2nd Issue February 2010

DESAN

She's Got All What You Want In Her!



IN THIS ISSUE:

AlFaisal: MIT OCW ceremony

Burj Khalifa

Sabic Invites College of Engineering

A Talk by Dr. Haitham Al-Tuaijiri

be creative
INNOVATION



"This is a great start! I'm happy to see others going into the media business. Truly, competition is a healthy aspect; let's both work hard to show what Alfaisal students are capable of"

Mohammed Khusheim – Mid-times Editor



"I think Desana is informative regarding engineering student's life on campus. The cover certainly looks nice"

Prof. Ali A. Khraibi - Human Physiology Head, Research Committee



"Desana has a unique design that makes it special. Each page of it has its own individuality and creativity. Reading Desana gives me a massive amount of information in different fields. Overall, I believe the students did a great job in producing such a wonderful magazine"

Qais Diras & Mohamad Mahjoub – UPP students



"I was very favorably impressed with Issue 1 of DESANA. This issue was professionally designed and included many insightful articles. It was so nice to see students take the lead and develop a product of which they can be truly proud. I personally most enjoyed reading the enjaz section with its fours stories of recent advances in various fields of engineering. I did have a problem with the cartoon on page 5 however...clearly the lithium ion with its smaller size and greater charge density should have been the cation in closest proximity to the female-anions. Keep up the good work guys. I'm eagerly awaiting Issue 2"

Dr. James Roach – Chemistry Professor



"I was impressed with the first issue of DESANA; it was stylish, light and distinct. This is expected from our Engineering students who are expected to be very sharp in design and analysis"

Abdulhamid Al-Abduljabbar – Vice president of students affairs

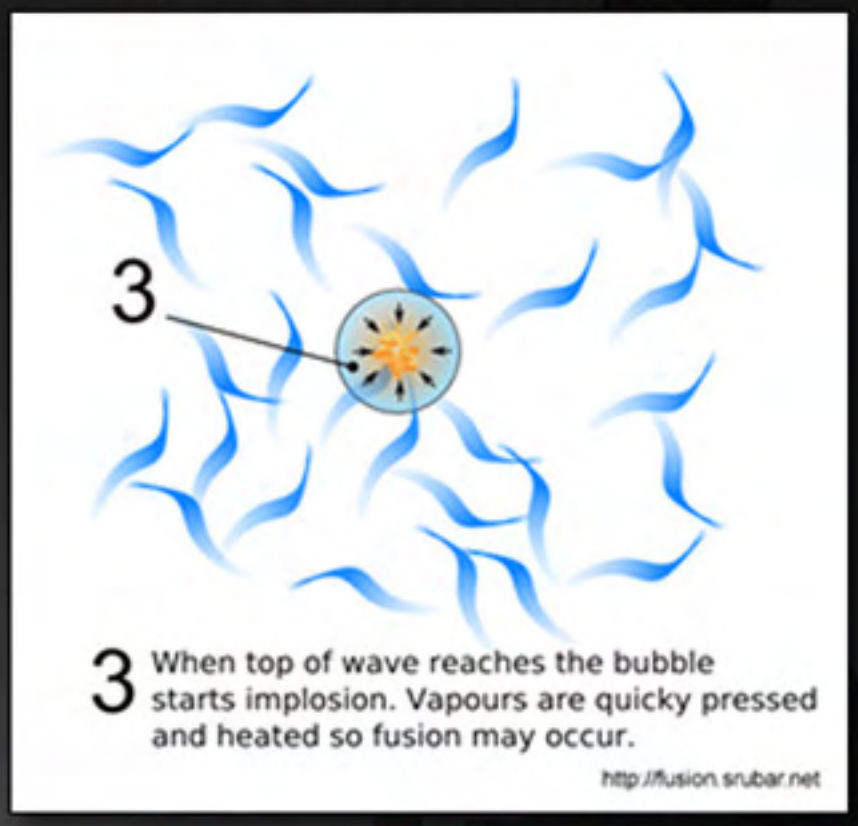
"Great Job! Creative name, we like the colors and design. The contents were interesting and different too"

Hanan, Asma & Sawsan

BUBBLE FUSION

Water bubbles created by ultrasonic waves can collapse fast enough to generate a flash of light. In 2002, Rusi Taleyarkhan, then at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, claimed to have triggered nuclear fusion in these bubbles; in 2006 he published a second report of successful bubble fusion. In both cases, other researchers could not duplicate his work, and many were suspicious because he did not share his data. Contamination with a radioisotope could also explain his 2006 results. The tempest over bubble fusion may have finally fizzled out. After their second investigation, officials at Purdue University, Taleyarkhan's current institution, charged him in July with two counts of misconduct after concluding that he falsely created the appearance that members of his lab had independently verified the sonofusion effect. (An earlier inquiry cleared Taleyarkhan, but lawmakers requested a more thorough investigation into the research, which received $318,000 in government funding.) Taleyarkhan has appealed the charges. In 2007 Kenneth Suslick of the University of Illinois and Seth Putterman of the University of California, Los Angeles, and reconstructed Taleyarkhan's original experiment but found no fusion. At this point, scientists have given up, Suslick says: "These experiments were deeply flawed at best and have had no credibility for several years."
Source: Scientific American, Oct.2008







INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

It is also known as (Scientific management) it merges the basics of business and engineering into one major that is concerned about the efficient production of goods and how they are designed and the management of materials and energy. The main objective of industrial engineers is to increase production by using various methods that might concern management of worker and technology. They are responsible for organizing the manufacturing process and the work and have a role in financial planning and cost analysis.

Industrial engineers should be good problem solvers because they combine technical knowledge with the limitations of mind. They should have a broad view of operations and be cooperative with other workers by having great communicational skills.

In order to become an industrial engineer you have to have a background in science, math and computer and take courses in general engineering and designing.

ALFAISAL SECOND CONVOCATION

The Al-Faisal University Campus has held its second annual convocation ceremony to greet the new students and faculty of Al-faisal. The special events that took place in the ceremony were a speech from Dr. Bulbulian (Acting Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs) and Dr. Abduljabbar (Vice President of Student Affairs), followed by encouraging advice from Mr. Al-Turki (President of Al-Turki Group) who was the guest speaker. In addition Bara AlMakadma (second year, Alfaisal, College of Medicine) gave the new students a special note about the experience of the first comers to Alfaisal. The engineering students left their special fingerprint in this ceremony. Dr.Bulbulian has awarded three of the engineering students as their names were registered on the honor list of Alfaisal University for getting an excellent GPA. The students were Muhammad Al-Ameen, Ziad Al-Sawah and Muhammad Al-Razzaz







Visit to KSU

On October 21, 2009, The Engineering Students Association (ESA) visited to King Saud University, College of Engineering, Mechanical Department, and Aviation Club. The students went to the Aviation Club and saw models of planes, made by KSU students, which are being built for a competition that has been made to select the best plane. Furthermore, the students took a tour of the Mechanical Department and saw productive and experimental machines.



