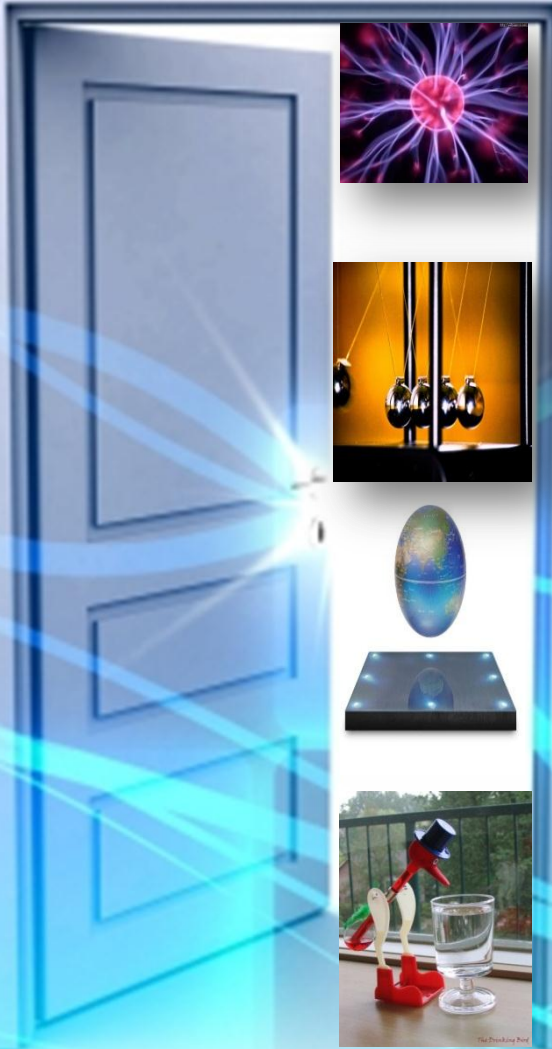




Fun

Visit

Lab



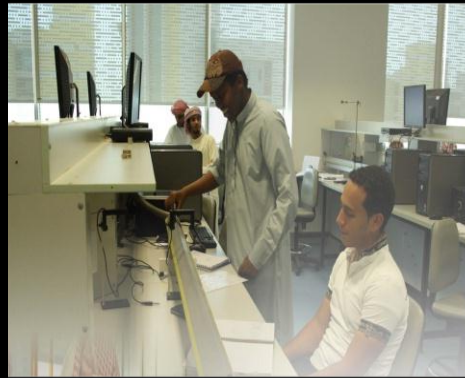
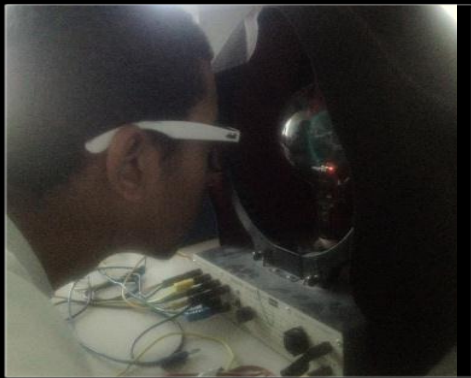
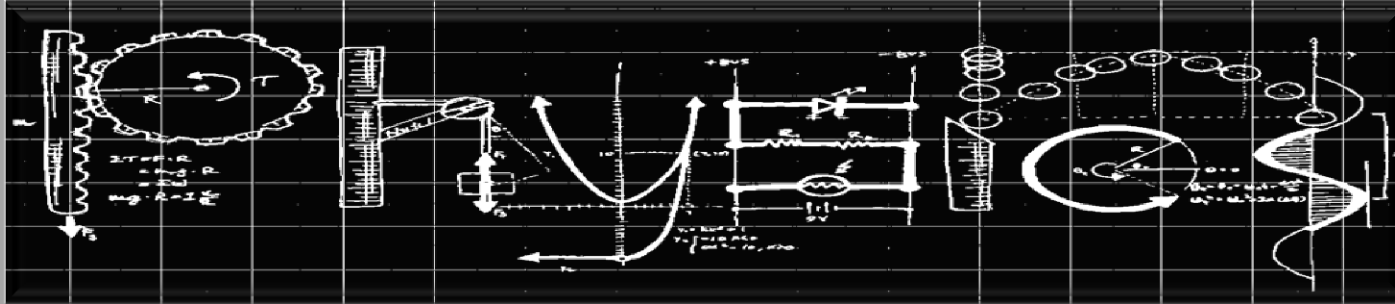
UAEU

