



جامعة بومرداس

كلية العلوم الاقتصادية، التسيير والعلوم التجارية
مخبر مستقبل الاقتصاد الجزائري خارج المحروقات



Laboratoire AEAHH-UMBB

ورشة تكوينية حول طريقة إعداد الملصقات العلمية

يوم الثلاثاء 2022/06/21

موجهة لطلبة كلية العلوم الاقتصادية، التسيير والعلوم التجارية

من تنشيط:

د. رزاق محمد، Lab AEAHH، جامعة بومرداس

عناصر الورشة التكوينية

عناصر الورشة التكوينية

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5. الاطلاع على بعض نماذج الملصقات العلمية،
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تمهيد (الهدف من الورشة
التكوينية)

1. تمهيد (الهدف من الورشة التكوينية)

JDD 2022: Journée Des Doctorants ----- يوم الطلبة

مبرمج يوم 29 جوان 2022

من طرف جامعة بومرداس

UNIVERSITE M'HAMED BOUGARA BOUMERDES
ORGANISE

JDD 2022



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2022

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1. تمهيد (الهدف من الورشة التكوينية)

JOURNÉE DES DOCTORANTS

La première édition de la Journée des Doctorants organisée par l'Université M'hamed Bougara aura lieu le 29 Juin 2022 au Campus Nord de l'Université.

Cet événement permettra aux doctorants de l'université de présenter leurs travaux de recherche sous forme de poster.

Tous les doctorants sont invités à participer par la soumission de résumés à partir du 8 juin 2022 au 26 juin 2022.



JDD
29 JUIN
2022

Les résumés (300 mots + 6 mots des max) doivent être envoyés à l'adresse email suivante:

jdd.umbb@univ-boumerdes.dz

Les POSTERS sélectionnés seront publiés dans le livre de résumés sous forme de résumés détaillés:

- TOME I: book of abstracts - sciences et technologies

- TOME II: book of abstracts - sciences humaines et sociales

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الدكتور والباحث: ملخص مقنع

وتقديم مبدع

2. الدكتور والباحث: ملخص مقنع وتقديم مبدع



كيف أقنع الآخر بفكرة، ببحث، بمشروع ؟



أولاً: الفكرة

ثانياً: الملخص الوصفي، الكتابي للفكرة

ثالثاً: تقديم الفكرة

2. الدكتور والباحث: ملخص مقنع وتقديم مبدع

الملخص يكون عبر عديد الصيغ ، أشهرها في البحث العلمي:

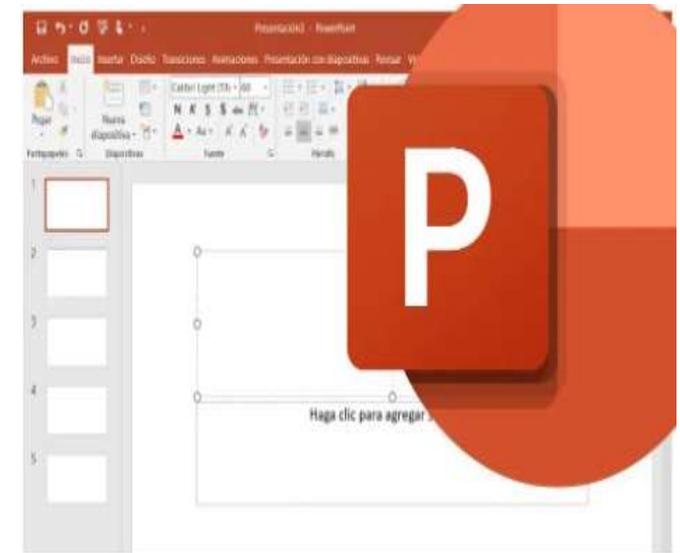
الملصقات العلمية (Poster)

العرض المرئي (Powerpoint)



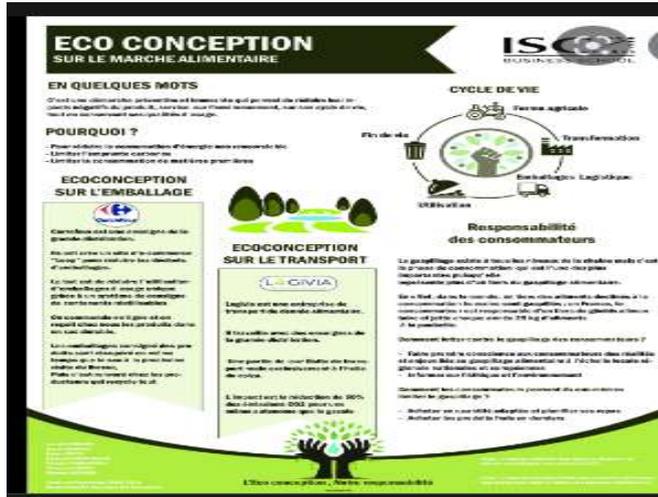
يشتركان في:

عرض فكرة أو بحث أو مشروع باستعمال نفس أساسيات البحث (مقدمة، عرض، خاتمة...)



