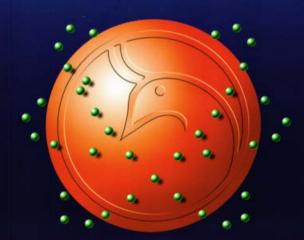


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CONTENTS

| ITEM  | Page No. |
|---|----------|
| Effect of Composting Methods of Manures on Arylsulfatase Activity in Sandy Soil   | 1-10     |
| Factors Affecting Production and Activity of Bacteriocin Produced from  Serratia marcescens  Zeena Faaq Ahmed   | 11-16    |
| Immunohistochemical Expression of c-Myc and P53 Proteins in<br>Colorectal Carcinoma  Amal H. Salman, Wasan A. Bakir and Amal A. Kareen  | 17-26    |
| The Effect of Garlic Extract on Some Virulence Factors of<br>Proteus Mirabilis  Luma G. Al-Saady  | 27-34    |
| Obesity in A Sample of Children Under Five Years of Age Buthaina A. Rashid  | 35-40    |
| Metal Synthesis, Structural Study and Theortical Treatment of New Some Complexes with 2-hydroxy-4-nitro Phenyl 2-N(4-N,N dimethyl)  Benzyliden  Shaimaa R. Bakir, Nafeesa J. Kadhim and Mahasin F. Alias                            | 41-56    |
| Porosity Measurements of Cellulose Acetate Filters for Some Brands of Cigarette Using Mercury Porosimeter  Sameer H. Kareem and Inaam H. Ali  | 57-66    |
| Synthesis of New Phenoxathiin Derivatives and Evaluation the Biological Activity for Some of the Prepared Derivatives  Suad M. AL-araji and Uday H. AL-Jelawy   | 67-78    |
| Adsorption of Carbaryl and Benomyl from Water by Jordanian Bentonite<br>Nabil M. Khaled Eldurini <sup>1</sup> , Sahar S. Abdulkader <sup>2)</sup> and Ahmad M. Ziad Abuhamaid <sup>3</sup>  | 79-88    |
| Synthesis of New Amides and Schiff Bases derived From 2-Amino-1,3,4-Oxadiazole Nisreen H. Karam, Jumbad H. Tomma, Huda I. Ibrahim and Amar H. Al-Dujaili  | 89-96    |
| Synthesis and Characterization of Cr(III),Mn(II),Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II), Zn(II) and Cd(II) Complexes with 2-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl thio) Phenyl Aceto hydrazide Hanaa Hassan Hussein, Enas Zuheir Mohamed, and Wasan k. Abdul ameer | 97-104   |
| Study of Optical Properties Of ZnSe Thin Films Prepared By Thermal Evaporation  Ibrahim R. Agool, Ali H. Abed, Zaenib H. B. Muhi and Lamyaa M. Raoof  | 105-110  |
| Nucleon Momentum Distributions and Elastic Electron Scattering form Factors of 7Li, 9Be and 11B Nuclei  Adel . K. Hamoudi and Marwan A. Hassan  | 111-124  |
| Nonlinear Effective Thickness Determination Probed<br>by Z-Scan Technique  Ali J. Mohammad, Adawiya J. Haider   | 125-132  |
| Two Phase Flow Pressure Drop in a Horizontal Pipe  Ali A. Abaas   | 133-142  |
| Noise Pollution Effect on Durra Power Station Workers<br>Kassim M. Wadi, Abdulkhaliq A. Al-Naqeeb, Bedri S. Jassem and Mohammed A. Al-Ani   | 143-152  |
| Approximation Solution for nonlinear Volterra Integral Equation by Using Adomian Decomposition Method  Waleeda S. Ali   | 153-159  |

# Effect of Composting Methods of Manures on Arylsulfatase Activity in Sandy Soil

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### الخلاصة

تعد اصافة المخلفات الحيوانية باختلاف مصادرها وطرق تخمرها من العوامل المؤثرة في صفات التربة الكيميوحيوية ، ولدراسة ذلك فقد تم تخمير اربعة أنواع من المخلفات الحيوانية (الدواجن والمعز والاغنام والابقار) بثلاث طرق للتخمر وهي : التخمر الهوائي والتخمر اللاهوائي والتنقيع بالماء (الكمر) ثم أضيفت الى تربة رملية بمستويات صغر و 2 و 4 و 6 % على اساس الوزن الجاف للتربة . حضنت النماذج لمدة 40 يوما" عند درجة حرارة 25 م قدر خلالها نشاط أنزيم arylsulfatase بعد 10 و 20 و 30 و 40 و و0 و و0 بيان أشارت النتائج أن أضافة المخلفات الحيوانية ادت الى زيادة معنوية في نشاط الانزيم في التربة مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة (عدم أضافة مخلفات) ولكافة مستويات وطرق تخمير المخلفات المستخدمة في التجربة تقوق نشاط أنزيم arylsulfatase في التربة المعاملة بمغلفات الدواجن على الترب المعاملة بالمخلفات بانواعها الاخرى قيد الدراسة . أزداد نشاط أنزيم arylsulfatase معنويا" بزيادة مستويات أضافة المخلفات بأنواعها وطرق تخمرها المختلفة . كذلك أوضحت النتائج أن الترب المعاملة بالمخلفات المخمرة هوائيا" أعطت أعلى نشاط للانزيم ( 167.70 مايكروغرام المحمورة بالماء ( 155.56 و 159.57 مايكروغرام المعاملة عم تربة  $^{-1}$  ساعة  $^{-1}$ ) مقارنة بالتوالي ) عم تربة  $^{-1}$  ساعة  $^{-1}$  على التوالي ).

### ABSTRACT

Addition of compost from various sources and of different maturity may affect the soil biochemical properties. Four manure sources (poultry, goat, sheep and cattle) were composted at three methods; aerobic decomposition , anaerobic decomposition, and soaking in water then added to sandy soil at rates of 0 , 2 , 4 , and 6% w/w based on dry soil weight . Samples incubated for 40 days at 25 °C . Arylsulfatase activity was assayed after 10 , 20 , 30 and 40 days of incubation .Results showed that addition of composts at all application rate and decomposition methods increased arylsulfatase activity significantly compared with control. Soil treated with poultry compost showed highest enzyme activity among other composts under study. Arylsulfatase activity increased significantly ( P < 0.01 ) with increasing application rates of compost . Data also revealed that treated soil with manures composted by aerobic method give highest activity (  $167.70~\mu g~\rho-$  nitrophenol gm soil  $^{-1}~hr^{-1}$ ) compared with other methods (155.56 and 159.57  $\mu g~\rho-$  nitrophenol gm soil  $^{-1}~hr^{-1}$  for anaerobic method and soaking method , respectively ).

### INTRODUCTION

Over 80 % of total tomato production at winter season in Iraq yields in sandy soils in the province of Basrah, south of Iraq. One of the important agricultural practices in such soils is addition of large amounts of manures annually, which mainly is cattle source. Another manures sources such as poultry, sheep or goat are in a trace application practice. The impact of manures on soil biochemical properties (e.g.enzyme activities) depend on their type and compost characteristics(1). Bergstrom et al., (2) reported that there are several mechanisms by which enzyme activity can increase in soils amended

with organic materials. Increase enzyme activity may result from increased number of microorganisms, or induction of enzyme production by a relatively stable population. Also, they reported that stabilization of enzymes by adsorption to humic material or clay may also increase amount of extracellular enzymes.

Arylsulfatase (EC3.1.6.1) is the enzyme that is involved in mineralization of ester sulfate in soil, and its activity has varied widely in relation to soil properties and management (3). In field conditions, Gagnon et al., (4) and Eivazi et al. (5) showed a positive influence of manures on soil arylsulfatase activity. Prietzel (6) reported that arylsulfatase activity in soil differs with different source and amount of C introduced in soil. Serra – Wittling et al. (1) observed a great enzymatic activity with a young municipal solid – waste compost than with an older one. Information is lacking on the effect of compost types on the enzyme activities in sandy soil of tomato fields in the province of Basrah. The objective of this study was to compare the effect of different manure types composted with different methods, on arylsulfatase activity in sandy soil.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Chemicals:

The following chemicals have been supplied by the German company (Merck) and British company (BDH); toluene,  $\rho$ - nitrophenyl sulfate , CaCl2.2H2O, NaOH , Boric acid , ethanol , bromocresol green , methyl red ,  $H_2SO_4$  ,  $HClO_4$  ,  $CuSO_4.5H_2O$  , Se ,  $K_2SO_4$  ,  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  ,  $FeSO_4$  , Diphenylamine ,  $BaCl_2$  ,  $H_2O_2$  , NaNOAC ,  $H_3PO_4$ , Gum acacia , sodium metaphosphate .

#### Instruments:

- 1. Spectrophotometer, Philips PU8670.
- 2. Thermometer.
- Incubator .
- Kjeldahl ( Digestion and Distillation unit ).
- 5. pH-meter, ZAG PTR79.
- 6. Conductivity meter, TOA CH-IK.
- 7. Oven.

#### Method:

The soil used (Table 1) was surface sample (0–30cm) collected From tomato field of Al-Berjesia research station, province of Basrah which classified as Entisole; Typic quartzipsamment. Before use, soil sample was air dried and passed through a 2 mm sieve. Some properties of the soil were determined as described by (7) and (8).

Table -1: Selected characteristics of soil used

| pH<br>(1:1) | Salinity<br>(E.C.)<br>dSm <sup>-1</sup> | Organic<br>Matter | Total<br>N | Available<br>Sulfure<br>(SO4 - S) | Arylsulfatase<br>Activity * | Texture |
|-------------|---|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
|             |   |                   | gm         | Kg <sup>-1</sup>                  |                             |         |
| 7.80        | 3.20                                    | 0.70              | 0.03       | 0.002                             | 45.32                       | Loamy   |

<sup>\*</sup> μg ρ - nitrophenol gm soil -1 hr -1.

The manure samples (poultry, goat, sheep, and cattle) were collected from Al – Hartha experiment station, Basrah. Some chemical properties of the manures were determined according to (8) and presented in table(2). Fresh sample of each type of manure was composted at three methods:

- (1) Aerobic decomposition: samples were stored in low hills on plastic beds and covered by polyethylene sheet at room temperature for three months; July to September.
- (2) Anaerobic decomposition: samples were placed in plastic jars receiving distilled water to bring the sample water content to 40 % of fresh weight. Samples were compacted to reach 45 % of initial volume then their surface were sealed completely by saturated clay soil. Samples allowed for three months; July to September(9).
- (3) Soaking in water: manure samples were soaking in water for two weeks. This type of decomposition is an ordinary practice using by farmers of tomato fields in Basrah region.

The composting manures were dried at 60 °C , ground ( < 1 mm ) then mixed with soil at rates of 2 , 4 , and 6 % w/w of dry soil weight . The control sample contained soil only with no added manure . Distilled water was added to adjust the soil moisture content to 70 % of field capacity . Soil samples were incubated at 25 °C for 40 days. The moisture content was kept constant and measured regularly by adding distilled water . After 10 , 20 , 30 and 40 days of incubation a set of samples was withdrawn to assay arylsulfatase activity by using method of Tabatabai and Bremner (10) as following : one gm of air – dried soil was incubated with 0.2 ml of toluene and 1 ml of 0.005 M of  $\rho$  – nitrophenyl sulfate solution in 50 ml Erlenmeyer flasks at 37 °C for one hour , then 1 ml of 0.5 M CaCl2 and 4 ml of 0.5 ml NaOH were added to the flasks to inhibit enzyme activity . Flasks were swirled and the soil suspension were filtered .  $\rho$  – nitrophenol released by arylsulfatase activity was measured colorimetry at 420 nm .

The experiment was established using a randomized complete design with three replications. Analysis of variance was performed and differences among the mean were compared through RLSD test.

Table -2: Some chemical properties of manures composted with aerobic decomposition (AD), anaerobic decomposition (ADD) or soaking in water (SW).

|                                    |       | poultry |       |       | goat  |       |       | sheep |       |       | cattle |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|                                    | AD    | ADD     | SW    | AD    | ADD   | SW    | AD    | ADD   | SW    | AD    | ADD    | SW    |
| E.C.<br>(dSm <sup>-1</sup> )       | 3.3   | 13.5    | 22.5  | 6.4   | 17.8  | 8.1   | 4.0   | 24.0  | 14.1  | 13.4  | 16.5   | 22.0  |
| pH(1:5)                            | 7.2   | 6.4     | 6.3   | 6.9   | 6.5   | 6.2   | 7.0   | 6.4   | 6.9   | 6.9   | 6.5    | 6.0   |
| OrganicC<br>(gm Kg <sup>-1</sup> ) | 200.0 | 229.9   | 192.7 | 235.5 | 294.1 | 228.4 | 199.9 | 244.1 | 178.4 | 170.0 | 210.5  | 179.8 |
| Total N<br>(gm Kg <sup>-1</sup> )  | 17.8  | 18.8    | 17.2  | 18.8  | 20.0  | 19.5  | 18.8  | 20.0  | 18.0  | 19.0  | 23.8   | 19.0  |
| C/N Ratio                          | 11.23 | 12.77   | 11.20 | 12.52 | 14.70 | 11.71 | 10.63 | 12.20 | 9.91  | 8.94  | 8.84   | 9.46  |

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Arylsulfatase activity in soil with presence of deferent type and concentrations of composts at incubation periods are presented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The result showed that arylsulfatase activity increased significantly (P < 0.01) with addition of composts compared with control (no addition). Soil treated with composts showed the higher enzyme activity of 70 % (poultry), 54 % (goat), 51 % (sheep) and 38 % (cattle) increase in activity over the control value. Gagnon *et al.* (4) and

Eivazi et al. (5) also observed an increase in arylsulfatase activity in soil with the addition of manures. Addition of composts, which has a high C content, stimulated microbial activity in soil and therefore, enzyme synthesis. Dick et al.(11) suggest that increased C and nutrient additions could have provided energy and an environment conducive to microbial proliferation, therefore, the increased enzyme activity in manure treated soils may be due to higher amounts of endoenzymes in the viable microbial populations in the soil matrix. In addition, the manure may also provide enzyme directly to the soil system.

The results also showed that arylsulfatase activity at all experimental treatments significantly increased with increasing concentrations of composts. The average values were 144.97, 159.68 and 178.89  $\mu$ g  $\rho$ -nitrophenol gm soil hr for 2 , 4 , and 6 % of composts , respectively . Prietzel (6) and Eivazi *et al.* (5) reported that arylsulfatase activity was significantly and positively correlated with soil organic C content.

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 showed that regardless of compost types or composting methods, arylsulfatase activity was affected by incubation period. The activity increased with increasing time of incubation until

30 days. Simard et al. (12) also observed an increase in soil enzyme activities with the addition of mixture of primary and secondary deinking sludge 5 weeks after their application. This effect is likely due to the high biomass production from decomposition of simple constituents in manures which would produce greater amounts of substrate for microbial growth and production of enzymes, thereby increasing arylsulfatase activity. Martens et al. (13) noted that the increase in enzyme activity was greatest following the first addition of organic amendments to soil, but that subsequent equivalent additions failed to sustain high enzyme activity. After 30 days of incubation, arylsulfatase activity decreased significantly at all compost types and composting methods (Figs. 1, 2, and 3). This result is in accord with (4) in which they reported that upon sludges oxidation, the amount of energy available to soil microbes will be reduced, decreasing arylsulfatase activity, which will eventually reach the level of the control soil. However, data obtained in this study showed that arylsulftase activity was over the control values at all incubation periods.

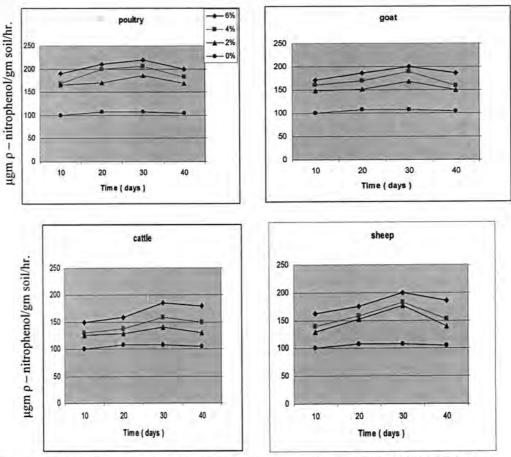


Fig. -1: Effect of different levels of aerobic composts on arylsulfatase activity in soil at various incubation time.

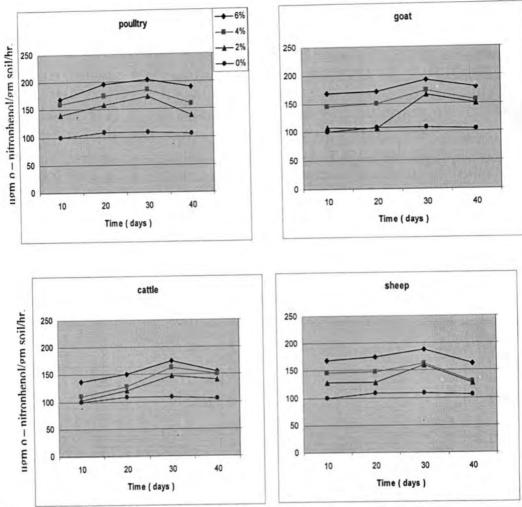


Fig. -2: Effect of different levels of anaerobic composts on arylsulfatase activity in soil at various incubation time.

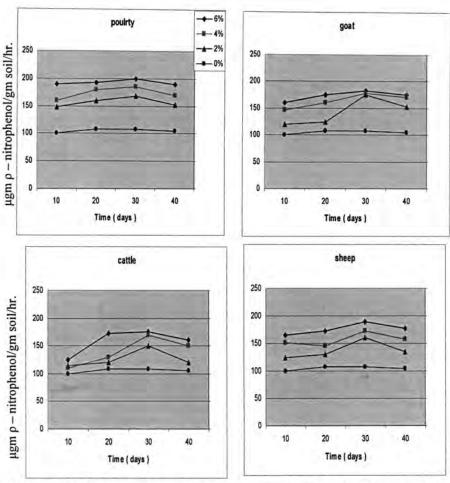


Fig. -3: Effect of different levels of soaking composts on arylsulfatase activity in soil at various incubation time.

Table (3) clearly indicated that arylsulfatase activity in soil treated with poultry compost was higher than soil treated with other composts. The average values were 178.88, 161.80, 158.63 and 144.46 µg o- nitrophenol gm soil-1 hr 1 for poultry, goat, sheep and cattle composts, respectively with significant differences among all composts except the differences between goat and sheep composts. Lower C / N ratio of poultry manure composts compared with other manure composts (table 2) resulted in a higher decomposition of manure then stimulated microbial enzyme production and activities through its readily available nutrients. These results support findings by (14), that sulfatase activity was correlated significantly with soil total nitrogen. On the other hand, Dick (15) and Kadhum (16) found no clear relationship between arylsulfatase activity and N content in soil. Dick et al. (11) reported that treatment with higher soil-N levels may allow increased C turnover compared to treatments with lower N levels where microbial activity may be decreased due to limited N availability.

Table -3: Effect of manure source and decomposition method on arylsulfatase activity in soil ( $\mu g \rho - nitrophenol \ gm \ soil^{-1} \ hr^{-1}$ )

|         | Aerobic decomposition | Anaerobic decomposition | Soaking in water | Mean   |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|
| poultry | 190.16                | 171.83                  | 174.66           | 178.88 |
| goat    | 168.75                | 155.00                  | 161.66           | 161.80 |
| sheep   | 163.00                | 154.33                  | 158.58           | 158.63 |
| Cattle  | 148.91                | 141.08                  | 143.41           | 144.46 |
| mean    | 167.70                | 155.56                  | 159.57           |        |

RLSD 0.01 : source = 6.72 ; method = 6.00 ; source X method = 12.30

The highest level of arylsulfatase activity was obtained with aerobic composts (  $167.70 \mu g \rho - nitrophenol gm soil^{-1} hr^{-1}$ ) compared with anaerobic and soaking composts (155.56 and 159.57 µg ρ- nitrophenol gm soil<sup>-1</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup>, respectively ) (table 3). Composting method affected soil biochemical properties which could attributed to C , N and other nutrients supply and the state of maturation of the materials. Serra - Wittling et al. (1) observed a greater enzymatic activity with a young municipal solid - waste compost than with an older one. They attributed that to the high content of C or to content of enzymes in the compost itself. In this study, data obtained indicated that the lower C / N ratio of manures composted by aerobic method compared to that of anaerobic and soaking methods at all manure types, except of poultry (table 2) may justified the highest arylsulfatase activity in soil treated with aerobic composts by stimulating microbial biomass and activity and increasing enzyme production. Similar results were observed previously on urease activity (17) and alkaline phosphatase (18).

The compost type X composting method interaction indicated clearly that ary lsulfatase activity in soil received poultry manure composted aerobically was significantly highest (190.16µg  $\rho-$  nitrophenol gm soil  $^{-1}\mbox{hr}^{-1}$ ) than other interaction treatments ( table 3 ). In summary , this study supports the fact that the addition of composted manure enhance the biochemical properties of sandy soil . The increase in ary lsulfatase activity in soil was depend on compost type that could be related to C , N and other nutrients supply and the state of maturity of manures according to their composting method .

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## Factors Affecting Poduction and Activity of Bacteriocin Produced from Serratia marcescens

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### الخلاصة

تضمنت هذه الدراسة الحصول على (25) عزلة محلية من بكتريا Serratia marcescens من (65) عينة جمعت من مصادر سريرية مختلفة شملت عينات الإدرار والقيح والدم من مستشفى اليرموك التعليمي ومستشفى مدينة الطب في مدينة بغداد لاشخاص بمختلف الاعمار في انابيب نظيفة ومعقمة . نميت هذه العزلات في وسط مرق فول الصويا ثم وسط الماكونكي، لوحظ انتاج البكتيريوسين المنتج يحدث مع إضافة المايتوميسين C بعد مرور (24) ساعة بدرجة حرارة حضن (37)م ، لوحظت مناطق التثبيط التي تعود إلى وجود البكتيريوسين المنتج من البكتريا، كل واحدة من هذه المناطق قورنت مع السيطرة وأي تثبيط أكبر من السيطرة دلالة على النتيجة الموجبة. درس تأثير درجة الحرارة في فعالية البكتيريوسين حيث لوحظ أن اقصى فعالية تقع في درجة (32)م. من قبل البكتريا في إنتاج البكتيريوسين ولوحظ أن فعالية إنتاج البكتيريوسين من قبل البكتريا ومسين ولوحظ أن فعالية إنتاج البكتيريوسين من قبل البكتريا وميسين O على البكتريا في إنتاج البكتيريوسين ولوحظ أن فعالية إنتاج البكتيريوسين من قبل البكتريا تزداد عند معاملته بالمايتوميسين C.

### ABSTRACT

The study included (25) isolates of bacteria Serratia marcescens obtained from (65) samples collected from different clinical sources including urine, pus and blood.

These strains were grown in Trypticase soy broth and then MacConky agar, bacterioncin production was included with mitomycin C.

After (24) hour incubation at 37 °C, zones of inhibition due to bacteriocins were recorded, each zone was compared with the control and any inhibition zone greater than the control was designated as a positive result.

Effects degree of temperature on the activity on the bacteriocin production, has been studied.

The maximum activity of bacteriocin was at 32 °C. It was found the activity of bacteriocin production increase when treated the growth medium with mitomycin C.

### INTRODUCTION

Bacterioncin are bactericidal proteins which are synthesized by bacteria and are active against other strains of the same species[1] or closely related species [2].

Several epidemiological techniques have been used to differentiate strains of *Serratia marcescens* reported a method for determining 15 O antigens and 13 H antigens scheme have been used in epidemiological studies.

Differentiation based on bacteriophage susceptibility and bacteriocin production or sensitivity has been described [3]. A new method for comparing and differentiating strains of serratia marcescens is described which has proved useful in determining the epidemiology of hospital [4].

S. marcescens is an opportunistic pathogen and major cause of ocular infections

infections.
Two kinds of bacteriocins produced by S. marcescens. The first is active on Escherichia coli and was susceptible to trypsin

The second was active on S. marceceus and is resistant to trypsin [5].

The activity of some marcescins on *E. coli* supported the inclusion of *Serratia*. into the family Enterobacteriacease [6] *Lactobacillus acidophilus* LF 221 produces bacteriocins like activity against different bacteria including some pathogenic and food – spoilage species [7]. This study aims to detect bacteriocin production from *S. marcescens* 

which causes infection in patients and factor which increase this production.

These strains were grown in Trypticase soy broth and then agar, bacteriocin production with mitomycin C.

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patient specimens (urine, pus, blood) where inoculated directly into Mac Conky agar and further processed for isolation and identification of Serratia marcescens on tests of the API 20 E strips

Stock and working cultures: Each strain was spread on a Trypticase soy agar plate and incubated at 37°C for 24 hr.

A small amount of the growth was spread on the slant and stabbed into the butt of a slant in screw – cap tube, the tube was in cubated at 37°C for 24 hr.

This was designated the stock culture and was stored at room temperature.

Bacteriocin production: Bacteriocins were produced in screw – cap tubes, Bacteria remaining after mitomycin induction were killed by (0.5)ml of chloroform which was added to the tube. All of the bacteriocins of *S. marcescens* were resistant to chloroform and were presumably similar to the type A bacteriocins described by prinsloo [8].

Bacteriocin assays: Bacteriocins were diluted two fold in Trypticase soy broth by microtiter. Each dilution was spotted (0.025)ml onto bacteriocin indicator strains, which were then incubated at 37°C for 24 hr.

The end point was defined as the highest dilution that inhibited, the indicator more than a control spot of trypticase soy broth and an arbitary unit of bacteriocin activity was defined as the reciprocal of this end point.

<u>Bacteriocin indicator strains</u>: Most of the trail indicators were eliminated because:

1. differentiated the producer strains poorly.

had too many zones of partial inhibition which could lead to difficulty in reading and reproducing results.

3. had too many zones due to bacteriophage lysis.

Standardized method for typing Serratia marcescens by bacteriocin production: small amount of growth was removed from a Trypticase soy agar plate with straight wire and rubbed against the side of a screw – cap tube containing (4) ml of Trypticase soy broth and incubated in water both at 32°C for 24 hr., then (0.7)ml was removed and added to (3.3)ml of trypticase soy broth.

The contents of tube were mixed, and the tube was returned to 32°C, after 1 hr. (1)ml of 25 mg/ml mitomycin C dissolved in Trypticase soy broth, was added and mixed the tube was returned to 32°C for an additional 5 hr.

During this period, the cells lysed and liberated bacteriocins [12]. Then (0.1)ml was removed and added to (3)ml of oxoid Ion agar which had been melted and cooled to 50°C.

Then over laid onto a plate of medium Brain heart Infusion and the plate was dried for 4 hr. at room temp. The bacteriocins (plus one control containing Trypticase soy broth and mitomycin). Were then applied to each indicator strain plus a control plate.

### **RESULTS AN DISCUSSIONS**

Collected (65) samples from bacteria Serratia marcescens these samples included (9) positive samples from urine, (8) positive samples from sputum, (8) positive samples from blood as showen in table (1).

Table -1: Bacteriocin production isolates for determining the epidemiology of hospital infections.

| Number of Isolate | Specimen | Bacteriocin production isolates |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 25                | Urine    | 9                               |
| 18                | Sputum   | 8                               |
| 22                | Blood    | 8                               |

Clear zones due to bacteriocins on one of indicators (25) zones are completely clear from these strains, the remaining zones are identical to control and are thus defined as negative.

Table -2:Bacteriocin production by mitomycin - induced and non. Induced strains.

|           | Mitomycin addition | Units of         | becterio         | cin activit      | y against        |                  |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Producer  | Willomyem addition | SM <sub>22</sub> | SM <sub>30</sub> | SM <sub>33</sub> | SM <sub>35</sub> | SM <sub>39</sub> |
|           |                    | 0                | 0                | 8                | 8                | 4                |
| $SM_7$    | -                  | 400              | 0                | 1.600            | 800              | 400              |
|           | +                  | 7                | 1                | 0                | 0                | 1                |
| $SM_{15}$ | -                  | 200              | 100              | 0                | 0                | 800              |
|           | +                  | 1                | 0                | 4                | 1                | 4                |
| $SM_{23}$ | -                  | 100              | 0                | 400              | 200              | 200              |

SM: Serratia marcescens

Effect of temperature on bacteriocin production:

Since most laboratories have at 37°C incubator and water bath, this temperature was tested first for bacteriocin production.

Table (3) shows that bacteriocin production was dimimished at 37°C these was a reduction in the number of positive reactions. At 32°C, bacteriocin production was better, and this temperature was chosen for the final typing method.

Table -3:effect of growth temperature on bacteriocin production

| dole Stelle |          | Bacteriocin Pr | oduction against | tindicator |
|-------------|----------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| Producer    | Temp.(C) | 1 2 3          | 4 5 6            | 7 8 9      |
|             | 32       | + + -          | + + +            | + + +      |
| 1           | 37       | +              | + + +            | + + -      |
|             | 32       | + + -          | + - +            | - + -      |
| 2           | 37       | +              | 1                |            |
|             | 32       | + + -          |                  | + - +      |
| 3           | 37       | - + -          | -                |            |
|             | 32       | +              | + + +            | + + +      |
| 4           | 37       |                |                  | + - +      |

<sup>+</sup> inhibition of the strain by the bacteriocin

# Effects of mitomycin induction on the mount of bacteriocin produced:

Mitomycin induction usually increase the amount of bacteriocin produced, mitomycin also induced phage production.

Zones of inhibition were due to bacteriophage and to bacteriocin[3]. Table (2) shows that strains produced about (100) times as much bacteriocin when they were induced with 5 µg of mitomycin C/mL. Mitomycin induction usually increase the amount of bacteriocin

produced SM7 was changed from a non producer to producer against SM22. Mitomycin also induced phage production of SM23 against

SM<sub>30</sub>, as none was produced without treatment Zones of inhibition

<sup>-</sup> no inhibition

were due to bacteriophage about 3% of the time and due to bacteeriocin the remaining 97%.

Mitomycin C, which also stimulates bacteriocin production is applicable to routine typing [10] [11].

Bacteriocin production in broth is preferable to production on agar surface [12] for a number of reasons:

- Mitomycin is easily added to stimulate bacteriocin production.
- The bacteriocins can be added quickly to indicator strains.
- Inhibition zones are easily compared when two isolates appear to be the same strain.

The size and shape of zones of strains are identical and the same number of colonies develop in zones of partial inhibition.

All strains of Serratia marcescens takes from clinical isolates were capable to produce bacteriocin. The activity increased significantly upon induction with mitomycin C

Bacteriocin production has been used as an epidemiological marker.

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# Immunohistochemical Expression of c-Myc and p53 Proteins in Colorectal Carcinoma

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### الخلاصة

الهدف من الدراسة الحالية هو معرفة الدور المحتمل لكل من c-Myc و p53 في مرضى السرطان القولوني مستقيمي باستعمال تقنية التحليل الكيميائي النسيجي المناعي. أجريت الدراسة على 40مريض مصابين بالسرطان القولوني مستقيمي و40اصحاء تم التحري عن تعبير c-Myc و p53 في المقاطع المطمورة بالبرافين باستعمال أضداد وحيدة النسلية.

أوضح تحليل البيانات اختلافا معتد في تعبير كل من c-Myc و p53 في مرضى السرطان القولوني مستقيمي مقارنة بمجموعة السيطرة (p<0.01) بالإضافة إلى ذلك أظهرت النتائج إن نسبة التعبير الايجابي لكل من p50 Myc و p62.5% على التوالي. علاوة على ذلك بينت الدراسة الحالية وجود ارتباط معتد بين تعبير كل من هذين المتثابتين (p<0.05) في المجموعتين المدروسة .

الخلاصة : اثبتت نتائج الدراسة على وجود ارتباطا معتد بين زيادة تعبير كل من c-Myc و p53 و مرض السرطان القولوني مستقيمي.

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the possible role of c-Myc and p53 in patients with colorectal cancer by using immunohistochemical analysis. The paraffin embedded sections from 40 colorectal carcinoma and 40 healthy individuals were investigated for the expression of c-Myc and p53 by immunohistochemical staining with specific monoclonal antibodies. Our data analysis demonstrated a significantly increased expression of c-Myc and P53 among colorectal cancer patients compared with control groups (p<0.01). In addition our results showed that in patients with colorectal cancer the positive expression rate was 80% and 62.5% for c-Myc and p53, respectively. Furthermore, in this study the significant correlations was found between these two markers (p<0.05) in two studied groups. Our results confirms a significant association between colorectal cancinoma and increased expression of c-Myc and P53.

### INTRODUCTIONS

Colorectal cancer is the second most common cause of cancer-related mortality in Western countries, with about 1 million new cases every year diagnosed world-wide and 500,000 patients dying from the disease [1]. The steps to colorectal cancer are driven by genetic alterations in oncogenes and tumor suppresser genes [2]. The c-Myc oncogene has been shown to be amplified and/or overexpressed in many types of human cancer [3;4]. The role for c-Myc in the development of colon tumors was first suggested by the report that c-Myc was amplified and overexpressed in a chemically induced mouse colon tumor [5]. The central role of c-Myc protein in accelerating cell proliferation, documented by many early studies, has led to a general concept for

many types of cancer that amplification or overexpression of this gene may be associated with a more aggressive tumor and a poorer patient survival [4;6;7]. The overexpression of c-Myc protein has also been shown to associate with a better tumor differentiation or a better patient survival for cancer of the testis, ovary, bile ducts, colon and breast [8;9].

On the other hand, P53 is a tumor suppressor gene that plays a key role in the control of the cell cycle. Cell proliferation is inhibited by normal or wild type p53 protein, which acts by arresting the cell cycle at the G1-S phase to allow DNA repair to take place. Loss of this activity may lead to neoplastic transformation. Alteration of this suppressor gene is a common event in colorectal cancer and has been associated with adverse postoperative outcome and poor survival [10;11].It is widely accepted that multiple genetic alterations underlie colorectal carcinogenesis. The p53 mutation is common in human cancers and overexpression of its products is detected in many colorectal cancers. Thus, the immunohistochemical detection of the overexpression of p53 is a useful marker for the diagnosis of carcinoma [12;13]. However, the relationship between the p53 overexpression and metastasis in colorectal cancers is still controversial [14;15].

The purpose of this study was to investigate the c-myc and p53,protein expression within the same colorectal cancer tissue by using immunohistochemistry technique, to find out the correlation between these two markers.

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients: This study included 80 patients from Baghdad Teaching Hospital , AL-Yarmook Teaching Hospital ,Gastroenterology and Hepatology Teaching Hospital and private hospital. This study was carried out on (40) patients with colorectal carcinomas (CRC) (22 males and 18 females) with a mean of age 51.7 years and a range between 20 and 81 years. The control group included (40) colorectal normal tissue (CRN) (22 males and 18 females) with a mean of age 49.2 years and a range between 20 and 75 years.