Building E3, Second
Floor, Room 2011

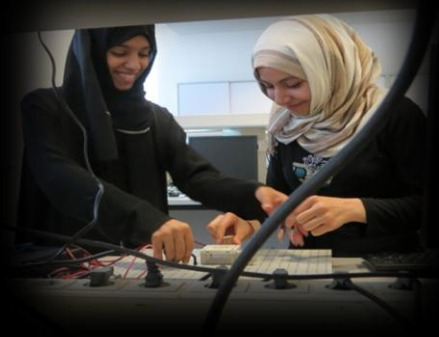
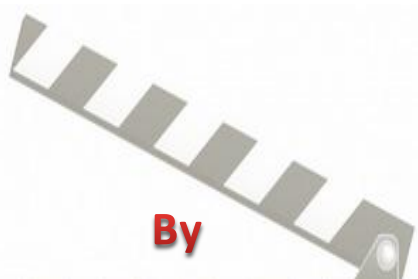


By
Mr. Ashraf Farooq





L A B





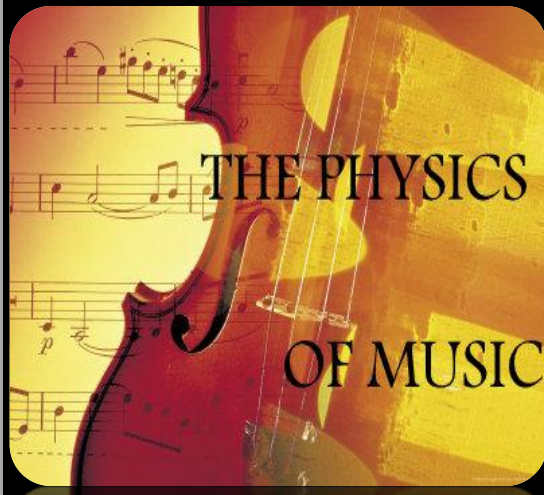
Hisham M. Hassan
200935370
Saadi M. Jaroor
200912168
Dawood H. Abdalla
200902740



Physics of Music by UAEU Physics Student Ali Atef (Where Science & Art meet!) on May 24, 2011



Bach and Mozart were Einstein's favorite composers. He loved the clear architectural structure of their music, which seemed drawn from the cosmos rather than composed by human hand.





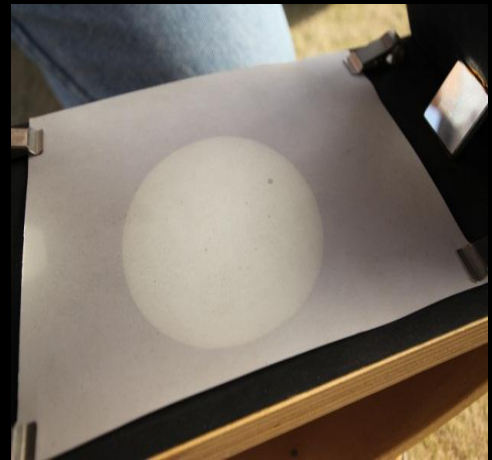
أنشطة مختلفة: زيارة إلى مدرسة التميز، استقبال الطلبة الجدد، مهرجان الزراعة في الجامعة.





Memories of Venus Transit June 06, 2012

UAEU



By Dr. Ilias Fernini

Memories of Conceptual Physics Activity Day on June 12, 2012.



By Prof. Mohamed Assad
Abdel-Raouf



قامت كاميرا القسم بالتجول في ارجاء الجامعة وسؤال
الطلبة من مختلف التخصصات عن رأيهم في
الفيزياء

By

Dawood H. Abdalla 200902740

Aziza A. Alkabi 200800063

Afra S. Al Kaabi 200813703



أراء بعض طلبة جامعة الامارات
العربية المتحدة عن التخصص



اسأل

The Magazine



Sabha (200800587) : I like the physics because it is very related to our life, and I feel when I understand my physics the relationship with God is increase more

اسلام سيلوي : أنا بشوف انها علم أساسي تقوم عليه معظم نشاطاتنا اليومية وتطبيقه نظريا يكون اسهل من تطبيقه نظريا

وضحي مصبح محمد (200812155) من كلية التربية : لا أحب الفيزياء كثيرا“ وعندما يتم دراستها كمنهج يجب فهمه، ولكنني أحب المختبر والتطبيق العملي وعمل بعض التجارب وربطها بامور تحدث حولنا في الحياة صعب معرفة سببها

احمد تاكالا : انها مسلية وممتعة في اطار المعرفة العاملة ليس كمادة سوف تختبر بها

عقيل كريزم : الفيزياء العلم الذي يدرس كل ما يتعلق بالمادة وحركتها فأنا ارى بأن كل شيء يتعلق بالحركة تحت أسس فيزيائية

يونس رجوب : الفيزياء هي عبارة عن مادة معقدة خرجت من انسان معقد ،ولكن لا أستطيع أن انكر أن لولا الفيزياء لما وصلنا الى ما هو عليه الآن ،أنا أحترم الفيزياء لكن لا أحب أن أحوض في هذا المجال

مصطفى نبيل : مي ممتعة أنا شرحت باستخدام الألعاب كما هو موجود في مختبر المتعة في المقام.