2. الدكتور والباحث: ملخص مقنع وتقديم مبدع

الملصقات العلمية (Poster)



يختلفان في:

العرض المرئي (Powerpoint)



- عرض البحث عدة مرات لكل مستفسر، مع بقاء الباحث أمام الملصق



- عرض البحث لمرة واحدة أمام جمهور مستمع بدون إعادة

مساحة محددة لوضع المعلومات والرسومات



للباحث مجال أكبر لوضع المعلومات والشروحات والرسومات مع تحديد الوقت مثل ما هو عليه الحال في المناقشات

2. الدكتور والباحث: ملخص مقنع وتقديم مبدع

أما تقديم البحث فيكون عبر تقديم العرض من طرف الباحث

أهم العوامل التي يجب التركيز عليها من أجل أن يكون التقديم مبدعا ومقنعا

الثقة في النفس (تأتي من درجة تحكّمك في الموضوع)،

طريقة استعمال الصوت والتنفس،

طريقة استعمال إشارة اليدين وحواس الوجه

أمثلة (تصور أنك أمام شخص وجب عليك إقناعه)

من يطلع على الملصقات يكون عموما على بعد متر ونصف ، كما يجب أن تلفت انتباهه في 10 ثواني

شكل الملصقات العلمية

3. شكل الملصقات العلمية

أحجام الملصقات

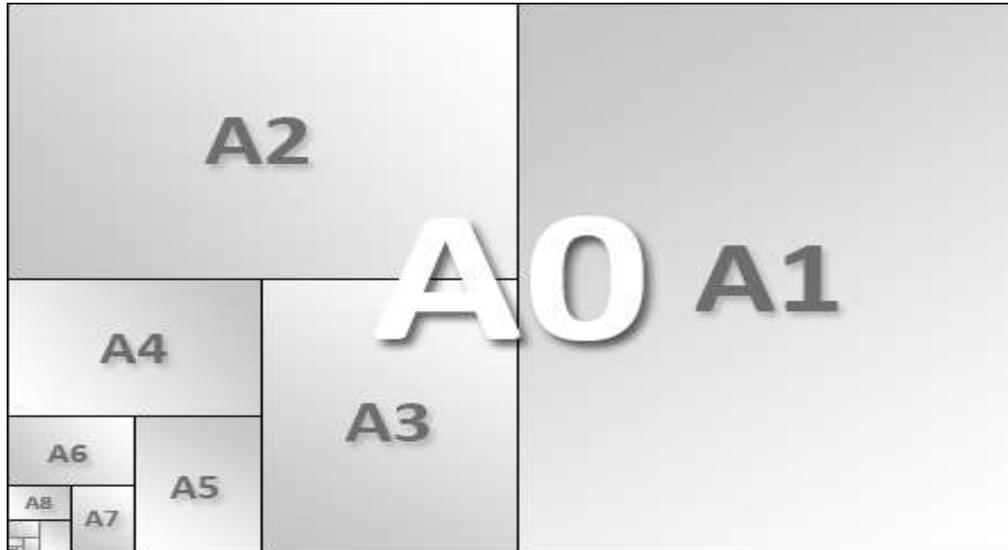
A0: 118.9 cm x 84.1 cm

A1: 84.1 cm x 59.4 cm

A2: 59.4 cm x 42.0 cm

A3: 42.0 cm x 29.7 cm

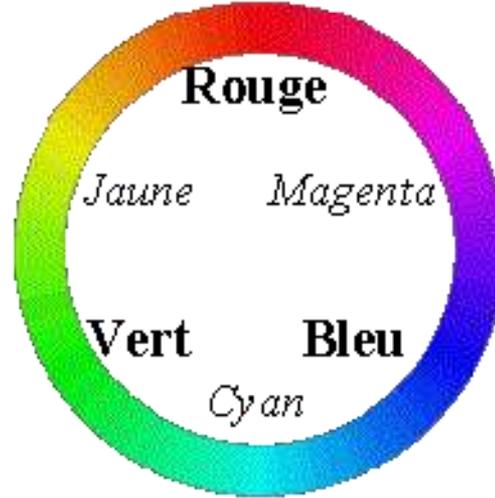
من يطلع على الملصقات يكون عموماً على بعد متر ونصف ، كما يجب أن تلفت انتباهه في 10 ثواني