Samples: For each patients and control included in this study; serial sections from paraffin embedded block were taken from the archive of department of pathology of these hospitals (mention above). Tissue sections cut into 5µm thickness, put on Fisher\_brand positively charged slides.

Immunohistochemical analysis (IHC) for detection of c-Myc and p53 proteins expression in paraffin embedded sections:

The use of universal DakoCytomation streptavidin- biotin system purchased from DakoCytomation (USA) Immuno-histochemistry detection kit. The mouse anti-human monoclonal antibodies p53 protein (code NO./M7203) (Denmark) and the mouse anti-human monoclonal antibodies c-Myc protein (code 9E10)(InnonGenex ,USA).

The primary antibody reacts with antigen in the tissue, and then a biotin labeled secondary antibody (link antibody) binds to the primary antibody. When the conjugate is added, the biotinylated secondary antibody will form a complex with the peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin and by adding the substrate, which contains 3,3 -diaminobenzidine (DAB) in a chromogen solution, a brown-colored precipitate will form at the antigen site. In the peroxidase secondary detection system, the presence of a brown reaction product at the site of the target antigen is indicative of positive reactivity. Counter stain will be pale to dark blue coloration of the cell nuclei . Evaluation of the immunostaining was done with the assistance of a histopathologist. The observer was blinded to the clinical diagnosis of the tissues at the time of assessment, and tissues were independently assessed by two observers positive or negative cases, positive immunostaining gave nuclear and/or cytoplasmic dark brown granules. Counting the number of positive cells which gave brown cytoplasmic staining system under light microscope. The extent of the IHC signal was determined in 10 fields (X100magnification). In each field the total number of cells was counted and the extent of cytoplasmic staining cells was determined as a percent. The total staining score was divided by the number of whole cells per field in 10 fields, so the percentage of positively stained cells in the 10 fields was calculated for each case by taking the mean of the percentage of the positively stained cell in the 10 fields. Specimens in which less than 10% of the cancer cells were immunostained with p53 were classified as negative, and the rest were classified as positive, as described by Jeng et al[16]. But cancer were regarded as c-Myc positive when their immunoreactivity scores were  $\geq 1$  . Cancer with immunoreactivity zero were regarded as c-Myc negative [17]. Statistical analysis: Student test (t-test) was used for the quantitative data. The relationship between the markers was measured qualitatively by using the correlation coefficient(r) [18].

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As shown in (Table 1 and 2), and based on t- test analysis of significance, there were a highly significant difference (p<0.01) in the mean percentage of c-Myc and p53 proteins expression in tissue of colorectal carcinoma (CRC) and colorectal normal tissue (CRN).In addition (Table 3) show the immunoexpression of c-Myc and p53 protein in patients CRC.

In patients and control, the current study found a significant correlation (P<0.05) between the mean percentage of c-Myc and p53 proteins (Table 4).

The expression of c-Myc and p53 were heterogeneous dark brown nuclear staining in the tissue, as shown in Figure 1.

Table -1: Comparison of mean percentage of c-Myc protein among studied group

| able -1:Comparis | on of mear | percentage of c-Myc protein | Comp        | parison of nificant |
|------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Studied groups   | N          | Mean± Std. Error            | P-<br>value | Sig.                |
| Controls(CRN)    | 40         | 0.96± 0.04                  | 0.00        | Highly<br>Sig.      |
| Patients(CRC)    | 40         | 9.3± 1.70                   | 0.00        | (P < 0.01)          |
| Total            | 80         |                             |             |                     |

Table -2: Comparison of mean percentage of p53 protein among studied group.

| able -2: Compari | son of mea | n percentage of p53 protein a |             | arison of nificant |
|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Studied groups   | N          | Mean± Std. Error              | P-<br>value | Sig.               |
| Controls(CRN)    | 40         | 2.5± 0.3                      | 0.00        | Highly Sig.        |
| Patients(CRC)    | 40         | 17.3± 0.6                     | 0.00        | (P<0.01)           |
| Total            | 80         |                               | 4 4 5 5 5 5 |                    |

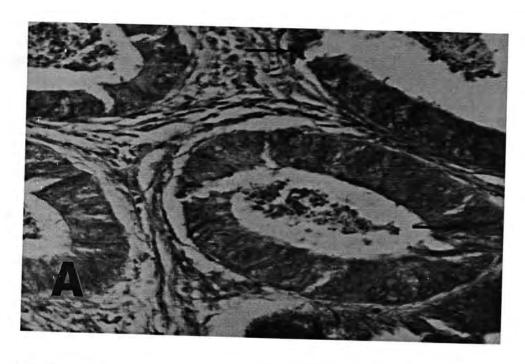
Table -3: The immunoexpression of c-Myc and p53 protein in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC).

|            | Marker expression | in patients ( N=40) |
|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Markers    | Negative N(%)     | Positive N(%)       |
| TVIALITO - | 8 (20%)           | 32(80%)             |
| c-Myc      |                   | 25(62.5%)           |
| P53        | 15(37.5%)         | 23(02.370)          |

Table -4: Pearson correlation (r) between c-Myc and p53 in studied groups.

| ble -4. Fearson ed |                | Correlation Coefficient r = | P value |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Variable           | Studied groups | 0.257                       | < 0.05  |
| 1.52               | Controls(CRN)  |                             | < 0.05  |
| c-Myc and p53      | Patients(CRC)  | 0.155                       | 0.00    |

P < 0.05 = a significant difference.



ChiVETT988

ADM

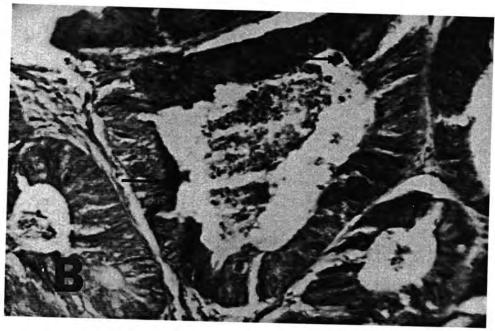


Figure -1: Immunohistochemical staining(IHC) of c-Myc and p53 proteins in tissue of colorectal carcinoma(CRC). Staining by DAB chromogen (dark brown) counterstained with nuclear fast red. (A) positive c-Myc immunostaining (X400). (B) positive p53 immunostaining.(X400).

The present study has shown increased expression of c-Myc and p53 in patients with colorectal carcinoma compared with healthy individuals .This result is consistent with previous reports that the overexpression of c-Myc, c-neu, PCNA, and p53 may occur in colorectal carcinoma (CRC) that are likely to metastasis the expression of c-Myc has been detected in a broad range of human cancers to metastasis to the liver[18].Deregulated expression of c-Myc is detected in many tumor cell types and it has been proposed that increased c-Myc expression is instrumental in the initiation of the neoplastic phenotype in many, if not most, human tumors. However, the mechanisms that normally regulate c-Myc expression, the defects that deregulate it in tumors, and how deregulated c-Myc expression contributes to tumorigenesis have not been fully elucidated [20]. Anotherr study demonstrated that c-Myc overexpression may be sufficient to induce S-phase entry in a growtharrested human cancer cell line. The transcriptional repression of p21 expression by c-Myc preceding entry into S phase. Thus the constitutive p21 overexpression inhibits deregulation of DNA synthesis by c-Myc, which suggests that the inhibition of p21 expression by c-Myc may contribute to its cell cycle promoting effect [21].

It is worth pointing out that p53 nuclear overexpression detected by immunohistochemical has been found to be a marker of worse prognosis in many previously published analyses of CRC datasets [22, 23, 24].

It is well known that tumor suppressors are formally defined by a loss of function involved in blocking tumor progression. Consistent with this definition, naturally occurring mutants of p53 are generally defective in sequence-specific DNA binding and consequently do not induce the appropriate target genes, cause cell cycle arrest, or mediate cell death [25]. However, in contrast to a classical tumor suppressor, mutation of the p53 gene leads not only to a loss of function but also to a gain of function that promotes the tumorigenicity of various p53-null cell types. Overexpression of mutant p53 in pre-B cells [26,27,28] fibroblasts [29], and osteosarcomas [30]. dramatically enhances the tumorigenicity of these cells independent of a transdominant negative mechanism. In addition, stable expression of naturally occurring mutant p53 alleles in human T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells increases tissue invasiveness and enhances tumor formation [31].

Based on immunohistochemistry study, c-Myc was positively expressed in 80%(32/40) of group of colorectal cancer .This observation was consistent with another study that showed higher expression of c-Myc in colorectal carcimoma (68% in colon carcinoma and 55% in rectal carcinoma) by using immunohistochemistery [32,33]. On the other hand, p53 was positively expressed in 62%(25/40) .Previous study

showed that from 244 colorectal tumors (55%) over-expressed p53 [34]. This might indicate the most important role of c-Myc and p53 in carcinogenesis of colorectal tumors.

The results of Mark et al demonstrate that tumor-derived missense mutants of p53 can regulate expression of the c-Myc gene. The well-established role of c-Myc [35] as a proto-oncogene capable of promoting cell cycle progression and tumorigenesis makes this gene an attractive target for p53 gain of function mutants, thus the efficient activation of the c-Myc promoter by mutant p53 occurs by a mechanism that is distinct from wild-type p53 transactivation [36].

In keeping with previous notions, our results showed that a significant correlation between c-Myc and p53. This might indicated that increasing expression of c-Myc with increasing expression of p53 that might reflect a pathological role of these two marker in colorectal tumor.

Conclusion: Our results confirms a significant association between colorectal cancinoma and increased expression of c-Myc and P53. In addition the evaluation of p53 overexpression, using a standardized imunohistochemical (IHC) procedure, could be a clinically useful marker for the identification of colorectal cancer patients.

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# The Effect of Garlic Extract on Some Virulence Factors of *Proteus Mirabilis*

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### الخلاصية

تم دراسة التأثير ضد الميكروبي للثوم بتركيز 1g/5ml على بكتريا Proteus mirabilis المعزولة من الشخاص مصابين بالتهاب الأذن الوسطى والتهاب المجاري البولية (UTI)، وأظهرت النتائج أن له تأثير على بكتريا Proteus mirabilis من خلال تثبيطه لبعض عوامل ضراوتها. مصا تسم دراسة التأثير التأري لمستخلص الثوم مع بعض المضادات وتشمل كما تسم دراسة التأثير التأزري لمستخلص الثوم مع بعض المضادات وتشمل (Carbencillin, Doxycyline, Cefoxitin, Ofloxacin, Pipercillin) وقد أظهر التحليل الإحصائي وجود فرق معنوي (P<0.01) بين متوسط المضاد (Do) قبل وبعد إضافة مستخلص الثوم، بينما لا يوجد فرق معنوي (P>0.05) لتأثير مستخلص الثوم على عمل المضادات الأخرى. في Proteus mirabilis والظهران، وأظهرت النتائج أن لمستخلص الثوم تأثير مهم في تقليل إمراضية تلك البكتريا.

### ABSTRACT

In this work the antibacterial activity of Garlic was studied on *Proteus mirabilis* which isolated from patients suffering of otitis media and urinary tract infection (UTI), we found that when the Garlic extract be used in concentration 1g/5ml of distilled water shown effect on *Proteus mirabilis* by inhibition some of its virulent factors.

Also, the synergistic effect of garlic extract and some antibiotics including Carbencillin, Doxycyline, Cefoxitin, Ofloxacin and Pipercillin, was determined and the statistical analysis showed high significant differences (P<0.01) between the mean of (Do) antibiotic before and after adding garlic extract, while there are no significant differences (P>0.05) for the effect of Garlic extract on the other antibiotics action.

On the other hand, the antibacterial activity of garlic extract on *Proteus mirabilis* in mice was tested and the results showed that garlic extract have an important effect, it decrease the pathogensity of *Proteus mirabilis*.

### INTRODUCTION

Garlic is one of the edible plants, which has generated a lot of interest throughout human history as a medicinal panacea. wide ranges of microorganisms including bacteria, fungus, protozoa and viruses have been shown to be sensitive to crushed garlic preparation(1).

The garlic bulb contains an amino acid derivative called allin, which is in fact odorless and contains no antibacterial properties. However, when the garlic bulb is crushed or grounded allin comes into contact with an enzyme (allinase) that converts the allin into allicin(2).

Allicin is the reason for garlic's distinctive odor, and is potent antibacterial agent (3).

The antibacterial properties of crushed garlic have been known for a long time. Various garlic preparations have been shown to exhibit a wide spectrum of antibacterial activity against Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria including geneus of Escherichia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Klebsiella, Proteus, Bacillus and Clostridum. Even acid fast bacteria such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis are sensitive to garlic (4).

Garlic extracts can also be effective against Helicobacter pylori, the

cause of gastric ulcers(5). Proteus mirabilis have many virulence factors included surface structure like fimbria that adhesion of Epithelial cell, flagella and swarming for motility and other factors like urease, protease, resistant to many antibiotics. That's virulence factors helps it to overcome the host defense system. Like non specific reaction (Phagocytosis, elemination bacteria by enzyme attack, activation of complement) and specific reaction (Ab and Cell of immuno system) (6).

So this study was established to shed light on the antibacterial effect of garlic extract on some virulence factors of Proteus mirabilis.

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples

Isolates of P. mirabilis were collected from patients suffering of otitis media and urinary tract infection from central medicine city hospital. The isolates were identified according to (7) by classical microbiological methods and API 20-E system.

Preperation of Garlic extract

1.5 and 1 g of Garlic bulb were crushed separated and dissolved each one of them in 5ml of distelled water. After shaking the suspension was centrifuger, the supernatant was filter-sterilized then used at the same time (8), the two dilution of concentration 1g/5ml were prepared.

Antibacterial Activity

- A.Two petridishes were prepared by adding (1ml) of Garlic extract from each concentration to (14ml) of nutrient agar after cooling to 50C°, each petridishes were streaked with indicator bacteria.
- B.5mm diameter sterile absorbent paper were immersed in to concentration 1g/5ml of Garlic extract D.W and its two dilution. These disks were placed gently on the nutrient agar surface streaked with indicator bacteria and incubated in 37C° for 24hr. After incubation the results were recorded by measuring the diameter of the inhibition zone around the disk.

### In Vitro Tests

A. For each test (heamolysin on blood agar, swarming as Roger et al (10), urease as Atlas et al (11), Protease as Benson et al (12), Antibiogram as Bauer et al (13), two plate were prepared, one with media only and the other mixed with 1ml of Garlic extract and inoculated by the indicator bacteria then incubated at 37 °C for 24hr.

| Antibiotic Name    | Manufacturer | Concentration |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Py = Carbenicillin | Bioanalyse   | 5 mcg         |
| Do =Doxycycline    | Bioanalyse   | 30 mcg        |
| Fox = Cefoxifin    | Bioanalyse   | 30 mcg        |
| Ofx = Ofloxacin    | Bioanalyse   | 100 mcg       |
| Pe = Pipercillin   | SDI          | 100mcg        |

 For urease test two test tubes (slant) were prepared, one inoculate with the same isolates but after adding Garlic extract, then incubated at 37C° for 24 hr.

### B. For bacterial adherence test:-

1. Bacterial adherence test on epithelial cell:

Human epithelial cell were prepared and used in the human epithelial cell adherence test according to. (14)

2. Bacterial adherence on the Polystyrine was done according to. (15)

### In Vivo Test:

The current study includes 6 mice with the same weight, sex and aged 6 weeks. These mice were divided into 3 groups:

Group one: two mice were injected intraperitoneal (I. P) with (0.7ml) which contain 10<sup>6</sup> cpu from bacterial isolate.

Group two: two mice were injected I. P with same dose from the same bacterial isolate but after adding Garlic extract.

Group three: two mice with no injection as a control.

8 hr after administration of the dose, one mice from each group killed by cervical dislocation, blood, liver were taken.

Blood and homogenized liver tissues cultured on blood agar and MacConkey agar at 37C° for 24hr to bacterial cell detected.

The other mice from each group leave to see the effect of injection after 4 days.(16)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

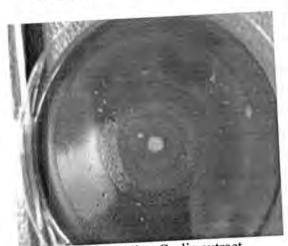
Clinical isolates of *P. mirabilis* isolated from different sources were identified.

Proteus mirabilis have many virulent factors such as hemolysin, swarming (peritrichous flagella), Protease, Fimbria and adhesion, these

factors gave the proteus it's pathogenisity, ability to colonization and resist the host defenses(17).

In this study the antimicrobial activity of two concentration of garlic extract 1g/5ml and 1.5g/5ml were detected against these virulent factors, in concentration 1.5g/5ml there are no growth so it considered as bactericidal. In concentration 1g/5ml and its two dilution inhibit the growth of proteus isolates without killing them by inhibit the action of some enzymes responsible of the bacterial pathogenisity, such results concurred with these detected by (18), who noticed that in low concentrations the inhibition of the enzymes may not be lethal, but sufficient to block the microbe's virulence, at slightly higher concentration other enzymes such as dehydrogenises or thioredoxin reductase may be affected and even partial inhibition of these enzymes could be lethal for the microorganisms.

Garlic extracts also, inhibit swarming phenomenon a potent virulence factor of P. mirabilis, which responsible of its colonization as seen in picture (1) that agree with (20), who mentioned that the swarming of P. mirabilis, which is important in the pathogenesis of this bacteria is reduced when garlic extract used in some concentration and the later being particular important in ascending urinary tract infections.



a. Before adding Garlic extract

- Swarming.



b. After adding Garlic extract

- No Swarming.
- No Hemolysin.

Picture -1: Antibacterial effect of Garlic Extract on the swarming phenomenon and hemolysin production of Proteus mirabilis

Bacterial adherence to epithelial surface and polystarin is playing a significant role in the initiation of UTI(21), our results indicated that garlic extract inhibit this ability so decreased of bacterial pathogenisity.

Antibacterial effect of the antibiotic before and after adding garlic extract was analyzed by using SPSS. VII (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation for every antibiotics (Py (Carbenicillin), Do (Doxycycline), Fox (Cefoxifin), Ofx (Ofloxacin) and Pe (Pipercillin)) used in this study before and after adding garlic extract as mentioned in table (1).

Table -1: Statistical Analysis of the Antibacterial Effect of the Antibiotics Before and After Adding Garlic Extract

| Antibiotics | Mean + SD        |               | P. Value    |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
|             | Before           | After         | T. Tuide    |
| Py          | $22.40 \pm 5.59$ | 23.00 ± 10.37 | P>0.05 N. S |
| Do          | $0\pm0$          | 28.60 + 7.73  | P<0.01 H.S  |
| Fox         | 0                | 0             | - 0.0111.5  |
| Ofx         | $29.60 \pm 3.84$ | 20.40 + 5.41  | P>0.05 N. S |
| Pe          | $15.40 \pm 8.71$ | 13.00 + 6.78  | P>0.05 N. S |

N. S = No Significant.

Py = Carbencillin Ofx = Ofloxacin

H. S = High Significant.

Do = Doxycycline Pe = Pipercillin Fox = Cefoxitin

For antibiotics affecting test, t test was performed for two closed samples and that lead to find highly significant differences (P<0.01) between the mean of (Do) antibiotic before and after adding garlic extract that results similar to (3), who reported that garlic extract was observed to have an antibacterial effect similar to CPX and Amp, broad spectrum antibiotics, this was attributed to similarity in the mechanism of action of garlic and CPX.

While there are no significant differences (P>0.05) for the effect of garlic extract on action of antibiotics (Py, Fox, Ofx, Pe), as shown in Figure (1) that may be due to differences in its side of action.

Thus, the use of garlic for the treatment of infections may be a solution to the drug resistance problem.

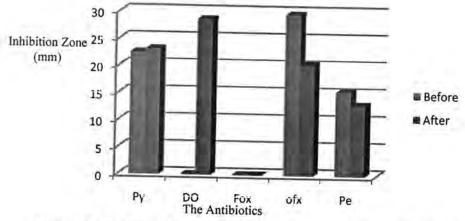


Figure -1 : Antibacterial Effect of the Antibiotics Before and After Adding Garlic Extract

Py-Carbencillin, Do-Doxycycline, Fox-Cefoxitin, Ofx-Ofloxacin, Pe-Pipercillin

Proteus mirabilis isolated and identification after culturing of blood and homogenized liver from killed mice, one injected by bacteria only and the other by bacteria + garlic extract. After 4 days the mice life was: the one which injected by bacteria only die, but the other one that injected with bacteria + garlic extract did not. These results refer to the ability of garlic extract to ascending the pathogenicity of Proteus mirabilis through affecting its virulent factors that similar to (22), who reported that Allicin also had an in vivo antibacterial activity against Shigella flexneri y, when tested in the rabbit model of experimental shigellosis.

In conclusions Garlic extract had an antibacterial activity on *Proteus* mirabilis by inhibition some of its virulent factors. Garlic extract had an important role in increasing the sensitivity of *P. mirabilis* to Doxycyline antibiotic (Do). Garlic extract had an effect in decreasing the pathogenisty of *P. mirabilis in vivo*.

Further studies are needed to detect the antibacterial activity of garlic extract on *P. mirabilis* by using other concentrations. Definitive study of the effect of garlic extract in decreasing the pathogenisty of *P. mirabilis in vivo* is needed.

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## Obesity in A Sample of Children Under Five Years of Age

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#### الخلاصة

تعتبر السمنة هي إحدى امراض سوء تغذيته وسببها هو الزيادة في وزن الجسم (أي زيادة في خزن الدهون تحت الجلد، وحول الأعضاء والمفاصل نسبة للعضلات. اجريت هذه الدراسة للفترة مِنْ أوّل تشرين الأول 2008 حتى نهاية آذار 2009 التي تهدف الى تقييم السمنة في الأطفال الأقل من عمر خمس سنوات ، وان هذه الدراسة الوصفية تتكون من (175) عينة حيث تمثل الإناث (50.8) بينما الذكور (49.1 %) من العدد الكلي على التوالي، وقد تم جمع العينات في روضة غرناطة في منطقة الطوبجي/بغداد /العراق..

#### ABSTRACT

Obesity its one of malnutrition disease caused by increase in the weight of the body (increase in the fatty tissue storage under the skin, around organs, joints in proportion to muscle).

The aim of cross sectional study is to assess the prevalence of obesity among children under fire years/ in AL-Gernata kindergarten, AL-Tobji area Baghdad/Iraq in the period from the first of October 2008 to the of end of March 2009.

The results of the study revealed that the percentage of female (37.1%) is higher more than of male (33.1%) in normal/while in lowest percentage in female of obese (4%) be with weight assessment. The recommendations of the study is by control of weight by changing the life style mainly exercise practicing exercise and health education about risk factors of eating fatty food.

#### INTRODUCTION

Obesity is growing problem and an increasing public health concern in the developed countries. [1]Even more worrying is the increasing prevalence of obesity in developed countries. [2]Childhood obesity is well-recognized problem all over the world. [3]Obesity can cause other medical problems in childhood adolescence and adulthood. [4]Obesity has become a global problem [5] and has emerged as the important contributor to ill health displacing under nutrition [6] not only is obesity prevalent in Europe and the Asia but it is also on the rise in south east Asia where Japan and Chine a marked increase in North Africa more than half the children in Morocco and Tunisia are over weight or obesity and the Middle United Arab Emirates now recognizes obesity as a major public health problem. [7] In the United States the prevalence of over weight and obesity has increased dramatically jumping from one of every four Americans two of every three. [8] The goal of health people 2010 is to prevalence of obesity to no more 15 percent in adult and 5 percent in children and adolescents. Children and

adolescents also are concerned about weight in state grade - school girls from various socioeconomic backgrounds 28 to 40 percent reported that they sometimes dieted or were revel of ten worried being fat. [9]

The aims of this study are:

1-To find out the prevalence of obesity among a sample of children under five years.

2- To find out the association between obesity in children under five years and other socio demographic variables.

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out from the first of October 2008 to the end of March 2009. In AL-Gernata kindergarten. AL-Tabji area / Baghdad / Iraq. Data collection was by a special questionnaire designed by the investigator. It included information about the demographic and anthropometric characteristics of children (gender, weight, height and type of food) and their parents (level of education-family history child active-number of child in family).

Height was calculated from the anthropometric measurements standing height measurement (CMS weighing equipment LTD, England). The child stood shoeless with the heels and back in contact with the vertical column of the scale. Weight measurement was done by digital weight scale, (Seca, Australia). Before each measurement the digital scale was adjusted to zero, the patient was asked to take-off his or her shoes and jackets before weighing, and the weight was taken to the nearest fraction of Kg (to the closest 0.1 Kg).

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight (kg) divided by height squared (meter2) and was used as the criteria for diagnosis of overweight and obesity. Participants were divided into 3 groups: normal weight (BMI < 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), overweight (25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>  $\leq$  BMI < 30  $kg/m^2$ ) and obese  $(BMI \ge 30 kg/m^2)^{(8)}$ .

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table -1: Distribution of weight assessment according the gender.

|        | ibution of | We  | ight ass | essment ( | BMI) |      | 7   | rant. |
|--------|------------|-----|----------|-----------|------|------|-----|-------|
|        | Ob         | ese | Over     | weight    | No   | rmal | I   | 'otal |
| Gender |            | %   | No.      | %         | No.  | %    | No. | %     |
| Genaci | No.        | 70  |          |           | 50   | 33.1 | 86  | 49.1  |
| Male   | 9          | 5.1 | 19       | 10.8      | 58   |      | 89  | 50.9  |
| Female | 7          | 4   | 17       | 8.7       | 65   | 37.1 | 175 | 100%  |
| Total  | 16         | 9.1 | 36       | 19.5      | 123  | 70.2 | 1/3 | 1007  |

Table (1) shows higher percentage of normal BMI in female (37.1%) comparing with (33.1%) in male while the lowest percentage of obese was in female (4%)

Table -2: Distribution of weight assessment according the position of child in family

|                      |     |      |     | Positio | on of ch | ild in fa | mily |      |    |     |     |      |
|----------------------|-----|------|-----|---------|----------|-----------|------|------|----|-----|-----|------|
| Weight<br>assessment | F   | irst | Sec | cond    | Th       | ird       | Fo   | urth | Fi | fth | Te  | otal |
| Number %             | No. | %    | No. | %       | No.      | %         | No   | %    | No | %   | No  | %    |
| Normal               | 52  | 29.7 | 44  | 25.1    | 17       | 9.7       | 5    | 2.8  | 5  | 2.8 | 123 | 70.3 |
| Over weight          | 16  | 9.1  | 12  | 6.8     | 5        | 2.8       | 1    | 0.5  | 2  | 1.1 | 36  | 20.6 |
| Obese                | 4   | 2.3  | 7   | 4       | 4        | 2.3       | 1    | 0.5  | 0  | 0   | 16  | 9.1  |
| Total                | 72  | 41.1 | 63  | 35.9    | 26       | 14.8      | 7    | 3.8  | 7  | 3.9 | 175 | 100  |

Table (2) show the percentage higher in first of Normal was (29,7%) but in the lowest percentage in fifth of obese was (0%).

Table -3: Distribution of weight assessment according the education level of fathers

|                   |         |      | Edu  | cation | level o | f fathe | r          |      |       |      |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|--------|---------|---------|------------|------|-------|------|
| Weight assessment | Collage |      | Seco | ndary  | Primary |         | Literature |      | Total |      |
| Number %          | No.     | %    | No.  | %      | No.     | %       | No         | %    | No    | %    |
| Normal            | 25      | 14.3 | 7    | 4      | 9       | 5.1     | 82         | 46.8 | 123   | 70.3 |
| Over weight       | 9       | 5.1  | 1    | 0.5    | 2       | 1.1     | 24         | 13.7 | 36    | 20.6 |
| Obese             | 1       | 0.5  | 0    | 0      | 3       | 1.7     | 12         | 6.8  | 16    | 9.1  |
| Total             | 35      | 21.9 | 8    | 4.5    | 14      | 7.9     | 118        | 67.3 | 175   | 100  |

Table (3) show the percentages higher in illiterate of Normal (46.8) but in lowest percentages in collage of obese (0.5%) and in secondary of over weight (0.5).

Table -4: Distribution of weight assessment according the education level of mothers

|                   |    | Educe | ation le | vel of | mother |      |       |        |     |      |
|-------------------|----|-------|----------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|------|
| Weight assessment | Co | llage | Seco     | ndary  | Prin   | nary | Liter | rature | To  | otal |
| Number %          | No | %     | No       | %      | No.    | %    | No    | %      | No  | %    |
| Normal            | 16 | 9.1   | 10       | 5.7    | - 5    | 2.9  | 92    | 52.5   | 123 | 70.3 |
| Over weight       | 1  | 0.5   | _1 =     | 0.5    | 3      | 1.7  | 31    | 17.7   | 36  | 20.6 |
| Obese             | 3  | 1.7   | 2        | 1.1    | 0      | 0    | 11    | 6.2    | 16  | 9.1  |
| Total             | 20 | 11.3  | 13       | 7.3    | 8      | 4.6  | 134   | 76.4   | 175 | 100  |

Table (4) show the percentages higher in illiterate of Normal (52.5) but in lowest percentages in primary of obese (0 %) and in collage and secondary of over weight (0.5).

Childhood obesity is a serious public health problem with a rapidly increasing prevalence worldwide. The problem is surprisingly difficult to define.[10] It is associated with several risk factors for later heart disease and other chronic diseases including hyperlipidaemia, hyperinsulinaemia, hypertension, and early atherosclerosis.[11] The prevalence of overweight in our ( presumably represent-ative) sample of children was 6%, which is almost equal to the prevalence of obesity in the UK in 1984 (5.4%) and in Scotland (6.4%). The prevalence of obesity in UK and Scotland in 1994 was (1.7%) and (2.1%) respectively.[12] Our sample higher percentage of normal BMI in female (37.1%) comparing with (33.1%) in male while the lowest percentage of obese was in female (4%) but in male (5.1%) it was statistically not significant. The finding doses no coincide with Nicolas et al in their prospective study of African Americans, which concluded that female sex is an independent risk factor.[13] and in table No. 2 of Number of children in family shows the percentage higher in first of normal was (29,7%) but in the lowest percentage in fifth of obese was (0%). Which disagree with other national studies while it shows that the highest level of over weight one observed in Kuwait , United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Bahrain where the prevalence of over weight between (74%) and (86%) for female and (69%) and (77%) for male the lowest prevalence of over weight and obesity are observed in the last developed countries such as Yemen (37.5%) in female and (29.7%) in male and Sudan (36.9%) in female and (23.4%) in male . [14,15]. The study showed a significant association between BMI with education-al level of both mother and father. Increased BMI in children seems to be associated with a low educational level of the parents. It seems that better educated people are more aware of this problem and more enthusiastic about protecting their children from the dangers of overweight and obesity. This assumption is in agreement with Fredrik et al.[16] who found increased BMI values in children with less educated parents, but does not agree with a study done by Mihaela et al [17] in the USA where mothers of obese children were not different from mothers of non-obese children in educated.

The study concluded that he prevalence of obesity is low especially among teenage and children. The majority of obese children were seen in female gender, in uneducated family, and in high socio economic state. More advance similar epidemiological studies should be carried out to cover all population. Health education about risk factors of eating fatty food, regular exercise practice educates people in general and children in particular to reduce body weight.

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# Synthesis, Structural Study and Theortical Treatment of New Some Metal Complexes with 2-hydroxy-4nitro Phenyl 2-N(4-N,N dimethyl) Benzyliden

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#### الخلاصة

تم تحضير الليكاند الجديد 2-هيدروكسي-4-نايترو فنيل N.V-2 (N,N-4) داي مثيل) بنزلدين ومعقداتة مع الايونات Cr(III), Mn(II), Fe(II) Co(II),Ni(II), Cu(II) Zn(II). وتشخيصها وتعيين الشكل الهيدسي للمركبات المحضرة باستخدام الاجهزة الطيفية ،الاشعة تحت الحمراء والاشعة الفوف البنفسجية المرنية بالاضافة الى قياس الحساسية المغناطيسية والتوصيل الكهربائي لها اجريت معالجة تكوين المعقدات نظريا في الطور الغازي باستخدام برنامج (HyperChem-6) بتطبيق الميكانيك الجزيئي والشبه التجريبي في الحساب وذلك باستخدام الدالة PM3 لحساب حرارة التكوين وطاقة الترابط وبدرجة حرارة 2980 كلفن لليكاند والمعقدات المحضرة،كذلك تم حساب الجهد الالكتروستاتيكي لبيان المواقع الفعالة لقاعدة شف وجرى حساب التردد الاهتزازي نظريا وباستخدام الدالة PM3 لقاعدة شف ومقارنتها مع القيم المقاسة عمليا بأستخدام 2-هيدروكسي-4-نايترو انيلين كمركب قياسي من أجل زيادة أمكانية تشخيص الحزم بشكل أدق.

#### ABSTRACT

A new imine, 2-hydroxy-4-nitro phenyl 2-N(4-N,N dimethyl) benzyliden and its metal complexes with Cr(III), Mn(II), Fe (II),Co(II),Ni(II),Cu(II) and Zn(II) ions , were synthesized and identified, their structural geometries were suggested by using flame atomic absorption technique ,FT-IR and uv-vis Spectroscopy , in addition to magnetic susceptibility and conductivity measurements . Structural geometries of these compounds were also suggested in gas phase by using theoretical treatments, using HyperChem-6 program through molecular mechanics and semi-empirical calculations .The heat of formation( $\Delta H_f$ ) and binding energy ( $\Delta E_b$ ) for the free ligand and it's metal complexes were calculated by using PM3 method ,PM3 was used also to evaluate the vibration spectra of Schiff base and compared with the theoretically calculated wave numbers with experimental values by using 2-hydroxy-4-nitro aniline as authentic compound. The theoretically results helped us to assign unambiguously the most diagnostic bands.

#### INTRODUCTION

Hydroxy aniline of immine compounds have been used as chelating ligands in field of coordination chemistry [1], The Schiff base are important class of ligands due to their synthetic flexibility, their selectivity and sensitivity towords the central metal atom, structural similarities with natural biological substances and also due to presence of imine group, which imports inelucidating the mechanism of transformation and rasemination reaction in biological system [2-4]. Imine ligands have been extensively investigated as catalysts for a number of organic redox reaction and electrochemical reduction processes [5]. Many transition elements have been extensively investigated with regard to their potential quality as anticancer agent

Synthesis, Structural Study and Theortical Treatment of New Some Metal Complexes with 2hydroxy-4-nitro phenyl 2-N(4-N,N dimethyl ) benzyliden

Shaimaa, Nafeesa and Mahasin

[6], and other observations suggest that many metal-containing imine compounds might be suitable for the development of chemotherapeutics [7-9].