ENGINEERING STUDENT ASSOCIATION (ESA) ARRANGES A LECTURE ON "THE ART OF CREATIVITY"



To stimulate the spirit of creativity and innovation at Alfaisal University, students of the engineering college, established the Engineering Innovation Club (EIC). The aim of the club is to create a platform where creative minds of the university would come together and help flourish creativity and innovation among the university students and community.

On Tuesday, 27th October, 2009 the club held a training session titled "The Art of Creativity" which was delivered by, engineering student: Mohammed Husam Alrazaz, to Alfaisal University faculty, staff and students about the basics of creative thoughts and the skills of problem solving by unconventional methods.

In the session, Alrazaz spoke about the definition of creativity and the concepts related to it. He discussed 30 characteristics of creative people and spoke about 21 important laws for solving daily life issues by using unconventional methods in an amusing and innovative style.

The attendees at the lecture were astonished and reacted surprisingly to Alrazaz insights into the daily life situations and his enlightened methods of delivering the concepts. Dr. Maher Alodan, Dean of the College of Engineering, was also present, commended Alrazaz for the session, and asked him to arrange a series of similar sessions to be delivered in the future.

Engineering student, Mohammed Husam Alrazaz is also a member of Leaders Training Academy (LTA). Alrazaz has completed more than 200 training hours in the fields of leadership and creativity, and obtained the certificate of the American Board of Strategic Achievement. He held the position of the president of Alfaisal University Students Council 2008/2009 and he is currently the president of the Engineering Students Association (ESA) 2009/2010.

This lecture was the first in a series of many, which proved to be a success. "This course is a launch of an ambitious project targeted for graduating a group of promising young men who are capable of leading the nation," stated Muhammad El-Ameen (President of the EIC).

First trip by EAC

The Extracurricular Activity Committee (EAC) of Engineering Student Association has made its first trip to Durmaa Province. It is 60 km away from Riyadh in Al-Butain valley. It is an ancient place; people used to call it Qurmaa, at 7 p.m. The Engineering Students of Alfaisal University had lunch in a rest place (Esteraha) and then moved to Al-Jerasy House, which is now a historical place. It contains some old traditional belongings that had been used a century ago. Then the students went to an old mosque and saw how it was constructed in the past. After that, they returned to the rest place and had some modern fun before they came back to Riyadh.

KACST'S DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM HAITHEM ALTWAIJRY DELIVERS LECTURE AS PART OF THE COLLEGE'S EXECUTIVE LECTURE SERIES AT ALFAISAL UNIVERSITY



Dr. Haithem Altwaijry, Deputy Director of the National Satellite Technology Program at King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) delivered a lecture on "Near Earth Objects" as part of the Engineering Executive Lecture Series hosted by the College of Engineering in the Alfaisal University campus, on, Sunday, 15th November, 2009.

Dr. Altwaijry began his lecture with a brief about the "Apophis 99942", a near-earth asteroid that caused a brief period of concern when previously it was thought by scientists that there is a small probability that it might hit the earth's surface on 2029. That concern has now significantly diminished with the probability of the "Apophis 99942" hitting the earth's surface lowered down to 1 in 250,000. Nonetheless, it gives an ideal case study for engineering academics and students to formulate possible solutions as to how it could be tracked and mitigated if it were to hit the earth surface. Before opening the discussion for the possible solutions with the faculty and students present, Dr. Altwaijry gave a historical and informational background on 'Near Earth Objects'. He presented the cases of previous monumental asteroid impacts on earth such the 'Vredefort' crater, the 'Chicxulub' crater and the 'Sudbury Basin'. He then discussed the classifications of Near Earth Objects which included comets, meteoroids and asteroids; whereas the asteroids are further divided into three families namely Atens, Apollos and Amors. He then discussed the importance of tracking and mitigating Near Earth Objects and the factors needed to be taken into consideration while devising tracking and mitigating methods.

Dr. Altwaijry opened the floor for discussion on the possible solutions to the Apophis 99942 case and got back interesting feedback from the faculty and students. The solutions ranged from sending a probe to the asteroid and deflecting it from its path by the application of a velocity impulse, to actually painting the asteroid's surface to alter the intensity of the Yarkovsky effect and so alter the orbit of the asteroid away from a collision with Earth.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING HOSTED THE US EMBASSY'S SPACE MUSEUM PAPER SHOW

The College of Engineering hosted the US Embassy's Space Museum Paper Show on Monday 1st June 2009, where twelve photographs of the US Space program highlighting the key milestones of US Space program including the first human landing on the moon were displayed in an exhibition and presented to the audience by Mr. Eric Madison, Economic Counselor.

Dr. Maher Alodan, Dean College of Engineering introduced the guest to the students, faculty and staff.

The exhibition, which held in the Grand Atrium, was held to inspire Alfaisal University students and motivate them to pursue their education in sciences and technology with zeal and zest. In his speech, Mr. Madison underscored the importance of science and technology education and commended the role of the Saudi government in promoting education in the kingdom. Alluding to the Photo Show on the wall, he told the audience that the US government attaches special importance to space exploration and space technology. He congratulated the engineering students for choosing engineering as their field of study and thanked College of Engineering for hosting the show for its students. He assured his co-operation to Alfaisal University students and faculty.

The exhibition attracted a lot of interest from a large number of students, faculty and staff from other colleges and the UPP, who found the display very illustrative and informative.

Dr. Maher Alodan led Mr. Madison for a campus tour, which concluded the day's events, including a special visit to the Late King Faisal's palace.

Alfaisal College of Engineering is providing five majors on 2009/2010 – 2010/2011:

1- Aerospace Engineering
2- Industrial Engineering
3- Mechanical Engineering
4- Electrical Engineering
5- Chemical Engineering



DESANA reviews

The Green Mile

By: abdulrahman Al-Houmodi

Paul (Tom Hanks) is the prison guard that is assigned to watch over John Coffey (Michael Clarke Duncan) a huge black man until his execution because he was accused of murdering two white girls. After Paul and his colleagues discover the goodness and the healing powers in John Coffey, they believed in their hearts that killing this man is wrong.