3. شكل الملصقات العلمية

نوع الخط والألوان المستعملة

يجب تفادي وضع اللون الأخضر
بجوار اللون الاحمر



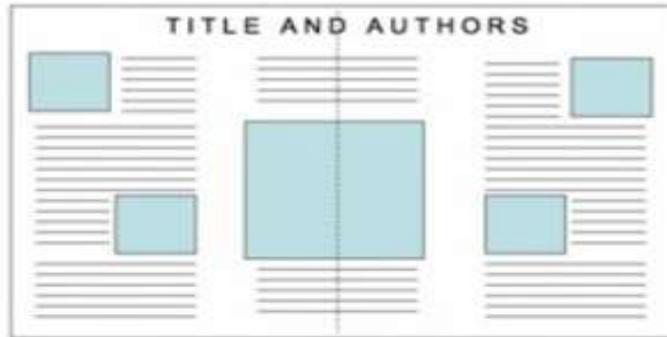
يفضل استعمال الألوان
المتقابلة

تواجد الصور والجداول والرسومات البيانية

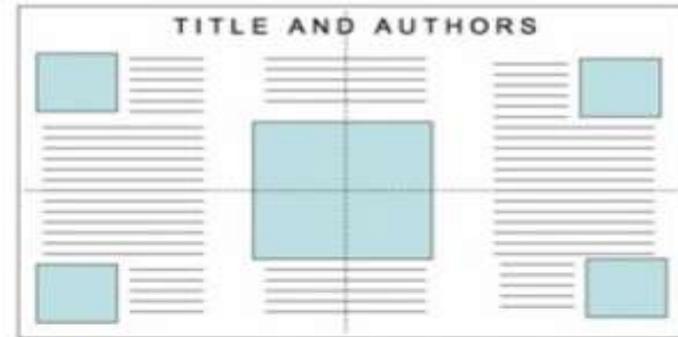
- تجعل الملصق أسهل للفهم.
- لجذب إنتباه الجمهور.
- عادة ما يميل الناس من قراءة الكلام الطويل.
- ترتيب الملصق العلمي و جعله أكثر إحترافيه.

3. شكل الملصقات العلمية

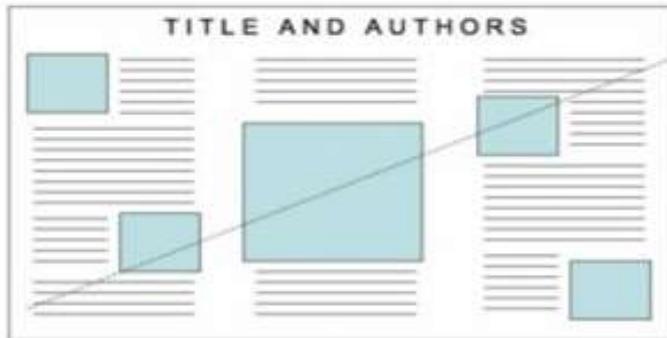
التوازن بين محتوى النص والصور



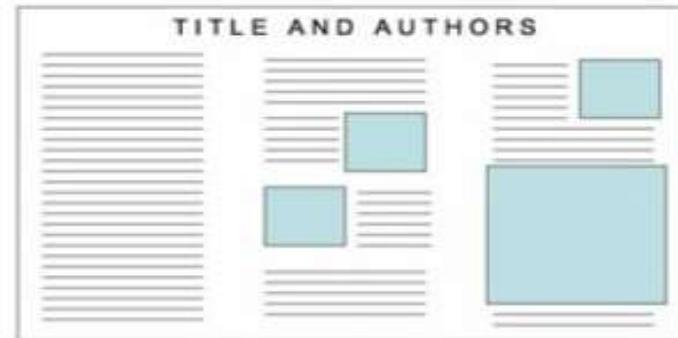
Horizontal Symmetry



Horizontal & Vertical Symmetry



Diagonal Symmetry



Asymmetry
(text-heavy on left, image-heavy on right)

أهم عناصر الملتصقات العلمية

4. أهم عناصر الملصقات العلمية

صياغة جيدة ، يكون في وسط أعلى الملصقات ، بحجم كبير

العنوان الرئيسي

يكون تحت العنوان

إسم الباحث

Abstract, Overview

ملخص الملصق

Aims and objectives

أهداف البحث

Methodology, Methods and Material

منهجية البحث

Results

نتائج البحث

Conclusion or Discussion

المناقشة أو الخاتمة

References

المراجع

هناك من يضيف عناصر أخرى كالشكر ، وروابط ومعلومات اضافية

الاطلاع على بعض نماذج

الملاحظات العلمية

5. الاطلاع على بعض نماذج الملتصقات



CFD Simulation for Wind Comfort and Safety in Urban Area

Case study: Central Campus of Coventry University

M. S. Fadl and J. N. Karadelis

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Introduction

Wind comfort and safety for pedestrians have become important requirements in urban planning and design.