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

All chemicals used were of the analytical grade (A) and of highest chromium(III) chloride(Aldrich), available.they included cobalt(II) chloride (Fluka), nickel(II)nitrate (Sigma),copper(II)chloride (Aldrich), iron(II) chloride(Aldrich),manganes(II)chloride (Aldrich) zinc(II)acetate(Aldrich), N, N dimethyl benzaldehyde (Aldrich) and 2hydroxy4-nitro- aniline (Aldrich).

Synthesis of the shiff base ligand(L)

Hot solution of N,N dimethyl benzaldehyde (0.14g,1mmol)was mixed with hot solution of 2-hydroxy-4-nitro aniline(0.15g,1mmol) in (75)ml of hot ethanol. The resulting mixture was left under reflux for (5) hours and the formed solid product was separated by filtration ,purified by recrystallization from ethanol ,washed and dried with diethyl ether .The light brown product was collected,75% yield and the suggested structure of the ligand is shown below.

H<sub>3</sub>C 
$$\rightarrow$$
 CHO  $\rightarrow$  O<sub>2</sub>N  $\rightarrow$  NH<sub>2</sub>

N,N dim ethyl benzaldehyde  $\rightarrow$  2-hydroxy-4-nitro aniline

H<sub>3</sub>C  $\rightarrow$  H<sub>3</sub>C  $\rightarrow$  NO<sub>2</sub>

2-hydroxy-4-nitro phenyl 2-N (4-N, N-dimethyl)benzyliden

Synthesis of the metal complexes

(0.285g,1mmole) of the ligand was dissolved in miniumum amount of absolute ethanol(10ml), to which drops of aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide(1%) was added as catalyst, followed by the CuCl<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O, FeCl<sub>2</sub>.4H<sub>2</sub>O, (1mmole) of of addition absolute dissolved in Zn(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O which (0.57g,2mmol) of the ligand with (1mmole) of CrCl<sub>3</sub> .6H<sub>2</sub>O ,CoCL<sub>2</sub> .6H<sub>2</sub>O,MnCl<sub>2</sub> 4H<sub>2</sub>O and Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O, in ethanolic solution . The contents were stirred under reflux for 2 hrs. The solid metal chelates precipitated, and collected by filtration, washed with diethyl ether and dried over anhydrous CaCl<sub>2</sub>. Physical properties of these complexes are listed in table(1).

#### Instruments

Metal analysis of the separated solid chelates (M contents) were performed by using Shimadzu\ AA-670 atomic absorption flame emission spectrophotometer. The electronic spectra were recorded in ethanol using a shimadzu UV-Visible recording spectrophotometer(UV-160). Infrared spectra were recorded on(FTIR-8400) fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (shimadzu) covering the range (4000-250) cm<sup>-1</sup>. The molar conductance of the solid complexes (10<sup>-3</sup> M) in DMSO at 25<sup>0</sup>C was measured by using(WTW) conductometer. Magnetic moments were determind using Farady method and carried out at 25 <sup>0</sup>C on a Balance magnetic susceptibility model (Brukar Magent BM6). Further more, melting points were measured via using Gallen Kamp.F.B-60 melting point apparatus.

#### Theoretical treatment:

Hyper Chem-6 program is known for its quality ,flexibility and easy of use , it offers ten semi- empirical methods [10,11]. Some of them have been devised specifically for the description of inorganic chemistry as well ,and generally good for predicting molecular geometry and energetics. They can be used for predicting vibration modes and transition structures [11]. In the present work , parameterization method 3(PM3) was used for the calculation of heat of formation and binding energy for all metal complexes. PM3 is more popular than other semi-empirical methods due to the availability of algorithms and more accurate than with other methods.PM3/TM is an extension of thePM3 method to include orbitals for use with transition metals. It has parameterized primarily for organic molecules and selected transition metals.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Schiff base under study is confirmed by IR spectrum and the results data of metal analyses (metal content) for the complexes with molecular formula and melting points ,magnetic and conductivity measurement are presented in Table (1). The result obtained are in a good agreement with those calculated for suggested formula.

#### Infrared spectroscopic study.

The spectrum of the free ligand showed astrong band appeared at about 1666, which underwent to wards lower frequencies about (1600-1650)cm<sup>-1</sup>in the complexes ,This band was attributed to the (C=N) stretching vibration [12,13], also a weak band showed at 632cm

Shaimaa, Nafeesa and Mahasin <sup>1</sup>assigned to hydrogen -bonded O-H out of plane bending vibration [14]. This assignment is supported by disappearance of the band when the hydroxyl hydrogen is replaced by the a metal .The phenolic (C-O) stretching vibrations, that appeared at 1288cm in the Schiff bases [15,16], underwent ashift toward higher frequencies around (1296-1308)cm<sup>-1</sup> in the all complexes. This shift confirms the participation of oxygen atom in the C-O-M bond [17,12], this observation, indicated that this ligand behavier as a bidentater through nitrogen in azomethain and oxygen of phenolic moiety.A nother coordination behavior as a tridentate of the ligand took place participated nitrogen of amine besided to nitrogen of azomethain and oxygen of phenolic moiety as abridge for the chromium complex. This coordination was confirmed by blue shift in the vC-N of aromatic amino group by 22cm<sup>-1</sup>. All these absorptions were further supported by the appearance frequencies of vM-N, vM-O ,and vM-Cl respectively [17] . The most characteristic bands in FTIR spectra of the ligand and its complexes can be shown in table(2) .In the present study of all prepared complexes of the ligand in the presence of weak bond around 847-808cm<sup>-1</sup> which may be assigned due to the presence of coordination water molecule in complexes, whereas in case chromium complexes of ligand ,absence of coordinated water molecule [17] . Aband was observed around (3480-3540)cm<sup>-1</sup> in the spectra of all complexes, assigned to the vOH suggested to the

# Electronic Spectra Of Complexes

Chromium Complex(CrL) The electronic spectrium of Cr(III) complex ,showed three bands within the range measurement. They have a maxima at 15343, 20630 and 32510 cm<sup>-1</sup>.these are spin –allowed and Laport forbidden transition. Chromium is in the (+3) oxidation state,so this is a d³system. Reference to orgel diagram in forms that three d –d bands are expected and they can be assigned as:  ${}^4A_2g \rightarrow {}^4T_2g_{(v1)}$ ,  ${}^4A_2g \rightarrow {}^4T_1g_{(v2)}$ , and  ${}^4A_2g \rightarrow {}^4T_1g_{(P)(v3)}$  transition respectively in octahedral geometry (19,20). The electronic spectrum coupled with magnetic moment (3.35BM) . Conductivity measurment showed that the complex was non ionic , considering these data and comparison with a large number of published works [21-23], suggested of the following dimeric structure.

presence of ethanol molecule in the crystal lattic of the complexes [18].

#### Manganese Complexe(MnL)

Magnetic studies showed that the ground term of the manganese (II) ion is sextet. The only sexted term of the  $d^5$  configuration in octahedral stereochemistry is the  $^6A_{1g}$  .the transitions of the spectrum are assigned as from the  $^6A_{1g}$  ground term to the equartet excited terms[24]. The electronic spectrum of the Mn(II)complex indicating by appearing the bands in the range15651-16866 cm $^1$  due to  $^6A_{1g} {\to} ^4T_{2g} \left( ^4_{G)} \left( v_1 \right) \right)$ ,  $^6A_{1g} {\to} ^4T_{2g} \left( ^4_{G)} \left( v_2 \right) \right)$ , and  $^6A_{1g} {\to} ^4A_{1g} {+}^4E_{g} \left( ^4_{G)(v3)} \right)$ , to  $^6A_{1g} {\to} ^4T_{1g} \left( ^4_{P)} \left( v_4 \right) \right)$  transition respectively, indicating octahedral geometry (25) for this complex. In the present investigation the observed magnetic moment value for Mn (II) complex is (5.25)BM,wich is well within the range expected for oh geometry around the central metal ion [25,26]. The conductivity measurement for this complex showed to be non electrolyte , The suggested structure of this compound may be proposed .

R=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

Shaimaa, Nafeesa and Mahasin

Iron Complexe(FeL)

The spectrum of Fe (II) complex, showed absorption peak at (34988)cm<sup>-1</sup> and (22340)cm<sup>-1</sup> were ascribed to the transition LMCT and  ${}^{5}\mathrm{T}_{2}\mathrm{g} {\rightarrow} {}^{5}\mathrm{Eg}$  respectively [19,27]. These transitions were characterized to the oh geometry around Fe (II) ion . The value of magnetic moment was (4.6)BM which confirmed the structure [19,20] .Conductivity measurement value confirmed the non ionic structure .Depending on this finding results ,the following structural of this complex may be proposed.

$$\begin{bmatrix} OH_2 & OH_2$$

R=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

Cobalt.Cmplexe(CoL)

The electronic spectra of Co(II)complex, exhibited bands in the region 18100 ,20120 and 23900cm<sup>-1</sup> due to the  ${}^{4}T_{1}g \rightarrow {}^{4}T_{2}g$  (v1) ,  ${}^{4}T_{2}g \rightarrow {}^{4}A_{2}g$  (v2)  ${}^{4}T_{1}g \rightarrow {}^{4}T_{1}g(P)$  (v3) transitions respectively. These transitions suggest octahedral geometry for the Co(II)complexes. These assignments are in good agreement with reported values [28,29]. The observed magnetic moment value for the cobalt ion complex is 4.56 BM which indicates clearly the octahedral geometry of Co(II)complex [30]. The conductivity measurement of this formation ,The following structural may be suggested.

R=C6H4N(CH3)2

#### Nickel Complexe (NiL)

Electronic spectrum of Ni(II) complex in the present investingation exhibited three bands in the region 11135,18200 and 23210cm<sup>-1</sup>These bands are assigned due to  $^3A_2g \rightarrow ^3T_2g$  (v1),  $^3A_2g \rightarrow ^3T_1g$  (v2), and  $^3A_2g \rightarrow ^3T_1g$ (v3) transition respectively .These transition suggested octahedral geometry for Ni (II) complex [31,32] .The magnetic moment measurement show to be high spin with (31.32) BM and the conductivity measurement showed non ionic compound. The most propobale structural of this complex is octahedral as shown below

$$\begin{bmatrix} OH_2 & \\ O_2N & \\ OH_2 & \\$$

R=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

#### Cupper Complexe(CuL)

The spectrum of Cu (II) complex ,showed a broad band at 16229 cm $^{-1}$ . The observed broad band in the present Cu(II) complex can be assigned to the envelope of  $^2B_1g \rightarrow ^2Eg$  and  $^2B_1g \rightarrow ^2E_2g$ ,transition in distorded octahedral geometry . The electronic spectra coupled with magnetic moment (1.83)BM. Indicate oh geometric around Cu (II) complex [33,34] ,conductivity measurement showed that the complex was non ionic . Considering these data and comparison with a large number of published works [35,22], let to proposal of the following dimeric structure.

$$\begin{bmatrix} OH_2 & OH_2$$

Shaimaa, Nafeesa and Mahasin

Znic Complexe(ZnL)

The prepared complex is a diamgnetic ,which is expected for d10 ion. The uv -vis spectrum of this compound show relative change in the band position compear to that of free ligand. The conductivity measurement for this complex in DMF solvent at 25°C showed to be non conductance. The most propable structural of This complex is tetrahedral as shown below.

Theoretical study:

The vibration spectra of the starting material and schiff base(L) were calculated by using a semi-empirical method PM3. The results obtained for wave numbers are presented in (table -4), and the comparison with the experimental values indicate a some deviation. These deviation may be due to the harmonic oscillator approximation and lack of electron correlation. It was reported[36] that frequencies coupled with Hartree- Fock Theory (HFT) approximation and a quantum harmonic oscillator approximation tend to be 10% too high.

Electrostatic potential (E.P).

potential has been used to give a simple The electrostatic representation of more important features of molecular[37] reactivity .Therefore, it has been calculated and plotted as 2D contour for molecule of free ligand, and fig (3) illustrated its contour map. The results of calculation showed that the LUMO of transition metal ion prefer to react with the HOMO of nitrogen atom azomethain of Schiff base and oxygen of phenolic group [38].

**Energy Optimization:** 

A theoretically probable structures of metal complexes with Schiff base have been calculated to search the most probable model building stable structure, These shapes fig (4) shows the calculated optima geometries for (L) and its metal complexes.

Table -1: Physical properties of the ligand and its metal complexes

| Comp | color             | m.p <sup>0</sup> c | Yield<br>% | Metal content<br>found(cal.)% | μsc<br>m-1 | В      | Dq     | β     | μeff<br>(BM) | Suggested molecular formula   |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|---|
| L    | Light<br>brown    | 196-198            | 75         |                               |            |        | 1      | H I   |              | C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>   |
| CrL  | brown             | 117-119d           | 56         | 8.o2<br>(7.22)                | 25         | 474.06 | 1534.3 | 0.516 | 3.35         | [Cr <sub>2</sub> L <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH                     |
| MnL  | pink              | 260-262            | 70         | 8.40<br>(7.77)                | 17         |        |        |       | 5.25         | [MnL <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ].3C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH                               |
| FeL  | Olive-<br>green   | 123-125d           | 62         | 11.88<br>(11.34)              | 15         |        |        |       | 4.60         | [Fe <sub>2</sub> L <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> ].3C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH |
| CoL  | Greenish<br>-blue | 280-282            | 75         | 8.48<br>(7.78)                | 12         | 685.3  | 1810   | 0.607 | 4.56         | [CoL <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ].1½C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH                              |
| NiL  | Yellow            | 148-150            | 65         | 9.14<br>(8.72)                | 10         | 527.6  | 1113   | 0.509 | 3.12         | [NiL <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O)].C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH  |
| CuL  | Dark<br>brown     | 122-124            | 64         | 13.01<br>(12.21)              | 20         |        |        |       | 1.83         | [Cu <sub>2</sub> L <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> Cl].6C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> OH               |
| ZnL  | Light<br>brown    | 253-255            | 80         | 12.13<br>(12.24)              | 17         |        | 00     |       |              | [ZnL(H <sub>2</sub> O)(OAC)].2C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> OH  |

d: decompose

Table -2: The most diagnostic FTIR bonds of the ligand and its complexes

| Comp. | vC=N | vC-O <sub>Pheno</sub> . | vAr-N | vNO <sub>2</sub> | vM-N | vM-O | νM-<br>X | Others<br>bands                                   |
|-------|------|-------------------------|-------|------------------|------|------|----------|---|
| L.    | 1666 | 1288                    | 1373  | 1542             |      |      |          | were.   |
| CrL   | 1640 | 1296                    | 1395  | 1542             | 509. | 408  | 308      | 3317.34   |
| MnL   | 1620 | 1296                    | 1373  | 1542             | 447  | 401  |          | 3317.34   |
| FeL   | 1612 | 1300                    | 1373  | 1542             | 520  | 470  |          | 3379  |
| CoL   | 1642 | 1303                    | 1373  | 1542             | 555  | 495  |          | 3201  |
| NiL   | 1650 | 1300                    | 1373  | 1542             | 509  | 450  | 1612.0   | 3548  |
| CuL   | 1650 | 1296                    | 1373  | 1542             | 516  | 443  | 405      | *****   |
| ZnL   | 1600 | 1308                    | 1373  | 1542             | 502  | 460  |          | OAC 1481<br>C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH 3317 |

Table -3: Conformation energetic in (KJ.Mol<sup>-1</sup>) for imines and its metal complexes.

| Conformation      |                | PM3           |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Conformation      | $\Delta H_f^*$ | $\Delta E_b$  |
| Starting material | 158.1553090    | -1584.4736910 |
| L                 | 14.9563754     | -3847.6006246 |
| CrL               | -185.110804    | -8201.2460804 |
| MnL               | -284.0661238   | -8779.4081238 |
| FeL               | -868.9573769   | -9401.4993769 |
| CoL               | -452.8511630   | -9128.9111630 |
| NiL               | -96.5814563    | -4719.1734563 |
| CuL               | -145.2935623   | -8196.529623  |
| ZnL               | -976.2346802   | -9687.753216  |

Table -4: Comparison of experimental and theoretical vibrational frequencies for the starting material and Ligand

| COMP.         | vNH2                              | vC=N                              | vNO2                              | vC-O                              | vAr-N                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Starting mat. | (3465)*<br>(3497)**<br>(-0.92)*** | -                                 | (1545)*<br>(1557)**<br>(-0.77)*** | (1290)*<br>(1285)**<br>(0.38)***  |                                   |
| Ligand        |                                   | (1666)*<br>(1690)**<br>(-0.01)*** | (1542)*<br>(1602)**<br>(-3.80)*** | (1288)*<br>(1290)**<br>(-0.15)*** | (1373)*<br>(1382)**<br>(-0.65)*** |

\*: Experimental frequency

\*\*: Theoratical frequency

<sup>\*\*\*:</sup> Error % due to main difference in the experimental measurements and theoretical treatments of vibrational spectrum

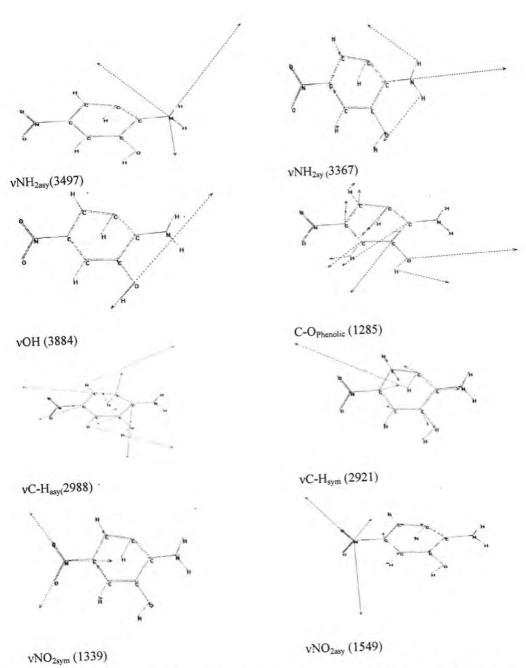


Fig -1: The Calculated Vibrational Frequencies of Starting Material.

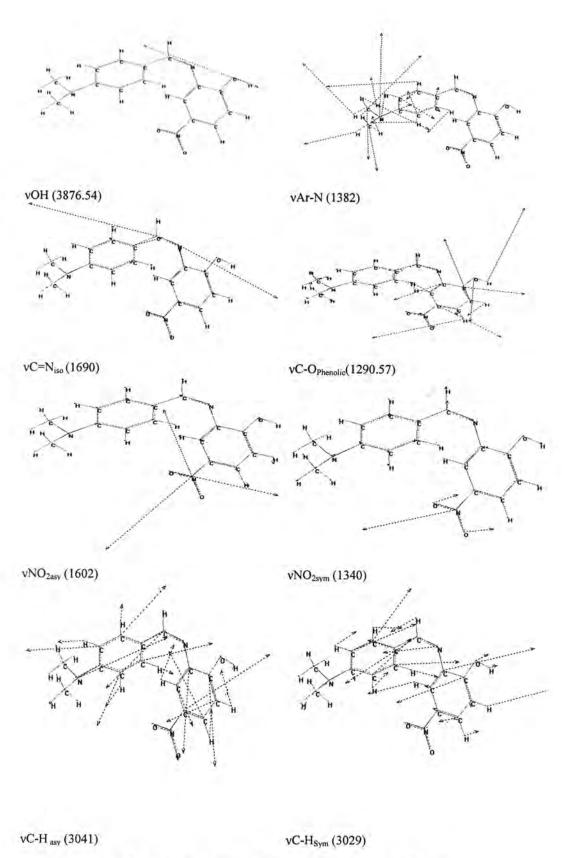
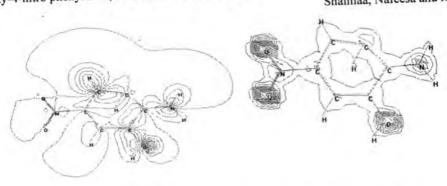


Fig -2: The Calculated Vibrational Frequencies of Ligand.

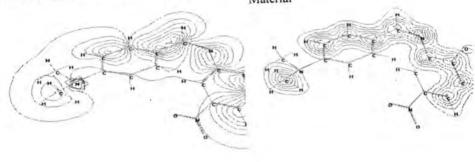
Synthesis, Structural Study and Theortical Treatment of New Some Metal Complexes with 2hydroxy-4-nitro phenyl 2-N(4-N,N dimethyl ) benzyliden

Shaimaa, Nafeesa and Mahasin



HOMO and LOUMO of Starting Material

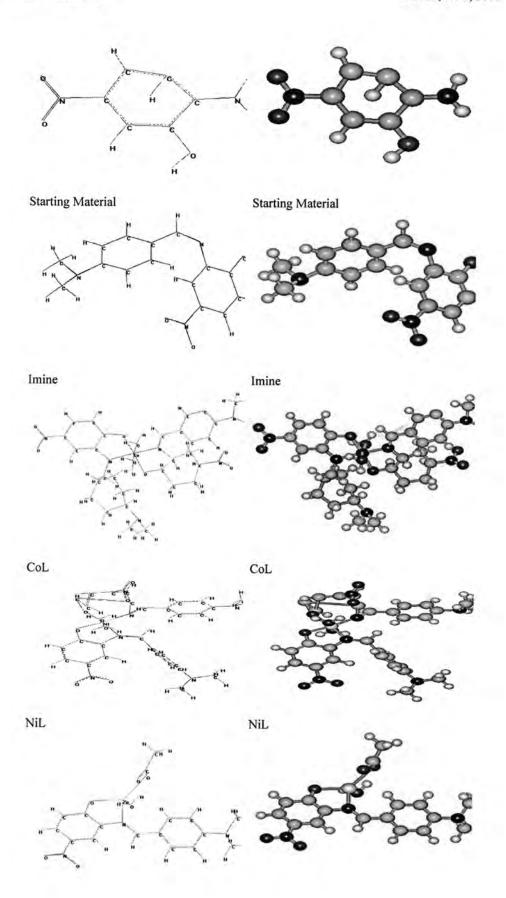
Electrostatic Potential of Starting Material



Electrostatic Potential of Ligand HOMO and LOUMO of Ligand

-12.60854 ev

-19.39834 ev Fig -3: HOMO,LUMO and Electrostatic Potential as 2D and3DContours for Starting Material and Ligand.



Synthesis, Structural Study and Theortical Treatment of New Some Metal Complexes with 2-hydroxy-4-nitro phenyl 2-N(4-N,N dimethyl) benzyliden

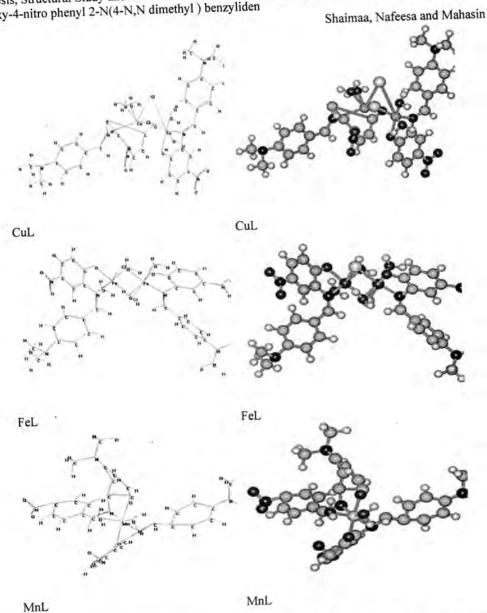


Fig -4: Conformational Structure of Starting Material, Imine and its Complexes.

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Synthesis, Structural Study and Theortical Treatment of New Some Metal Complexes with 2hydroxy-4-nitro phenyl 2-N(4-N,N dimethyl ) benzyliden

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## Porosity Measurements of Cellulose Acetate Filters for Some Brands of Cigarette Using Mercury Porosimeter

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#### الخلاصة

صممت الفلاتر لغرض تقليل كمية الدخان والمكونات الخاصة التي تدخل جسم المدخن، وان كفاءة هذه الفلاتر تتأثر بصفة خاصة بكل من المساحة السطحية والمسامية. لذلك كرس البحث الحالي لدراسة المسامية لخمسة انواع تجارية من السكائر ذات الفلاتر المصنوعة من خلات السيليلوز. وقد تم ذلك باستخدام جهاز دقيق لقياس المسامية الزنبقي، حيث قيس كل من قطر وحجم والمساحة السطحية للمسام وكذلك توزيع اقطار المسام. واظهرت نتائج القياس ان حجم المسام ومساحتها السطحية لفلاتر الأنواع الخمسة من السكائر يمكن ترتيبها وفق التسلسل الآتي :-

Mercury > Sumer > Gauloises > Aspen > Pine بينما اظهر منحني توزيع اقطار المسام قمة واحدة في اغلب النماذج المستخدمة ما عدا النماذج الخاصة بكل من سكائر ( Pine ) و ( Aspen ) ، حيث اظهرا قمتين وثلاث قمم على التوالي .

#### ABSTRACT

Filter is destined to reduce the quantity of smoke and specified components which fall in smoker's body. The smoke removal efficiency is affected by the surface area and porosity of the filter fibers. Therefore, the present work is devoted to study the porosity of five brands of cigarettes with cellulose acetate filters. These are tested using an accurate instrument of Mercury intrusion porosimeter and the porosity parameters measured are pore diameter, pore volume, pore area, and pore size distribution.

The results showed that the pore volume and pore area of the five filters of cigarette can be arranged according to the following order:

Mercury > Sumer > Gauloises > Aspen > Pine

The pore size distribution obtained had only one maximum for all samples except for samples of Pine and Aspen which showed two and three maximum respectively. Key words: Porosity, Cigarette Filter, Mercury Porosimeter, Pore area, Pore size Distribution

#### INTRODUCTION

In the early 1950's, the manufactures introduced the filtered cigarettes broadly following a spate of speculative announcements from doctors and researchers concerning a possible link between lung diseases and smoking, and by the 1960's, they dominated the market (1). Today, filtered cigarettes represented the majority of the market.

A filter has the purpose of reducing the amount of smoke, tar, nicotine, and fine particles inhaled during the combustion of a cigarette. In the "Light" cigarettes the filter is perforated

Sameer and Inaam

with tiny holes in order to dilute the smoke air, as such, the inhaled smoke contains less tar and nicotine. It is reported (2) that the average smoke yields for tar and nicotine of U.S. cigarette for 1953-1996 decreased from 38 to 12 mg and from 2.7 to 0.85 mg respectively. Haag et al (3), reported that charcoal filter tips selectively remove certain volatile agents (such as hydrogen cyanide, formaldehydes, acrolein) from the smoke. Also, cellulose acetate filter tips remove from the smoke up to 75% of the carcinogeni, volatile N-nitrosamines (4), retain up to 80% of semivolatile phenols (5,6), and lower

the yield of CO and nitrogen oxides (NOx) (7).

Y.S.Lee et al (8). Developed an activated carbon fibers with pore sizes and pore size distributions designed to efficiently adsorb specific toxins and to generate very little pressure drop in filter applications. The results showed that the porosity of fibers depended on the time of activation and the cross-sectional area of fibers, and had extremely high specific surface area (greater than 3000 m<sup>2</sup>/g) and high degrees of meso-and macro-porosity. T. Sasaki et al (9) investigated the correlation between the adsorption efficiencies of the volatile organic compounds in cigarette smoke and pore size and pore volume of the activated carbons fibers. The results indicated that the adsorption efficiency relates to a weight of activated carbons. B.King and R.Borland (10) determined that both tar and nicotine yields correlated most strongly with filter density. Z. Chen et al (11) indicated that the removal efficiency of nicotine and tar by activated carbon was higher, which results from the fact that activated carbon has more suitable pore size and higher surface area for adsorption of nicotine and tar. P. Branton (12) used nitrogen adsorption at 77 K and mercury porosimetry to investigate the pores of activated carbon. The results indicated that increasing micropore volume leads to an increase in the removal efficiency of Ca. 40%, while the mesopores gave an improved removal efficiency of Ca. 20%.

Mercury intrusion porosimetry is used in previous work to test the porosity parameters in many areas, including filter

material (13), nano fiber materials (14), Iraqi natural silica (15), certain Iraqi clays (16), and pharmaceutical tablets (17).

In the present research, the porosity of some cigarette filters available in Baghdad market have been characterized. The measurements were performed using a fairly accurate and reliable instrument of mercury intrusion porosimeter.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Five leading cigarettes varieties available for sale in Baghdad were identified. The packs of cigarettes were purchased in June 2009, and the specification of these variety were listed in table (1).

Table -1\*: The specification of Cigarettes used in this research

| Name      | Company   | Weight of tar/ mg | Weight of Nicotine /mg |
|-----------|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| Sumer     | Iraqi Company of Tobacco<br>and Cigarette                       | 12                | 0.8                    |
| Pine      | KT and G/ Korea   | 5                 | 0.4                    |
| Aspen     | JTI Macdonald Corp/<br>Germany                                  | 12                | 0.8                    |
| Gauloises | SEITA FRANCE/<br>European Union                                 | 4                 | 0.4                    |
| Mercury   | I.T.C (H.K.J)  Mercury Cigarette and Trading Corp. L.T.D. U.S.A | 12                | 0.8                    |

<sup>\*</sup> Specification was get from cigarbox

Smoke yields of cigarettes are also dependent on physical parameters, such as, length of cigarette and filter and circumference of the cigarette and filter (18). The cigarettes used in this work have the following construction properties listed in table (2).

Table -2: The construction properties of filtered cigarettes used

| Name      | Cigarette<br>Length/ cm | Cigarette<br>Diameter/ cm | Filter<br>Length/cm | Filter *<br>Weight/ g | Filter<br>Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Sumer     | 8.45                    | 0.80                      | 2.00                | 0.1267                | 0.1261                                 |
| Pine      | 8.30                    | 0.80                      | 2.35                | 0.1336                | 0.1132                                 |
| Aspen     | 8.30                    | 0.75                      | 2.10                | 0.1135                | 0.1224                                 |
| Gauloises | 8.30                    | 0.80                      | 2.70                | 0.1371                | 0.1011                                 |
| Mercury   | 8.30                    | 0.75                      | 2.00                | 0.1026                | 0.1162                                 |

<sup>\*</sup> Five cigarette filters weighted in analytical balance.

The measurements of porosity parameters were made using mercury porosimeter, model "poresize 9320', obtained from micromeritics, USA. This instrument characterize the pores ranging from 0.006 mm to 360 mm and capable of generating pressures ranging from 0 to 30.000 psi. The mercury porosimeter is a device which is capable of measuring

Sameer and Inaam

simultaneously both the pressure and the volume of the mercury taken up by the pores. The measurements was carried out as follows (15-17):-

The coating of filter was separated from the remaining filter material, and only pure filter material was used for analysis. The filter specimen to be examined was weighted using an analytical balance and dried in vacuum oven at (120 °C) overnight. After drying process, the specimen was transferred to the low pressure champer and the measurements proceeded automatically recording the pressure (in Psi ) and intrusion reading (in PF) (PF= pico farad). The same procedure were employed after the sample was transferred to the high pressure chamber. The duration time of the experiment lasted about 5 hours.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The filter density was calculated from observed filter weight, length, and diameter. The results obtained (Table 2) indicate that the filter density of various brands cigarette follow the sequence:

Sumer > Aspen > Mercury > Pine > Gauloises

The filter of high density slowing the flow of smoke through the filter. This results in a higher retention of particulate matter by filter tip (19). Moreover, the smoke velocity is seen to decrease with increased in the diameter.

The porosity or pore system of a porous sorbent material can be characterized in many different ways. The most important physical methods are (20-22): Mercury intrusion porosimetry, Helium measurements, and Gas adsorption (N2, Ar, CO2). Mercury porosimeter experiments often gives valuable information concerning the macroand meso-pores of sorbent and hence very well may be used for quality tests of sorbent samples. In the measurement; the porous material is immersed in a non-wetting liquid will cause it to penetrate into the pores of the solid until equilibrium against the surface tension  $(\gamma)$  in the smaller and smaller pores is attained. The respective mechanical equilibrium condition leads to the so-called Washburn equation for the limiting pore diameter (D) into which mercury at pressure (P) can penetrate:  $D = -4 \cos \Theta / P$ 

Where  $\Theta$  is the contact angle between the mercury meniscus and the pore wall. The practical value of this parameter is 140°, while the value of (γ) for mercury is 480 dynes/cm. Pressures and intrusion volume were measured with better than 0.25% accuracy. Typical data obtained on filter of sumer cigarette were tabulated in table (3), which are show a pore size distribution data form and pore area distribution data form.