Aisha (200812472) : I do not like physics because it have difficult questions and it is very complex

حامد جناحي : هي مادة مهمة في حياتنا ،لا أظن انها تكون ذات فائدة عند دراستها كمادة من أجل الثقافة العامة،ولكن عند دراستها بشكل موسع ومعقد تكون ذات فائدة عظيمة

محمد بدران : الفيزياء مهم في حياتنا حيث أعتبرها احدى مفاتيح التطور في هذا العالم ،فمعظم القوانين مبنية على اسس ونظريات فيزيائية،فلو نظرنا الى قطاع الهندسة والعلوم نجد ان معظم ما يتم تدريسه مبني على تلك الاسس ،فلو نظرنا الى التطور في هذا العصر من مباني وسيارات وطائرات واسلحة، نرى بدون شك انه كل ذلك مبداه علم الفيزياء. فهي أصبحت بنظري احد مفاتيح التطور التي بنيت عليها التكنولوجيا ،ولا يمكن الاستغناء عنها بأي وسيلة من الوسائل.

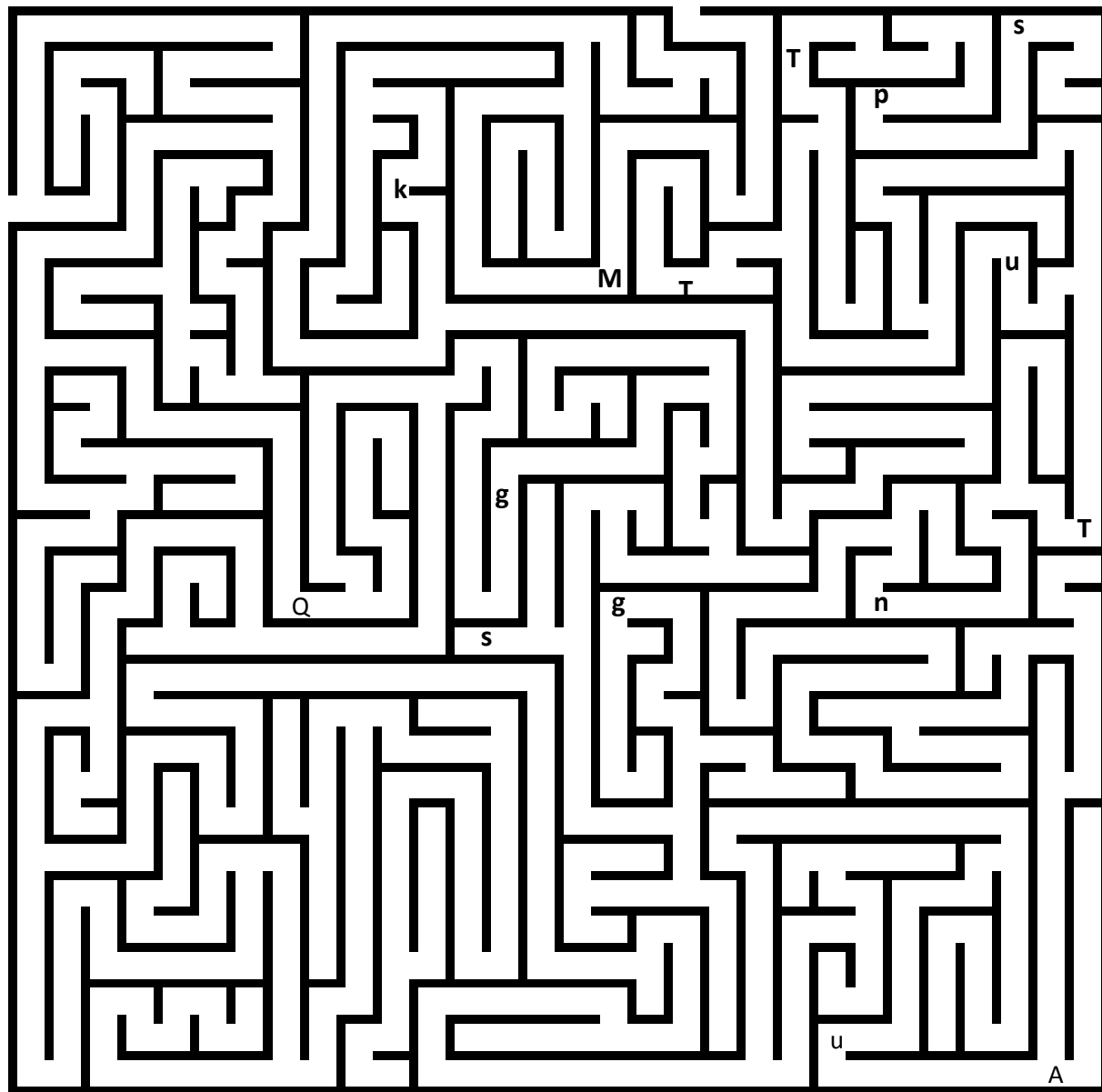
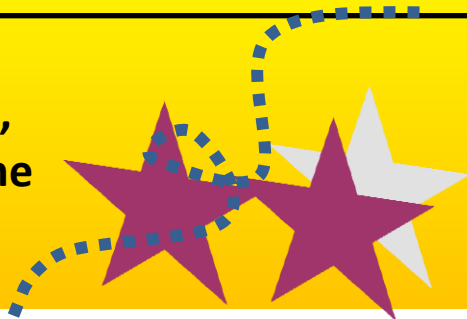