Scene:

When the two girls were lost, their father and the whole village started looking for them and then they found John lying on a branch of a tree and screaming with the two girls; one on each side and the two girls were dead with blood on them. After the father and the villagers surrounded John he said "I tried to take it back but it was too late"

Reaction:

In this moment, there must have been fifteen thoughts at least. Thoughts such as the father thinking of killing this person. John is thinking I will be convicted for a crime I did not do. One of the villagers maybe thinking I am lucky they were not my daughters. Even if the truth is apparent and easy to find in the eyes of the non-guilty accused person, it could be buried under the sand of false evidence.

Scene:

After Paul got old, he told the story to his friend, which was an old woman too. At the end of his story, he told her "I will wish for death, long before death finds me and to tell you the truth. I wish for it already"

Reaction:

After reading this, it will make you think about immortality twice. When I hear immortality the first thing that comes to my mind is; how cool would it be? New women, new faces and a life-long job. However, the important thing I missed was losing my family, wife, children, childhood friends and reliving the same thing when I meet new people. The revival of pain keeps the wound fresh.



OUR AMBASSADORS
"THE PRINCE"

Naseem Hamed (born 12 February 1974) is a Yemeni British boxer and former Bantamweight and Featherweight champion born to Yemeni parents who emigrated to Sheffield. Hamed adopted the moniker "Prince" Naseem Hamed. He is known for his flashy and arrogant style, colorful ring entrances, unorthodox southpaw stance, and explosive power.

Hamed employed a unique style that flummoxed opponents and contributed to his tremendous popularity. Hamed's most powerful punch was a straight left that was known to knock strong fighters out in a single shot. He rarely threw combinations in excess of three punches, which were usually composed of two right jabs followed by a straight left, hook, or uppercut. Because Hamed threw his left with such ferocity, he often lost his balance, a stylistic defect that opponents such as Kelley and Marco Antonio Barrera took advantage of. For defence, Hamed relied mainly on his sharp reflexes to avoid his adversaries' punches, rarely blocking shots and preferring to back away from strong attacks. His quick feet prevented him from being stuck against the ropes or in corners. Hamed clinched infrequently, primarily because he was not usually sufficiently fatigued to warrant such tactics. When in clinches he would often throw lefts to opponents' heads.

Fights: 37 Wins: 36 KOs: 31 Losses: 1 Drawn: 0

Some of his accomplishments:

-EBU European Bantamweight Championship
-BF Featherweight Championship
-IBO Featherweight Championship
-WBC Featherweight Championship
-WBC International Super Bantamweight Championship
-WBO Featherweight Championship
-World Champion light weight champion

CONFESSION STAND WITH...

DR. NORMAN SWAZO



What is your favorite color?
Teal

How many times have you fallen in love?
4 times

What would you do in the last five minutes before you die?
Climbing a mountain and disappear

If you were given bullet and allowed to kill someone, who would you KILL?
Condoleezza rice

Who are you favorite two students in Alfaisal University among the three sections (Engineering, Medicine, Business)?
Abdulhadi Al-Amodi
Abdullah Al-Ibrahim

What is your biggest mistake you have ever made in your life?
Falling in love with a woman and letting her go..

Who is the professor that you would like to be?
Prof. Ali A. Khraibi

What is the most expensive thing have you ever bought?
Jeep Wrangler Sahara, by 30,000$

Interviewed by/ Muhammad Al-Razaz



ALFAISAL UNIVERSITY:
FIRST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TO HOST MIT OPENCOURSEWARE MIRROR WEBSITE IN THE KINGDOM AND THE REGION.

HRH Prince Sultan bin Salman bin AbdulAziz Al-Saud, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities launched the MIT OpenCourseWare mirror website at Alfaisal University, at an official ceremony on Sunday 27th December 2009 in the Late King Faisal Palace.

The official launching ceremony brought together senior management drawn from various educational institutions and industry related to technology. HH Prince Bandar Al Saud, Chairman of the Executive Committee for Alfaisal University presided over the historic ceremony which was attended by Alfaisal University Cofounders, Board Members and Leadership, including Acting Provost Dr. Ronald Bulbulian, and Acting Dean, College of Engineering Dr. Maher Alodan.

The MIT OpenCourseWare launching ceremony marked an historic event for education in the kingdom as Alfaisal University's College of Engineering pioneered the way, being the first educational institution to host MIT OpenCourseWare materials in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the region.

Dr. Maher Alodan, Acting Dean, College of Engineering stated, "OpenCourseWare is a revolutionary and original initiative by MIT to put all educational materials from MIT's undergraduate and graduate-level courses online. The cooperation between MIT and Alfaisal University will make these vast and top-quality materials available and accessible inside Saudi Arabia and all over the region through the mirror–website at Alfaisal University. We will also be taking the initiative in arabising some of the course materials on the website to increase its accessibility for our users". Please visit http://ocw.alfaisal.edu/

Alfaisal University is a student–centered teaching and research University committed to building national and international partnerships for growth and prosperity. It offers programs in the fields of Medicine, Engineering, Science and General studies and Business and has forged collaborations with leading international institutions such as Partners Harvard Medical International (PHMI), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the Institute of Manufacturing of the University of Cambridge and appointed Professor Michael E. Porter as advisor to the College of Business. As part of it's commitment to develop affiliations and collaborations with leading global corporations, institutions and organizations, the Alfaisal University College of Engineering signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

MIT OpenCourseWare is a free and open educational resource for educators, students, and self-learners and supports MIT's mission to advance knowledge and education on a global scale. Moreover, MIT-OCW is a publication of MIT course materials, and hence that makes courses taught by MIT faculty more accessible.

The hosting of MIT OpenCourseWare at Alfaisal University shows its commitment to disseminating high standard educational materials to the community. Through the hosting of MIT OpenCourseWare, Alfaisal University would make course materials

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MITOPENCOURSEWARE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



that are used by MIT Faculty's in the teaching of almost all of MIT's undergraduate and graduate subjects more accessible to students and educators from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in particular, and from the Middle East region in general.

As a Mirror Site Program Partner, Alfaisal University continues to fulfill its mission being an active part of the world wide community of educators and learner
s who are demonstrating the power of unlocking knowledge.



THE SABIC RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY COMPLEX INVITES ALFAISAL UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS



Students of the College of Engineering at Alfaisal University visited the SABIC (Saudi Basic Industries Corporation) Research & Technology Complex in Riyadh on Tuesday 19 January 2010. They were given a special tour around the Complex's Analytical Chemistry Laboratories as a part of the College's initiative to provide students with exposure to the Saudi Arabian industries.