Table -3:- Pore volume and pore area distribution data for Sumer cigarette filter

| Pressure<br>Pris | Pore size<br>um | Intrusion<br>Reading | Cumulative<br>Intrusion | Cumulative<br>Pore volume<br>cc/g | Average<br>Pressure<br>Psai | Incremental<br>Pore volume<br>cc/g | Average<br>Pore size<br>µm | Incremental<br>Pore area<br>m²/g | Cumulative<br>Pore area<br>m²/g |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.2              | 150.650         | 65.65                | Jimevii.                | dimens                            | Limin 1                     |                                    | 211120                     | 1111111                          | omili.                          |
| 2.8              | 64.564          | 65.24                | 0.05                    | 0.00427                           | 2.00                        | windling                           | 90.39                      | 525179                           | 0.00019                         |
| 4.7              | 38.464          | 64.19                | 1.10                    | 0.09405                           | 3.75                        | 0.08978                            | 48.208                     | 0.00745                          | 0.00780                         |
| 6.4              | 28.247          | 59.79                | 5.50                    | 0.47025                           | 5.55                        | 0.3762                             | 32.573                     | 0.04619                          | 0.05774                         |
| 8.6              | 21.021          | 55,51                | 9.78                    | 0.83619                           | 7.50                        | 0.36594                            | 24.104                     | 0.0607                           | 0.13876                         |
| 9.4              | 19.232          | 50.88                | 14.41                   | 1.23205                           | 9.00                        | 0.39586                            | 20.087                     | 0.0788                           | 0.24535                         |
| 10.1             | 17.899          | 49.89                | 15.40                   | 1.31670                           | 9.75                        | 0.08465                            | 18.542                     | 0.0183                           | 0.28405                         |
| 11.3             | 15.998          | 49.80                | 15.49                   | 1.32440                           | 10.70                       | 0.0077                             | 16.895                     | 0.00182                          | 0.31355                         |
| 12.0             | 15.065          | 49.77                | 15.52                   | 1.32696                           | 11.65                       | 0.00256                            | 15.518                     | 0.00067                          | 0.34205                         |
| 12.6             | 14.348          | 49.77                | 15.59                   | 1.33294                           | 12.30                       | 0.00598                            | 14.698                     | 0.00163                          | 0.36276                         |
| 13.2             | 13.695          | 49.65                | 15.64                   | 1.33722                           | 12.9                        | 0.00428                            | 14.014                     | 0.00122                          | 0.38168                         |
| 13.5             | 13.391          | 49.64                | 15.65                   | 1.33807                           | 13.35                       | 0.00085                            | 13.542                     | 0.00025                          | 0.39525                         |
| 61               | 2.964           | 41,87                | 23.42                   | 2.00241                           | Literate .                  |                                    |                            |                                  | *****                           |
| 1079             | 0.1675          | 40.06                | 25.23                   | 2.15716                           | 570                         | 0.15400                            | 0.3172                     | 1.9423                           | 27.207                          |
| 3104             | 0.0582          | 40.02                | 25.27                   | 2.16058                           | 2091.5                      | 0.003415                           | 0.0864                     | 0.1581                           | 54.6823                         |
| 5332             | 0.0339          | 39,91                | 25.38                   | 2.16999                           | 4218                        | 0.009410                           | 0.0429                     | 0.8782                           | 202.519                         |
| 7733             | 0.02337         | 39.80                | 25.49                   | 2.17939                           | 6532.5                      | 0.00940                            | 0.0277                     | 1.3538                           | 315.054                         |
| 9319             | 0.01939         | 39.77                | 25.52                   | 2.18196                           | 8526                        | 0.00257                            | 0.0120                     | 0.4848                           | 411.632                         |
| 10394            | 0.01739         | 39,73                | 25.56                   | 2.18538                           | 9856.5                      | 0.00342                            | 0.0183                     | 0.7459                           | 476.637                         |
| 11640            | 0.01553         | 39.69                | 25,60                   | 2.18880                           | 11017                       | 0.00342                            | 0.0164                     | 0.8337                           | 533.560                         |
| 12515            | 0.01444         | 39.68                | 25.61                   | 2.18960                           | 12077.5                     | 0.00080                            | 0.0149                     | 0.2179                           | 585.142                         |
| 13144            | 0.01375         | 39.49                | 25.80                   | 2.20590                           | 12829.5                     | 0.01630                            | 0.0114                     | 4.6274                           | 626.232                         |
| 14129            | 0.01279         | 39.38                | 25.91                   | 2.21530                           | 13636.5                     | 0.00940                            | 0.0133                     | 2.8362                           | 668,418                         |
| 14822            | 0.01219         | 39.36                | 25.93                   | 2.21700                           | 14475.5                     | 0.001695                           | 0.1249                     | 0.5429                           | 710.122                         |
| 14777            | 0.01223         | 39.33                | 25.96                   | 2.21958                           | 14799.5                     | 0.00258                            | 0.1222                     | 0.3449                           | 726.837                         |

Converting intrusion meter readings to pore volumes requires, first, calculating cumulative changes in capacitance (initial value taken as zero). These changes in capacitance are then multiplied by the conversion factor (penetometer constant) supplied for the penetometer and a units conversion factor to give the cumulative pore volume. Cumulative pore volumes per gram of sample are obtained by dividing by the weight of the sample.

The total pore surface area obtained by assuming that all the pores are cylindrical capillaries. Then the pore surface are (A) for each diameter increment is simply related to incremental pore volume (v) and the average pore diameter (D) by equation:

$$A = 4V/D$$

The cumulative surface area for each point is the sum of these for all preceding points.

The results obtained on the five filters are summarized in Table (4), in which the experimental values of pore volume, pore area, the most abundant pore diameter, and median pore diameter of the five different filtered cigarettes have been tabulated. The value of D on the distribution curves corresponding to the maximum value of  $\Delta V/\Delta D$  is called the most abundant pore diameter, while median pore diameter is the pore diameter at which 50% of the total intruded volume of mercury is intruded into the sample.

Table -4: The porosity parameters of the different filters

| Sample    | Pore volume cc/g | Pore area m²/g | Median pore<br>diameter / μm | Most abundant pore diameter / µm |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sumer     | 2.21958          | 726.837        | 20.087                       | 0.014                            |
| Pine      | 0.03433          | 10.998         | 0.019                        | 0.013                            |
| Aspen     | 1.59137          | 485.684        | 40.200                       | 0.016                            |
| Gauloises | 2.14132          | 685.222        | 30.130                       | 0.013                            |
| Mercury   | 3.45382          | 1103.460       | 22.500                       | 0.013                            |

The results of table (4) show that the pore volume and pore area of the five filters of cigarette in an order that may be arranged in sequence:

Mercury > Sumer > Gauloises > Aspen > Pine

This suggest that filter of Mercury can be reduced the quantity of tar
and nicotine in the inhaled smoke larger than the others, and the
sequence can be arranged as above.

The pore size distribution as determined were  $0.012\mu m$  to  $226~\mu m$ ,  $0.012~\mu m$  to  $150~\mu m$ ,  $0.012~\mu m$  to  $150~\mu m$ ,  $0.013~\mu m$  to  $226~\mu m$ , and  $0.012~\mu m$  to  $2.9~\mu m$  for the filters of Mercury, Sumer, Gauloises, Aspen, and Pine cigarettes respectively.

Using IUPAC definitions of pore size (23), we have a mesopore volume of 0.059, 0.051, 0.049, 0.039, and 0.027 cc/g for filters of Sumer, Mercury, Gauloises, Aspen, and Pine cigarettes respectively, while the macropore volume were 3.403, 2.161, 2.092, 1.552, and 0.007 cc/g for Mercury, Sumer, Gauloises, Aspen, and Pine cigarettes respectively. The results show that most of the pore volume is assigned to macropores except on the sample of Pine. In contrary, the results show that the pore area is assigned to mesopores. The narrow range of pore size distribution is indicated on filter of Pine cigarette, while the wider range is indicating on filters of Mercury and Aspen, suggesting that the adsorption properties of the filter of Mercury and Aspen has higher adsorption efficiency for volatile organic compounds than the filter of Pine.

The mercury porosimeter measurements yield a cumulative pore volume starting at the widest pores. From these data a pore size distribution can be derived by plotting the increase in pore volume with each smaller pore diameter ( $\Delta V/\Delta D$ ) that becomes accessible. The pore size distribution obtained (figs.1 – 5) had only one maximum for all samples except for samples of Pine and Aspine which showed two and three maximum respectively. Also, the maximum of pore size distribution were shifted to smaller values on samples of Mercury, Sumer, and Gauloises cigarettes. In addition, although the pore size distribution had about a similar shape, the intensities of the curves were different.

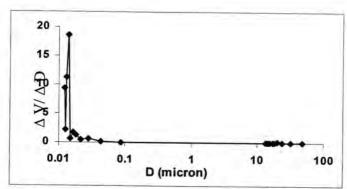


Fig -1: Pore volume distribution over pore diameter for Sumer Cigarette filter

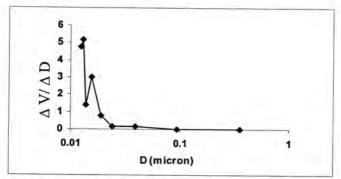


Fig -2: Pore volume distribution over pore diameter for Pine Cigarette filter

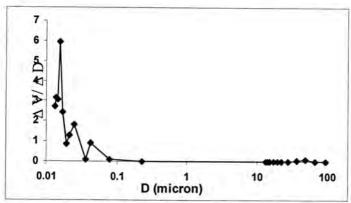


Fig -3: Pore volume distribution over pore diameter for Aspen Cigarette filter

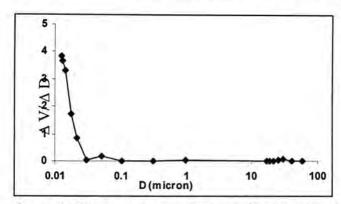


Fig -4: Pore volume distribution over pore diameter for Gauloises Cigarette filter

Sameer and Inaam

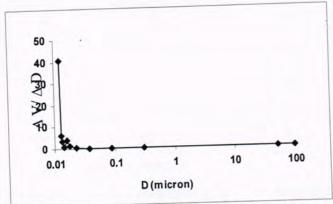


Fig -5:Pore volume distribution over pore diameter for Mercury Cigarette filter

In conclusion, we can summarize the followings:-

1- The filter density of various brands cigarette follows the sequence:

Sumer > Aspen > Mercury > Pine >: Gauloises

2 - The pore volume and pore area of the five filters of cigarette in an order that may be arranged in sequence:

Mercury > Sumer > Gauloises > Aspen > Pine

3 - Most of the pore volume is assigned to macropores except on the sample of Pine, while most of the pore area is assigned to mesopores.

4 - The pore size distribution obtained showed only one maximum for all samples except for samples of Pine and Aspine which showed two and three maximum respectively.

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## Synthesis of New Phenoxathiin Derivatives and Evaluation the Biological Activity for Some of the Prepared Derivatives

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#### الخلاصة

يتضمن البحث تحضير مشتقات جديدة من الفينوكسائين وهي مشتقات معوضة على ذرة الكاربون.وقد تم تحضير 8,2- (ثنائي سلفونيل امايد) فينوكسائن من تفاعل الفينوكسائين مع حامض كلوروسلفونيك ليعطي مركب (2) 8,2- (ثنائي سلفونيل كلورايد) فينوكسائين، وعند معاملة (2) مع أمينات أروماتية مختلفة تحول الى مشتق 8,2- (ثنائي سلفونيل امايد) فينوكسائين (3-12).أن تفاعل (2) 8,2- (ثنائي سلفونيل كلورايد) فينوكسائين مع ازيد الصوديوم أعطى مركب (13) 8,2- (ثنائي سلفونيل ازيد) فينوكسائين، وعند معاملة مركب (13)مع ثلاثي فنيل فوسفين تحول الى مشتق مركب (13)م. وقد اختبرت الفعالية البيولوجية لبعض هذه المركبات.

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of the present work is synthesis of new phenoxathiin derivatives.

The 2,8-disulfon amide phenoxathiin was achieved by the reaction of phenoxathiin(1) with chlorosulfonic acid to give the 2,8-(disulfonyl chloride) phenoxathiin (2). The reaction of (2) with different aromatic amines yielded the 2,8-disulfonamide phenoxathiin(3-12).

The reaction of 2,8-disulfonylchloride phenoxathiin(2) with sodium azide to gave 2,8-(di sulfonyl azide) phenoxathiin (13). Condensation of compound(13) with triphenyl phosphite, triphenyl phosphine and diphenyl methyl phosphine gave the 2,8-(di sulfonyl phosphine imine) phenoxathiin (14-16). All proposed structures were supported by UV-visible and FT-IR spectroscopic data. The biological activity for some of the prepered compounds were evaluated.

#### INTRODUCTION

Phenoxathiin is given as the preferred name by Patterson and Capell (1) and will be used in this paper. The method of preparation of phenoxathiin have been used most widely encountered is the reaction between diphenyl ether and sulfur in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride (2,3), large number of uses have been proposed for phenoxathiin and some of it's derivatives, recently addition of phenoxthiin cation radial to acyclic alkene in aceto nitrile (MeCN) solution occurred stereo specifically to form phenoxthiiniumyl)alkane adducts (4).phenoxthiin derivatives have recently gained attention owing to their fluorescent (5). Ionescu S. and popovici D (6) studied the emission properties of 2-phenoxathiinyl-1,5phenyloxazole and 5-phenoxathiinyl-2-phenyloxazole derivatives by measuring the absorption and emission spectra of the derivatives above in cyclo hexane and methanol and discussed the results. A.A.Aly and A.A.F. wasfy (7) from Egypt described that [6-(phenoxthiin2-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro pyridazine-3-one] wassuccessively synthesized by the condensation of [4-(phenoxthiin-2-yl)-4-oxo butanoic acid] with hydrazine hydrate in boiling ethanol. Polyamides with inherent viscosities in the range of (0.5-2.9) were readily prepared by the poly condensations of phenoxthiin diamines with aromatic diamine with new phenoxathiin diacyl chloride (8). Tintaru A., Hillebrand M. and the vand A. (9) were studied the inclusion complexes of the forms of 3-carboxy and 2-carboxy-phenoxathiin with β-cyclo dextrin by both one- and two-dimensional NMR spectroscopy. Miguel Yus (10,11) described that phenoxathiin was lithated using DTBB (4,4-di-tert-butyl biphenyl)as the catalyst in THF at -78 °C, so intermediate was obtained by a carbon – sulfur reductive cheavage, This specie reacted with electrophiles giving, after hydrolysis with (3M) hydrochloric acid, the corresponding compound

O SH

Smith, Siegler, and Munger (12,13) found that phenoxathiin was outstanding in intial toxicity against coding — moth larvae. Smith and Moll state that alkyl phenoxathiin S and their halogen derivatives can be used as modifiers in plastic compositions, as intermediates, as antioxidants and as rubber and gum inhibitors (14,15).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Instruments

Melting points were recorded using (Gallen Kamp) m.p. apparatus and are uncorrected IR spectra (KBr disk) were recorded on (SHIMADZU) FT-IR-8400 and pye- unicam SP3-300 spectrophotometer by University of Baghdad, College of science, Chemistry Dept. and University of Al- Nahrain, College of science, Chemistry Dept. UVspectra were recorded on UV-visible spectrophotometer (SHIMADZU) UV-160A.were performed by University of Baghdad, Collage of Science, Chemistry Dept. Thin Layer chromatography was performed on aluminum sheets precoated with silica-gel F254.

#### Chemicals

All chemical used were supplied from BDH, Merck, Fluka and were used without further purification.

General procedure for the preparation of compounds 1-Phenoxathiin (1)

A mixture of of phenyl ether (377.2 g. 2.2 moles), (51.2 g. 8 grams atoms) of sulfur (flowers) and (102g. 0.76 moles) of anhydrous aluminum chloride the reaction mixture was heated on the steam bath for 4hr. Then mixture was poured slowly, with strring, into a 4-L beaker half filled with ice to which 50 mL of concentrated hydrochloride acid was added. After the two layers are separated the water layer was discarded and the phenyl ether-phenoxathiin layer dried overnight with calcium chloride. This mixture was then distilled at 5 mm/Hg. After the removal of the phenyl ether the fraction boiling at 140-160 °C/5 mm., practically all of which came over at 150-152 °C is collected as phenoxathiin. Crystallized from methanol melted at 56-57 °C. Yield 140 g. (87%).

2-2,8- (disulfonyl chloride) phenoxathiin (2)

Phenoxathiin (2 g, 0.01 mole) was added in portions to 40 mL cold chloro sulfonic acid. The mixture was heated and maintained 70-80°C for 7 hrs. the reaction mixture was poured onto ice-water and the soild product was filtered and recrystallized from chloroform m. p. (140-142°C) yield 24%.

3-2,8- (disulfonyl amides) phenoxathiin (3-12)

2,8- (disulfonyl chloride) phenoxathiin (0.005 mole) and (0.01mole) of primary aromatic amines were dissolved in 25 mL of anhydrous ethylene chloride;2.5 mL of triethylamine was added. After refluxing for ten hours, it was filtered to remove the precipitated triethylammonium chloride. The filterate was concentrated by distillation of the solvent, upon concentration the solid product separated out and recrystilized from ethanol- water. Table (1) represents the physical data and percent yield of compounds (3-12).

4- 2,8-(disulfonyl azide) phenoxathiin (13)

2,8- (disulfonyl chloride) phenoxathiin (3.97 g, 0.01 mole) was added in portion to a suspension of sodium azide (1.3 g, 0.02 mole) in dry acetone (100 mL). The mixture was sttirred at room temperature for 24 hrs, A white solid was formed, the solid of NaCl and excess of NaN<sub>3</sub> were filtered off and the solvent was distilled a White solid obtained, recrystallized from methanol m. p. (188-189°C) yield (65%), IR spectra showed azide stretching frequency at 2110 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Synthesis of New Phenoxathiin Derivatives and Evaluation the Biological Activity for Some of the Prepared Derivatives Suad and Uday

5-2,8-(disulfonyl phosphine imines)phenoxathiin (14-16)

To a solution of triphenyl phosphine / triphenyl phosphite / diphenyl methyl phosphine (0.05 mole) in 5 mL dry ether was added, a solution of 2,8- (disulfonyl azide) phenoxathiin (10.26 g,0.025 mole) in 5 mL of dry THF. complex was first formed which then decomposed with evolution of nitrogen, on standing over night in the refrigerater, the solution deposited crystales which recrystallized from dioxane .Table (2) represents the physical data and percent yield of prepared compounds (14-16).

Microbiological Estimation

To study the microbiological effects of the prepared compounds correspond to the wells assay, there were two species of bacteria, Escherichia coli and staphylococcus aurous. These species were isolated and classified by the biotechnology for postgraduate institute, Baghdad University.

Well plate assay (16)

The solution of the prepared compounds in a suitable solvents and were applied to the selected agar medium that has been inoculated with suitable test culture. The antimicrobial agent diffuses in an over-colony circle around the wells of application, the radial growth of the colony was recorded on the completion of incubation and mean diameters of the zones of inhibition were recorded to represent the degree of the antimicrobial agent.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Phenoxathiin was obtained from diphenyl ether and sulfur in the presence of alaminum chloride. IR spectrum of phenoxathiin showed a stretching band at 3060 cm<sup>-1</sup> for aromatic (C-H), 1590 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1560 cm<sup>-1</sup> assigned to the aromatic system (17,18), U.V.spectrum showed two bands  $\lambda_{max}$  at 234 nm and 291 nm due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

The next step was chlorosulfonation of phenoxathiin to the corresponding 2,8- ( disulfonyl chloride ) phenoxathiin IR spectrum showed a characteristic band at 3040,3020 cm-1 aromatic (C-H), 1570, 1470, 1460 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C) and two other bands at 1390 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1130 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group. The U.V. spectrum of compound (2) revealed two bands  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  at 237 nm and 299 nm due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

The last step, when 2,8-(disulfonyl chloride)phenoxathiin(2) was condensed with different aromatic amines, it gave the 2,8-(disulfonyl amide) phenoxathiin (3-12).

Compound (3) were prepered from p-chloro anilinee and 2,8-(di sulfonyl chloride) were dissolved in anhydrous ethylene chloride, triethyl amine. The reaction mixture was reflux for 10hrs. it gave compound (3). FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3237 cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH) of sulfonamide, 3078, 3060 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H), 1585, 1467 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C), two other bands at 1348, 1125 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group, 1271 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N) of aromatic amine and 727 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-CL). U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{max}$  at 248 nm and 294 nm due to  $(\pi$ - $\pi$ \*).

Compound (4) was prepared as described above using p-toludine. FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3240 cm $^{-1}$  (NH ) of sulfonamide , 3070 , 3050 cm $^{-1}$  aromatic (C-H ) , 2935 , 2835 cm $^{-1}$  which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching band of aliphatic (C-H ) , 1575 , 1460 cm $^{-1}$  (C=C) , two other bands at 1375, 1180 cm $^{-1}$  which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group , 1271 cm $^{-1}$  (C-N) of aromatic amine and 860 cm $^{-1}$  out of plane bending p- substituted. U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{\rm max}$  at 248 nm and 294 nm due to  $(\pi-\pi^*)$ .

Suad and Uday

Compound (5) was prepared as described above using p - Nitro aniline. showed stretching band at 3220 cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH ) of FT-IR spectrum sulfonamide, 3100, 3078 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H), 1640, 1450 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C), 1380, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group, two other bands at 1590, 1390 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of NO2 group, 1299 cm-1 (C-N) of aromatic amine and 850 cm<sup>-1</sup> out of plane bending p- substituted. U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  at 342 nm and 383 nm due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

Compound (6) was prepared as described above using p -anisidine.

FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3210 cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH ) of sulfonamide, 3075, 3050 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H), 2940, 2810 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching of aliphatic (C-H) ,1580 , 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C) ,1380 , 1130 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group, 1290cm-1 (C-N) of aromatic amine, 1210, 1075 cm-1 which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  at 248 nm and 294 due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

Compound (7) was prepared as described above using p -fluoro aniline. FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3225 cm-1 (NH ) of sulfonamide, 3078 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H), 1570, 1480 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C), two other bands at 1350, 1140 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group, 1290 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N) of aromatic amine and 1170 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-F).

U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{max}$  at 248 nm and 289 nm due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

Compound (8) was prepared as described above using o-Hydroxy

FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3300 cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH ) of sulfonamide, 3375 cm<sup>-1</sup> abroad band of (O-H) because intra hydrogen bonding , 3080 , 3050 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H) , 1570 , 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C) , two other bands at 1386, 1150 cm-1 which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO2 group, 1280 cm-1 (C-N) of aromatic amine and 740 cm<sup>-1</sup> out of plane bending Osubstituted . U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{max}$  at 237 nm and 291 due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

Compound (9) was prepared as described above using p-bromo aniline. FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3240 cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH ) of sulfonamide, 3080, 3055 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H), 1575, 1550 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C), two other bands at 1370, 1125 cm-1 which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group, 1270cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N) of aromatic amine and 710 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-Br ). U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{max}$  at 237 nm, 299 nm and 393 nm due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

Compound (10) was prepared as described above using o-Nitro aniline. FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3230 cm $^{-1}$  (NH $_{\odot}$ ) of sulfonamide , 3090 , 3070 cm $^{-1}$  aromatic (C-H $_{\odot}$ ) , 1600 , 1480cm $^{-1}$  (C=C) ,1386 , 1125 cm $^{-1}$  which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO $_{\rm 2}$  group , two other bands at 1575 , 1350 cm $^{-1}$  which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of NO $_{\rm 2}$  group , 1286 cm $^{-1}$  (C-N) of aromatic amine and 740 cm $^{-1}$  out of plane bending O- substituted. U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{\rm max}$  at 248 nm and 299 nm due to  $(\pi$ - $\pi^*$ ).

Compound (11) was prepared as described above using m-anisidine. FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3240cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH ) of sulfonamide , 3080 , 3030 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H ) , 2940 , 2820 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching of aliphatic (C-H) ,1580 , 1470 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C) ,1390 , 1135 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group , 1290cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N) of aromatic amine , 1230, 1090 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of (C-O-C) and 752 cm<sup>-1</sup> out of plane bending m- substituted. U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda_{\rm max}$  at 248 nm and 294 nm due to  $(\pi$ - $\pi$ ). Compound (12) was prepared as described above using o-amino pyridine.

FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 3220 cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH ) of sulfonamide , 3085 , 3006 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H ) , 1575 , 1450 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=C) ,1363, 1124cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of SO<sub>2</sub> group , 1550 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=N) and 1267 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N ) of aromatic amine . U.V spectrum showed an absorption  $\lambda$  max at 248 nm and 299 nm due to  $(\pi-\pi^*)$ .

The 2,8-( disulfonyl azide ) phenoxathiin (13) were obtained from the reaction of 2,8-(di sulfonyl chloride) phenoxathiin (2) with sodium azide in acetone. FT-IR spectrum showed stretching band at 2125 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N<sub>3</sub>) also characteristics band at 3082 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 3051 cm<sup>-1</sup> for aromatic (C-H), two bands at 1386,1134 cm<sup>-1</sup> (16,17),these two absorptions are typical for SO<sub>2</sub> groups. U.V. absorption spectrum of compound (13) was taken in chloroform and display a well –defined absorption at  $\lambda_{max}$  220 nm, 240nm and 297nm that belong to long chain by azide group

$$SO_2CI$$
 $+ NaN_3$ 
 $Acetone$ 
 $N_3O_2S$ 
 $SO_2N_3$ 
 $SO_2N_3$ 
 $SO_2N_3$ 
 $SO_2N_3$ 

The last step, when 2,8-(di sulfonyl azide) phenoxathiin (13) was reacted with triphenyl phosphite, triphenyl phosphine and diphenyl

Synthesis of New Phenoxathiin Derivatives and Evaluation the Biological Activity for Some of the Prepared Derivatives Suad and Uday

methyl phosphine, at room temperature.. A moderate reaction concerned with evolution of nitrogen and produces the imino phosphorus (14-16) via intermediate complexes.

$$N_3O_2S$$
 $SO_2N_3$ 
 $PR_3$ 
 $PR_3$ 
 $SO_2N - P(R)_3$ 
 $SO_2$ 

The FT-IR spectrum of compound (14) showed stretching two bands at 1386 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1135 cm<sup>-1</sup> due to SO<sub>2</sub> with appearance of three bands at 1163 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1093 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 760 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N=P) Phosphine imine group, two bands appeared at 1295, 1041 cm<sup>-1</sup> (P-O-C) characteristic bands. U.V. spectrum of compound (14) showed three bands at  $\lambda_{max}$  298 nm and 302 nm which are attributed to conjugated double bond (N=P) with aromatic ring which showed a red shift.

FT-IR spectrum of compound (15) showed stretching two bands at 1388 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1176 cm<sup>-1</sup> which could be attributed to SO<sub>2</sub> group (asym and sym ), the spectrum also showed a characteristic aromatic at 3064, 3047 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-H), 1581, 1473 cm<sup>-1</sup>(C=C) and three bands appeared at 1089, 1153 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 740 cm<sup>-1</sup> due to (N=P).U.V. spectrum of compound (15) appeared band at  $\lambda_{max}$  291nm and 300 nm due to  $(\pi$ -  $\pi^*)$ . FT- IR spectrum of compound (16) showed stretching bands at 3080, 3058 cm<sup>-1</sup> aromatic (C-H),2923, 2854 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the asymmetric and symmetric stretching bands of aliphatic (C-H), the two bands stretching sharp at 1323, 1168 cm<sup>-1</sup> assigned to SO<sub>2</sub> group (asym.and sym) also bands appeared 1110, 1060 and 750 cm<sup>-1</sup> due to (N=P) .U.V.spectrum of compound (16) showed two bounds at  $\lambda_{max}$  257 nm and 291 nm due to  $(\pi - \pi^*)$ .

Table-1: the physical properties of compounds (3-12).

| Amine used Compo |     | Chemical formula (M.wt)  | M.P. C° | Yield % | Color<br>of cryst. |
|------------------|-----|--|---------|---------|--------------------|
| p-chloro aniline | 3   | $C_{24}H_{16}Cl_2N_2O_5S_3$ (580)  | 165-167 | 60      | Pale-yellow        |
| p-toludine       | 4   | $C_{26}H_{22}N_2O_5S_3(539)$   | 158-160 | 55      | red-brown          |
| p-nitro aniline  | 5   | C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>9</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (601)                 | 160-162 | 65      | yellow             |
| p-anisidine      | 6   | $C_{26}H_{22}N_2O_7S_3(571)$   | 170-172 | 35      | Colorless          |
| p-fluoro aniline | 7   | $C_{24}H_{16}F_2N_2O_5S_3(547)$  | 140-142 | 40      | Pale- orange       |
| p-amino phenol   | 8   | $C_{24}H_{18}N_2O_7S_3(543)$   | 170-171 | 25      | black              |
| p-bromo aniline  | 9   | C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (668) | 158-159 | 50      | orange leaflets    |
| o-nitro aniline  | 10  | C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>9</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (601)                 | 150-152 | 45      | orange             |
| m-anisidine      | -11 | C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (571)                 | 160-162 | 30      | brown              |
| o-amino pyridine | 12  | C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (513)                 | 145-147 | 35      | pale brown         |

Table-2: the physical properties of compounds (14-16)

| Compd.<br>No. | Chemical formula (M.wt)  | M. P.°C | Yield<br>% | Color of cryst. |
|---------------|--|---------|------------|-----------------|
| 14            | C <sub>48</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>11</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (975) | 210-212 | 55         | offite          |
| 15            | C <sub>48</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (879)  | 230-232 | 60         | baige           |
| 16            | C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> (775)  | 220-222 | 50         | Light-brown     |

Table-3: Characteristics FT-IR absorption bands of compound (3-12)

| Compd.<br>No. | υN-H cm <sup>-1</sup><br>sulfonyl amide | υC-H cm <sup>-1</sup><br>Aromatic | υC-H cm <sup>-1</sup><br>Aliphatic | v C=C<br>cm <sup>-1</sup> | υ SO <sub>2</sub> cm <sup>-1</sup><br>Asym.<br>Sym. | Other band<br>cm <sup>-1</sup>                                 |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 3             | 3237 w                                  | 3078 vw<br>3060 vw                |                                    | 1585 s<br>1467 s          | 1348 m<br>1125 w                                    | C-Cl 727<br>C-N 1271   |
| 4             | 3240 s                                  | 3070 w<br>3050 w                  | 2935 m<br>2835 w                   | 1575 s<br>1460 s          | 1375 s<br>1180 w                                    | 860 out of plane<br>p-sub-stituted<br>C-N 1275                 |
|               | 3220 m                                  | 3100 vw<br>3078 vw                |                                    | 1640 s<br>1450 s          | 1380 m<br>1112 s                                    | NO <sub>2</sub> 1590 1390<br>P-NO <sub>2</sub> 850<br>C-N 1299 |
| 6             | 3210 w                                  | 3075 w<br>3050 w                  | 2940 w<br>2810 vw                  | 1580 s<br>1520 m          | 1380 s<br>1130 w                                    | C-O-C 1210 as<br>1075 sy<br>P-OCH <sub>3</sub> 810<br>C-N 1290 |
| 7             | 3225 m                                  | 3078 w                            | -                                  | 1570 m<br>1480 s          | 1350 w<br>1140 w                                    | C-F 1170<br>C-N 1290   |
| 8             | 3300 s                                  | 3080 w<br>3050 vw                 |                                    | 1570 s<br>1520 s          | 1386 s<br>1150 w                                    | O-H 3375 m<br>broad<br>o-OH 740<br>C-N 1280                    |
| 9             | 3240 m                                  | 3080 w<br>3055 vw                 |                                    | 1575 s<br>1550 vw         | 1370 m<br>1125 s                                    | C-Br 710<br>p-Br 830<br>C-N 1270                               |
| 10            | 3230 m                                  | 3090 w<br>3070 vw                 |                                    | 1600 m<br>1480 w          | 1386 s<br>1125 m                                    | NO <sub>2</sub> 1575 1350<br>o-NO <sub>2</sub> 740<br>C-N 1286 |
| 11            | 3240 w                                  | 3080 w<br>3030 w                  | 2940 m<br>2820 w                   | 1580 m<br>1470 s          | 1390 w<br>1135 vw                                   | C-0-C 1230 as<br>1090 sy<br>m-OCH <sub>3</sub> 752<br>C-N 1290 |
| 12            | 3220 m                                  | 3085 w<br>3006 vw                 |                                    | 1575 s<br>1450 s          | 1363 m<br>1124 s                                    | C=N 1550<br>C-N 1267   |

Table-4: Characteristics FT-IR absorption bands of compound (13-16)

| Other band<br>cm <sup>-1</sup>                  | υ SO <sub>2</sub> cm <sup>-1</sup><br>Asym.<br>Sym. | υ C=C<br>cm <sup>-1</sup> | υC-H cm <sup>-1</sup><br>Aliphatic | υC-H cm <sup>-1</sup><br>Aromatic | Comp.<br>No. |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 2125 due to N                                   | 1386 s<br>1134 m                                    | 1577 s<br>1460 s          |                                    | 3082 w<br>3051 w                  | 13           |
| δ N=P 760<br>1093<br>1163<br>P-O-C 1041<br>1296 | 1375 s<br>1130 w                                    | 1570 s<br>1450 m          |                                    | 3070 w<br>3040 w                  | 14           |
| δ N=P 740<br>1089<br>1153                       | 1388 vw<br>1176 vw                                  | 1581 w<br>1473 m          |                                    | 3064 w<br>3047 w                  | 15           |
| δ N=P 750<br>1060<br>1110                       | 1348 w<br>1124 w                                    | 1577 m<br>1467 m          | 2923 vw<br>2854 w                  | 3080 vw<br>3058 vw                | 16           |

## Test of the biological activity

The effect of 2,8-(disulfonyl chloride)phenoxathiin, 2,8-(disulfonylamide) phenoxathiin (3,4,6,10,11),2,8-(disulfonyl chloride azide) phenoxathiin and 2,8-(disulfonyl phosphineimine) phenoxathiin(14,15,16)(the phenoxathiin derivatives prepared in 70%DMF solution) were tested against two types of bacteria Escherichia coil and Staphylococcus aureus the experiment was conducted by using neutrient agar plates. The plates were incubated at 37Co for 24 hrs.

The study showed that 2,8-(disulfonyl chloride) phenoxathiin possesses biological activity toward two types of above mentioned bacteria, 2,8-(disulfonylamide) phenoxathiin (3,4,6,10,11),2,8-(disulfonylazide) *E.coil* and *S.aureus* but they showed a varying biological activity toward E.coil . We can conclude the positive results by the following:-

1- 2,8-(disulfonyl chloride) phenoxathiin showed inhibition zone 20mm in diameter in *E.coil* and 18mm in *S.aureus*, compounds (3,4,6,10,11) showed inhibition zone (30,18,24,23,23)mm in dimeter respectively in *E.coil* and (18,16,16,19,22)mm in *S.aureus*.

2-2,8-(disulfonyl chloride azide) phenoxathiin inhibition zone 18mm in dimeter in E.coil but 0mm in S.aureus, compounds(14,15,16) showed inhibition zone (12,20,15)mm in dimeter respectively in E.coil and (0,18,15)mm in S.aureus.

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## Adsorption of Carbaryl and Benomyl from Water by Jordanian Bentonite

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#### الخلاصة

تم في هذا البحث دراسة امتزاز مبيد الحشرات الكارباريل ومبيد الفطريات البينوميل من المياه على سطح البنتونايت الاردني. تم حساب ثوابت الامتزاز من معادلتي فريندلش ولانكميرللامتزاز بثبوت درجة الحرارة والدالة الحامضية للمحلول تمت متابعة تركيز كل مبيد قبل وبعد الامتزاز طيفيا عند طول موجي ثابت لكل منهما.

#### ABSTRACT

The adsorption of the insecticide carbaryl and fungicide benomyl from water on the surface of Jordanian Bentonite has been studied in this work. The adsorption parameters were determined from both Langmuir and Freundlich equations at constant temperature and solution pH. The concentration of each pesticide before and after adsorption is calculated spectrophotometrically at fixed and maximum wavelength corresponds to each compound.