Hot

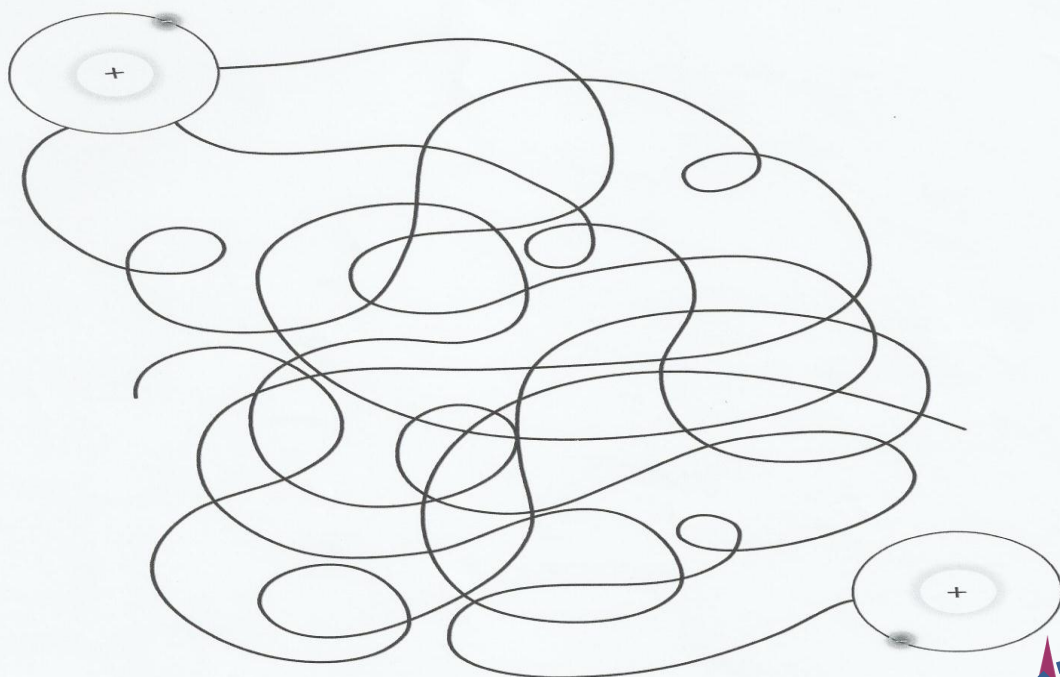
Questions



After accomplishing the maze ,
join the characters and find the
magic word



Hydrogen atoms don't like to be a lone. In nature, hydrogen is almost always found with a friend such as another hydrogen atom. Which path connect the two hydrogen atoms?



Can you find these words about light in this puzzle

RAINBOW

RAY

RED

BLUE

BEAM

SUN

WAVE

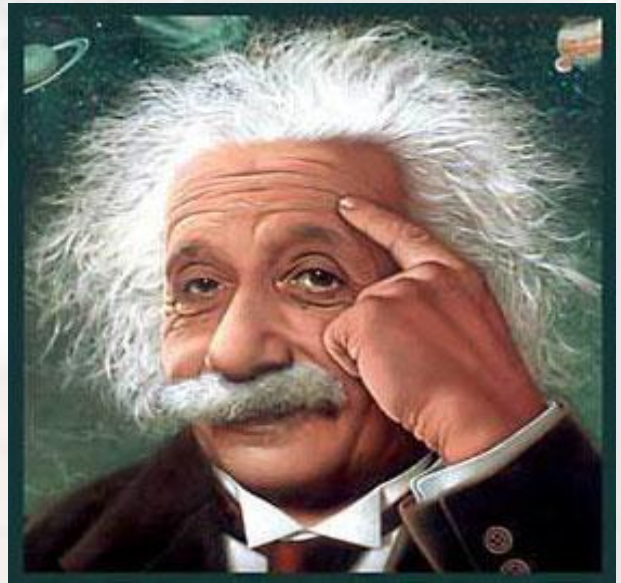
LENS

LASER

SHINE

G	Z	L	Y	N	S	S	V	U	K
R	P	M	V	G	H	X	E	S	P
N	S	L	Z	T	Z	I	G	T	Y
F	W	H	E	V	G	D	H	R	R
J	R	A	I	N	B	O	W	E	H
V	S	J	V	N	S	T	S	D	F
V	X	F	C	E	E	A	U	N	D
X	I	Z	K	U	L	E	N	G	K
Q	T	E	L	S	J	R	A	Y	C
F	P	B	V	S	B	E	A	M	J