Today, many city authorities request studies of pedestrian wind comfort and safety for new buildings and new urban developments.



Compared to rural open spaces, the geometry in urban areas is more complex. The effects created by the buildings make the modeling of urban flows more difficult. Some typical effects that we have to cope with in urban flows are:

- Vortexes at the feet of towers
- High wind speeds near the edges of upwind faces
- Spiral deviation because of the oblique clearing of a bar
- Lateral wake effects behind buildings
- High wind speeds in pedestrian ways under buildings
- Venturi effect: high wind speeds at the narrow end of an angle open to the wind
- Wise effect: vortex amplifications by a building which is lower upstream

Objectives

The aim of this study is to provide a qualitative assessment of the student and pedestrian comfort and safety due to the likely wind conditions formulating around the main Coventry University campus and especially around the newly constructed Hub.



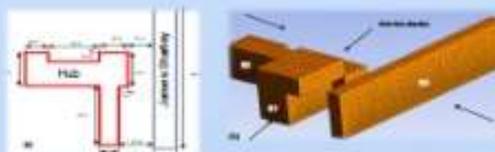
1. Investigate the typical wind patterns around the Hub and the resulting wind environment at pedestrian level and detect the so called 'critical areas'.
2. Identify the origin (source) of possible causes of undesirable wind conditions.
3. Advise the University's Estates Department of the possibility of wind nuisance around the central campus area.

Methods

CFD modelling using finite volume methods (Fluent CFD) was used to compute the wind between buildings, and at the same time, study the influence of the building shapes on wind distribution. Simulations were performed for four wind directions (0°, 90°, 180°, and 270°).

Case Study

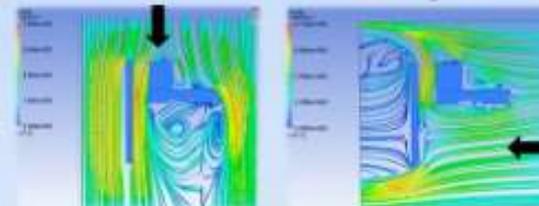
The area under study is shown in the Coventry University campus map. Figures a and b depict the top and iso-views with overall dimensions of the main building (Hub B1, B2) and the building height of 20 m



A view of the pedestrian area between the Hub and James Stanley building.

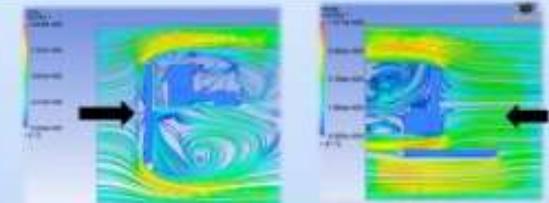
Simulated Results: Wind flow around buildings.

The velocity fields around the building were studied using the CFD method. The results were presented for the mean wind speed, V_{mean} , at a pedestrian height of 1.5 m from ground level, the case study involves wind speeds in the range 2-10 m/s. The basic results from the CFD simulations for the proposed new building are presented in the next figures. Northerly wind direction creates an extended shelter zone behind the buildings. In the case of East wind direction the distribution of velocity around the building proves that the air also splits at the windward side and meets at the leeward side of building B3.



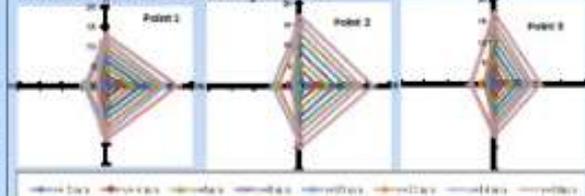
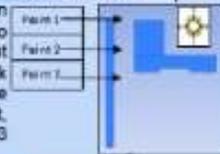
Wind stream line at pedestrian level (1.5 m above the ground) of the area surrounding the Hub (North and East directions). Wind speed (6 m/s)

When the wind is blowing from West the velocity streamlines build up in the area surrounded by buildings B1 & B2. The most affected zones are the corners of the upstream in building B1. For Southerly winds, the most affected zones are the area between B1 & B3 due to the Venturi effect.