The analytical chemistry section at SABIC complex for Research and Technology (SABIC R&T) in Riyadh is equipped with advanced and versatile analytical equipment, administered by a highly competent group of specialists who are capable of focusing on SABIC's analytical needs.

Students from the College of Engineering were also given demonstrations of the sophisticated equipment such as Scanning Electron Microscopy, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, Mass Spectroscopy, Atomic Spectroscopy, X-ray, Gas and Liquid Chromatography and other state of the art facilities at the Complex.

The SABIC research team interacted with students and fielded questions regarding the various stages of R&T Labs. They explained the process of production at the laboratory stages, pilot stages and finally how the R&T lab output gets transferred to the commercial plants. The students showed interest in the polymerization process of ethylene and the essential components involved in the process.

SABIC is the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, one of the world's leading manufacturers of chemicals, fertilizers, plastics and metals. SABIC is the largest and most profitable non-oil company in the Middle East and one of the world's five largest petrochemicals manufacturers. Because SABIC is constantly looking to the future, they invest heavily in Research and Technology (R&T). They have 16 main R&T facilities spread across the globe with new patents and certifications earned through their hundreds of dedicated scientists. The students of the College of Engineering visited one of these 16 facilities located in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The College of Engineering at Alfaisal University believes that exposure to industry is vital to the student's professional development. To foster this belief, the college routinely organizes executive seminar series and field trips to industrial establishments.

A SEMINAR BY DR.MUSTAFA ELSAYYED

By: Youssef Omaia Elakwah



Dr.Mustafa Elsayyed gave a seminar in the Egyptian Cultural Attaché in Riyadh on 12/1/2010. The seminar was about some interesting new material properties on the nano-meter scale. Dr. Mustafa emphasized the importance of nano technology researches in his lecture. He also mentioned using gold nano particles in cancer treatment, by exploiting the properties of these particles. Dr. Elsayyed mentioned that among the most useful properties of the material is its high absorption of light and its conversion to massive heat, which may be utilized to terminate the cancerous cells without affecting the normal cells. However, this method cannot be applied in the meantime because of uncertainty of the side effects such as the sedimentation of these particles in the liver and the spleen. Dr. Elsayyed mentioned that every dollar the government has spent in such research programs has returned up to five times in value. The Egyptian ambassador, Egyptian council,



and the cultural attaché of the Egyptian embassy in Riyadh attended that seminar and thanked Dr. Elsayyed for giving such a very good and inspiring seminar.



Beginning *De Novo*

By: Ziad Ahmed El-Sawah

We begin de novo [newly] on a tabula rasa [blank page] of poetry' (Hazlitt, 'Mr. Wordsworth'].Writers of the Romantic period particularly had a "problem" beginning de novo because they were very much different from their predecessors in the neoclassical period. As the name suggests, neoclassicism imitates classical literature to some extent. The Romantics, on the other hand, presented both their style and subject matter as more genuine, influenced by the French Revolution, and, although they managed to deal with the obstacle of starting de novo (to different extents), the traces of their struggle got relayed in the form of words that remain in their works. As expected, the magnitude of the force exerted by the French Revolution on early Romantic writers like Wordsworth and Coleridge was higher than that exerted on the later ones, simply because the need for change in the beginning of the period was higher that the need for accentuating the change at the end of the literary period. Wordsworth was more concerned with the ideological new beginnings of his time, while Coleridge focused more acutely on how new beginnings, as a theme, relate to the beginnings of actual poems, stanzas, or imaginary partitions in stanzas.

Wordsworth arguably had the greatest difficulty among the Romantics in trying to offer something new, and depart from his neoclassical predecessors who lasted nearly one hundred and forty years, the "Long 18th Century". As he indicated in the "Preface" to the Lyrical Ballads, there are many points that he had against the literature of his time, like the poets' attachment to a fixed meter or their tendency to create tales that satiate the sensational reader's desire. His efforts to start de novo were of the essence in his Lyrical Ballads (written jointly with Coleridge), arguably the first literary work of the English Romantic period. The idea of starting something new is stated clearly in the "Preface" and incorporated into the events of his poems, such as Simon Lee. He stated in the Preface, "Several of my friends are anxious for the success of these poems, from a belief, that, if the views with which they were composed were indeed realized, a class of poetry would be produced, well adapted to interest mankind permanently..."

"And still there's something in the world
At which his heart rejoices;
For when the chiming hounds are out,
He dearly loves their voices!

But, Oh the heavy change! -bereft
Of health, strength, friends, and kindred, see!
Old Simon to the world is left
In liveried poverty."

As with the French Revolution, mirrored by the literary change into the Romantic period, there is no time allowed for the change in "Simon Lee." The first twenty four lines describe a healthy life for Simon, and on the twenty fifth comes the "heavy change." It seems not to have been considered important by Wordsworth that things stay as they were for an indefinite period of time or that change needs to be gradual as opposed to abrupt, like the French Revolution; Wordsworth was actually a supporter of the French Revolution at the time he wrote the Lyrical Ballads, and might have taken an idea from the revolution about starting de novo. Simon Lee has undergone a revolution from feudal protection under his master to independent poverty. This reflects on Wordsworth's situation if his efforts towards a new literary "form" had failed, then the possible protection offered by conforming to the status quo would have been lost, and he would have to live an independent life of penury as well.

It is not customary for a poet to address the reader, but in the spirit of change, he did in "Simon Lee", not once, but twice.

"O Reader! had you in your mind
Such stores as silent thought can bring,
O gentle Reader! you would find
A tale in every thing."

It is as if the first time is the hardest; just as the reader was mentioned once, the second time came right after. Starting de novo was hard, but continuing the legacy was not. Wordsworth also attacked other poets in the Preface to Lyrical Ballads and said that they reduce their poetry to a state of "savage torpor," where their thirst for success leads them to write poetry that satiates the reader's senses and lust for the "tale." Wordworth is not conforming to that either. Wordsworth, especially, started de novo in a multitude of things simultaneously, without caring much about their implications towards his success and whether he was overestimating the reader's flexibility. He tried to create Lyrical Ballads out of the traditional ballad, and the two are far from the same. Traditional ballads often had the same rhyme scheme and were listened to, as opposed to being read. Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads do not conform with their precedent at all. They have a more flexible rhyme scheme but still have the song's quality of remembrance.

Finding a "tale" in "Simon Lee" is not an easy task. Wordsworth requires the reader to labour until he or she has "such stores as silent thought can bring."

"And now I fear that you expect
Some tale will be related."
"It is no tale; but, should you think,
Perhaps a tale you'll make it."