#### INTRODUCTION

The adsorption-desorption process have been very important to understand the behavior of pesticide in the environment. Mobility, leaching, movement and volatilization of pesticides in soil are a great factors which effect for the pollution of the surfaces and ground water. Therefore the removal of pesticide residue from water by adsorption onto different types of minerals and clays have been reported in literature. Many authors (1,2) studied the adsorption of ionic and nonionic pesticides 2,4-D, Mecoprop, Isoproturon, Atrazine and Bentazon onto iron oxide , quartz, calcite, Kaolinite and α-Alumina surfaces. Ayranci and Hoda(3) studied the adsorption behavior of bentazon and propanil from aqueous solutions at the high area carbon cloth. Their experimental data was fitted to both Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm equations. The adsorption of dinitrophenol herbicide from water by two reference smectite clays have been studied by Sheng et.al (4). They found that the adsorption of dinitrophenol was decreased with increasing pH. FT-IR spectra showed that these pesticide molecules are oriented parallel to the clay surfaces. All these studies investigate that the magnitude of the adsorption depends mainly on the type of pesticide, concentration, type of minerals and clays, their specific surface area, solution, pH, and ionic strength(5). The adsorption mechanism process have been suggested by many authors (6,7) which are ion-dipole interactions; ligand exchange (specific adsorption); outer

sphere adsorption (non specific adsorption) and electron donar-accepter complex(EDA).

In this work the adsorption of insecticide carbaryl and fungicide benomyl from water onto Jordanian bentonite in neutral pH solution and constant temperature have been studied.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Pesticides:

Carbaryl and benomyl were purchased from Vapco company (Jordan). These two pesticides have purity higher than 99%. The concentration of carbaryl in 90% water-ethanol mixture was ranging from 15-50 mg/l and for benomyl ranging from 1-4 mg/l. Their chemical structures are shown in figure (1)

Fig-1:Chemical structure for (a) Carbaryl (b) Benomyl

## Preparation of Bentonite:

Bentonite from Al Azraq Area (north east of Jordan) was used during this experiment.

The chemical composition of bentonite is shown in table (1) indicated that 75% of its weight was montmorillonite [(OH)<sub>4</sub>AL<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>8</sub>O<sub>20</sub>.nH<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>(8)</sup>.

Table -1: The chemical composition of Jordanian bentonite

| Compound                       | %Wt   |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Na <sub>2</sub> O              | 0.13  |
| MgO                            | 3.47  |
| Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | 20.08 |
| SiO <sub>2</sub>               | 55.67 |
| K <sub>2</sub> O               | 2.45  |
| CaO                            | 2.15  |
| TiO <sub>2</sub>               | 2.54  |
| Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | 13.47 |

The clay was grounded and washed with diluted HCl solution (acid wash); then it was dried in an oven overnight at 200°C and left to cool at room temperature. The dried powder was sieved to  $125\mu m$  particle size by suitable sieve.

#### Adsorption procedure:

Exactly 12 ml of certain pesticide solution have been shaken with 1gm of 125  $\mu$ m acid wash Bentonite in 50ml conical flask for 60 minutes at room temperature. After the equilibrated time was finished the solution mixtures were filtered. The clear filtrate was then analyzed with Jasco UV-Visible spectrophotometer at  $\lambda_{max}$  corresponding for each pesticide given in table (1), their results have been taken from the spectrum of each pesticide solution.

Table -2: Observed  $\lambda_{max}$  and  $\epsilon$  calculated for carbaryl and benomyl in 1:9 ethanol: water mixture:

| Pesticide | λ <sub>max</sub> (nm) | ε M <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-1</sup> |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Carbaryl  | 280                   | 5885.4                             |
| Benomyl   | 286                   | 3995                               |

The adsorption data at  $\lambda_{max}$  for carbaryl and benomyl were converted to concentration by using conversion curve at  $\lambda_{max}$  for each pesticide according to Beers-Lambert law.

The adsorption experiments were carried out at neutral pH in aqueous medium in order to avoid acidic or basic conditions because these pesticides were decomposed under highly basic or acidic conditions<sup>(9,10)</sup>.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Adsorption isotherms

The adsorption isotherms of carbaryl and benomyl from aqueous solutions on 125  $\mu m$  acid Bentonite were determined at room temperature. The equilibrium concentration of pesticide ( $C_e$ ) solution was measured from Lambert-Beer relationship(absorbance vs. concentration). Then the amount of pesticide adsorbed per unit mass of Bentonite ( $q_e$ ) was calculated by equation (1)

Where V is the volume of pesticide solution in l,  $C_o$ ,  $C_e$  are the initial and equilibrium concentration respectively of pesticide solutions in mg/l, m is the mass of Bentonite in grams,  $q_e$  is the capacity of adsorption in mg/g as illustrated in table(3).

Figure(2) and (3) give the relation between q<sub>e</sub> vs. C<sub>e</sub> for carbaryl and benomyl respectively. According to Giles classification<sup>(11)</sup>, the shape of adsorption isotherms obtained in this work was like L-type isotherm. This could be explained that, as the concentration of pesticides

increased the vacant sites on the surface are filled with the pesticide molecules in competition with the water molecules and there is a monolayer adsorption of both pesticide on the bentonite surface. It was found that nonionic (neutral), and aromatic pesticide (carbaryl and benomyl) have a high affinity for adsorption on bentonite surface by the hydrophobic effect. During this work the desorption behavior was also noticed at higher concentration of pesticides (> 50 mg/l for carbaryl and >4 mg/l for benomyl) because the magnitude of adsorption was decreased. Other authors (12,13) have noticed a similar adsorption-desorption behavior of aromatic pesticides on clay minerals.

Table-3:C<sub>e</sub> and q<sub>e</sub> values for Carbaryl and Benomyl in aqueous solution on 125μm acid bentonite.

|                       | Carbaryl              |                     |                       | Benomyl               |                     |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| C <sub>o</sub> (mg/l) | C <sub>e</sub> (mg/l) | $q_e(mg/g)x10^{-3}$ | C <sub>o</sub> (mg/l) | C <sub>e</sub> (mg/l) | $q_e(mg/g)x10^{-3}$ |  |  |  |
| 13                    | 10                    | 36                  | 1.0                   | 0.6                   | 4.8                 |  |  |  |
|                       | 16                    | 48                  | 2.0                   | 1.5                   | 6.0                 |  |  |  |
| 20<br>30              | 25                    | 60                  | 3.0                   | 2.4                   | 7.2                 |  |  |  |
| 39                    | 33                    | 72                  | 4.0                   | 3.3                   | 8.4                 |  |  |  |
| 39<br>48              | 41                    | 84                  |                       |                       |                     |  |  |  |

Adsorption equations:

Two adsorption equations were adopted in this work;

a- Langmuir equation: The linearized form of this equation is given by equation (2)

$$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{bq_m} + \frac{C_e}{q_m} \qquad (2)$$

where  $q_m$  is the amount of solute adsorbed per unit weight of adsorbent in mg/g, and b is Langmuir constant in L/mg. These parameters were determined from the slope and intercept of the linear plot between  $C_e/q_e$  vs.  $C_e$ . Figures (4&5) shown the Langmuir relationship for benomyl and carbaryl respectively.

b- Fruendlich equation: The linearized form of this equation given by equation (3)

$$\ln(q_e) = \ln(K) + \frac{1}{n}\ln(C_e)$$
 ....(3)

Where K is constant related to adsorption capacity mg/g, 1/n another constant related to the nature and strength of adsorption process. These parameters were determined from the slope and intercept of the linear plot between  $Inq_e$  and  $InC_e$ .

Figures (6&7) shown the Fruendlich relationship for benomyl and carbaryl respectively. Therefore the Langmuir and Fruendlich parameters determined in this work were included in table(3).

Table-4: Langmuir and Fruendlich adsorption parameters for carbaryl and

benomyl at 25°C.

| Pesticides | Langmuir parameters   | Freundlich parameters  |  |  |
|------------|---|--|--|--|
| Carbaryl   | q <sub>m</sub> (mg/g):145x10 <sup>-3</sup><br>b(l/mg):0.03<br>R <sup>2</sup> :0.9438  | K(mg/g):8.33x10 <sup>-3</sup><br>1/n:0.631<br>R <sup>2</sup> :0.9910   |  |  |
| Benomyl    | q <sub>m</sub> (mg/g): 9.94x10 <sup>-3</sup><br>b(l/mg):1.26<br>R <sup>2</sup> : 0.98 | K(mg/g): 5.47x10 <sup>-3</sup><br>1/n: 0.317<br>R <sup>2</sup> : 0.978 |  |  |

From this table one could be concluded that adsorption of carbaryl was higher than adsorption of benomyl on bentonite surface.

This could be explained due to the sterric effect of the larger functional groups on benomyl molecules and also to the  $\pi$  interaction of the aromatic ring of carbaryl with the functional groups of bentonite (OH and O<sup>-2</sup>). Also the 1/n values are within the range of 0.1 to 0.9 which indicate that a good adsorption mechanisms were observed for the two pesticides studied(14).

The partition coefficient K<sub>d</sub> and the efficiency of adsorption process R<sub>L</sub> for each initial pesticide concentration were also calculated by equations 4 and 5:

$$K_d = q_e/C_e$$
 (4)  
And  
 $R_L = 1/1 + bC_0$  (5)

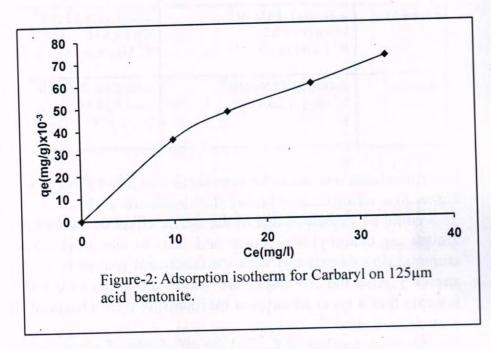
Table (4) include the determined values of K<sub>d</sub> and R<sub>L</sub> for the adsorption of two pesticides on bentonite.

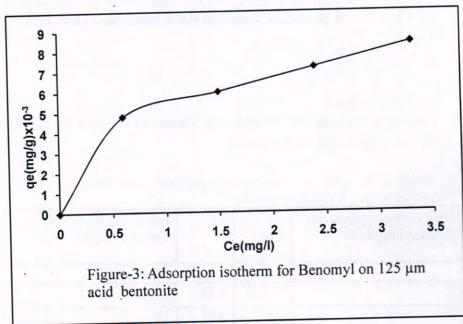
Table-5: K<sub>d</sub> and R<sub>L</sub> values for carbaryl and benomyl at different initial

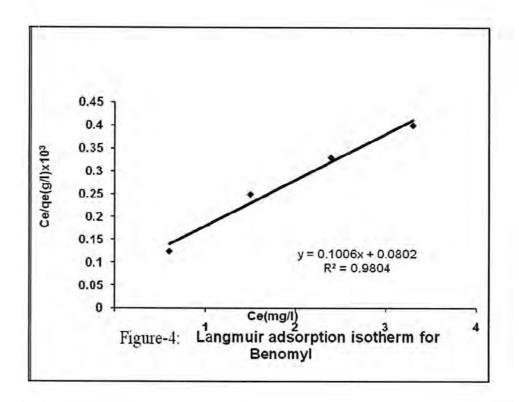
concentrations for each pesticides

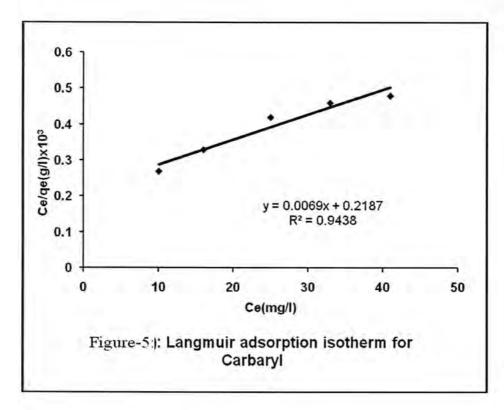
| Initial concentration for<br>Benomyl mg/l | K <sub>d</sub><br>x10 <sup>-3</sup><br>(1/g) | R <sub>L</sub> | Initial concentration for<br>Carbaryl mg/l | K <sub>d</sub><br>x10 <sup>-3</sup><br>(1/g) | R <sub>L</sub> |
|---|--|----------------|--|--|----------------|
| 1   | 8  | 0.44           | 15   | 3.6  | 0.68           |
| 2   | 4  | 0.28           | 20   | 3.0  | 0.61           |
| 3   | 3  | 0.21           | 30   | 2.4  | 0.51           |
| 4   | 2.5  | 0.165          | 40   | 2.2  | 0.44           |
|   |  |                | 50   | 2.0  | 0.39           |

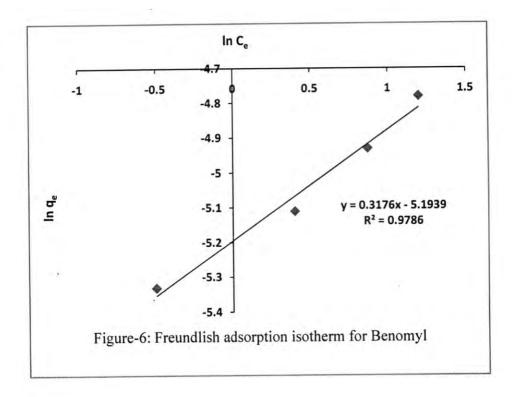
From table(4), one could be conclude that  $K_d$  values were decreased with increasing initial pesticide concentrations because of the saturation of adsorption sites on the surface. The adsorption efficiency process( $R_L$ ) values were seen to be in the range  $0 < R_L < 1$  which indicate that the process is favorable, because the adsorption isotherm is considered to be unfavorable; linear and favorable or irreversible depending on the value of  $R_L^{(15)}$ .

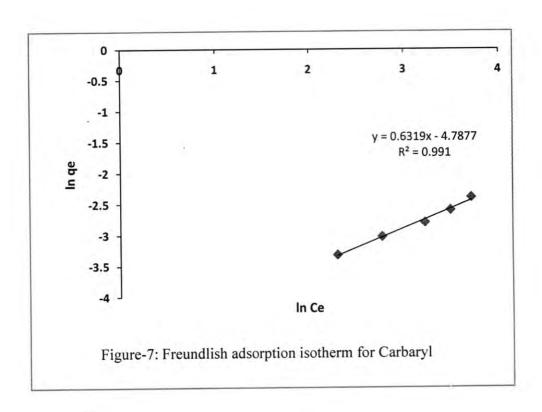












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## Synthesis of New Amides and Schiff Bases derived From 2-Amino-1,3,4- Oxadiazole

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#### الخلاصة

تم تحضير اميدات وقواعد شف جديدة مشتقة من 2-امينو-4,3,1-اوكسادايازول وشخصت فيزيائيا وطيفيا , وقد تم تحضير من وقد تم تحضير همنويا , الذي تم تحضيره من تفاعل الالديهايد الثنائي مع سيمكاربازايد هيدروكلورايد) في وسط من خلات الصوديوم يتبعه مباشرة غلق حلقي ضمني الجزيئة .

#### ABSTRACT

New compounds of amids [IV]<sub>a-e</sub> and Schiff bases [V]<sub>f-h</sub> derived from 2-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazoles [III] were synthesized and characterized by physical and spectral data.

2-Aamino-1,3,4-oxadiazoles was prepared by the action of bromine on a corresponding semicarbazide [II]( which was prepared by reaction of dialdehyde [I] with semicarbazide hydrochloride) in the presence of sodium acetate, followed by an intramolecular cyclization.

#### INTRODUCTION

Several methods have been used to synthesize 1,3,4-oxadiazoles (1-3). 2-Amino-5-aroyl-1,3,4-oxadiazoles [1] can be prepare by oxidation of aroyl hydrazones using bromine in glacial acetic acid (4).

Recently 2-amino-5-alkyl or aryl-1,3,4-oxadiazoles have been prepared in good yields using new reagents (5,6). This type of compounds act as muscle relaxants (7) and showed antimitotic activity (8). And lie in the fields of liquid crystals (9).

1,3,4-oxadiazole derivative [2] shows a good antimicrobial activity (10). The amids compounds [3] and the Schiff bases [4] containing 1,3,4-oxadiazole unit show good antibacterial biological activity (11,12).

Synthesis of New Amides and Schiff Bases derived From 2-Amino-1,3,4- Oxadiazole
Nisreen , Jumbad , Huda , and Amar

$$CH_3$$
 $N$ 
 $N$ 
 $N$ 
 $CI$ 
 $O$ 
 $[2]$ 

$$R \xrightarrow{N-N} SCH_2C-NH_2$$

R = Ph ,  $3-CH_3C_6H_4$  ,  $2-CIC_6H_4$  ,  $3-CIC_6H_4$ 

$$RO \longrightarrow CH=N \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow O(CH_2)_4O \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N=CH-OR$$

 $R = CH_3$  ,  $C_2H_5$  ,  $C_3H_7$  ,  $C_4H_9$  ,  $C_5H_{11}$ 

Depending on the above finding, we try to synthesize amides and Schiff bases compounds derived from 2-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazoles.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### MATERIALS:

Most of chemicals used were supplied from Fluka and BDH Chemicals Co. and were used without further purification.

## TECHNIQUES:

Uncorrected melting points were determined by using an Electro thermal melting point apparatus. FTIR spectra were recorded on a 8400S Shimadzu Spectrophotometer by using potassium bromide disc. UV spectra were performed on CECL 7200 Ingland Spectrophotometer using DMSO as a solvent. Elemental analysis (C.H.N) were carried out by EA-017.

Synthesis of compounds

The amid compounds  $[IV]_{a\text{-}e}$  and Schiff bases  $[V]_{f\text{-}g}$  were synthesized according to scheme 1 .

1,2-ethane-bis-[4-oxybenzaldehyde][I] This compound was prepared according to the let. (13).

1,2-ethane-bis-(4-oxybenzaldehyde semicarbazone) [II].

Compound [I] (0.01 mol) was dissolved in 10ml of ethanol, semicarbazide.hydrochloride (0.06mol) and (0.036mol) of fused sodium acetate were added to alcoholic solution. The stirred mixture was refluxed with stirring for 1hrs.

The result mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and then was poured on (300ml) water, the seperated solid was filtered and recrystalized from glacial acetic acid(14), yield 94%, color pale yellow, m.p > 330 °C.

FTIR ( KBr disc , cm $^{-1}$ ) : two peaks at 3479 and 3382 (v NH $_2$  asym. , sym.) ; 3201(v NH) ; 3080 (vC-H , arom.) ; 2939 (vC-H aliph.) ; 1670 (vC=O , amid ) ; 1628 (C=N) ; 1508(vNH , amid II) and 1238 (vC-O , ether).

UV: λmax. 304.0 nm.

C.H.N: Calc. C% 56.25 , H% 4.94 , N% 21.87 Exp. C% 56.92 , H% 5.06 , N% 21.44

1,2-ethane-bis-[(2-amino-5-(4-oxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole] [III]

Bromine (0.6ml) in glacial acetic acid (5ml) was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of compound [II] (0.006mol) and anhydrous sodium acetate (0.096mol) in glacial acetic acid (5ml) at 4 °C. After the addition had been completed the mixture was stirred for 2hrs at the room temperature, then the mixture was poured into ice water 200ml (15). The separated solid was filtered and dried, then recrystallized from ethanol, yield 81%, color pale brown, m.p=298°C

FTIR ( KBr disc , cm $^{-1}$ ) : two peaks at 3302 and 3124 (v NH $_2$  asym. , sym.) ; 2953(vC-H aliph.) ; 1654 (vC=N of oxadiazole ring ) ; 1583 (C=C, arom.) and 1253 (vC-O , ether).

UV:  $\lambda$ max. 304.0 nm.

C.H.N: Cal. C% 56.84 , H% 4.21 , N% 22.1 Exp. C% 57.44 , H% 4.46 , N% 22.80

1,2-Ethane-bis-[2-(substituted amido)-5-(4-oxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole] [IV]<sub>a-f</sub>.

2-Amino-1,3,4-oxadiazoles [III] (0.001mol) was dissolved in 5ml of dry pyridine. The suitable acid chloride (0.0022mol) were added slowly. The mixture was stirred for 3hrs at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into 50 ml of 10% HCl, the solid which separated was filtered, washed well with water, dried in air, recrystalized from ethyl acetate. The physical properties were listed in Table 1

 $R = CH_3$ ;  $C_6H_{13}$  and  $C_7H_{15}$  or R = Ph and  $p-CH_3OPh$ 

 $\overline{R} = C_2H_5$ ; p-HOPh and o-ClPh

### Scheme 1

## 1,2-Ethane-bis-[(2-(substitutedimine)-5-(4-oxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole] [V]<sub>f-h</sub>

A mixture of compound[III] (0.001mol), and a suitable aldehyde(0.022mol), in dry benzene (10ml) and three drops of glacial acetic acid was refluxed for 6 hours. After cooling The separated solid was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol. The physical properties of products were listed in Table 1.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1,2-ethane-bis-[4-oxybenzaldehyde][I] was prepared by the reaction of two moles of p-hydroxybenzaldehyde with one mole of 1,2-dibromoethane in alki media. This compound [I] reacts with semicarbazidehydrochloride in presence of sodium acetate to produce semicarbazone [II], which is formed by two steps follows:

$$H_2NCONHNH_2 + OCHArCHO$$

$$CH_3COO Na \\ H_2NCNHNCH-ArCHNHNCNH_2 \\ H H$$

$$[A]$$

$$-2H_2O \\ H_2NCONHN=HC-Ar-CH=NHNCONH_2 \\ [B]$$

$$Ar = -O(CH_2)_nO -O$$

#### Scheme 2

The first step, addition of semicarbazide to carbonyl carbon to form intermediate [A] this is followed subsequently by the dehydration step of [A] to form semicarbazone [B].

2-Amino-1,3,4-oxadiazoles [III] was prepared according to the Gibson method(15) which was followed to carry out the oxidative cyclization of semicarbazone [II], this method includes treatment of appropriate semicarbazone with bromine in acetic acid containing anhydrous sodium acetate. The suggested mechanism (16) for oxidative cyclization may be outlined in Scheme 3.

Scheme 3

A new amides series [VI] was prepared by the reaction of 2-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazole with different acid chloride in dry pyridine. This reaction involved nucleophilic substitution at unsaturated carbon atom , the carbonyl carbon in an addition step forming a tetrahedral intermediate which subsequently undergoes a fast elimination step to forming the product , as follows Scheme 4:

Scheme 4

The products were identified by their melting points (Table 1), FTIR and UV spectroscopy.

FTIR spectra shows the following absorption bands (KBr disc cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3160 due to N-H stretching; 2800-2928 for aliphatic C-H stretching; 1690 for C=O stretching and 1670,1602 due to C=N and C=C aromatic stretching. A good band at 839 for p-substituted benzene ring. UV data were listed in Table 1.

The new compounds of Schiff bases [V] were synthesized by reaction of 2-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazoles with different aldehyde.

The structures were identified by melting points, FTIR and UV spectra.

FTIR spectra shows (KBr disc , cm<sup>-1</sup>): disappearance two peaks attributed to the NH<sub>2</sub> stretching; another peak in the region (3004-3009)du to aromatic C-H stretching; 2947-2978 for aliphatic C-H stretching. A sharp peak at 1685 for C=N stretching of imine group. UV data were listed in Table 1.

Table -1: Physical and UV data (λmax) for new compounds [IV]<sub>a-e</sub> and [V]<sub>f-h</sub>.

| Comp.<br>No.      | Formula   | R                                  | R.                                | M.P<br>°C | Yield<br>% | Color         | λmax  |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------|
| [IV] <sub>a</sub> | C22H18N6O6  | CH <sub>3</sub>                    |                                   | gumy      | 85         | Brown         | 296.0 |
| [IV] <sub>b</sub> | C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>38</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub> | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>     |                                   | gumy      | 63         | Brown         | 299.0 |
| [IV] <sub>c</sub> | C34H42N6O6  | C7H15                              |                                   | >300      | 70         | Pale Brown    | 364.0 |
| $[IV]_d$          | $C_{32}H_{22}N_6O_6$  | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>      | - 0.0 - T                         | 148       | 90         | Brown         | 292.0 |
| [IV] <sub>e</sub> | C <sub>34</sub> H <sub>26</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> | p-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> | and the second                    | 97        | 93         | Yallow        | 293.0 |
| $[V]_f$           | C24H24N6O4  |                                    | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>     | 295 dec.  | 80         | Orange-Yallow | 362.0 |
| $[V]_g$           | $C_{32}H_{24}N_6O_6$  | - 3-                               | p-HOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> | 160       | 60         | Brown         | 294.5 |
| $[V]_h$           | C32H20N6O4Cl2   |                                    | m-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> | 183       | 95         | White         | 297.5 |

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# Synthesis and Characterization of Cr(III),Mn(II),Co(II),Ni(II),Cu(II),Zn(II) and Cd(II) Complexes with 2-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl thio) Phenyl Aceto hydrazide.

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#### الخلاصة

تضمن هذا البحث تحضير الليكاند2-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl thio) phenyl aceto hydrazide مع هيدروكسيد البوتاسيوم بواسط كحولي. ثم وذلك بتفاعل 2-mercapto benzothiazole (2-MBTH) مع نفس المحلول ثم يتفاعل الناتج مع ethyl chloro acetate ليعطي المركب الاتي:-

وكذلك يتضمن هذا البحث سبعة معقدات لهذا الليكند مع عدد الفلزات. هذة لمعقدات تم تحضيرها من تفاعل الليكند مع أيونات الفلزات [Cr(III),Mn(II),Co(II),Ni(II),Cu(II),Zn(II),Cd(II)] ثم تم تحليل هذة المعقدات بواسطة اطياف الاشعة تحت الحمراء، الاشعقذات البنفسجية المرئية، وتعين نسبة العناصر بواسطة الامتصاص الذري اللهبي وكذلك التوصيلية و قياس المغناطيسية وتبين ان نسبة المعقدات (1:1) (ليكاند: فلز) ولكن المعقد (1:1) يكون اواصر جسرية فتصبح النسبة (2:1) وترتبط الفلزات بالليكاند عن طريق ناتروجين الثيازول وعن طريق اوكسجين ذرة الكبريت الخارجية عن الحلقة.

#### ABSTRACT

This work involves synthesis of ligand 2-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl thio) phenyl aceto hydrazide by the reaction of 2-mercapto benzothiazole (2-MBTH)with potassium hydroxidein an ethanolic solution<sup>(1)</sup>. The product was reaction with ethyl chloro acetate in the same solution and the product reacted with phyenyl hydrazine as following condensation product.

And this work prepared sever complexes of this ligand with number of metals.

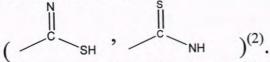
These complexes synthesized from the reaction of ligand with metal ions [Cr(III),Mn(II),Co(II),Ni(II),Cu(II),Zn(II),Cd(II)] Elemental analysis. Infrared spectroscopy, UV – visible spectroscopy, atomic absorption, magnetic susceptibility, molar vatio and molar conductance measurements have been determined. It was concluded from the elemental analysis that all the complexes have (1:1) (ligand: metal) mole ratio but Cr(III)(2:1) that make bridge band between two ligands. Evidence from IR spectra shows that all complexes the ligand is coordinated via the thizole nitrogen, oxygen and exocyclic sulfur atom.

Synthesis and Characterization of Cr(III),Mn(II),Co(II),Ni(II),Cu(II),Zn(II) and Cd(II) Complexes with 2-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl thio) Phenyl Aceto hydrazide.

Hanaa, Enas, and Wasan

#### INTRODUCTION

The use of 2-mercapto benzothiazole (2-MBTH) as an analytical reagent. This ligand has been known as totemetric shapl (thion, thiol) because it have group of



The structure of its complexes with a few metal ions have been also investigated using various physical techniques<sup>(3)</sup>. They are extensive data on the interaction of (2-MBTH) with various metal, the complexations achieved either by replacement of proton from (N=C-SH) or (HN-C=S) by the metal or direct coordination with the ligand or less likely by formation of chelate structure involving both sulfur and nitrogen <sup>(4)</sup>.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Apparatus:-

The IR spectra of the complexes were recorded from 3 to 16  $\mu$  with perkin Elemer infrared spectrophotometer type580 using the CsI disc technique. Magnetic susceptibility measurements (Faraday's method) at room temperature were performed using standard instrumentation Cohn 2000(0.001mg) electro balance. Electronic spectra were recorded on shimadzu UV- visible recording spectrophotometer, UV-260(200-800nm).

Chemicals:-

Al chemicals used to prepared the ligand and their complexes were form BDH and fluka.

Synthesis:-

1-preparation of legend.

a- Potassium salt.

To a mixture of (1.67gm. 10 mmole) of 2-mercapto benzothiazole and (0.56gm,10mmole) of KOH, (30ml) of super dry Ethanol was added with stirring at warm temperature for (1/2hr) . while suspension solution obtained a solution of ethyl chloro acetate (1.125gm,10mmole) dissolved in dry ethanol added slowly at room temperature . The result mixture was refluxed for (1hr) and evaporated under vacuum to about half of the original volume , and cooled. A pale yellow precipitate was obtained. The product was left over night and then filtered, washed with cold distilled water to obtain white precipitate . Recrystallization from absolute ethanol gave pale brown crystals, m.p (180-186  $c^{\rm o}$ ) .

#### b- Ligand

To (1.1 ml, 10 m mole) of phenyl hydrazine in round flask with reflux condenser, was added (2.875gm,10.0 mmole) of ethyl ester drop- wise (portion wise). The mixture was heated gently under reflux for 15 minutes. Then just enough absolute ethanol was added through the condenser to produce a clear solution and reflux was continued for further (3-4 hr).

The ethyl alcohol was distilled off and the resulting mixture was cooled and crystals were filtered off and recrystalllized from ethanol or form water . the synthetic route is shown in scheme (1) (5).

## 2- Preparation of metal complex :-

a- Complexes with Cr(III), Mn(II), Co(II), Zn(II).

A solution of (1mmole) of the ligand dissolved in (10 ml) of absolute ethanol and (1mmole of transition metal salts dissolved in (10ml) of absolute ethanol were mixed. The resulting mixture was refluxed for (3hur.), cooled filtered and recrystallized from hot absolute ethanol.

b- complexes with Ni(II),Cu(II),Cd(II).

The complexes were prepared by direct interaction between the chloride (1mmole) and ligand (1mmole) using ethanol as solvent. the resulting mixture stirred at (40  $c^{\circ}$ ) for (1hr.). then filtered and recrystllized from a mixture of (DMSO: ethanol) (30:70) (1).

Hanaa, Enas, and Wasan

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

a- IR spectroscopy :-

The IR spectrum of ligand exhibited band at (3018cm<sup>-1</sup>,1659cm<sup>-1</sup> and 759cm<sup>-1</sup>) assigned to the stretching vibration of NH,C= O and C-S-CH<sup>(6)</sup>. In IR spectra of all the complexes these bands appeared at lower wave number about (5-16cm -1), (6-19 cm -1), (5-9cm -1)for NH=C-O, C-S-C group stretching vibration scespectively (7) new bands were observed for the coordination (M-NH), (M-O=C), (M-S), (M-CL) and (M-CL-M) bands appeared in the regions (432-479 ), (560-570), (452-398) and (217-218) (8),(9).

The table (1) show the data of IR spectroscopy of legend and

complexes.

b- Magnetic measurements and electronic spectra :-

1- Cr(III) complex.

The magnetic moment values of the Cr(III) shows (3.9BM). The electronic spectra of this complex showed three bands in (16338cm<sup>-1</sup>), (2286 cm<sup>-1</sup>), (3372cm<sup>-1</sup>) witch are observed in the diffuse reflectance spectrum for the transition.

$$^{4}A_{2}g(F)$$
 $^{4}A_{2}g(F)$ 
 $^{4}A_{2}g(F)$ 
 $^{4}A_{2}g(F)$ 
 $^{4}T_{1}g(F),$ 
 $^{4}T_{2}g(F),$ 
 $^{4}T_{2}g(F).$ 

So the shape of this complex is octahedral (10).

2- Mn(II) complex .

The magnetic moment values of the Mn(II) complex is (594 B.M) and the electronic spectra of this complex showed band at (16390 cm -1), (22701 cm -1) and (2861 cm -1) assignable to

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
^{6}A_{1} & \xrightarrow{\upsilon 1} & ^{4}T_{1}(G), \\
^{6}A_{1} & \xrightarrow{\upsilon 2} & ^{4}E_{1}(G), ^{4}A_{1}(G), \\
^{6}A_{1} & \xrightarrow{\upsilon 3} & ^{4}E_{1}(D), \\
\end{array}$$

respectively supported the tetrahedral geometry.

3- Co(II) complex.

The magnetic moment value ( $\mu$  eff = 4.77 B.M) for Co(II) complex corresponds to unpaired electron. The electronic spectra of this complex shows two bands at (16821 cm<sup>-1</sup>), (1877 cm<sup>-1</sup>) attributable to

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
^{4}T_{1}g & \xrightarrow{\upsilon 1} & ^{4}A_{1}g (F), \\
^{4}T_{1}g & \xrightarrow{\upsilon 2} & ^{4}T_{1}g (p)
\end{array}$$

In the tetrahedral geometry; it show dark blue color when it is sold then it will be dark pink when it soluble (11).

4- Ni(II) complex .

The magnetic moment values of the Ni(II) is diamagnetic; indication a square planer geometry (12). The electronic spectra of Ni(II) complex showed bands in the region (13888 – 25510 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and charge transition which are observed in the diffuse reflectance spectrum of the complexes for the transition.

$${}^{1}A_{1}g \xrightarrow{\upsilon 1} {}^{1}A_{2}g ,$$

$${}^{1}A_{1}g \xrightarrow{\upsilon 2} {}^{1}Eg$$

respectively supported the square planner geometry (13).

5- Cu(II) complex.

The magnetic moment value ( $\mu$  eff = 1.89 B.M) for Cu(II) complex corresponds to one unpaired electron. The electronic spectrum of this complex shows one band at (21276 cm<sup>-1</sup>) due to  ${}^{2}B_{1}g \xrightarrow{\upsilon 1} {}^{2}Eg$ 

Transition in the square planner geometry(14).

6- Zn(II), Cd(II) complex.

These complexes were all diamagnetic. The electronic spectral measurements of the complexes were not useful (15).

The table (2) shows the analytical and physical data of ligand and its metal complexes; and the table (3) shows the electronic transition of ligand and its metal complex at 298 k°.

Table -1: shows the IR spectrum of ligand and its metal c

| Compound                 | U NH | υ C=O<br>cm <sup>-1</sup> | v C-S-CH | U M-NH2 | UM-O | M-S cm <sup>-1</sup> | M-CI | U M-CI-M |
|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|----------|---------|------|----------------------|------|----------|
| C15H13N3OS2              | 3018 | 1659                      | 759      | 27.7    | 7    | 100                  | •    |          |
| [Cr(CtsHt3NtOS2)Clz]2Cl2 | 3012 | 1650                      | 751      | 481     | 508  | 358                  | -    | 218      |
| [Mn(C15H13N3OS2)C1]C1    | 3010 | 1652                      | 752      | 477     | 566  | 398                  | 390  | -        |
| [Co(CtsHtsNsOS2)CI]CI    | 3010 | 1651                      | 753      | 479     | 506  | 352                  | 302  | 100      |
| [NI(CisHisNsOS2)CI]CI    | 3003 | 1643                      | 754      | 475     | 532  | 382                  | 360  |          |
| [Cu(CnHmNoOS2)Cl]Cl      | 3010 | 1654                      | 750      | 455     | 557  | 376                  | 266  | 7.5      |
| [Zn(C15H13N5OS2)Cl]Cl    | 3002 | 1650                      | 747      | 466     | 570  | 369                  | 248  | 25       |
| [Cd(C15H13N5OS2)Cl]Cl    | 3013 | 1640                      | 753      | 432     | 542  | 381                  | 300  | 13       |

 $Synthesis \ and \ Characterization \ of \ Cr(III), Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II), Zn(II) \ and \ Cd(II) \ Complexes$ with 2-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl thio) Phenyl Aceto hydrazide.