Thinking



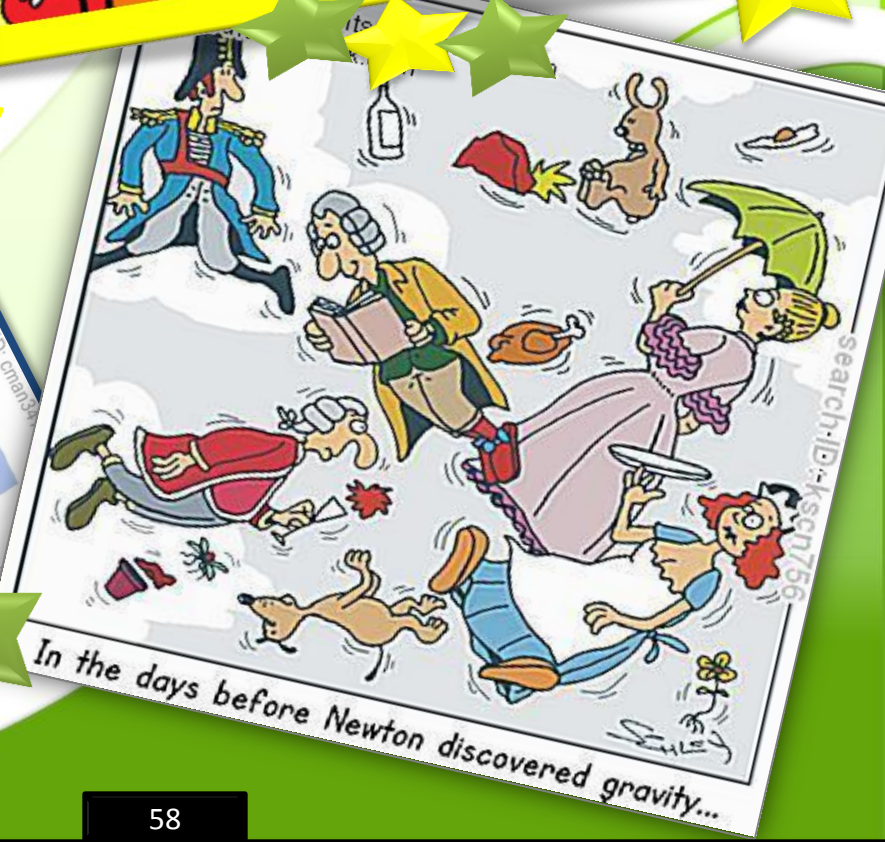
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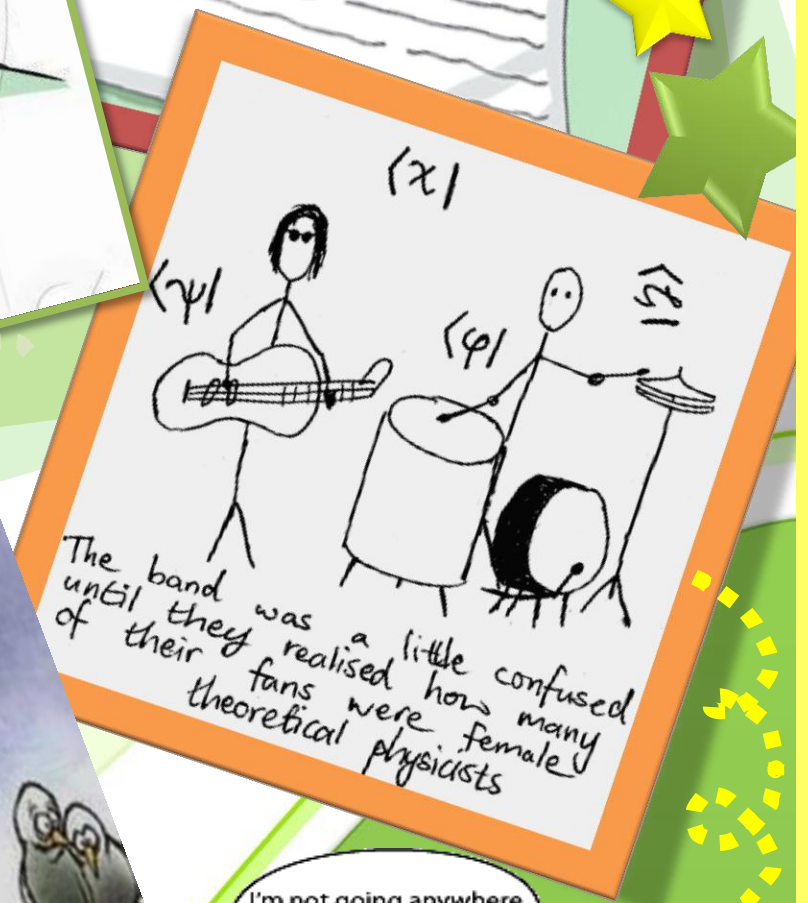
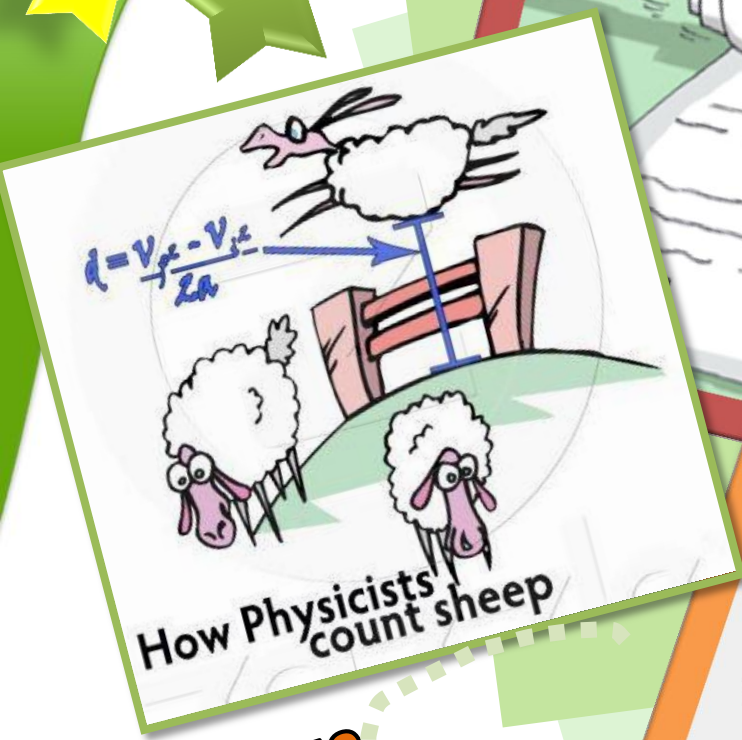