Even after labouring, the reader's senses are not satiated because the ending compromises the idea of what a tale is.

"Alas! the gratitude of men
Hath oftener left me mourning."

While most of the poem creates a problem out of the lack of appropriate reward, the ending is a new beginning, as gratitude is portrayed as a valid form of reward. At this point it seems like the poet needs a tabula rasa to tell his tale, another page or so for the continuation of the poem, but, as mentioned before, he does not aim to serve the readers' senses, so, the poem ends there, a point where there is a need for a new beginning.

Coleridge is a much more mechanical writer, compared with Wordsworth. He more skilfully relates beginnings in the subject of the poem to beginnings of sections of the poem. He starts "Frost at Midnight" with thoughts from the self; the composition comes from within. In addition, it generates from the mind as the poem progresses. Both of these factors show the organic nature of composition, which in turn facilitates starting de novo. Starting de novo is almost an extension of the impulsiveness or spontaneity of the poet. Rapidly changing thoughts are a function of starting de novo.

"The inmates of my cottage, all at rest,
Have left me to that solitude, which suits
Abstruser musings : save that at my side
My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.
'Tis calm indeed ! so calm, that it disturbs
And vexes meditation with its strange
And extreme silentness. Sea, hill, and wood,
This populous village ! Sea, and hill, and wood,"

The spontaneous movement of thoughts from the description of the "inmates" then remembering that the baby is there, then switching to another topic like the silentness caused by the frost shows that the logical thought process is built on change and each time starting de novo. The previous quotation was from one stanza out of the first three stanzas of "Frost at Midnight." Each stanza in turn changes the subject yet again, but to a greater extent than the intra-stanza changes, of course. The first stanza signifies a special kind of pleasure about his current position, a discussion of the present state of slight melancholy. The second signifies the past, his schooldays and related experiences, and it starts with an exhalation. The third jumps to a virtually fresh start with his baby, representing the future, the tabula rasa, what he hopes he could have done if he had a chance to begin de novo.

"But thou, my babe ! shalt wander like a breeze
By lakes and sandy shores, beneath the crags
Of ancient mountain, and beneath the clouds,
Which image in their bulk both lakes and shores"
"Great universal Teacher ! he shall mould
Thy spirit, and by giving make it ask."

"Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,"

There is a tone of positivity with the future associated with people who can afford to start a tabula rasa, possibly because the opportunity does not present itself frequently. Such a generalization would apply to the average man, and therefore to the average sensationalist reader at the time. Coleridge, as opposed to Wordsworth, satiates the readers' sensational needs by providing a story, neatly partitioned into past, present, future, and a conclusion, but still complying with the stereotypical Lyrical Ballad. The end of the poem displays an exaggerated legendary, and possibly prophetic life of the baby when he grows up, an apparent sensationalist image, through certain keywords: mountain, lakes, shores, all seasons, and (of course) God.

Wordsworth and Coleridge not only started newly, but they also made a conscious effort to show it in their poetry. Still, they also left marks that indicate that classic literature is not totally insignificant in their era. For example, Coleridge used an emphasized "But O!" to start a stanza in "Frost at Midnight," which somewhat mirrors Wordsworth's use of "But, oh the heavy change" to start one of his stanzas. That whole phrase, in turn, exactly replicates line thirty-seven of Milton's Lycidas.

BIOGRAPHIES



Dr. Abdullah Shami

Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering

Dr. Abdullah Shami is an Associate Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering. He earned his Ph.D. degree in Electrical and Computer Engineering from the City University of New York.

Dr. Shami's current research interests are in the area of wireless/optical networking, Ethernet Passive Optical Networks, WIMAX, and Wireless Local Area Networks. Dr. Shami has more than 100 scientific publications and presentations. He is a recipient of several prestigious academic awards, including Canada Foundation for Innovation Award, IBM centre of advanced studies Fellow, Early Tenure and Promotion at the University of Western Ontario Canada, and CUNY Irving Hochberg Dissertation Fellowship.

Dr. Shami is an editor for IEEE Communications Letters, Journal of Computer Systems, Networks, and Communications, and Journal of Internet Technology. Dr. Shami will help to establish and develop Alfaisal University data communications and networking training and research programs.

Dr Abdulmajeed Mohamad



Dr Abdulmajeed Mohamad's research areas are mainly in thermal systems, computational Fluid Dynamics, Heat and Mass Transfer, Combustion, Mathematical Modelling and Solar Energy. Dr. Mohamad published about 200 papers in peer reviewed journals and conference, couple book chapters and a book. He has been invited by many institutes and universities around the world as a lecturer and keynote speaker. Also, he as been invited by NATO advanced Studies Institute few times. Dr. Mohamad chaired and organized a few conferences in France, Turkey, Brazil, China, Tunisia, Morocco, Portugal.

Dr. Mohamad has been involved in many industrial projects, such as modelling of glass manufacturing process for Ford (USA), cooling of AP600 nuclear reactor for US Energy, CO2 capturing by adsorption process for Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (Japan), Advanced Boiler for Gas Institute Technology (USA), Cleaning water from oil droplet (Japan), three-dimensional modelling of radiation in furnaces (USA). He is a permanent reviewer for most journals on heat transfer, fluid mechanics and computational meth ods, on average of 20 journal papers per year and many papers for conference. Also, he evaluated many Ph.D. thesis around the world. Dr. Mohamad graduated more than 20 MSc students and a few Ph.D. students and post doc. A few visiting scientists visited his lab from Germany, Italy, France, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, China.



Dr. Mohamad chaired Thermofluid labs, University of Calgary (Canada), for many years and he was director of graduate studies in the dept. of Mechanical and Manufacturing, Univ. of Calgary. Also, he is an active member of Environmental Engineering for Research and Education, Univ. of Calgary.

Dr. Mohamad is Fellow member of American Society of Mechanical Engineer (ASME).



Dr Rehan Ahmed

BEng, MSc, PhD, CEng, MIMechE, MASM, Fellow HEA

Professor of Mechanical Engineering

Dr Rehan Ahmed held various academic positions in UK at Brunel University, University of Cambridge and Heriot-Watt University before joining the faculty in the College of Engineering at Alfaisal University in December 2009. He completed his MSc and PhD in Mechanical Engineering from Brunel University London.