Hanaa, Enas, and Wasan

Table -2; analytical and physical data of ligand and its metal complexes

| Compound                 | Color         | M.P.Cº  | foun%/M        | μ eff ( B.M) | DMF.VW | Geometry | Yield% |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|
| C15H13N3OS2              | Brown         | 180-186 | -              | -            | -      | -        | 83     |
| [Cr(C15H13N3OS2)Clz]2Clz |               | 320     | 15.2<br>(14.9) | 3.9          | 143    | (o.h)2   | 67     |
| [Mn(C15H13N3OS2)C1]C1    | Pale<br>brown | 291     | 7.9            | 5.9          | 86     | T.h      | 70     |
| [Co(C15H13N3OS2)Cl]Cl    | Dark<br>blue  | 312     | 8.5<br>(8.3)   | 407          | 82     | T.h      | 74     |
| [N1(C15H13N3OS2)C1]C1    | Green         | 286     | 8.8 (8.0)      | Dimagnatic   | 97     | S.q      | 66     |
| [Cu(C15H13N3OS2)Cl]Cl    | Dark<br>green | 209     | 9.2 (8.6)      | 1.89         | 72     | S.q      | 85     |
| [Zn(C15H13N3OS2)Cl]Cl    | -             | 301     | 9.5 (9.0)      | Dimagnatic   | 68     | T.h      | 82     |
| [Cd(C15H13N3OS2)Cl]Cl    |               | 202     | 15.2<br>(14.6) | Dimagnatic   | 66     | T.h      | 81     |

Table -3: electronic transition of ligand and its metal complex at 298 k

| Compound               | Wave<br>number(cm <sup>-1</sup> ) | Transition  |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| C15H13N3OS2            | 22623                             | n π'  |
|                        | 26546                             | ππ'   |
|                        | 32102                             |   |
|                        | 32505                             |   |
| [Cr(C15H13N5OS2)Cb]:Cb | 16338                             | <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> g(F) <sup>v1</sup> <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> g(P) |
|                        | 2286                              | <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> g(F) <sup>12</sup> <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> g(F) |
|                        | 3372                              | <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> g(F) <sup>v3</sup> <sup>4</sup> T <sub>2</sub> g(F) |
| [Mn(C15H13N3OS2)Cl]Cl  | 16390                             | 6A1 11 4T1(G)   |
|                        | 22701                             | 6A1 12 4E1(G), 4A1(G)   |
|                        | 2861                              | 6A1 23 4E1(D)   |
| [Co(Ci5H13N6OS2)Cl]Cl  | 16821                             | 4T1g vi 4A1g(F)   |
|                        | 877                               | <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> g <sup>v2</sup> <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> g (p)   |
| [Ni(C15H13N3OS2)Cl]Cl  | 13888                             | 1A1g v1 1A2g  |
|                        | 25510                             | ¹Aıg w² ¹Eg   |
| [Cu(CsH13N3OS2)Cl]Cl   | 21276                             | 2B1g v1 2Eg   |
| [Zn(CasHssNsOS2)Cl]Cl  |                                   | Charge transfer   |
|                        | 30666                             |   |
| [Cd(C15H13N5OS2)Cl]Cl  | 30333                             | Charge transfer   |
|                        | 31530                             | 70.070  |

<sup>\*</sup>DMF = dimethyl phenyl,  $\Lambda x = ohm mol cm^4$ O.h=octahedral, T.h = Tetrahedral, S.q = Squar planer

Shap (1) S.q M = Ni, Cu

Shap (2) T.h M = Mn, Co, Zn, Cd

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# Study of Optical Properties of ZnSe Thin Films Prepared by Thermal Evaporation

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#### الخلاصة

تم ترسيب الأغشية الرقيقة من مركب سيلينيد الزنك لتحضير اغشية رقيقة مختلفة السمك باستعمال التبخير الحراري في الفراغ في درجة حرارة 323 كلفن ،في جو فراغي ( 10-5 تور). أن قيم فجوات الطاقة للأغشية الرقيقة متعددة التبلور ذات السمك (300,240,180 )وجدت تساوي (2.66,2.68,2.69 ) على التوالي، أما قيمة فجوة الطاقة للغشاء الرقيق العشواني، نو سمك 60 nm، وجدت تساوي ( ev 2.57) أن الثوابت البصرية للأغشية الرقيقة التي تم دراستها تتضمن النفاذية، الامتصاصية، الانعكاسية. وجد إن الأغشية الرقيقة متعددة التبلور ذات نفوذية عالية تتراوح بين 97,59% في المنطقة المرنية من الطيف، أما الامتصاصية والانعكاسية في هذه المنطقة كانت نسبتها صغيرة جداً. تبين أيضاً إن الامتصاصية عالية جداً في المنطقة فوق البنفسجية من الطيف الكهر ومغناطيسي .

#### ABSTRACT

In this work the compound of Zinc selenide (ZnSe) for different thickness were deposited on glass substrate at temperature (323 K), using resistance heating evaporation technique under high vacuum condition (the base pressure is 10<sup>-5</sup> torr). The polycrystalline thin films with thicknesses 180, 240 and 300 nm are found to have direct bandgaps with values 2.69, 2.68 and 2.66 eV respectively. The amorphous film with thickness 60 nm has a direct bandgap and is found to be smaller than that of polycrystalline thin films which is equal to 2.57 eV. The optical parameters of ZnSe thin films which have been investigated, include the transmittance, absorbance and reflectance. The films have been found to exhibit high transmittance ranged between 75-99%, low absorbance, and low reflectance in the visible region. The absorbance of the films is found to be high in the ultraviolet region.

### INTRODUCTION

Zinc selenide (ZnSe) is a II-VI compound semiconductor with the zinc blende crystal structure [1-2]. The II-VI semiconductors can form the basis for a variety of efficient light-emitting devices, spanning the entire range of the visible spectrum since their direct bandgaps range from the infrared to the ultraviolet[3]. Emission of wavelengths in the range of 450 nm to 550 nm can be obtained from devices made by ZnSe and related compounds[4]. Thin films of ZnSe have a direct band gap (2.67 eV) at room temperature (300 K) and transparent over a wide range of visible spectrum[ 5,6]. In our work the polycrystalline thin films with thicknesses 180, 240 and 300 nm are found to have a direct bandgaps with values 2.69, 2.68 and 2.66 eV respectively at substrate temperature (323 K) and the amorphous film with thickness 60 nm has a direct bandgap(2.57 eV). The films have been found to exhibit high transmittance ranged between 75-99%, low absorbance, and low reflectance in the visible region.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The bulk samples of ZnSe have been prepared by direct mixing of highly pure Zn (Purity 99.999%, Trade mark, Swilliams Ltd England) and Se (purity 99.999%, Trade mark, Swilliams Ltd England) according to the atomic ratio of their constituent elements(Zn 45.25% and Se 54.75%). In our work the glass slides have been used as substrates. the deposition of ZnSe thin films have been performed by using electrical resistance heated thermal evaporation process. The other conditions under which the samples with different thickness have been prepared are:

- (1) The materials of the films were evaporated from Molybdenum boat.
- (2) The pressure during the evaporation was approximated to 10<sup>-5</sup> torr.
- (3) The rate of deposition was controlled at about 20 Å / S.
- (4) The distance between the source and substrate was kept at 9 cm.
- (5) The substrate temperature was held at 323 K.

The optical transmittance of the prepared films was measured by using [UV 210 Å Shimadza] double beam spectrophotometer in the spectral rang of a wavelength 320-750 nm. The absorbance (A) and absorption coefficient  $(\alpha)$  were determined by using the fundamental relations of photon transmission and transmittance (T),[7].

$$I = Io e^{-ct}$$
 (1)

where t is the thickness of the sample, Io and I are the intensity of incident and transmittance of radiation respectively.

$$A = Log Io/I = Log I/T$$
 (2)

$$\alpha = 2.303 \ A/t \tag{3}$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the domain of the fundamental absorption edge, the absorption coefficient  $(\alpha)$  for allowed direct transition has been given by the expression

$$\alpha.(hv) = B(hv - E_g)^{1/2} \tag{4}$$

Where B is constant and  $E_g$  is the optical energy gap.

According to equation (4), in vicinity of fundamental absorption edge, the dependence of  $(\alpha hv)^2 = f(hv)$  is linear[9]. Figure (1) shows this dependence for three of studied polycrystalline samples. The values of bandgap width  $(E_g)$  can be determined by extrapolating the linear portions of the respective curves to  $(\alpha hv)^2 = 0$ . These values of the energy gap, which have been determined for polycrystalline films, are 2.69, 2.68, and 2.66 eV for 180, 240, and 300 nm thickness respectively. The energy gap is decreases with increasing of film thickness. This behavior can be attributed to the increasing in

dislocation density, microstrain and the lattice constant with thickness[8]. Figure (2) shows the energy gap of the amorphous film with 60 nm thickness. The energy gap of the amorphous film has been determined by using the relation (4). The observed linear dependence of  $(\alpha hv)^2$  on hv in the higher absorption side of the spectra (as shown in the figure 2) confirms that the amorphous film has a direct band gap[9]. The value of the optical energy gap of the amorphous film, Eg = 2.57 eV, is found to be smaller than that of polycrystalline films. This can be attributed to the difference of electronic sates in the two types of films. The values of the absorbance (A) of ZnSe thin films are calculated using equation (2). Figure (3) shows the absorbance spectra of ZnSe thin films,

having different thickness. These spectra reveal that films growing under the same parametric conditions have low absorbance in the visible region, but the absorbance in the ultraviolet region is high. The enhanced absorbance is observed in the neighborhood of  $\lambda$ =470 nm, which is the wavelength in the neighborhood of the fundamental absorption edges[7]. As shown in the figure (3), there is a small absorption peak below the fundamental edge for the 300 nm thick polycrystalline film. This small absorption peak is due to the raped change in the optical absorption coefficient, and is an indication that some states have been created in the region between the conduction and the valance band. These states may be due to some structural defects in the films[10].

The transmittance (T) of the prepared ZnSe thin films has been measured, by using the double beam spectrophotometer, as a function of wavelength (λ). Figure (4) shows the optical transmittance spectra for the deposited ZnSe thin films. All the films demonstrate more than 75% transmittance at wave lengths longer than 470 nm (The wavelength in the neighborhood of the fundamental absorption edges). Below 460 nm there is a sharp fall in the transmittance of the films, which is due to the strong absorbance in this region. It has been observed that the transmittance spectra increase with the increasing wavelength. As shown in the figure (4) there is a small peak above the fundamental edge for the 300 nm thick polycrystalline thin film, and there is a rise and fall in the transmittance above 460 nm for the polycrystalline films. A similar behavior (rise and fall in the transmittance) is reported by S.Y. kim [11] for TiO2 thin films prepared using electron beam evaporation and is claimed to be due to interference of the light transmitted through the thin film and the substrate. These variations have been observed to increase with film thickness.

The optical transmittance spectrum of the amorphous thin film (series one) does not differ greatly from that of polycrystalline films but

without the peak and without the rise and fall in the transmittance spectra at wavelengths greater than that corresponding to the fundamental absorption edge. This behavior can be attributed to the difference in the electronics states for the polycrystalline films and that of the amorphous film, In addition to the small thickness of the amorphous film. The overall transmittance spectra decreases with the increasing film thickness at wavelengths smaller than the wavelength which corresponding to the wavelength of absorption edge. This behavior of transmittance is in contrast with the behavior of the absorbance as shown in figure (4). The reflectance has been found by using the relationship R+T+A=1. Figure (5) shows the reflectance spectra for the deposited ZnSe thin films. As expected the reflectance of ZnSe thin films is extremely small in the visible region. The extremely small values of the reflectance and the absorbance in the visible region at wave lengths ranged between 550 nm to 650 nm offered the most promise for realizing visible laser diodes (LD) and efficient Lightemitting-diode (LED) displays, by using ZnSe thin films in these devices [1].

All the films demonstrate 75% to 99% transmittance at wave lengths longer than 470 nm. The high transmittance of wave lengths ranged between 550 nm to 650 nm offered the most promise for realizing visible laser diodes (LD) and efficient Light-emitting-diode (LED) displays by using ZnSe thin films in these devices.

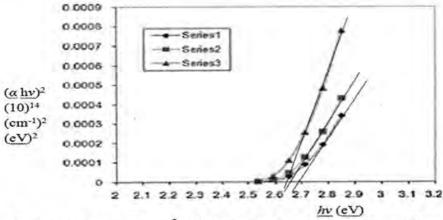


Figure -1: the variation of  $(\alpha h\nu)^2$  with photon energy for the polycrystalline ZnSe thin films. Series (1),(2) and (3) represent 180, 240 and 300 nm thickness respectively.

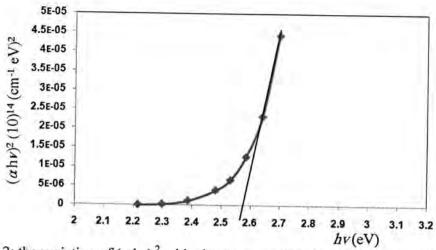


Figure-2: the variation of  $(\alpha hv)^2$  with photon energy for amorphous ZnSe thin film.

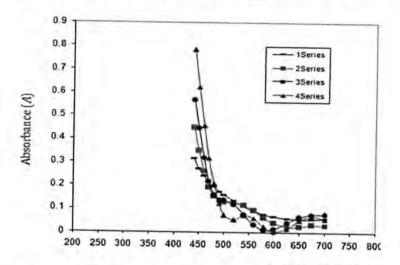


Figure-3: Variation of absorbance (A) with wavelength ( $\lambda$ ), Series 1, 2, 3 and 4 represent 60, 180, 240 and 300 (nm) thicknesses respectively.

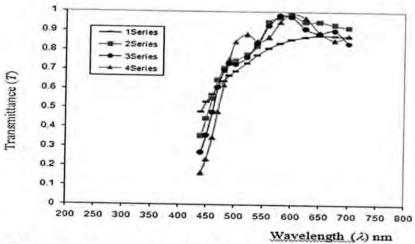


Figure -4: Variation of transmittance (T) with wavelength ( $\lambda$ ), Series 1, 2,3 and 4 represent 60,180,240 and 300 (nm) thicknesses respectively.

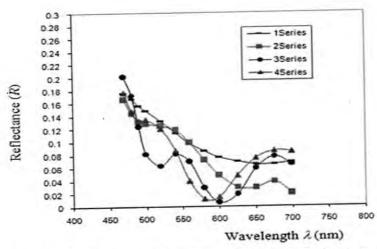


Figure -5: Variation of reflectance (R) with wavelength ( $\lambda$ ), Series 1, 2, 3 and 4 represent 60,180,240 and 300 (nm) thickness respectively.

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# Nucleon Momentum Distributions and Elastic Electron Scattering form Factors of <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei

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#### الذلاصة

تم استخدام أنموذج تموج الكثافة المتشاكه في حساب كل من توزيعات زخوم النيوكليونات (NMD) للحالة F(q) الأرضية وعوامل التشكل F(q) للاستطارة الكترونية المرنة لبعض النوى الفردية الواقعة ضمن القشرة والأرضية وعوامل التشكل F(q) . وقد تم التعبير عن كل من NMD و F(q) بدلالة دالة التموج P(x) التي تحسب بواسطة توزيعات كثافة النيوكليونات (NDD). في هذه الدراسة تم حساب دالة التموج من خلال استخدام النتائج النظرية والعملية لتوزيعات كثافة النيوكليونات. لقد تميزت نتائج توزيعات زخوم النيوكليونات (المستندة على دالة التموج النظرية والعملية ) على صفة الذيل الطويل عند منطقة الزخم العالى. أظهرت هذه الدراسة بأن النتائج النظرية لعوامل التشكل المرنة المستحصلة من الحسابات الحالية تتفق تماماً أطهرت هذه الدراسة ولكل قيم الزخم المائقل P(x) وفي النوى قيد الدراسة. وأظهرت ايضاً بأن عوامل التشكل الرباعية P(x) (المحسوبة بواسطة أنموذج القشرة P(x) الغير مشوه ) مهمة جداً وأساسية للحصول على توافق بين النتائج النظرية والعملية لعوامل التشكل.

#### ABSTRACT

Coherent density fluctuation model (CDFM) has been used to calculate the nucleon momentum distributions (NMD) and elastic electron scattering form factors F(q) for some odd mass nuclei of 1p-shell (such as  $^{7}$ Li,  $^{9}$ Be and  $^{11}$ B). Both of the NMD and F(q) have been expressed in terms of the weight function  $|f(x)|^{2}$  which is determined by means of the nucleon density distributions (NDD) of the nuclei and determined from theory and experiment. The feature of the long-tail behavior at high momentum region of the NMD's has been obtained by both the theoretical and experimental weight functions. The experimental form factors F(q) of all considered nuclei are very well reproduced by the present calculations throughout all values of momentum transfer q. It is found that the contributions of the quadrupole form factors  $F_{C2}(q)$ , which are described by the undeformed p-shell model, are essential in obtaining a remarkable agreement between the theoretical and experimental form factors.

## INTRODUCTION

Elastic electron-nucleus scattering has been for many years a very useful tool to investigate the size and shape of stable nuclei [1,2]. Electrons interact with nuclei basically through the electromagnetic force. If the energy of the electrons is high enough, they become a relatively clean probe to explore precisely the internal structure of nuclei, insensitive to strong interaction effects. In particular, the analysis of electron-scattering data provides most valuable information about the cross sections, form factors and nucleon densities [3,4]. Electron scattering is an excellent tool for studying the nuclear structure

because of many reasons. Since the interaction between the electron and the target nucleus is relatively weak and known where the electron interacts electromagnetically with the local charge and current densities of nucleus. Besides, the measurements can be obtained without greatly disturbing the structure of the target. While in the case of scattering of a nucleon from nuclei, neither the interaction nor the structure of the target is well known therefore it is very complicated to distinguish between them by analyzing the experimental data [5]. Several theoretical methods used to study elastic electron-nucleus scattering, such as the plan-wave Born approximation (PWBA), the eikonal approximation and the phase-shift analysis method. The PWBA method, which assumes that both the initial and final electrons are plane waves, can give qualitative results and has been used widely for its simplicity. To include the Coulomb distortion effect, which is neglected in PWBA, the other two methods may be used [6]. For light nuclei where  $Z\alpha \ll 1$  ( $\alpha$  is the fine-structure constant), one can use, to a good approximation, the PWBA to describe the scattering process [7]. The elastic electron scattering form factors from spin zero nuclei can be determined purely by the ground state density distribution, where the form factor is Fourier transform of the density distribution and vice versa [8]. In the past few years, some theoretical studies of elastic and inelastic electron scattering form factors of 1p-shell nuclei have been performed [9-12].

There is scanty knowledge about the nucleon momentum distribution (NMD) in nuclei, especially in the high-momentum region k $> k_F \approx 1.4 \ fm^{-1}$ . In the last two decades, there has been significant effort for the determination of the NMD in nuclear matter and finite nucleon systems [13-15]. The NMD is related to the cross sections of various kinds of nuclear reactions. The experimental evidence obtained from inclusive and exclusive electron scattering on nuclei established the existence of long-tail behavior of NMD at high momentum region (  $k \ge$ 2 fm<sup>-1</sup>) [16-19]. In principle, the mean field theories cannot describe correctly NMD and form factors F(q) simultaneously [20] and they exhibit a steep-slope behavior of NMD at high momentum region. In fact, NMD depends a little on the effective mean field considered due to its sensitivity to short range and tensor nucleon-nucleon correlations [20,21] which are not included in the mean field theories. In coherent density fluctuations model (CDFM), which is exemplified by the work of Antonov et al. [16,22,23], the local density distribution and NMD are simply related and expressed in terms of experimentally obtainable fluctuation function (weight function)  $|f(x)|^2$ . It is important to point out that all above calculations obtained in the framework of *CDFM* proved a high momentum tail in the *NMD*.

The aim of the present study is to derive an analytical form for the NDD, applicable throughout all p-shell nuclei, based on the use of the single particle harmonic oscillator wave functions and the occupation numbers of the states. The derived form of the NDD is employed in determination the theoretical weight function  $|f(x)|^2$  which is used in the CDFM to study both the NMD and elastic F(q) for some 1p-shell nuclei, such as,  $^7Li$ ,  $^9Be$  and  $^{11}B$  nuclei. It is seen that the contribution of the quadrupole form factors  $F_{C2}(q)$  in these nuclei are important for getting a very good agreement between the theoretical and experimental form factors.

Theory

The one body nucleon density distribution NDD is written as [24]:

$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{nl} \eta_{nl} 4(2l+1) |R_{nl}(r)|^2 \qquad \dots (1)$$

where  $\eta_{nl}$  is the nucleon occupation probability of the state nl ( $\eta_{nl} = 0$  or 1 for closed shell nuclei and  $0 < \eta_{nl} < 1$  for open shell nuclei) and  $R_{nl}(r)$  is the radial part of the single particle harmonic oscillator wave function. To derive an explicit form for the NDD of 1p-shell nuclei, we assume that there is a core of filled 1s-shell and the nucleon occupation numbers in 1p,  $2s_{1/2}$  and  $1f_{7/2}$  orbits are equal to, respectively, (A-4- $\alpha$ ),  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$ , and not to (A-4), 0 and 0 as in the simple shell model. Using this assumption in eq. (1), an analytical form for the ground state NDD of 1p-shell nuclei is obtained as:

$$\rho(r) = \frac{2}{\pi^{3/2}b^3} \exp(-r^2/b^2) \left[ 2 + \frac{3\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{(4 - 4 - \alpha - 3\alpha_1)(r)}{3} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{\alpha_1}{3} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^4 + \frac{4\alpha_2}{105} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^6 \right]$$
 (2)

where A is the nuclear mass number, b is the harmonic oscillator size parameter chosen in such away as to reproduce the experimental root mean square radii of nuclei and  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha=\alpha_1+\alpha_2$ ) is the deviation of the nucleon occupation numbers from the prediction of the simple shell model ( $\alpha=0$ ).

The normalization condition of the NDD is given by [3,16]:

$$A = 4\pi \int_{0}^{\infty} \rho(r) r^{2} dr \qquad ......$$
 (3)

and the mean square radii (MSR) of considered 1p-shell nuclei is given by [3,16]:

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{4\pi}{A} \int_0^\infty \rho(r) r^4 dr$$
 ...... (4)

The central NDD,  $\rho(r=0)$ , is obtained from eq. (2) as:

$$\rho(0) = \frac{2}{\pi^{3/2}b^3} \left[ 2 + \frac{3\alpha_1}{4} \right] \qquad \dots (5)$$

Nucleon momentum distributions and elastic electron scattering form factors of <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei

Adel and Marwan

Then  $\alpha_1$  is obtained from eq. (5) as:

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{2(\rho_0(0)\pi^{3/2}b^3 - 4)}{3} \qquad \dots$$
 (6)

Substituting eq. (2) into eq. (4) and after simplification gives :

$$\left\langle r^2 \right\rangle = \frac{b^2}{A} \left[ \frac{5}{2} A - 4 - \alpha_1 + 2\alpha \right] \tag{7}$$

The parameter  $\alpha$  is obtained by substituting eq. (6) into eq. (7) as:

$$\alpha = \frac{A}{2b^2} \langle r^2 \rangle + 2 - \frac{5}{4} A + \frac{1}{3} (\rho(0) \pi^{3/2} b^3 - 4) \qquad (8)$$

The parameter  $\alpha_2$  is then obtained by  $\alpha_2 = \alpha - \alpha_1$ . In eq's (6) and (8), the values of  $\rho(0)$  and  $\langle r^2 \rangle$  are taken from the experiments.

Similarly, the ground state charge density distribution (CDD),  $\rho_{ch}(r)$ , of 1p-shell nuclei is also derived, using the assumption that there is a core of filled 1s-shell and the occupation numbers of the proton in 1p,  $2s_{1/2}$  and  $1f_{7/2}$  orbits are  $(Z-2-\beta)$ ,  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$ , respectively, and given by

$$\rho_{eh}(r) = \frac{2}{\pi^{3/2}b^3} \exp(-r^2/b^2) \left[ 1 + \frac{3\beta_1}{4} + \frac{(Z - 2 - \beta - 3\beta_1)}{3} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{\beta_1}{3} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^4 + \frac{4\beta_2}{105} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^6 \right] \qquad (9)$$

In this equation, the parameters  $\beta$ ,  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  are determined exactly by the same procedure as those of eq. (2). Here, the normalization condition is given by [3,16]:

The nucleon momentum distributions NMD, n(k), for 1p-shell nuclei is also studied using two distinct methods. In the first, it is determined by the shell model using the single particle harmonic oscillator wave functions in momentum representation and is given by [25]:

$$n(k) = \frac{2b^3}{\pi^{3/2}} e^{-b^2 k^2} \left[ 2 + \frac{(A-4)}{3} (bk)^2 \right]$$
 ...... (11)

In the second method, the NMD is determined by the CDFM, where the mixed density is given by [16,22]:

$$\rho(r,r') = \int_{0}^{x} |f(x)|^{2} \rho_{x}(r,r') dx \qquad ...... \tag{12}$$

Since:

$$\rho_{x}(r,r') = 3\rho_{0}(x) \frac{j_{1}(k_{F}(x)|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|)}{k_{F}(x)|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|} \theta(\bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}|\bar{r} + \bar{r}'|) \qquad (13)$$

is the density matrix for A-nucleons uniformly distributed in the sphere with radius x and fixed mean density  $\rho_0(x)$  where :

$$\rho_0(x) = \frac{3A}{4\pi x^3}.$$
 ...... (14)

The step function  $\theta$ , in eq. (13), is define by:

$$\theta(y) = 1$$
, for  $y \ge 0$ 

$$= 0$$
, for  $y < 0$  ...... (15)

and the Fermi momentum is defined by:

$$k_F(x) = \left(\frac{3\pi^2}{2}\rho_0(x)\right)^{1/3} = \frac{\eta}{x} , \quad \eta = \left(\frac{9\pi A}{8}\right)^{1/3}$$
 ...... (16)

According to the density matrix definition of equation (12), one-particle density  $\rho(r)$  is given by it's diagonal elements as:

$$\rho(r) = \rho(r, r')|_{r=r'} = \int_{0}^{\infty} |f(x)|^{2} \rho_{x}(r) dx \qquad (17)$$

In eq. (17),  $\rho_x(x)$  and  $|f(x)|^2$  have the forms [16,22]:

It is important to point out that the weight function  $|f(x)|^2$  of eq. (19), determined in terms of the ground state NDD, satisfies the normalization condition:

and holds only for monotonically decreasing NDD, i.e.  $\left(\frac{d\rho(r)}{dr}\right) < 0$ 

[16,22]. On the basis of eq. (17), the *NMD* is expressed as [16,22]:

Where:

$$n_s(k) = \frac{4}{3}\pi x^3 \theta \left(k_F(x) - |\bar{k}|\right)$$
 .............. (22)

is the Fermi-momentum distribution of a system with density  $\rho_0(x)$ . By means of eq's (19), (21) and (22), an explicit form for the *NMD* is expressed in terms of  $\rho(r)$  as:

$$n_{CDFM}(k;[\rho]) = \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^2 \frac{4}{A} \left[6 \int_0^{\eta/k} \rho(x) x^5 dx - \left(\frac{\eta}{k}\right)^6 \rho\left(\frac{\eta}{k}\right)\right]. \tag{23}$$

The normalization condition of eq's (11) and (23) is given by [22]:

The elastic monopole form factors  $F_{co}(q)$  of the target nucleus is also expressed in the *CDFM* as [16,22]:

$$F_{C_0}(q) = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^\infty |f(x)|^2 F(q, x) dx \qquad ..........$$
 (25)

Where the form factor of uniform nucleon density distribution is given by [22]:

$$F(q,x) = \frac{3A}{(qx)^2} \left[ \frac{\sin(qx)}{(qx)} - \cos(qx) \right]. \tag{26}$$

Nucleon momentum distributions and elastic electron scattering form factors of <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei

Adel and Marwan

Inclusion the corrections of the nucleon finite size  $f_{f_{g}}(q)$  and the center of mass corrections  $f_{cm}(q)$  in the calculations requires multiplying the form factor of equation (23) by these corrections. Here,  $f_{f_{g}}(q)$  is considered as free nucleon form factor and assumed to be the same for protons and neutrons. This correction takes the form [24]:

$$f_{f_0}(q) = e^{\left(\frac{-0.43 \, q^2}{4}\right)}$$
 ...... (27)

The correction  $f_{cm}(q)$  removes the spurious state arising from the motion of the center of mass when shell model wave function is used and given by [24]:

$$f_{cm}(q) = e^{\left(\frac{b^2 q^2}{4A}\right)} \qquad \dots \tag{28}$$

It is important to point out that all physical quantities studied in the frame work of the *CDFM* such as the *NMD* and form factors are expressed in terms of the weight function  $|f(x)|^2$ . In Refs [18,24], the weight function was obtained from the two parameter Fermi *NDD*,  $\rho_{2PF}(r)$ , extracted from the analysis of elastic electron-nuclei scattering experiments. In the present study, the weight function  $|f(x)|^2$  is obtained from theoretical consideration, using the derived *NDD* of eq. (2) in eq. (19), and given by:

(2) in eq. (19), and given by:  

$$|f(x)|^2 = \frac{8\pi x^4}{3Ab^2} \rho(x) - \frac{16x^4 e^{-x^2/b^2}}{3A\sqrt{\pi}b^5} \left[ \frac{(A-4-\alpha-3\alpha_1)}{3} + \frac{2\alpha_1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{4(\alpha-\alpha_1)}{35} \left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^4 \right] \qquad \dots$$
 (29)

In this study, the quadrupole form factors, which is important in <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei, is described by the undeformed p-shell model as [26]:

$$F_{C2}(q) = \frac{\langle r^2 \rangle}{Q} \left( \frac{4}{5P_J} \right)^{1/2} \int j_2(qr) \rho_{2ch}(r) r^2 dr \qquad (30)$$

where  $j_2(qr)$  is the spherical Bessel functions, Q is the quadrupole moment and considered as a free parameter to fit the theoretical form factors with the experimental data,  $\rho_{2ch}(r)$  is the quadrupole charge density distributions assumed, according to the undeformed p-shell model, to be the same as that of ground state charge density distributions  $\rho_{ch}(r)$  and  $P_J$  is a quadrupole projection factor given by  $P_J = J(2J-1)/(J+1)(2J+3)$ , where J is the ground state angular momentum ( $J = \frac{3}{2}$  for  $^7\text{Li}$ ,  $^9\text{Be}$  and  $^{11}\text{B}$ ).

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In tables (1) and (2), we explore all parameters required by the calculations of the *NDD* and *CDD*.

The NDD of <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei is displayed in figure (1). The dash-dotted and solid distributions are the calculated NDD, using eq.

(2), with  $\alpha = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$  and  $\alpha \neq \alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2 \neq 0$ , respectively. These distributions are compared with those of experimental data [3], denoted by the dotted symbols. It is clear that the dash-dotted distributions are in poor agreement with the experimental data, especially for small r. Considering the higher orbits  $2s_{1/2}$  and  $1f_{7/2}$  due to introducing the parameters  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  into the calculations leads to a good agreement with the experimental data as shown by the solid curves.

The n(k) of <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei is shown in figure (2). The dashdotted distributions are the calculated NMD of eq. (11) obtained by the shell model calculation using the single particle harmonic oscillator wave functions in momentum representation. The dotted symbols and solid distributions are the NMD obtained by the CDFM of eq. (23) using the experimental and theoretical NDD, respectively. It is obvious that the behavior of the dash-dotted distributions obtained by the shell model calculations is in contrast with those of the dotted and solid distributions reproduced by the CDFM. The main feature of the dash-dotted distributions is the steep slope behavior when k increases. This behavior is in disagreement with other studies [13,16,19,20] and it is attributed to the fact that the ground state shell model wave function given in terms of a Slater determinant does not take into account the important effect of the short range dynamical correlation functions. Hence, the shortrange repulsive features of the nucleon-nucleon forces are responsible for the high momentum behavior of the NMD [19,20]. It is seen that the general structure of the dotted and solid distributions at the region of high momentum components is almost the same for Li. Be and B nuclei, where these distributions have the feature of the long-tail behavior at momentum region  $k \ge 2 \text{ fm}^{-1}$ . The feature of the long-tail behavior obtained by the CDFM is related to the existence of high densities  $\rho_x(r)$  in the decomposition of eq. (17), though their weight functions  $|f(x)|^2$  are small.

The dependence of the F(q) on q (in  $fm^{-1}$ ) for  ${}^{7}\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^{9}\text{Be}$  and  ${}^{11}\text{B}$  nuclei is shown in figure (3). The dashed and dash-dotted curves represent the contributions of the monopole form factors  $F_{C0}(q)$  and quadrupole form factors  $F_{C2}(q)$ , respectively, while the solid curves represent the total contribution F(q), which is obtained as the sum of  $F_{C0}(q)$  and  $F_{C2}(q)$ . Here, the experimental data are represented by the symbols. In  ${}^{7}\text{Li}$  nucleus, the experimental data of Ref. [27] (triangles) and Ref. [7] (open circles) are described quite well after adding the contribution of the quadrupole form factors to the monopole form factors for all regions of momentum transfer as shown by the solid curve. In  ${}^{9}\text{Be}$  nucleus, the calculated  $F_{C0}(q)$  is not able to give a

Nucleon momentum distributions and elastic electron scattering form factors of <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B

Adel and Marwan

satisfactory description with the experimental data of Ref. [28] (rhombs) and Ref. [29] (open circles) for the region of momentum transfer q > 1.5, but once the contribution of the  $F_{C2}(q)$  is added to the  $F_{C0}(q)$ , the obtained results for the form factors F(q) become in excellent agreement with the experimental data as shown by the solid curve. In <sup>11</sup>B nucleus, the experimental data of Ref. [26] (open circles) are very well described by the calculated  $F_{C0}(q)$  up to momentum transfer  $q \approx 1.55 \, \text{fm}^{-1}$ , whereas for  $q > 1.55 \, \text{fm}^{-1}$  the calculated  $F_{C0}(q)$  underestimate these experimental data. It is very clear that the contribution of the  $F_{C2}(q)$  gives a strong modification to the  $F_{C0}(q)$  and bring the calculated values very close to the experimental data.