To submit your answer
Contact:
Reemab@uaeu.ac.ae

By
Wadha K. Alfalasi 201001502
Mohammed S. Al Mazrouei 201100133

Physics is Fun!





Physics is Fun!

Beautiful Dance

Moves



$\sin(x)$



$\cos(x)$



$\tan(x)$



$\cot(x)$



$|x|$



x



x^2



$x^2 + y^2$



$\sqrt{x}$



$\sqrt{-x}$



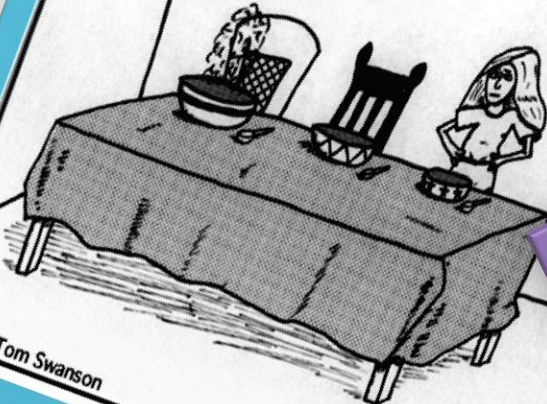
$\frac{1}{x}$



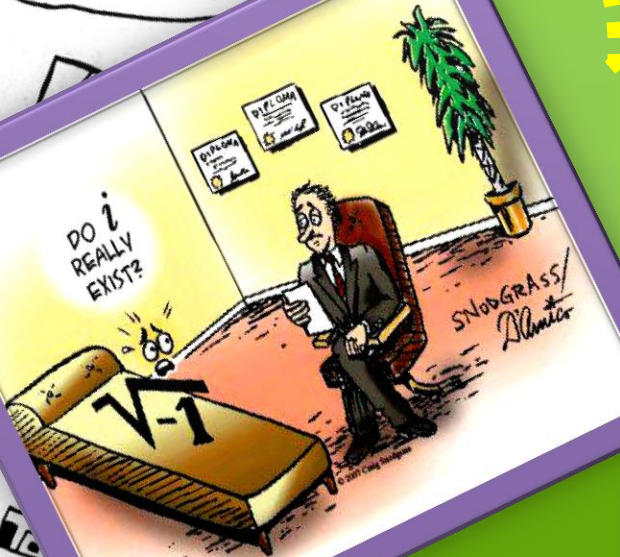
crap.