RESEARCH:

According to the recent ISI-Web of Knowledge Database, Dr Rehan Ahmed is ranked as the Internationally Leading Author in the field of fatigue of surface coatings. He leads multidisciplinary research in the areas of surface engineering, mathematical and numerical modelling, mechanics and nano-materials. During the last decade he has successfully secured, as the Principal Investigator and Co-Investigator, Research Grants in excess of £1.7Million from Industry and Research Councils. These research grants have been funded by the EPSRC (Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council UK), SCHEFC (Scottish Higher Education Funding Council UK), STFC (Science and Technology Facilities Council UK), Industry and other charitable organisations. Industrial collaborations on research projects have involved Bodycote HIP (UK), Monitor Coatings (UK), Sulzer Metco (UK), Deloro Stellite (UK), and Fujimi, inc. (Japan).

Dr Rehan Ahmed is a member of the Editorial Boards of leading International Journals including the Journal of Thermal Spray Technology and Journal of Advances in Mechanical Engineering. He is a member of the EPSRC Peer Review College which is the main funding research council in UK for Science and Engineering.

He frequently leads Industrial Consultancies on the basis of his research expertise. These consultancies have involved accidental damage investigations, e.g. for BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), defence related projects e.g. with Raytheon Systems UK, design evaluation of Remote Operated Vehicles (ROV's) for sub-sea oil installations and SKF Holland for PVD-coated bearing analysis for use in high speed and precision applications. Dr Rehan Ahmed has successfully supervised a number of PhD and MPhil projects and authored more than Fifty Refereed Publications, with H-Index of Ten. He also contributed to the ASM Handbook on Failure Analysis and Prevention.

Dr Rehan Ahmed recently filed a Patent (pending) in the field of surface coatings for orthopaedic implants. He has been the recipient of Best Paper Awards at leading international conferences. He has also been as a member of the Organising and Scientific Committees of major international conferences including World Congress on Engineering (WCE) and Tribology in Environmental Design (TED). Dr Rehan Ahmed is actively involved in the Peer Review process of articles for a number of international journals including ASME, Wear, Materials Science and Engineering-A.

Dr Rehan Ahmed has been the Director of Second Year Studies and Course Director for MSc programme in Engineering Materials Design and Applications at Heriot-Watt University UK.

Dr. Zhao Yong

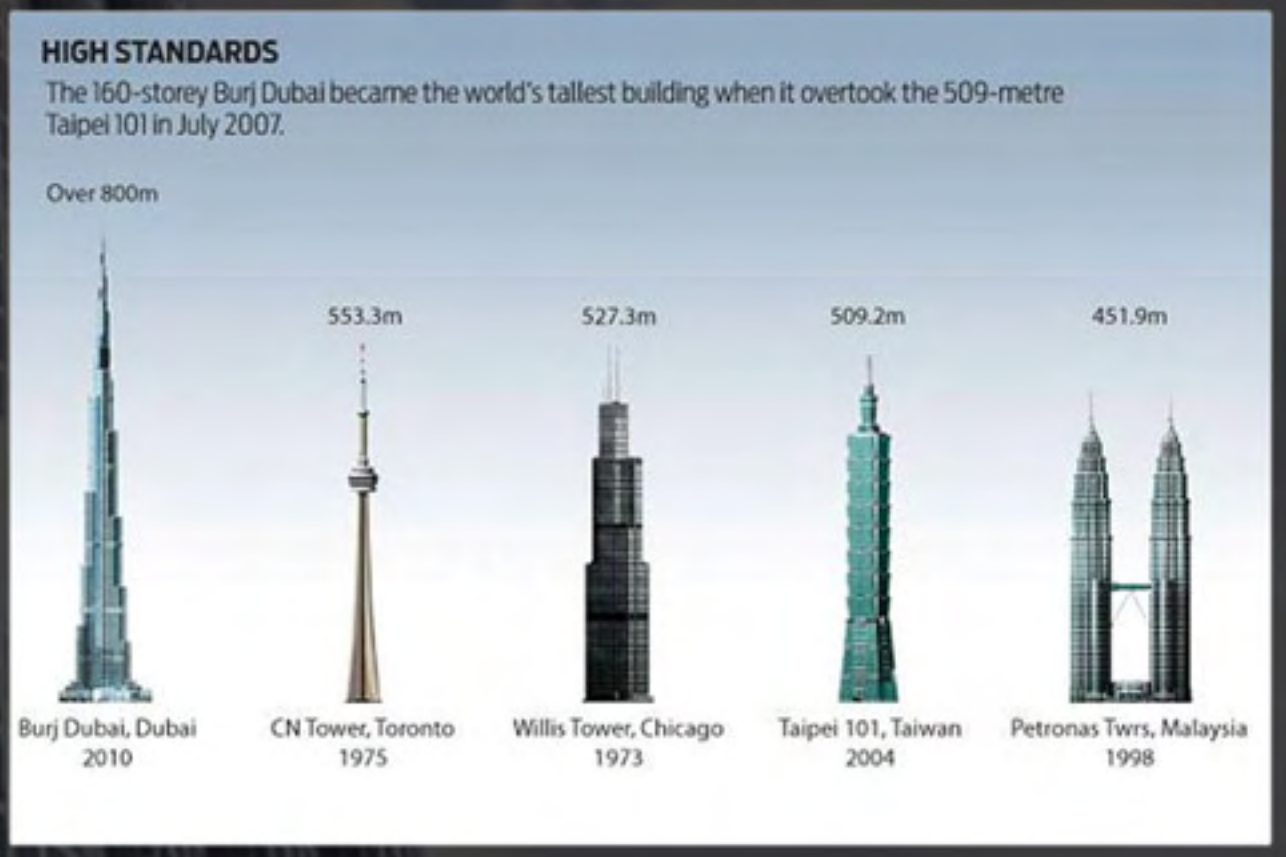


Dr. Yong Zhao joined the university on the 6th Febuary 2010 as a faculty member in the College of Engineering, coming from Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. He received his PhD from Manchester University in mechanical engineering. His research interest is in computational fluid dynamics (CFD) and its applications, as well as energy and water related research using CFD as a design tool. He has received a number of awards for his research work, including bronze award from IBM, and a gold award from Silicon Graphics and a MIT conference fellowship from the 2nd MIT conference on Computational Fluid and Solid Mechanics. He has published many research papers in top journals, such as Journal of Computational Physics and International Journal of Numerical Methods in Engineering. Two of his papers have been recently selected as top 25 hottest papers in the Journal of Computational Physics. He is also on the editorial board of the Journal of Engineering Applications of Computational Fluid Mechanics.

BURJ KHALIFA

Burj Khalifa, previously known as Burj Dubai, is a super tall skyscraper in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and is the tallest man-made structure ever built. Construction began on 21 September 2004, and the tower was completed and opened on 4 January 2010.