The *NMD* and elastic electron scattering form factors calculated by means of the *CDFM* are expressed in terms of the weight function  $|f(x)|^2$ . The weight function, which is related with the local density  $\rho(r)$ , is obtained from theory and experiment. The feature of the long-tail behavior of the *NMD* is reproduced by both of the theoretical and experimental weight functions and is related to the existence of high densities  $\rho_x(r)$  in the decomposition of eq. (17), though their weight functions are small. It is concluded that the contribution of the quadrupole form factors in <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei, which are described by the undeformed p-shell model, are essential in obtaining a remarkable agreement between the theoretical and experimental form factors. It is also concluded that the derived form of *NDD* of eq. (2) employed in the determination of theoretical weight function of eq. (29) is capable to reproduce information about the *NMD* and elastic form

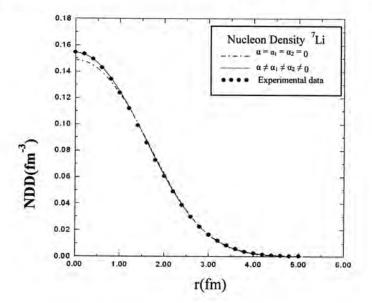
Table-1:Experimental parameters to the NDD and CDD of 1p-shell nuclei

factors as do those of the experimental data.

| Nucle<br>us     |       | ters to the |           | ρ(0)                       | $\rho_{ch}(0)$ (fm <sup>-3</sup> ) [3] |      |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|--|------|
|                 | model | a<br>(fm)   | t<br>(fm) | (fm <sup>-3</sup> )<br>[3] |  |      |
| 7Li             | НО    | 1.76        | 0.327     | 0.1546                     | 0.075                                  | 2.36 |
| 9 Be            | НО    | 1.74        | 0.631     | 0.1575                     | 0.076                                  | 2.46 |
| <sup>11</sup> B | НО    | 1.703       | 0.811     | 0.1802                     | 0.085                                  | 2.4  |

Table -2:Parameters to the NDD and CDD of 1p-shell nuclei

| Nucleus         | b<br>(fm) | Calculated parameters to the NDD of eq. (2) |            |            | Calculated parameters to the CDD of eq. (9) |           |           | Q       |
|-----------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|---|-----------|-----------|---------|
|                 |           | α   | $\alpha_1$ | $\alpha_2$ | β   | $\beta_1$ | $\beta_2$ | (e.fm²) |
| 7Li             | 1.69      | 0.128                                       | 0.105      | 0.023      | 0.1807                                      | 0.011     | 0.169     | 2.8     |
| <sup>9</sup> Be | 1.685     | 0.407                                       | 0.132      | 0.275      | 0.271                                       | 0.017     | 0.254     | 4       |
| $^{11}B$        | 1.62      | 0.41  | 0.179      | 0.231      | 0.241                                       | 0.0089    | 0.232     | 4.2     |



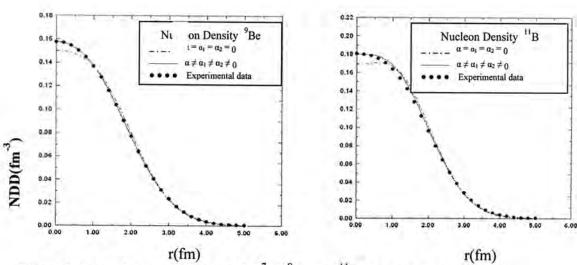


Figure-1: Dependence of NDD on r for  $^{7}$ Li,  $^{9}$ Be and  $^{11}$ B nuclei. The dash-dotted and solid curves are the calculated NDD of eq. (2) when  $\alpha = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$  and  $\alpha \neq \alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2 \neq 0$ , respectively. The dotted symbols are the experimental data of Ref. [3].

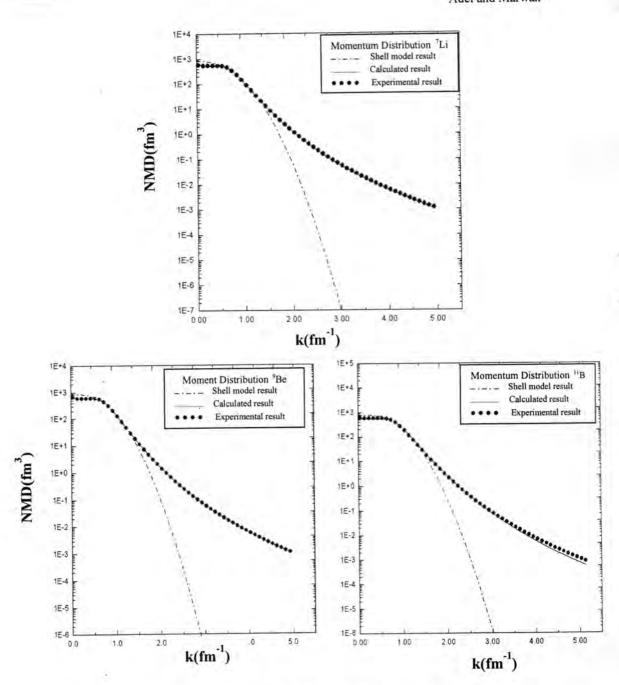


Figure -2: Dependence of NMD on k for <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be and <sup>11</sup>B nuclei. The solid curves and dotted symbols are the calculated NMD obtained in terms of the CDFM of eq. (23) using the theoretical NDD of eq. (2) and the experimental data [3], respectively. The dash-dotted curves are the calculated NMD of eq. (11) obtained by the shell model calculations using the single particle harmonic oscillator wave functions in momentum representation.

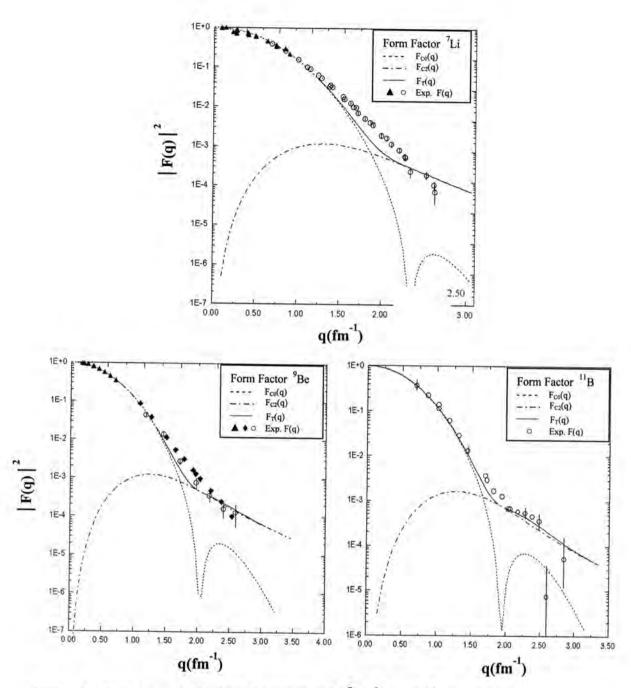


Figure -3: Dependence of the form factors on q for  $^7\text{Li}$ ,  $^9\text{Be}$  and  $^{11}\text{B}$  nuclei. The dashed and dash-dotted curves represent the contribution of the monopole form factors  $|F_{c_0}(q)|^2$  and the quadrupole form factors  $|F_{c_2}(q)|^2$ , respectively. The solid curves represent the total form factors of both contributions ( $|F_T(q)|^2 = |F_{c_0}(q)|^2 + |F_{c_2}(q)|^2$ ). The experimental data for  $^7\text{Li}$  are taken from Refs [7,27], for  $^9\text{Be}$  are taken from Refs [28,29,30] and for  $^{11}\text{B}$  are taken from Ref. [26].

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## Nonlinear Effective Thickness Determination Probed by Z-Scan Technique

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#### الخلاصة

في بحثنا هذا نبين النتائج العملية التي تم التوصل اليها في مجال الخصائص البصرية اللاخطية والتي تتضمن امتصاص فوتونين (TPA) ، والانحراف الحاصل للطول الموجي الناتج عن التغير اللاخطي لمعامل الانكسار لمادة شبه موصلة ذات فجوة طاقة عالبة نسبيا.

تم ترسيب غشاء اوكسيد الخارصين (ZnO) بطريقة الرش الكيميائي الحراري على قاعدة زجاجية ، وباتباع تقنية المسح المعتمدة على الموقع (Z-scan) ذو الفتحة المغلقة و المفتوحة وبتوظيف ليزر نيوديميوم - ياك بطاقة نبضة مقداره (400 mJ) بتوليد التوافق الثاني بطاقة نبضة مقداره (10Hz) بتوليد التوافق الثاني (SHG) تمت در اسة الخصائص اللاخطية لهذا الغشاء .

النتائج بينت أن كل من النفاذية من القمة الى القعر وشكل المنحني الناتج ينحر فان بسبب عدم تجانس السمك وعدم انتظام التصرف اللاخطي للغشاء ، ان مقدار المسافة من القمة الى القعر كانت تساوي ( $Z_0$  4.306) ، ( $Z_0$  2.153) من الفتحة المغلقة والمفتوحة على التوالى .

#### ABSTRACT

We present experimental and a theoretical study on the Z-scan characteristics of the nonlinear optical thin films with simultaneous. Two-photon absorption (TPA) employing SHG pulsed Nd:YAG laser with pumping energy 400mJ. The ZnO thin films prepared by Spray pyrolysis, with different concentrations. The absorption ZnO thin films are a two-photon absorption process is confirmed by the peak-to-valley distance. In transmittances curve is around  $(4.306Z_0)$  for closed aperture and  $(2.153Z_0)$  for open aperture.

Keywords: Z-scan, Nonlinear properties, TCO thin films, Spray pyrolysis

#### INTRODUCTION

Zinc oxide (ZnO) has gained increasing interest in the semiconductor research community because of its large band gap (3.37eV) and large exciton binding energy (60meV) [1], which account for the potential applications in optoelectronic devices [2]. It has some advantages over other possible materials such as In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, or SnO<sub>2</sub> due to its unique combination of interesting properties: non-toxicity, good electrical, optical and piezoelectric behavior [3]. It has good electrical and optical properties, in combination with their large bandgap, abundance in nature and absence of toxicity [4]. The properties exhibited by ZnO thin films depend on the non-stoichiometry of the films, resulting from the presence of oxygen vacancies and interstitial zinc [5]. It can be widely used in various applications such as light-emitting diodes (LEDs), flat-panel displays, and solar cells [6].

ZnO is a low cost and abundant material and with a band gap of 3.3eV it shows an excellent transparency for the entire visible spectrum. Low resistivity and highly transparent layers have been deposited with a

variety of deposition methods such as metal organic chemical vapor deposition [7], laser ablation [8], spray pyrolysis [9], atomic layer deposition (ALD) [10], and sputtering [11].

As a wide direct band gap of ZnO thin films, it can be developed into ultraviolet-blue emitters and detectors [12], ZnO thick films have a large nonlinear second harmonic generation (SHG), thick polycrystalline films have larger value of susceptibility  $\chi^2$  than the bulk single crystal ZnO [13].

In this work, we report to prepare ZnO thin films by Spray pyrolysis technique and to study two photon absorption (TPA) and nonlinear refractive index. We discuss the origin of these nonlinear optic effects and applications in nonlinear optical limiting as optical limiter.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

## a. Sample preparation

The ZnO films were prepared by using an aqueous solution of zinc chloride (ZnCl<sub>2.</sub>2H<sub>2</sub>O) with different molarities. The aqueous solution was diluted in distilled water and mixed by a magnetic stirrer, and in each deposition the volume used was (50ml). The ZnO thin films were deposited by spray pyrolysis technique using home made equipment. The deposition method involves the decomposition of an aqueous solution of zinc chloride, the spray solution of different molarities were sprayed on to heated substrates held at (623±5K), compressed air was used as a gas carrier and it was fed with the solution into a spray nozzle at a pre-adjusted constant atomization pressure.

The nozzle-to-substrate distance was 25cm and the spraying period was 5s with flow rate as 3ml/min. Aluminum electrodes were evaporated on the surface of ZnO thin films using thermal evaporation equipment through a mask giving sensitive area 0.5x0.5cm<sup>2</sup>.

## b. Z-scan setup

Measurements for both TPA and the nonlinear refractive index were conducted on single-beam Z-scan technique. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup is shown in Fig. (1). The laser source is a Q-switch second harmonic generation SHG Nd:YAG laser (Coherent MIRA 900-F). Laser pulses are 7ns wide, repetition rate is 10Hz, and energy out put is about 1J. Closed-aperture and open-aperture detectors are two identical. In close similarity to the scheme reported by Falconieri and Salvetti [14], both energies of the transmitted beam and reference beams, and their ratio were simultaneously measured by an energy ratio meter.

Thin film samples are held translation stage that moved the sample along the z-axis with respect to the focus of the lens. When measuring

the nonlinear refraction, a pinhole was placed in front of the transmission detector. The beam waist on the sample at the focal position is  $w_0$ =28 $\mu$ m. All the experiments reported here have been performed at wavelength of 1.06 $\mu$ m. This setup allows us to measure the transmittance of both closed and open aperture for each position z of the sample.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Z-scan result on ZnO film with open-aperture (S=1) was shown in Fig. (2), measured at a wavelength 1.06 $\mu$ m with pump energy ~40mJ, where curve is symmetric with respect to the focus point (Z=0) and a minimum transmittance (valley) shows a strong nonlinear absorption at 1.064 $\mu$ m. There are two kinds of nonlinear absorption: free carrier absorption and nonlinear multi-photon absorption.

The linear transmittance of the far-field aperture, defined as the ratio of the pulse energy passing the aperture to the total pulse energy, while the transmittance of the nonlinear was measured to be a function of the sample position (z).

In Fig. (3), we report the normalized traces of the closed aperture transmittance curve for a ZnO sample. In fact the absorption in ZnO thin film is a two-photon absorption process is confirmed by the peak-to-valley distance, in our transmittance curve is around  $4.306Z_o$  for closed aperture and  $2.153Z_o$  for open aperture.

The thermal characteristic time  $t_c$  defined as the relation:

$$t_c = \frac{\omega_0^2 \rho c_p}{4k} \tag{1}$$

where  $\omega_0$  is the laser beam radius around 28µm,  $\rho$  is the density (5.67g/cm<sup>3</sup>),  $c_p$  is the specific heat (9.6 cal.mol<sup>-1</sup>.K<sup>-1</sup>) and k is thermal conductivity (0.54 W.cm<sup>-1</sup>.K<sup>-1</sup>).

We estimated  $t_c \sim 1.9 \mu m$ , the period of laser pulses 10Hz is about t=100ms. Therefore, the thermal-optical nonlinearity can be eliminated  $(t>t_c)$ . The time-dependent normalized transmittance can be expressed as [15]:

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = 1 + \left(\frac{v_{(q)}}{q}\right) \left(\frac{1}{(1+\zeta^2)^{q-1}}\right) \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2q\zeta}{(2q+1)^2 + \zeta^2} \left(\frac{t_c}{t}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2qt}\right) + 2q + 1 + \zeta^2\right] \quad \dots (2)$$

where q is the order of the multi-photon process leading to the heating effect,  $\zeta = z/z_o$  is the normalized coordinate position,  $z_o$  is the Rayleigh range of the laser beam

$$z_0 = \frac{k\omega_0^2}{2} \qquad .....(3)$$

and  $v_{(q)}$  is the thermal lens strength

Here  $t/t_c >> 10$ , then the relation (2) can be re-expressed as the time-independent relation as:

$$T = 1 + \left(\frac{v_{(q)}}{q}\right) \left(\frac{1}{(1+\zeta^2)^{q-1}}\right) \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2q\zeta}{2q+1+\zeta^2}\right]$$
 (4)

By fitting the experimental data of Fig. (3) to Eq. (4), we obtain the fitting parameters (q=2.01) and (v(q)=0.95), from these values especially q around 2, then the Two Photon Absorption (TPA-induced thermal nonlinearity) is dominant then the sample excitation will occur at energy just below the band gap, the nonlinear absorption coefficient ( $\beta$ ) is related to thermal lens strength (v) by [15]

$$\beta = \frac{v \lambda k \pi \omega_0^2}{2 p^2 d_v L} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{dn}{dT}} \right) \dots (5)$$

where p is the laser power,  $d_c$  is the laser duty cycle, L is the sample thickness and (dn/dT) is thermal-optical coefficient of ZnO crystal equal to  $0.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{K}^{-1}$ , the value of  $\beta$  can be deduced. We have obtained  $(\beta=585 \text{cm/GW})$ , this value is closed to the one found in the open aperture method by Ganeev [16].

Figures (4) and (5) show the effective length of open and closed aperture z-scan respectively using the formula [17]:

$$L_{eff} = \frac{1 - e^{-\alpha L}}{\alpha} \tag{6}$$

where  $\alpha$  is the linear absorption coefficient and L is the thickness of sample. These figures describe the sample imperfection-induced nonlinear effects.

In conclusion, it was found that the optical distortions of each the open and closed z-scan are due to the nonuniform sample thickness. Then the z-scan is more suitable method to determine the nonuniform thickness, nonlinearity inhomogeneities, and curved surfaces of nonlinear materials. It is a practical choice for second- order nonlinear susceptibility, but it is not for higher orders.

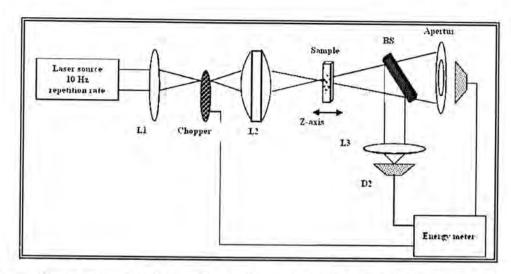


Fig. -1 : Z-scan set-up, L1, L2 and L3 are lenses, BS is a beam splitter, D1 and D2 are photo detectors

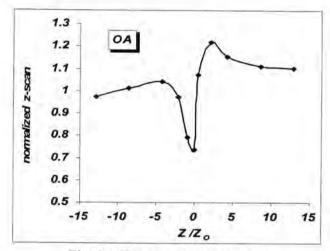


Fig.-2: The open aperture z-scan

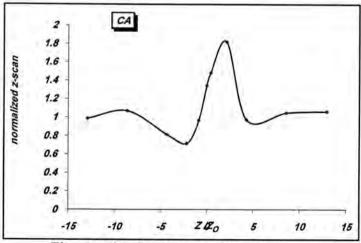


Fig. -3: The closed aperture z-scan

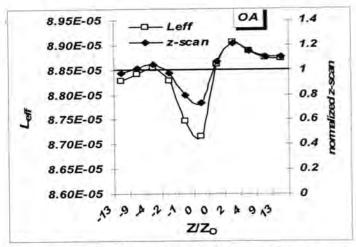


Fig. -4: The effective length of open aperture z-scan

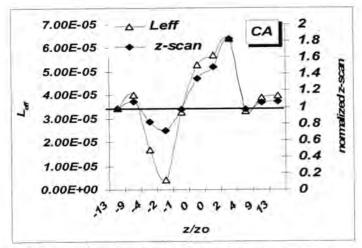


Fig. -5: The effective length of closed aperture z-scan

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# Two Phase Flow Pressure Drop in a Horizontal Pipe

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#### الخلاصة

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تقييم العلاقات الرياضية المخمنة لعملية انخفاض الضغط للجريان ثنائي الطور في انابيب النقل الافقية بقطر داخلي (78) ملم باستخدام خليط من الهواء والماء بضغط قريب من الضغط الجوي والمعطيات التجريبية ممثلة بانخفاض الضغط الاحتكاكي (انحدار الضغط) كانت متمثلة كانخفاض ضغوط احتكاكية في شكل مضاعفات ثنائي الطور الاحتكاكي  $^{2}_{n}$  حيث تمث المقارنة مع العلاقات Lockhart and Martinelli, Chenoweth-Martin ونظرية الجريان المتجانس و ان النموذج المتجانس كان هو الافضل.

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the correlations prediction for two phase flow pressure drops in a horizontal transparent pipe of (78 mm) nominal diameter by using air-water mixtures at a pressure close to atmospheric. The experimental data of friction pressure drop (pressure gradient) were presented as friction pressure drops in the form of two phase friction multipliers  $\phi_{f_0}^2$  where compared with the correlations of Lockhart and Martinelli, Chenoweth-Martin and homogeneous flow theory. The homogeneous model was the best.

## INTRODUCTION

In designing two-phase flow system, the problem is to predict the relationship between pressure drop, fluid properties, flow rates, pipe diameter and pipe length. The two-phase pressure drop can be predicted on the basis of either homogeneous flow or separated flow. In homogeneous flow, the two phases are considered to be intimately mixed with no relative motion between them, either locally or overall. The separated flow model, on the other hand, recognizes that the twophases can exist separately and can have different velocities.(i.e. slip can exist between the phases ). The two-phase mixture in homogeneous model is considered as quasi-single phase flow using mean mixture property values. The mean deficiency of this model is that it does not allow for relative movement between the phases (slip) and hence should only be used for well-mixed flows. It might reasonably be expected that this model will be valid for bubble flow or spray flow under certain conditions-particularly at high pressure and high mass flow rates. The assumption upon which it is based are[1]:

- (a) Equal gas (or vapor) and liquid velocity.
- (b) Thermodynamic equlibrium between phases.

(c) The use of a suitably defined single-phase friction factor for two-

phase flow.

The correlation developed by Lockhart and Martinelli was based on experimental two-phase pressure drop data taken in small diameter pipes at pressure up to (344.75 kpa.). Chenoweth and Martin [2] correlated these data as well as data of their own taken in pipes to (78mm) and pressure up to (689.5 kpa.). Both correlations were agreed reasonably to each other at low-pressure data, but at high pressure there was a deviation in some cases up to (25%)[3].

Duckler et al [4] presented a critical comparison of the correlations of Baker bank off, Chenoweth and Martin, Lockhart-Martinelli, and Yagi prediction by these methods. The result of their study leads Duckler et al to propose a correlation for two-phase friction pressure drop based on similarity analysis by using data bank consisting of short tube laboratory and long tube oil field data in their work. More than

(20,000) experimental measurements have been taken.

Beggs and Brill[5] studied a wide range of conditions, and developed general correlations to predict, flow pattern, void fraction and pressure drop, through horizontal, vertical and inclined pipes. Pressure drop have been developed over pipelines operating data at low liquid-gas rations. The use of a suitably defined single-phase friction factor for two-phase flow.

Baroczy correlation is based on data for steam, water-air and mercury-nitrogen for a wide range, in this correlation the pressure parameter was made more general by defining it as the liquid to gas viscosity and density ratio [6].

Chisholm presented a correlation, which allowed for mass flow effects and dispensed with graphical procedures. He shows the equation for

predicting gradients during two-phase flow [7].

Khalid Aziz et al. [8] used different interfacial friction factor correlations to predict the liquid holdup and pressure gradient and compared them with experimental observations. The comparison results show that: (a) most existing correlations can lead to large deviations from measurements; (b) among available correlations, the Andritsos & Hanratty cornlation, the modified Andreussi & Persen correlation, as well as the Hanratty & Andritsos correlation, are the best choices to determine the interfacial friction factor for stratified flow.

A new correlation for two-phase flow pressure drop in 180° return bends is proposed based on a total of 241 experimental data points for R-22 and R-410A. The data span smooth tubes with inner diameters (D) from 3.25 mm to 11.63 mm, bend radii (R) from 6.35 mm to 37.25 mm, and curvature ratios (2R/D) from 2.32 to 8.15. The

correlation predicts all data with a mean deviation of 15.7 %, and 75 % of the data fall within  $\pm$  25 % error bands [9].

Bhramara [10] study analysis of two phase flow of refrigerants inside a horizontal tube of inner diameter, 0.0085 m and 1.2 m length is carried out using (homogeneous model, Gronnerud Correlation, Friedel Correlation, Lockhart – Martinelli Correlation, Chisholm Correlation and Muller – Steinhagen and Heck Correlation) under adiabatic conditions. The refrigerants considered were R22, R134a and R407C. The analysis was performed at different saturation temperatures and at different flow rates to evaluate the local frictional pressure drop. For all the refrigerants, the pressure drop is evaluated using the different models of kinematic viscosity at saturation temperatures of 400C, 500C and 600C. The variation of pressure drop obtained using different models of μ. The frictional pressure drop predictions based on separated flow model are considered for comparison as the CFD analysis is performed based on the special case of separated flow model.

Carlson et al. [11] studided multiphase dynamics and its characteristics for two-phase gas-liquid flow have been investigated by means of advanced numerical simulations. A comprehensive comparison of two state-of-the-art Computational Multi-Fluid Dynamics (CMFD) codes, Fluent and TransAT, have been performed. The two commonly used methods for two-phase flow simulations, namely Volume of Fluid implemented in Fluent and Level Set implemented in TransAT, could be compared as a result. Significant differences were observed between the two flow topologies predicted by the two codes. For the bubbly flow case, a recirculating flow was predicted inside the bubbles by TransAT, meanwhile no significant recirculation was observed in the solution with Fluent. For the slug flow case a significant deviation was observed between the results from Fluent and TransAT on the slug formation and frequency.

Christophe Vallée et al. [12] stratified two-phase flow, two horizontal channels with rectangular cross section were built. The channels were allowed of air/water co-current flows, especially the slug behaviour, at atmospheric pressure and room temperature. The test-sections are made of acrylic glass, so that optical techniques, like high-speed video observation or particle image velocimetry was applied for measurements. CFD post test simulations of stratified flows were performed using the code ANSYS. The Euler-Euler two fluid model with the free surface option was applied. The turbulence was modelled separately for each phase using the k-ώ based shear stress transport (SST) turbulence model. The results were compared very well in terms of slug formation, velocity, and breaking. The qualitative agreement

between calculation and experiment was encouraging and showed that CFD can be a useful tool in studying horizontal two-phase flow.

Gergely Kristóf et al. [13] presented the numerical model of a large evaporator used in the nuclear industry. The steam generator of the VVER-440 type nuclear reactors in Paks, Hungary. The physical processes were modeled include boiling heat transfer, bubbly flow through tube bundles, boiling and recondensation, gravity-driven flow, formation of free surface. The physical models were implemented using userdefined

functions by the ANSYS-FLUENT computational fluid dynamics software. Results for the flow field and for the settlement of suspended contaminants are presented.

Theory

The single phase friction factor ( $\lambda$ ) can be expressed in the form of  $\lambda = k \operatorname{Re}^{-n}$ 

The values of (k) and (n) were defined by [1] as (0.52) and (0.28) respectively. These quantities are necessary in some of the correlations considered

1. Homogeneous Flow Models[14]:

$$\phi_{f_0}^2 = \left[ x \frac{v_g}{v_f} + (1 - x) \right] \left[ \beta \frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f} + (1 - \beta) \right]^n \dots (1)$$

Lockhart-Martinelli[15]:

Values of  $\phi^2$  to a base of (X) are presented by Martinelli as shown in table (1). Here the parameter (X) was defined in the following equation:

$$X^{2} = \frac{\lambda_{f} (1-x)^{2} G^{2}}{2d \rho_{f}} * \frac{2d \rho_{g}}{\lambda_{g} x^{2} G^{2}}....(2a)$$

and

$$\phi_{f_0}^2 = \phi_f^2 (1-x)^{2-n}$$
....(2b)

3. Chenoweth-Martin[16]:

Values of  $\phi_{f_0}^2$  can be obtained from table (2) from known values of  $(1-\beta)$  and a parameter Z where [2]

$$Z = \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \left[ \frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f} \right]^n \dots (3)$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Comparison of  $\phi_{j_0}^2$  values obtained from experimental work with those predicted by the three correlations was done. The relative measures of performance are measured statistically in terms of RMS (Root Main Square) error and AVE (Average) error of which the former are the more meaningful values in terms of accuracy of prediction. The average errors can often give good agreement due to the canceling of positive and negative prediction errors, but they do give an indication of general over prediction or under prediction. The RMS error values indicate that for homogeneous model gave a RMS error value of 61.4% which gives the best agreement with the experimental data.

Lockhart-Martinelli correlation and Chenoweth-Martin correlation have RMS errors well less 100% such as 96.193 % and 99.768 % respectively. There is also a variety of over prediction and under prediction suggesting that deficiencies exist in the correlations and not in the experimental data. RMS error and AVE error percentage values for each of the correlations were deduced and it confirms the comment that most of data presented in the literature on two phase flow are for pipes less than 50mm in diameter, and thus necessitated considerable extrapolation to the sizes of tubes and ducts normally encountered in industrial applications.

The homogeneous model (65.7238%) gives best agreement with the experimental. It is worth noting that:

None of the correlations gives overall prediction to RMS errors less than (60 %) over the data range.

- 2. Some of the correlations have very high RMS errors associated with predictions.
- 3. The best performance correlations tend to be under predicting the two-phase pressure gradient and the poor performance correlations that tend to be over predicted.
- 4. In general, the flow pattern has some effect on accuracy of prediction.

Table -1: Lockhart-Martinelli Parameter

|      | All<br>mechanism |      | Turbulent<br>Turbulent |            | Viscous<br>Turbulent |            | Turbulent<br>Viscous |            | Viscous<br>Viscous |            |
|------|------------------|------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| X    | 1-α              | α    | $\phi_{f}$             | $\phi_{g}$ | $\phi_{f}$           | $\phi_{g}$ | $\phi_{f}$           | $\phi_{g}$ | $\phi_f$           | $\phi_{g}$ |
| 0.01 | -                | -    | 128                    | 1.28       | 120                  | 1.20       | 112                  | 1.12       | 105                | 1.05       |
| 0.02 | -                | -    | 68.4                   | 1.37       | 64                   | 1.28       | 58.0                 | 1.16       | 53.5               | 1.07       |
| 0.04 | -                | -    | 38.5                   | 1.54       | 34                   | 1.36       | 31.0                 | 1.24       | 28.0               | 1.12       |
| 0.07 | 0.04             | 0.96 | 24.4                   | 1.71       | 20.7                 | 1.45       | 19.3                 | 1.35       | 17.0               | 1.19       |
| 0.1  | 0.05             | 0.95 | 18.5                   | 1.85       | 15.2                 | 1.52       | 14.5                 | 1.45       | 12.4               | 1.24       |
| 0.2  | 0.09             | 0.91 | 11.2                   | 2.23       | 8.90                 | 1.78       | 8.79                 | 1.74       | 7.00               | 1.40       |
| 0.4  | 0:14             | 0.86 | 7.05                   | 2.83       | 5.62                 | 2.25       | 5.50                 | 2.20       | 4.25.20            | 1.70       |
| 0.7  | 0.19             | 0.81 | 5.04                   | 3.53       | 4.07                 | 2.85       | 4.07                 | 2.85       | 02 308             | 2.16       |
| 1.0  | 0.23             | 0.77 | 4.20                   | 4.20       | 3.48                 | 3.48       | 3.48                 | 3.48       | 2.61               | 2.16       |
| 2.0  | 0.31             | 0.69 | 3.10                   | 6.20       | 2.62                 | 5.25       | 2.62                 | 5.24       | 2.06               | 4.12       |
| 4.0  | 0.40             | 0.60 | 2.38                   | 9.50       | 2.05                 | 8.20       | 2.15                 | 8.60       | 1.76               | 7.00       |
| 7.0  | 0.48             | 0.52 | 1.96                   | 13.7       | 1.73                 | 12.1       | 1.83                 | 12.8       | 1.60               | 11.2       |
| 10   | 0.53             | 0.47 | 1.75                   | 17.5       | 1.59                 | 15.9       | 1.66                 | 16.6       | 1.50               | 15.0       |
| 20   | 0.66             | 0.34 | 1.48                   | 29.5       | 1.40                 | 28.0       | 1.44                 | 28.8       | 1.36               | 27.3       |
| 40   | 0.76             | 0.24 | 1.29                   | 51.5       | 1.25                 | 50.0       | 1.25                 | 50         | 1.25               | 50         |
| 70   | 0.84             | 0.16 | 1.17                   | 82.0       | 1.17                 | 82.0       | 1.17                 | 82         | 1.17               | 82         |
| 10   | 0.90             | 0.10 | 1.11                   | 111        | 1.11                 | 111        | 1.11                 | 111        | 1.11               | 111        |

Table -2: Chenoweth-Martin Parameters

| Liquid Volume (1 – β) Fraction | Z=50 | Z=100 | Z=200 | Z=500 | Z=1000 |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 0                              | 50.  | 100   | 200   | 500   | 1000   |
| 0.00001                        | 56.5 | 113   | 225   | 565   | 1125   |
| 0.00002                        | 58.5 | 117   | 235   | 585   | 1175   |
| 0.00004                        | 62.0 | 124   | 248   | 620   | 1230   |
| 0.00007                        | 63.5 | 127   | 254   | 635   | 1200   |
| 0.0001                         | 64.5 | 129   | 258   | 645   | 1150   |
| 0.0002                         | 66.0 | 132   | 225   | 580   | 950    |
| 0.0004                         | 67.5 | 129   | 249   | 470   | 680    |
| 0.0007                         | 65.0 | 121   | 219   | 385   | 470    |
| 0.001                          | 62.0 | 115   | 199   | 325   | 370    |
| 0.002                          | 58.0 | 99    | 153   | 215   | 215    |
| 0.004                          | 50.0 | 82    | 105   | 120   | 120    |
| 0.007                          | 41.0 | 60    | 71.0  | 72.5  | 72.5   |
| 0.01                           | 34.5 | 48    | 53.0  | 53.0  | 53.0   |
| 0.02                           | 24.0 | 29.2  | 29.2  | 29.2  | 29.2   |
| 0.04                           | 15.0 | 16.1  | 16.1  | 16.1  | 16.1   |
| 0.07                           | 9.9  | 9.9   | 9.9   | 9.9   | 9.9    |
| 0.1                            | 7.4  | 7.4   | 7.4   | 7.4   | 7.4    |
| 0.2                            | 4.05 | 4.05  | 4.05  | 4.05  | 4.05   |
| 0.4                            | 2.22 | 2.22  | 2.22  | 2.22  | 2.22   |
| 0.7                            | 1.38 | 1.38  | 1.38  | 1.38  | 1.38   |
| 1.0                            | 1.0  | 1.0   | 1.0   | 1.0   | 1.0    |

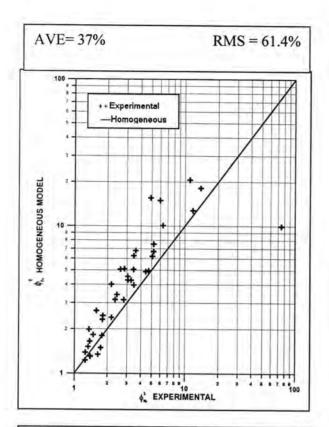


FIG. -1:Comparison between experimental and homogeneous model

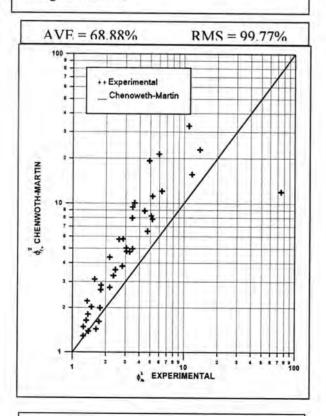


FIG. -3:Comparison between experimental and Chenoweth-Martin prediction

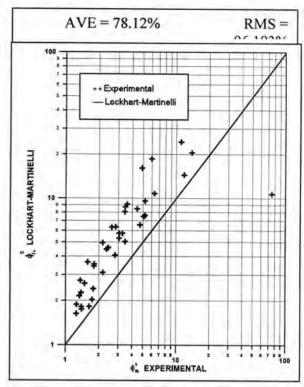


FIG.-2:Comparison between experimental and Lockhart-Martinelli prediction

| Nomenclatur                 | e   |                     |                   |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| Symbo                       | Description   | Dimensi             | 0                 |
| 1.                          |   | n                   |                   |
| В                           | Coefficient in Chisholm correlation   |                     |                   |
| D                           | Tube diameter   | m                   |                   |
| G                           | Mass velocity   | kg/m <sup>2</sup> s |                   |
| P                           | Pressure  | KN/m <sup>2</sup>   |                   |
| Re                          | $\frac{\rho.U.D}{\mu}$ Reynolds number=   |                     |                   |
| V                           | $\frac{1}{\rho}$ Specific volume=   | m <sup>3</sup> /kg  |                   |
| x                           | $\frac{Q_{s}\rho_{s}}{Q_{s}\rho_{s}+Q_{f}\rho_{f}}$ Mass dryness fraction=  |                     |                   |
| X                           | Martinelli parameter  |                     |                   |
| Z                           | Factor in Chenoweth-Martin correlation  |                     |                   |
| Greek                       |   |                     |                   |
| β                           | Volume dryness fraction   |                     |                   |
| λ                           | Friction factor = 4f (Fanning factor)   |                     |                   |
| $\lambda_1$                 | Single phase friction factor  |                     |                   |
| $\lambda_2, \lambda_T$      | Two phase friction factor.  |                     | 2.4               |
| μ                           | Viscosity   |                     | kg/m.s            |
| ρ                           | Density   |                     | kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| $\phi_{\text{fo}}^2$        | Ratio of two phase friction pressure drop to<br>single phase friction pressure drop if total flo<br>rate was liquid                   | ow                  |                   |
| $\phi_{\rm f}^{^2}$         | Ratio of two phase friction pressure drop to<br>single phase friction pressure drop if liquid<br>fraction of flow rate flows alone    |                     |                   |
| $\varphi_{go}^{^{2}}$       | Ratio of two phase friction pressure drop t<br>single phase friction pressure drop if total Fl<br>rate was gas                        |                     |                   |
| $\phi_{\rm g}^{^2}$         | Ratio of two phase friction pressure drop to<br>single phase friction pressure drop if gas<br>fraction of total flow rate flowed only |                     | 7.5               |
| $\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta Z}$ | Fraction pressure gradient  |                     | N/m <sup>3</sup>  |

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# Noise Pollution Effect on Durra Power Station Workers

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### الخلاصة

يهدف البحث إلى تقدير (تخمين) مدى تأثير التلوث الضوضائي على صحة العاملين في محطة الدورة الحرارية تضمنت الدراسة ما يأتى:-

قياس شدة الضوضاء في مناطق مختلفة من المحطة وخاصة المرجل والتورباين. فحص حاسة السمع للعاملين في المناطق ذات التلوث الضوضائي العالي. استبيان أراء العاملين في المناطق عالية الضوضاء بالحالات المرضية التي يعانوها بطرح أسئلة والإجابة عليها وتحليل المعلومات الواردة فيها. تقويم السلامة المهنية من خلال تدقيق سجلات الحوادث في المحطة، نتيجة الضوضاء وعدم أدراك الأوامر والتعليمات الصادرة بخصوص السلامة وسوء تطبيقها. من خلال تحليل البيانات أعلاه ظهر وجود تأثير ملحوظ على صحة العاملين وتم التوجيه باتخاذ الإجراءات الوقائية والاحترازية بأجراء الفحوصات والقياسات الدورية.