Wind stream line at pedestrian level (1.5 m above the ground) of the area surrounding the Hub (West and South directions). Wind speed (6 m/s)

CFD results at selected points between buildings B1 and B3 have been used to evaluate the wind comfort for student pedestrians. It demonstrates that the peak 'pedestrian' wind speeds are higher when the wind direction is from North, South and East, rather than West. This is because building B3 acts as an obstacle to westerly currents.



Wind rose diagram for mean wind speed at pedestrian level, points 1, 2 and 3

Conclusions

- CFD is a powerful tool and essential aid for urban developers, architectural designers and environmental planners for the built environment design.
- It has been shown that there are regions around the newly built Hub the wind speed may reach level counted not comfortable to pedestrian and users of the building.
- After reading the report produced from this study the University's Estates Department took the results under consideration. It was decided to introduce vegetation with plants and trees in an effort to "break" the wind and decrease the velocity at key areas specified in the study.



Area between the Hub and James Stanley building (B3) before and during

5. الاطلاع على بعض نماذج الملتصقات



Develop a Detection System for Grey and Colour Stego Images

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Abstract

The concept of Stego Cryptography is based on an algorithm based on the algorithm security world. Stego cryptography simply means cover data into an object. The most popular cover object used for hidden secret messages is images. A developed detection system is introduced in this research. The first part of the work includes creating variations of stego-images. These stego-images have been created using different cryptography methods and keys. The created stego-images are used to test the detection system in the next step.

On the other hand, the second part of the work includes detecting the hidden data. In order to do so the colour-gradual co-occurrence matrix (COCGM) is created for all tested images. The COCGM provides the information of both colour-coordinates and gradient among the pixels in an image.

Instead of image features an extracted from the matrix. The system in this stage required the tested images. The BMP images with 256 colors have been used to test the system.

Aims and Objectives

- Use and compare various existing cryptography methods to conceal information into clean images to create variations of Stego-images.
- Develop a cryptographic method to distinguish between the clean images and the stego-images.
- Test the developed method on some stego-images.
- In some of the tests, find out if there are any rules or laws in DEX and DEXL levels that related to the results of stego cryptography.

The Proposed System

1. Creating Stego-Images

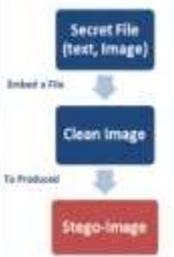


Figure 1: The Process of Creating the Stego-Images.

1.1. Example of the Hiding Process

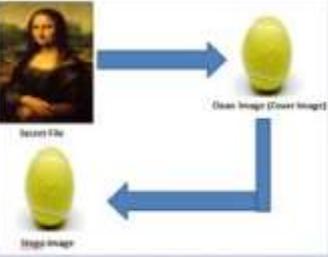


Figure 2: Hiding the 'Secret File' into the 'Clean Image' (Egg).

2. The Detection System



Figure 3: The Process of the Proposed Detection System.

Matrixes and Image Features Used

- **Colour-Gradient Co-occurrence Matrix (COCGM)**
 - The COCGM matrix is constructed from all color and stego-images.
 - It is defined as the COCGM, it is defined as:

$$G(i) = (R^i(j)) \times N_j \times f_{max} + 0.1$$

- Large number of features are extracted from the COCGM matrix.
- Size of the feature set starts to be large:



Figure 4: Structure of the Extracted Features.

Implementation and Experimental Results



Experiment 1



Experiment 2



Experiment 3



Experiment 4

Figure 5: The Four Experimental Results.

Secret Image	Stego File Size	Secret Extraction Rate	Key Extraction Success Rate	Feature Extraction Accuracy	Percentage of Information
Color Image	81,088C colors	100%	100%	100%	100%
Grey Image	81,712C colors	100%	100%	100%	100%
Image of 2 Images		100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1: Results of the First Clean Stego and the Stego Version (First Experiment).

References

[1] Gao, W and Tang, J (2012) Research on COGM image based on Color-Gradient Co-occurrence Matrix. *Mathematics*, 10(1).
 [2] Fawzi, A, El, A and El, A (2010) Cryptography and Steganography in Color Image: A New Approach. *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology*, 3(1).
 [3] Gao, W, Wang, W and Wang, J (2012) Research on Color-Gradient Image using Color-Gradient Co-occurrence Matrix. *Journal of Computer Science*, 14(1).
 [4] Ahd Al Jarf, Saad Amin, John Filippas and James Shuttelworth (2019) Steganography Detection System for Stego and Clean Stego Images. *International Journal of Security and Information Systems*, 15(2).

طريقة إعداد الملصقات العلمية،

6. طريقة إعداد نماذج الملصقات

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