The American architect Adrian Smith, one of the most recognized architects in the world, designed the 160-floor tower. The total budget for Burj Khalifa project is about US$4.1 billion, and for the entire new "Downtown Dubai" is US$20 billion. The price of office space at Burj Dubai has reached $4,000 per sq ft (over $43,000 per m2).



Timeline:

- 21 September 2004: construction began.
- February 2007: Surpasses the Sears Tower as the building with the most floors.
- 12 September 2007: At 555.3 m, it becomes the world's tallest freestanding structure, surpassing the CN Tower in Toronto, Canada.
- 7 April 2008: At 629 m, it surpasses the KVLY-TV Mast to become the tallest man-made structure.
- 1 September 2008: Height tops 688 m, making it the tallest man-made structure ever built, surpassing the previous record-holder, the Warsaw Radio Mast in Konstantynów, Poland.
- 17 January 2009: its height reached 818 m.
- 1 October 2009: Emaar announces that the exterior of the building is completed
- 4 January 2010: The Official opening of Burj Khalifa.

نظرات عصرية في السيرة النبوية



انطلق في اليوم السبت 2010\2\13 فعاليات المؤتمر التاسع التي تقيمه شوكة الإبداع الأسرية في كل عام في مدينة الكويت. كان المؤتمر تحت عنوان " نظرات عصرية في السيرة النبوية"، حيث ضم المؤتمر نخبة من العلماء والمفكرين الذين أثروا العالم العربي والإسلامي بكل ما هو مفيد ونافع في السعي إلى الرقي بالأمة بإذن الله.

يهدف المؤتمر إلى توضيح الربط بين العلوم الانسانية الحديثة واصولها الشرعية وتطبيقاتها العملية من خلال السيرة النبوية. كما يهدف إلى تعميق الفهم للسيرة النبوية والأدوار المختلفة للنبي المختار صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم (رسول، قائد، مربي، قاضي، رب أسرة....الخ) وأي منها واجب الإتباع اليوم. يعنى المؤتمر بتطوير الحياة الاجتماعية للمسلمين من خلال فهم التغيير الجذري الذي أحدثه النبي صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم في دور المرأة والأسرة في النسيج الاجتماعي لأمته، ونموذجه الكريم في تربية الأطفال والنشء. الارتفاع بالجانب السلوكي للمسلمين كان من أهداف المؤتمر من خلال التأمل في معاني الحب والروح والذوق والجمال والأدب والإعلام لدى النبي صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم. أظهر المؤتمر النموذج الراقي لتعامل النبي صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم مع المخالفين وغير المسلمين وتبيان حقوقهم في دولة الاسلام.

تم تدريب الشباب المشاركين على إدارة المؤتمرات والمشاريع الكبرى وتزويدهم بمهارات وفنون القيادة والادارة الحديثة بأصولها الاسلامية .

برز في سماء المؤتمر نخبة من النجوم الذين عبروا عن حبهم للحبيب عليه الصلاة والسلام، فقدموا العديد من المحاضرات والدورات التدريبية خلال المؤتمر. وهؤلاء النجوم هم:

من الكويت: د. طارق السويدان، د. محمد الثويني، أ. عبد الكريم الشطي، أ. عبد العزيز العوضي، و أ. عبد العزيز العصيمي.

من السعودية: أ.د. الدكتور طارق الحبيب و أ. أحمد الشقيري.

من سوريا: د. محمد سعيد البوطي و د. منير الغضبان.

من المغرب العربي: د. أبو زيد مقرئ الادريسي و د. سعد الدين العثماني.

من مصر: الشيخ حازم أبو اسماعيل

وفي الأمسية الشعرية كان كل من د. ناصر الزهراني و أ. أحمد بخيت متواجدا ليلقي فيض حبه بأبيات من الشعر العربي الفصيح.

وبكل تأكيد، لم يغب طلاب الهندسة في جامعة الفيصل عن حضور مثل هذه المؤتمرات التي ترقى بمستوى الشباب العربي والإسلامي، وأبى طلاب الهندسة إلا أن ينقلوا لنا الحدث. محمد حسام الرزاز و منذر بدر الحنبلي كانا متواجدين خلال فترة المؤتمر الذي استمر لمدة أسوع كامل. كيف كان المؤتمر؟ ما أهم المواضيع التي تم نقاشها؟ ماذا أضاف المؤتمر لهم؟ هذا كله وأكثر ستعرفونه في العدد القادم من DESANA

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هكذا إذا!

مخك ليس سريع التأثر بالدغدغة



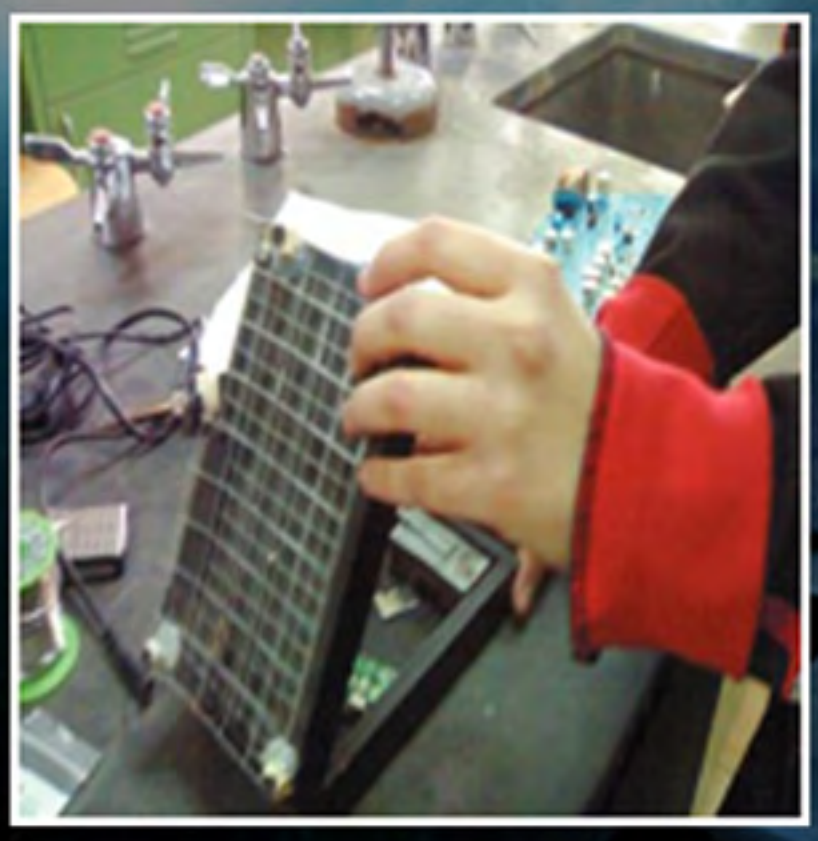
تمكن العلماء في جامعة ((كولدج)) بـ ((لندن)) الآن من معرفة السبب في عدم قدرتك على دغدغة نفسك؛ حيث إن الدماغ يعرف مسبقا ويتوقع الإحساس؛ فيقوم بتجاهل الإشارة الآتية من جلدك، لكن عندما يقوم شخص آخر بدغدغتك، فإن دماغك يُفاجأ ولا يستطيع إيقاف الإشارة الآتية من الجلد.
وعندما قام المشتركون في هذه الدراسة بمسح راحات أيديهم بأنفسهم ببعض الرغوة، فإن المنطقة الخلفية للمخ – والتي تسمى المخيخ – حدثت بها إضاءة ضعيفة على شاشة المسح الذري للمخ، لكن عندما قام الباحثون بمسح راحات أيدي المشتركين بالرغوة، توهج الضوء على الشاشة بشكل ساطع؛ فإنك لا تستطيع أن تخدع مخك.. لكن غيرك يستطيع!

