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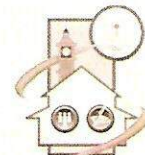
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*With sincere thanks and appreciation extended for
the valuable contribution of*

Heba Kashmery

In the seventh Saudi Students Conference (SSC2014)

that was held at Edinburgh International Conference Centre (EICC),

Edinburgh, the United Kingdom

1st – 2nd of February 2014

Mr. Khalid Thamer Althagafy

SSC Scientific Committee Head



Dr. Faisal M. Almohanna Abaalkhail

Saudi Arabian Cultural Attaché in the UK

Bodipy dye increases the spectral overlap term and a protonated dye and then to the distal blue terminal.

Keywords: Energy transfer, Dyes, Molecular Photophysics, Fluorescence, Spectroscopy, Photoacid.

Abstract No. 355: A Video Quality Prediction Model based on a Fuzzy Logic System

Assess the QoS/QoE Correlation
Mohammed Alreshoodi, John Woods

School of Computer Science and Electronic Engineering
University of Essex, Colchester, UK

A model that can predict end user satisfaction or QoE (Quality of Experience) derived from the network QoS (Quality of Service) is still illusive in the field of image processing. This motivates the derivation of a meaningful QoS to QoE mapping function to allow QoE to be predicted in the absence of the other. This paper presents an affine fuzzy logic based model that can estimate the visual perceptual video quality using a combination of network level and application level QoS parameters. The proposed methodology employs a learning system which optimizes the coded video for best QoE. Four QoS parameters are chosen as the inputs of the designed model, while the output is the Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR). From the results it is clear that the network level parameters have more impact on video quality than the application level parameters. The performance of the model was evaluated using a public dataset.

Keywords: QoE; QoS; video quality; fuzzy logic.

Abstract No. 389: Mechanical and thermal properties of vinyl ester matrix nanocomposites based on layered silicate

A.I. Alateyah, H.N. Dhakal, Z.Y. Zhang

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The Mechanical and thermal properties of vinyl ester matrix nanocomposites based on layered silicate were investigated. To characterise interlaminar structure of the nanocomposites, XRD, SEM, and TEM were performed. The mechanical and thermal properties of neat sample were improved by the incorporation of layered silicate up to 4 wt.% clay loading. Further addition of layered silicate resulted in decreasing the overall properties, which could be traced to the presence of the aggregation layers as proved by the selected characterisations.

Abstract No. 417: Defining the structural parameters of triazole ligands in the template synthesis of silver nanoparticles

Heba Abbas Kashmery

Pure and Applied Chemistry University of Strathclyde

A new methodology for the preparation of triazole sugars has been developed to template the growth of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) using the Tollen's reagent as a silver source. A series of triazole sugar were prepared containing up to six sugar reducing species. This report presents our latest findings in both the size and shape control of silver nanoparticles and

highlights the intramolecular experiments to determine the studies of AgNPs produced in aqueous solution containing

Keywords: silver nanoparticles, surface plasmons; click che

Abstract No. 513: A

Multiobjective decomposes a multi optimises them in a Local Search (GL performance. In o Pareto optimal s outperforms the c

Keywords Multi Algorithms, Pa

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Highlights An experimental evaluation alongside with their theoretical results were presented in this work. The use of GPU hardware during the simulation process makes it easy to evaluate the different parameters on a large number of scenarios. The use of GPUs makes it possible to evaluate the performance of different architectures.

Keywords Deep learning · Filter · Image · Convolution · Recurrent neural network · GPU · System

Abstract The use of GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) and CUDA (Compute Unified Device Architecture) to accelerate the performance of the neural network is a well-known fact. In this paper, we present a new architecture for the neural network that uses GPU to accelerate the performance of the neural network.

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Neural networks (NN) are a class of machine learning models that are used to solve a wide range of problems. They are composed of layers of nodes, with each layer connected to the next. The nodes in each layer are connected to the nodes in the next layer by weights. The weights are adjusted during the training process to minimize the error of the network. The use of GPUs (Graphics Processing Units) to accelerate the performance of NNs is a well-known fact. In this paper, we present a new architecture for the neural network that uses GPU to accelerate the performance of the neural network.

Keywords Multilayer perceptron · Convolution · Gradient descent · Backpropagation · Performance · Accuracy · Training time

Abstract No. 221: Deep Learning in Multiple Computers
 David Rodríguez Rodríguez and Dr. José Manuel
 Rodríguez Rodríguez, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain

In this paper we describe the use of GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) to accelerate the performance of the neural network. The use of GPUs makes it possible to evaluate the performance of different architectures. The use of GPUs makes it possible to evaluate the performance of different architectures.

Keywords Deep learning · GPU · Image · Convolution · Recurrent neural network · Performance · Accuracy · Training time

**Abstract No. 222: Implementation and Performance Results for
 CA-M3MF: A Multilayer Perceptron Based Implementation**
 Miguel Ángel, Víctor Rodríguez, and José Manuel
 Rodríguez Rodríguez, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain
 Email: j.m.rodriguez@unizar.es

The most widely available high performance platforms today are distributed architectures, i.e. clusters of multi-core that are available even to small companies. Several possible neural implementations are available for the Elman Neural Network (ENN) in software. However, Multi-Processor Implementation (M-IMP) supports shared memory, and the Graph Reductor for a Unified Machine Model implementation (URMU) supports distributed memory architectures. Both implementations use different but related machine architectures (MCA) mechanisms. Good performance results can be achieved using shared memory architectures and no currently available, but a combination of both, centered by networks of multi-core, is lacking. This paper presents the implementation and