BIG BOWL: TOO HOT. MEDIUM BOWL: TOO COLD. SMALL BOWL: JUST RIGHT. THIS GOES AGAINST ALL OF THE THERMODYNAMICS I EVER LEARNED!

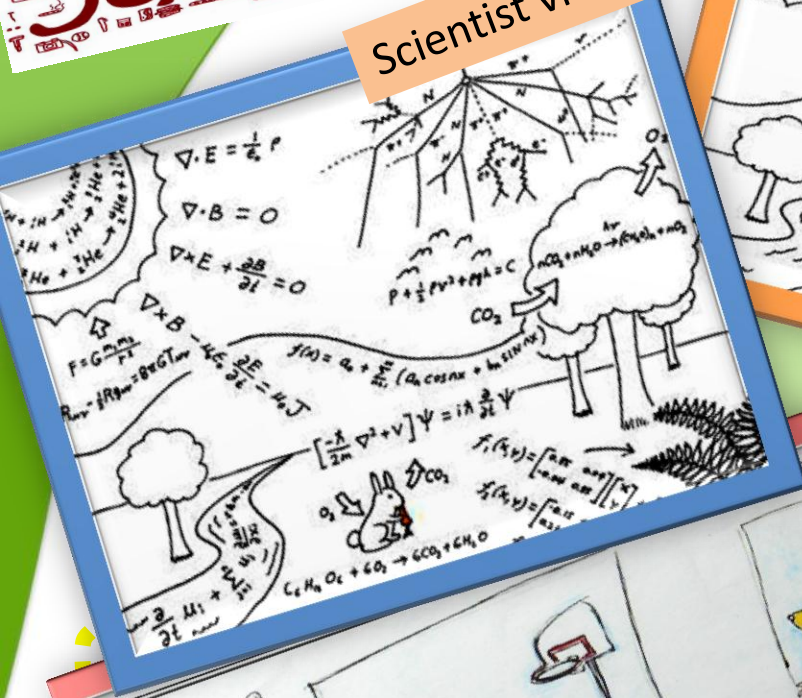


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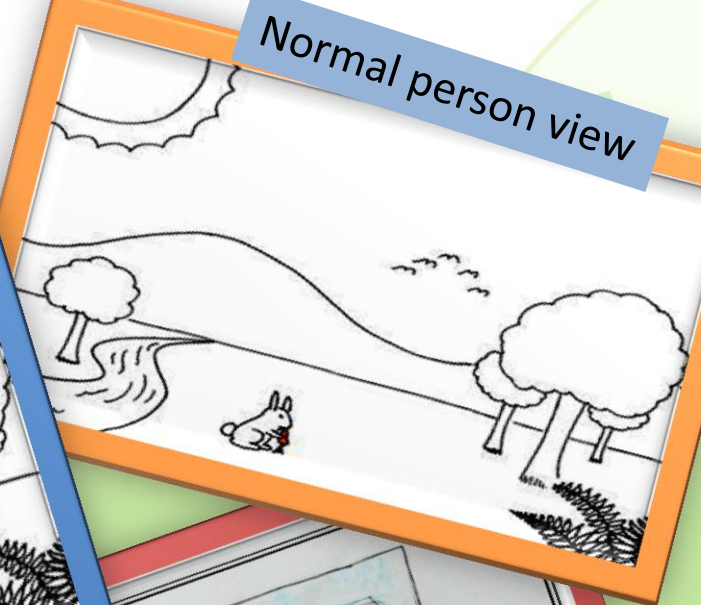


SNOWGRASS/Altimeter

Scientist view



Normal person view



To Every Action There Is An Opposite But Equal Reaction!!



..عايز السؤال الخامس يا محسن...
تباع د لهادا الغش غير أخلاقي؟؟!!