Mother of Inventors



Leila Abd-AlMoniem is the first Arabian engineer to get the international order of Merit award in the new inventions. She has been call "mother of inventors" because she has a lot of invention in a variety of fields.
Some of her inventions are the wall of bitumen and molten iron that can resist earthquakes and mis

siles. She also invented a device to measure the stress of heart athletically, a machine to remove the teeth, the oxygen tube, a machine to cut the plaster and an oven to eliminate anthrax.
The Chinese with the same features as her oven also built the oven that eliminates the anthrax. She was asked about how did she get the ideas for these invention and replied that the Holy Quran was the source of her inventions and that Quran helped her in every matter of her life.



A & J

Aseel Abdurrahman Al-Wabel, Saudi student, aged 24 years, recently graduated from the physics department of King Saud University. Aseel obtained patents, because of her interesting inventions. She spends a lot of time in thinking about the benefits of her inventions on the society and her family. She was encouraged and motivated to keep going in innovation by her parents and her friend «Jamlah Al-Shlouy». Her efforts led to her first invention, which was a device to protect personal things from being stolen. The device was called "A&J". The second invention was "A&J2", which is a device to control the temperature of water by using natural energies and cheap materials. Aseel finished her third invention, and she will announce it soon.

be creative
INNOVATION

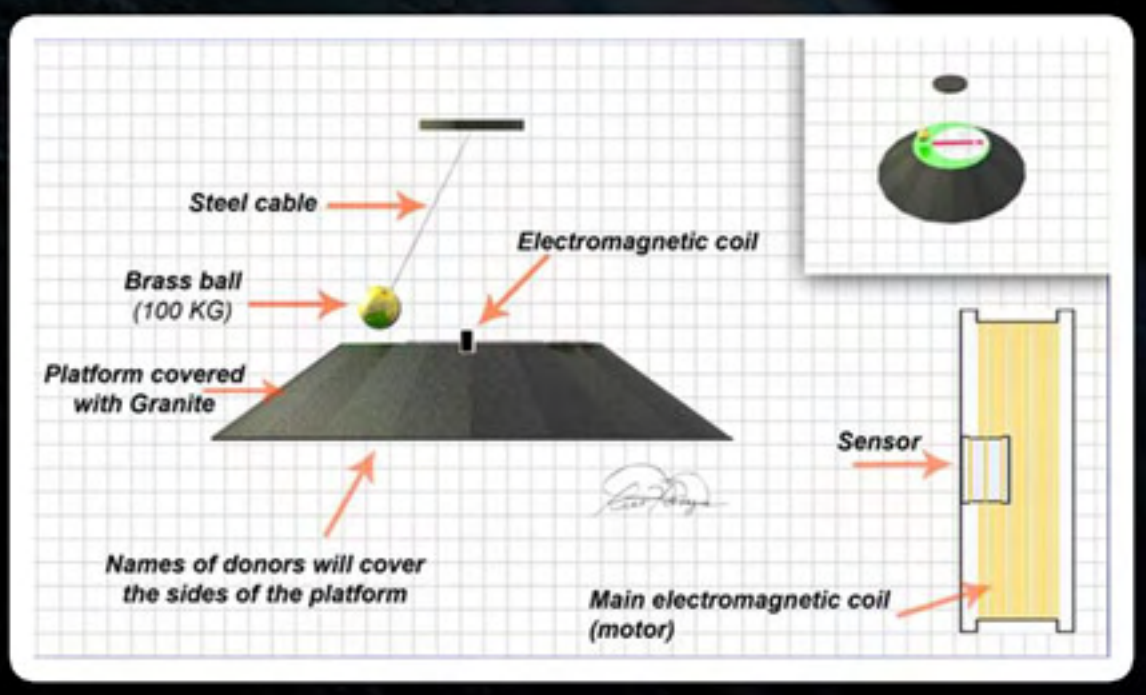
ENGINEERING INNOVATION CLUB
FIRST YEAR PROJECT

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A FOUCAULT PENDULUM FOR ALFAISAL UNIVERSITY

- The Engineering Innovation Club at Alfaisal University is implementing the first Foucault pendulum (to our knowledge) in Saudi Arabia.
- The French physicist Léon Foucault invented the Foucault pendulum in 1851 as an intuitive experiment to demonstrate the rotation of Earth about its axis.
- The principle of the pendulum is based on Newton's First Law of Motion "a body will stay in its state of motion unless acted upon by an external force."
- This universally accepted principle will keep the pendulum oscillating in its initial set direction while Earth rotates underneath it.
- The apparent change of direction of the oscillation of the pendulum with respect to the ground under it demonstrates the rotation of Earth about its axis.
- Although Saudi Arabia is relatively close to the equator, the latitude of Riyadh (~ 25 degrees North) is sufficient to clearly demonstrate the rotation of Earth using a Foucault pendulum.
- It is noteworthy that there are Foucault pendulums in the American University in Sharja, and in Mexico City, both with lower latitudes than that of Riyadh.

How Does it Work?

- Foucault Pendulum uses the basic laws of inertia.
- The electromagnetic coil generates a force that compensates the force of friction and that keeps the ball oscillating.
- As the ball comes closer to the coil, its magnet generates a current in the smaller coil (sensor). The sensor detects this current and shuts off the current in the main coil.



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