امتحان
علم
الأخلاق

By

Fatmah S. Alzeyoudi 200806886

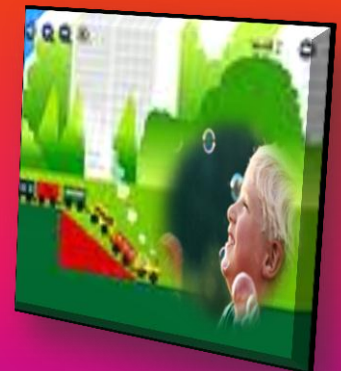
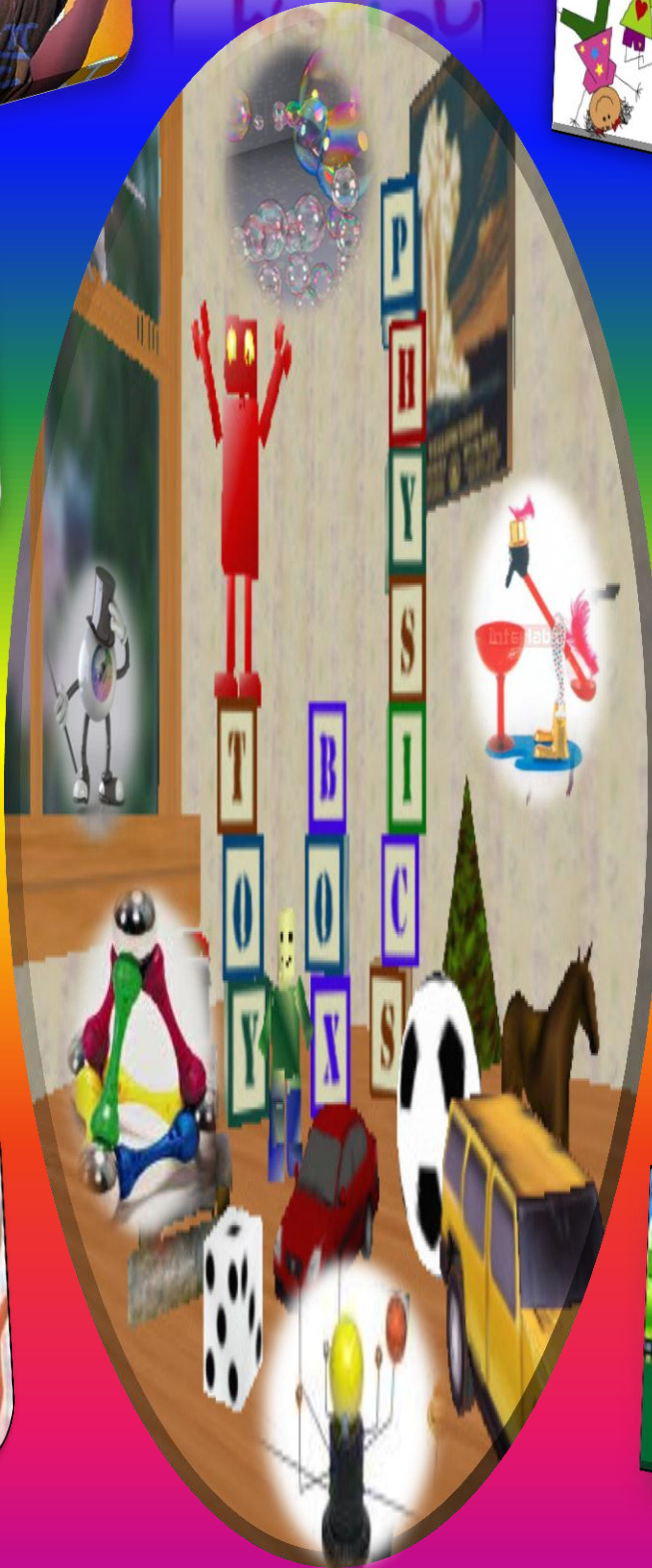
Aaisha S. Al Naimi 200935219

Shaima A. Mohammed 200916889

Marwah M. Abdoon 201004889

Bakhita S. Al Darei 201007083

Ahmed A. Al Nuaimi 201103163



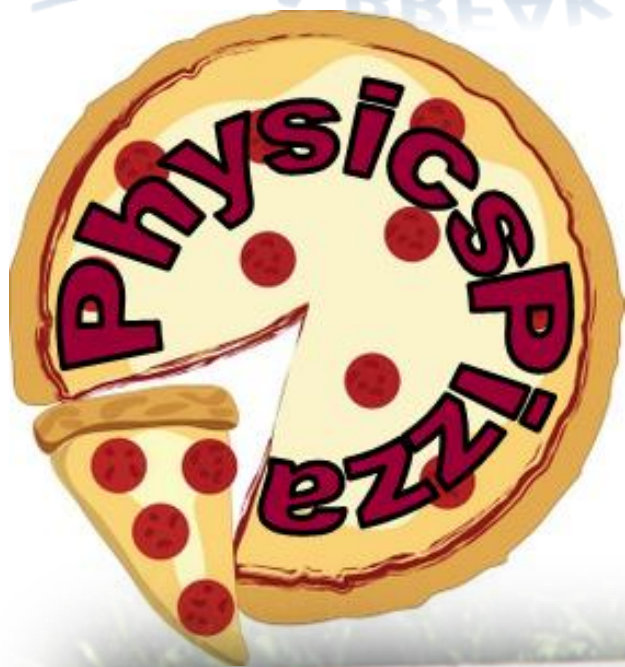


Kids corner

Learning physics can be a real chore whether you're young or old. It's hard for children to visualize how physics applies to their life, but with little science experiment, kids will get a chance to use their creativity and imagination.



IT IS TIME TO
TAKE A BREAK
TAKE A BREAK



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