### ABSTRUCT

The research aimed to estimates the impact of the noise pollution on the workers health in the Durra Power Station. This study were included the Following:-Hearing tests for workers at places of high level noise intensity. Measuring the intensity level in different regions of the station. Survey questionnaire distributed to workers concerning their ill effects due to the noise situation. Identify the records of accidents to assess risks leading to accidents.

Analyzing the observed data generated from this study in order to set the required prevention procedures and to follow up the periodic testing programmed.

### INTRODUCTION

Noise is sound without agreeable musical quality, or defined as undesired sound produced by human activities [1], unwanted in that it interferes with communication, work, rest, recreation, or sleep [2]. Noise does not remain long in the environment. However while its effects are immediate in terms of annoyance [3], it is cumulative in terms of temporary or permanent damage [4]. Therefore even a pure musical tone can be perceived as noise if it is loud or very high [5], Noise comprises a single frequency, as wide - band or as narrow band [6]. Noise can be described by its occurrence in time as having a steady state impact [7]. Steady state noise is one with negligible level [7], with fluctuations during the period of observation [8]. The sound - pressure level depends on the amplitude at the acoustic vibration and it is defined as the noise intensity. The loudness of sound increases with the sound intensity level at a constant frequency [9]. The relationship between them is a logarithmic relation [10]. Noise intensity is measured in decibel units; the decibel scale is a logarithmic relation with the

intensity level. The intensity level (LA) is measured in decibel (dB) and can be calculated by the following equation(1)

$$L(A) = lo log \frac{PA}{PO} dB(A)$$

Where:

PA is the effective value of the sound pressure produced by the noise to be measured.

PO is the reference sound pressure

dB(A) is the slow response, in A-scale decibels.

Noise pollution is a growing problem in modern society not only unpleasant but can also result in permanent physiological damage to the hearing mechanism [ 11 ] There are relationships between intensity noise and permissible levels and the workers hours according to federal regulations [ 12 ] The equivalent continuous sound level , is the sound level in dB (A) which is present during a 40h per week would yield the same dB (A) compound noise exposure index as the various sound levels measured in the course of one week . This means that if the intensity is increased by 50 dB (A), the length of exposure should be halved. In order that the two degrees of noise exposure be equivalent [12]. Noise pollution in power stations refers to that created from turbines, steam generators and other auxiliary systems that cause the jarring and bearable sound to become un-wanted [13].

There are many factors that affect the noise pollution such as distance which diminishes the sound level reaching the ear. The duration of the exposure is also important [14] as the worker hearing sensitivity is decreased yearly cause of exposure to noise [15]

There are many risks from noise pollution a pant from hearing loss such as lack of sleep, irritability, heartburn, indigestion, ulcers, high blood pressure, fatigue, annoyance, possibly heart diseases neurological and cardio vascular disturbance. In many individuals, prolonged or frequent exposure to such noise tends to make the physiological disturbances chronic. [16] In addition, noise induced stress. Creates severe mental health effects such as accelerates the development of latent neurosis / illness [17] it. Noise is recognized as a controllable pollutant that can yield to abatement technology [18].

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Equipment:-

- Noise dosimeter (Sound Level Meter).
- Blood pressure Sphygmomanometer.
- Audiogram system.

### Methods:

The methods used to measure and assess the intensity level of noise exposure to the workers in Durra Power Station are:

## Hearing Tests:

The tests were done in a specially constructed sound proof testing room.

Each ear was tested separately. Test sound can be sent to either ear through a comfortable head set.

The subject is asked to give a sign when he hears the test sound selected frequency, 250 to 8000 Hz were used.

At each frequency the operator raises and lowered the volume until a consistent hearing threshold was obtained. The hearing thresholds were then plotted on a chart and were compared to normal hearing thresholds.

# Intensity Level of Noise Pollution:

The teen measured the intensity level of noise pollution in different Areas. The sound level meter was used to measure the degree exposure and measurement was taken at the:

- Places occupied by workers.
- Points where the workers head was.
- Distance 1m from either side of the workers heads in the normal work posture.

# Auditing the hazard records:

The accidents were studied to pinpoint the hazard the accident workers were exposed to especially in high sound level areas.

# Health Situation of Workers:

A list of questions asked of the workers about some abnormal health situation that was felt by the workers due to noise pollution.

Table -A: The results of survey and evaluations of the health situation and noise pollution on workers Exposed to noise.

|     |     |                   |              | noise                | e poll           | ution | ony | vorke | ers E | xpos | eu io | HOIS |    |    |   | 1000 | 12 100  |
|-----|-----|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|------|----|----|---|------|---------|
| No. | Age | Period of<br>work | Type of work | Time of<br>work (hr) | Area of<br>work. | Не    | St  | An    | Agg   | Ve   | Fa    | p.S  | An | В  | Ţ | Wi   | Hearing |
| 1   | 42  | 24                | Ope.         | 10                   | 1                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 2   | 32  | 14                | Ope          | 10                   | 1                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
|     |     | 18                | Ope.         | 10                   | 1                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 3   | 37  | 5                 | _            | 10                   | 1                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 1    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 1       |
| 4   | 37  | 5                 | Ope.         | 8                    | 1                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 1    | 0     | 1    | 1  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 5   | 32  | 33                | Ope.         | 8                    | 1                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 1    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 1       |
| 6   | 55  |                   | Ope.         | 8                    | 2                | 1     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 7   | 47  | 25                | Ope.         | 8                    | 2                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 1    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 8   | 35  | 21                | Ope.         | 6                    | 2                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 9   | 19  | 2                 | Ope.         | 9                    | 2                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 10  | 37  | 14                | Ope.         | 12                   | 2                | 0     | 1   | 1     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0    | 1  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 11  | 31  |                   | Ope.         | 6                    | 2                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0    | 1  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 12  | 38  | 10                | Ope.         | 6                    | 3                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 13  | 56  | 33                | . Mai.       |                      | 3                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 1    | 0  | .0 | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 14  | 38  | 18                | Ope.         | 9                    | 3 .              | 1     | 1   | 1     | 1     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 15  | 36  | 13                | Ope.         | 6                    | 3                | 1     | 1   | 1     | 1     | 1    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 16  | 30  | 10                | Ope.         | 12                   |                  | 1     | 1   | 1     | 1     | 0    | 1     | 1    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 0       |
| 17  | 42  | 10                | Ope.         | 6                    | 3                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 1  | 1  | 0 | 1    | 0       |
| 18  | 55  | 32                | Mai.         | 10                   | 3                |       | 1   | 0     | 1     | 1    | 0     | 0    | 1  | 1  | 0 | 1    | 0       |
| 19  | 48  | 10                | Ope.         |                      | 4                | 0     | 1   | 10    | 1     | 1    | 1     |      |    |    |   |      |         |
| 20  | 45  | 20                | Ope          | 10                   | 2                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 1       |
| 21  | 58  | 13                | Ope.         | . 8                  | 2                | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 1       |
| 22  | 39  | _                 |              |                      | 4                | 0     | 1   | 1     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    |         |
| 23  | 35  |                   |              | _                    | 3                | 0     | 1   | 1     | 1     | 0    | 1     | 1    | 1  | 0  | 0 | 1    | 1       |
| 24  | 49  |                   |              | _                    |                  | 0     | 1   | 1     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    | 1       |
| 25  | 33  |                   |              | _                    |                  | 1     | 0   | 1     | 1     | 0    | 0     | 1    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1    | 0       |
| 26  | 48  |                   | Ope          | _                    |                  | 0     | 0   | 1     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    |         |
| 27  | 36  |                   | Ope          |                      |                  | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    |         |
| 28  | 21  |                   | Ope          | _                    |                  | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    |         |
| 29  | _   | _                 |              |                      | _                | 0     | 0   | 1     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    |         |
| 30  | _   |                   |              | _                    | _                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 1    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    |         |
| 31  | 4   | _                 |              | _                    | _                | 0     | 1   | 0     | 0     | 1    | 1     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0    |         |
| 32  |     | _                 |              |                      |                  | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0     |      | 0     | 0    | 0  | -0 | 0 | 0    |         |
| 33  |     |                   |              | _                    | _                | . 1   | 1   | 0     | 0     | 0    | 1     | 1    | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0    | 0       |

0: neg. (-ve) 1: pos. (+ve)

### **Abbreviations**

Headaches He

Stress St

Annoyance An

Aggression Agg Vertigo

Ve Fa

Fatigue Sleep disturbance S.d

Anxiety An

Blood pressure В

Tremors Tre

Withdrawal Wi

Ope. Operation

maitenance Mai.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 represents frequencies, percentages, cumulative percents and comparisons significant of some related variables such that Age, period of working, types of work and time of work (per hour) daily.

Table -1: Observed frequencies, percentages, cumulative percents and

comparisons significant of some related variables

| Variable        | Groups      | Frequency<br>DB | Percent | Cumulative<br>Percent | C.S.  |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|---|
|                 | < 30        | 2               | 6.1     | 6.1                   | $\chi^2$ =15.121<br>P=0.002.<br>$\chi^2$ =6.394<br>P=0.094<br>Sig.<br>Binomial<br>P=0.000<br>Sig.<br>Binomial<br>P=1.000          |
| A an Channe     | 30 -39      | 16              | 48.5    | 54.5                  |   |
| Age Groups      | 40 -49      | 11              | 33.3    | 87.9                  |   |
|                 | 50 >        | 4               | 12.1    | 100                   |   |
|                 | < 10        | 8               | 24.2    | 24.2                  | P=0.002.  χ <sup>2</sup> =6.394 P=0.094 Sig.  Binomial P=0.000 Sig. Binomial  |
| Period of       | 10 -19      | 14              | 42.4    | 66.7                  |   |
| work            | 20 -29      | 7               | 21.2    | 87.9                  |   |
|                 | 30 >        | 4               | 12.1    | 100                   |   |
| Tuna of         | Operator    | 29              | 87.9    | 87.9                  | Binomial  |
| Type of<br>work | Maintenance | 4               | 12.1    | 100                   | χ <sup>2</sup> =15.12<br>P=0.002.<br>χ <sup>2</sup> =6.394<br>P=0.094<br>Sig.<br>Binomia<br>P=0.000<br>Sig.<br>Binomia<br>P=1.000 |
| Time of         | 6-8         | 17              | 51.5    | 51.5                  |   |
| work            | 8 - 12      | 16              | 48.5    | 100                   | P=1.000<br>Non-Sig.   |

The results showed that a significant different at P< 0.05 were obtained between the distribution of the observed frequencies by their expected in a randomness distribution assumed except the last variable (time of work) at P>0.05, which indicated that a restricted outcomes would be presented and as follows:

- a- With age variable, the most workers full insides interval (30 50) years old.
- b- With period of working, the most workers full insides interval ( 10-20 ) years.
- c- With types of working, the most workers were operators.

Table - 2 : Represents frequencies , percentages and cumulative percents of Location

( Area of work ) variable that our sample had been selected of randomly.

Table -2: Observed frequencies, percentages, cumulative percents and comparisons significant of some related variables

|         | Location                              | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative<br>Percent |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|
|         | Turbine                               | 6         | 18.2    | 18.2                  |
|         | Boiler-6- ( Front and Back )          | 8 24.2    | 42.4    |                       |
|         | Water Pump-( Front and Back )         | 7         |         | 63.6                  |
| Area of | Gas unit - ( side and out )           | 3         |         | 72.7                  |
| work    | Sub station                           | 3         | 9.1     | 81.8                  |
|         | Air Pump for unit 5,6 and Gas<br>unit | 3         | 9.1     | 90.9                  |
|         | Water Pump Station For Cooling        | 3         | 9.1     | 100                   |

The results showed that most of them were located at Turbine, Boiler-6- (Front and Back) and Water Pump-(Front and Back), while the others were located in the last four area of works as it's recorded in that table.

the following tables represents the data collected from noise pollution and their effects on the workers health, and the environmental areas of power station.

Table -3: The mean noise pollution intensity level (LA)) that measured in different regions

| No. of region | Region                         | The mean level (LA) intensity in decibels |  |  |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
|               | [Turbine]-1                    | 86  |  |  |
|               | [Turbine]-2                    | 87  |  |  |
|               | [Turbine]-3                    | 95  |  |  |
| 1             | [Turbine]-4                    | 95.6                                      |  |  |
| 1             | [Turbine]-5                    | 103                                       |  |  |
|               | [Turbine]-6                    | 95  |  |  |
|               | Boiler-6-Front                 | 81  |  |  |
| 2             | -Back                          | 86  |  |  |
|               | Water Pump-Front               | 113                                       |  |  |
| 3             | -Back                          | 107.9                                     |  |  |
|               | Gas unit -side                 | 99  |  |  |
| 4             | -out                           | 88  |  |  |
| 5             | Sub station                    | 80  |  |  |
|               | Air Pump                       | 90  |  |  |
| 6             | For unit 5,6                   | 68.2                                      |  |  |
|               | For Gas Unit                   | 63  |  |  |
| 7             | Water Pump Station For Cooling | 93  |  |  |

The results of mean noise pollution intensity level (L A) that measured in different regions ranged between (63-108) (L A) intensity in decibels which indicated a highly shifted among different regions . That obvious results ought to be needs more explanation and descriptive , in

order to enable us to know the actual differences in that regions which were treated in the next table.

The following tables represents the summary statistics of the data collected from noise pollution and their effects on the workers health, and the environmental areas of power station.

Table - 4 : Summary statistics ( Mean , Std D. , Std Error and 95% C.I. for population mean value of the data collected from noise pollution ( L A ) intensity in decibels

| Area ( Location )                     | N  | Mean    | Std. D.   | Std.                      | The second secon | onfidence<br>for Mean | Min.   | Max  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------|------|--|
| casa ( Document )                     |  | ivican  | Sid. D.   | Error                     | Lower<br>Bound   | Upper<br>Bound        | Willi, | Max. |  |
| Turbine                               | 6  | 93.6    | 6.2865    | 2.5665                    | 87.0027  | 100.1973              | 86     | 103  |  |
| Boiler-6-<br>(Front and Back)         | er-6-<br>ont and Back ) 2 83.5 3.5355 2.5 51.7345 115.2655<br>er Pump- |         | 70 1.0.00 | 81                        | 86   |                       |        |      |  |
| Water Pump-<br>(Front and Back)       | 2  | 110.45  | 3.6062    | 062 2.55 78.0492 142.8508 |  | 107.9                 | 113    |      |  |
| Gas unit –<br>( side and out )        | 2  | 93,5    |           |                           | 163.3841   | 88                    | 99     |      |  |
| Sub station                           | 1  | 80      |           | -0                        | 15-6   |                       | 80     | 80   |  |
| Air Pump for unit<br>5,6 and Gas unit | 3  | 73.7333 | 14.3253   | 8.2707                    | 38.1474  | 109.3193              | 63     | 90   |  |
| Water Pump Station<br>For Cooling     | 1  | 93      |           | b <del>o</del> d          |  | 4, -, ,               | 93     | 93   |  |
| Total                                 | 17   | 90.0412 | 12.7964   | 3.1036                    | 83.4619  | 96,6205               | 63     | 113  |  |

The results showed that the highest (LA) intensity was found in the Water Pump-(Front and Back), then followed in the three located area (Turbine, Gas unit - (side and out) and Water Pump Station For Cooling), while the low levels of intensity were found in the located area of (Boiler-6- (Front and Back), Sub Station and Air Pump for unit 5,6 and Gas unit). Graphically by Bar – Chart in the figure (1) represents the differences which were found in the studied of research area.

From the assessment and evaluation of the Noise pollution For many areas in the Durra power station, the hearing testing and hazard assessment showed:-

Lack of communications between management and workers. This requires a focused programmed of rising of communication skills through training and the organization of periodic large meetings with all staff (once monthly for instance) to drive the point home and to create a friendly relationship by which worker will feel less neglected.

Table 1 showed the sound intensity level much higher than the permissible figures. This situation needs to be addressed by:-

- Rotation of workers to minimize exposure.

 The wearing of suitable sound attenuation device such as the earmuff or earplug provided the workers select the most comfortable option.

The resort to engineering solutions to each area depending on the source of noise .e.g. the use of screens or point of source treatment.

Table 2 showed examples of the different health effects on workers because of noise and the agency they are exposed to. This means that the solution is really a human effort to relieve them of headaches, high blood pressure, etc....

From the information in the P-3 of this study the team were derived an equation to calculate the relation ship between exposure time and the level of intensity of noise (Permissible exposure) and this named WANB equation, as shown at table -5 and figure 1.

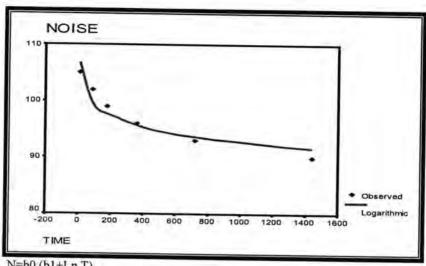
Table -5: the relationship between exposure time and the level of intensity of noise

| Depender   | nt variable NOI  | SE          | Method LOGARITH |        |          |  |  |
|------------|--|-------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--|--|
|            | Multiple (r  | )           | .95478          |        |          |  |  |
|            | R Square   |             | .91160          |        |          |  |  |
|            | Adjusted I   | R Square    | .88950          |        |          |  |  |
|            | Standard   | Error       | 1.86571         |        |          |  |  |
|            | Analysis of  | Variance    | (ANOVA)         |        |          |  |  |
|            | S.O.V. DF Sum of Squares Mean Square  Regression 1 143.57646 143.57646 |             |                 |        |          |  |  |
| Re         |  |             |                 |        |          |  |  |
| Re         | siduals 4  | 48088       |                 |        |          |  |  |
|            | F = 41.2471  | 2 Sig       | n if F = .00    | 30     |          |  |  |
|            | Variable   | es in the E | quation         |        |          |  |  |
| Variable   | В  | SEB         | Beta            | t      | Sig      |  |  |
| Time       | -2.881417  | .448652     | 954776          | -6.422 | .0030    |  |  |
| (Constant) | 112.601229   | 2.4716      | 29              | 45.5   | 58 .0000 |  |  |

The evidence for effects of noise pollution on worker health is not stronger for annoyance, cognitive, performance in worker health. Occupational noise exposure shows small raised blood pressure. The physical illness attributable to environmental noise is quite small. there is a need for further research to clarifying the effect of noise pollution including buffer measurement of noise exposure and health cut comes it is necessary to choose the right hearing protection and put flush plug — In Installed on the boiler and steam generator to view the Noise meter and the worker must used ear muff or earplug

-There are clear evidence of negative health effects on workers exposed to noise in durra power station. This situation is not acceptable .as it, in the long run, will develop into permanent hearing

loss coupled with high blood pressure, fatigue...Etc. we can relieve our workers of this agency.



N=60 (b1+Ln T)

Where N=noise

b0: (constant) =112.60

b1: (slop) = -2.88

The error type one in this equation (Goodness of fit) is not more than (0.003)

Fig -1: the relationship between exposure time and the level of intensity of noise

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# Approximation Solution for Nonlinear Volterra Integral Equation by Using Adomian Decomposition Method

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### الخلاصة

في هذا البحث استعملت طريقة تحليل ادمومين الإيجاد حل تقريبي لمعادلة فولتيره التكاملية غير الخطية من النوع الثاني. حل المعادلة في هذه الطريقة يمثل مجموع متسلسلة غير محددة تتقارب بسرعة وبخطوات قليلة إلى الحل الدقيق ، مع حد معقول من الخطأ, والمثال المطبق يوضح كفاءة ودقة هذه الطريقة.

### ABSTRACT

In this paper, Adomian decomposition method has been extensively used to find the approximate solution for nonlinear Volterra integral equation's of the second kind. In this method assume the solution of a functional equation is considered as the sum of an infinite series usually converging to the solution, It has been shown that the series has a fast converges, and with only few terms, this series approximates the exact solution with a fairly reasonable error. Finally, numerical example are prepared to illustrate the efficiency and accuracy of this method.

### INTRODUCTION

The integral equation is generally defined as an equation, which involves the integral of an unknown function u(x) that appears under the integral sign.

A linear (nonlinear) integral equation is an integral equation given by the following form, [1]:

$$a(x)u(x) - \int_{\Omega} k(x,t)u(t)dt = f(x) \qquad \dots (1)$$

where a, f and k are known functions; k(x,t) is called the kernel of the integral equation, u is the unknown function to be determined and  $\Omega$  be a measurable set in a measurable space E.

We can distinguish between two types of integral equations, which are,[2]:

1. Integral equation of the first kind when a(x) = 0 in equation (1):

$$f(x) = -\int_{\Omega} k(x,t)u(t)dt \qquad ...(2)$$

2. Integral equation of the second kind when  $a(x) \neq 0$  (for simple of, set a(x) = 1), then equation (1) can be written as:

$$u(x) = f(x) + \int_{\Omega} k(x,t)u(t)dt \qquad ...(3)$$

Now, integral equations can be classified into different kinds according to the limits of integration:

Waleeda

1. If the limits of equation (1) are constants then this equation is called Fredholm integral equation. In this case, Fredholm integral equations of the first and second kinds will respectively have the following expressions, [3]:

$$f(x) = \int_{a}^{b} k(x,t)u(t)dt \qquad \dots (4)$$

$$f(x) = \int_{a}^{b} k(x,t)u(t)dt$$
 ...(4)  
 
$$u(x) = f(x) + \int_{a}^{b} k(x,t)u(t)dt$$
 ...(5)

where a, b are constants.

2. If the upper limit of integration in equation (1) is a function of x then equation (1) is called Volterra integral equation. They are divided into two groups referred to as the first and second kinds.

Volterra integral equation of the first kind is,[3]:-

$$f(x) = \int_{a}^{x} k\{x, t\} u(t) dt \qquad \dots (6)$$

and Volterra integral equation of the second kind is:-

$$u(x) = f(x) + \int_{a}^{x} k(x,t)u(t)dt \qquad \dots (7)$$

where a is constant and x is variable.

The Adomian Decomposition Method

In this section, we first describe the algorithm for the decomposition method to find the approximate solution for general nonlinear Volterra integral equation of the second kind [4,5,6].

Let us reconsider equation (7) of the form:

Let us reconsider equation (7) 
$$Ly + Ny = f(t)$$
, for  $t \in (0,t)$  ...(8)

where the nonlinear term  $Ny = y^m$  for some positive integer m.

Since, we have

$$Ly = f(t) - Ny$$
 ...(9)

$$L^{-1}Ly = L^{-1}f(t) - L^{-1}Ny$$
 ...(10)

OR

where L = d/dt is the term of higher differential linear operator in t, and is assumed to have an inverse  $L^{-1}$ , in this case  $L^{-1}$  is a one-fold integral operator, which mean that

$$L^{-1} = \int_{0}^{t} (.) ds$$
;

And  $y_0$  includes  $L^{-1}f(t)$  and appropriate terms depending on the order of L and specified conditions such as  $y(0) + ty'(0) + L^{-1}f$  for a second order operator and given initial conditions.

The standard decomposition method assumes a series solution for y given by

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n = y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + \dots$$
 ...(12)

And the nonlinear operator Ny can be decomposed into

$$Ny = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \tag{13}$$

Now Ny is replaced by the  $A_n$  in equation (11); consequently

$$y = y_0 - L^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \qquad ...(14)$$

where the  $A_n$ 's are Adomian's polynomials of  $y_0, y_1, y_2, ..., y_n$  given by:

$$A_{n} = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^{n}}{d\lambda^{n}} \left[ N(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{i} y_{i}) \right]_{\lambda=0} , \quad n = 0, 1, 2, ...$$
 ...(15)

Here,  $\lambda$  is a parameter introduced for convenience and the  $A_n$ 's are polynomials defined by Adomain decomposition in the following way [5,6]:

 $A_0 = Ny_0$  ,  $y_0$  is equal to the sum of components which are not function of  $\mathcal{Y}$  ,

$$y_{1} = -L^{-1}A_{0}$$

$$A_{1} = y_{1}(\frac{dN}{dy})y_{0} \text{ and}$$

$$y_{2} = -L^{-1}A_{1}$$

$$A_{2} = y_{2}(\frac{dN}{dy})y_{0} + (\frac{y_{1}^{2}}{2!})(\frac{d^{2}N}{dy^{2}})y_{0} \text{ and}$$

$$y_{3} = -L^{-1}A_{2}$$

$$\dots(16)$$

More generally

$$A_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{n} c(j, n) (\frac{d^{i} N}{dy^{j}}) y_{0}$$
 and 
$$y_{n} = -L^{-1} A_{n-1}$$

Where the c(j,n) are products (or sum of products) of j components of  $\mathcal{Y}$  whose subscripts sum to n divided by the factorial of the n number of repeated subscripts.

As an example consider the nonlinear terms Ny = y'' then the coefficients c(j,n) are defined by:

$$c(1,n) = y_n \text{ for } j \ge 2$$
  $c(j,n) = \sum_{i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_j = n} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{k=j} y_{ik}}{P};$  ...(17)

with  $0 < i_1 \le i_2 \le ... \le n$ . Also P is a product of factorial of  $\alpha_{ik}$  where  $\alpha_{ik}$  is the number of elements that are equal to  $y_{ik}$ .

Waleeda

Consider the following example.

If 
$$\prod y_{ik} = y_1 y_2 y_3$$
 then  $P = 1 \times 1 \times 1!$ ,  
Or if  $\prod y_{ik} = y_1 y_1 y_1 y_2 y_3 y_3$  then  $P = 3 \times 1 \times 2!$ .

So that decomposition of y into equation(12) yields

So that decomposition of y into equation (12) y is 
$$y_0 = y_0$$
  
 $y_1 = -L^{-1}A_0$   
 $y_2 = -L^{-1}A_1$  ...(18)  
 $y_3 = -L^{-1}A_2$   
...

 $y_n = -L^1 A_{n-1}$ And y is determined once the  $A_n$  are know. For  $Ny = y^3$  the  $A_n$  (or  $A_n(y^3)$  to specify it more completely are substituted into the above expressions to obtain the solution. For convenience some  $A_n$  are listed for power of

y. Let  $Ny = y^3$  the  $A_n$  are given by:

$$A_{0} = y_{0}^{3}$$

$$A_{1} = 3y_{0}^{2}y_{1}$$

$$A_{2} = 3y_{0}^{2}y_{2} + 3y_{1}^{2}y_{0}$$

$$A_{3} = y_{1}^{3} + 3y_{0}^{2}y_{3} + 6y_{0}y_{1}y_{2}$$

$$A_{4} = 3y_{0}^{2}y_{4} + 3y_{1}^{2}y_{2} + 3y_{2}^{2}y_{0} + 6y_{0}y_{1}y_{3}$$

$$A_{5} = 3y_{0}^{2}y_{5} + 3y_{1}^{2}y_{3} + 3y_{2}^{2}y_{1} + 6y_{0}y_{1}y_{4} + 6y_{0}y_{2}y_{3}$$

$$\vdots$$

With the above substitution in equation(18) and application of the Adomian decomposition method (ADM) solution to nonlinear differential equation with polynomial nonlinearities can be made without linearization procedures.

In practice, all terms of series  $y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n(t)$  can not be determined

and so the practical solution will be the n-term approximation  $\phi_n$  [7]

$$\phi_n(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} y_n(t) \quad \text{with} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \phi_n(t) = y(t) \qquad \dots (20)$$

The initial approximation for the successive approximation method is usually zero function. In the other words, if the initial approximation in this method is selected  $y_0(t) = f(t)$ , then the Adomian decomposition method and the successive approximations method are exactly the same [8,7].

The following algorithm summarizes the steps for finding the approximation solution for the second kind of nonlinear Volterra integral equation (NVIE).

## Algorithm (ADM-NVIE)

**Input:** (f(t), k(t, s), y(s), a, t),

Output: series solution of given equation

Step1:

Put 
$$y_0(t) = f(t)$$

Step2:

Compute

$$A_n = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n}{d\lambda^n} \left[ N(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda^i y_i) \right]_{\lambda=0} , \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$
$$y_n = -\int_a^t k(x, t) A_{n-1} dt$$

Charles

Step3:

Find the solution 
$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n$$

End

# Example:

Consider the following nonlinear Volterra integral equation of the second kind with the exact solution  $y(x) = x^2 - x$ .

$$y(x) = -15/56x^8 + 13/14x^7 - 11/10x^6 + 9/20x^5 + x^2 - x + \int_0^x (x+t)[y(t)]^3 dt.$$

To derive the solution by using the decomposition method, we can use the following Adomian scheme:

Let

$$y_0(x) = -15/56x^8 + 13/14x^7 - 11/10x^6 + 9/20x^5 + x^2 - x$$
, then

For the first iteration, we have:

$$y_1(x) = \int_0^x (x+t)y_0^3(t)dt,$$

Considering (12), the approximated solution with two terms are:  $y(x) = y_0(x) + y_1(x)$ 

Next term is:

$$y_2(x) = \int_0^x (x+t)3y_0^2(t)y_1(t)dt$$

In the same way, the component y(x) can be calculated for n=2 the solution  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n$  with three terms are given as:

$$y(x) = y_0(x) + y_1(x) + y_2(x)$$

$$y(x) = -x + x^2 + 0.850x^5 - 1.10x^6 + 0.5357x^7 + 0.2696x^8 - 17/30x^9 + 27/140x^{10} + 1047/2464x^{11} - 1631/1920x^{12} + 62437/7280^{13} - 23309/7840^{14} - 0.4714x^{15} + 0.8506x^{16} - 0.7959x^{17} + 0.4099x^{18} + 0.2826x^{19} - 0.8230x^{20} + 0.7768x^{21} - 0.3509x^{22} - 0.1073x^{23} + 0.4775x^{24} - 0.6105x^{25} + 0.4120x^{26} - 0.0664x^{27} - 0.1874x^{28} + 0.2851x^{29} - 0.2536x^{30} + 0.1337x^{31} - 8.4292e^{-0.04x^{32}} - 0.0746x^{33} + 0.0832x^{34} - 0.0566x^{35} + 0.0235x^{36} + 9.0880e^{-0.04x^{37}} - 5.9526e^{-0.04x^{38}} + 0.010x^{39} - 0.0053x^{40} + 0.0019x^{41} - 4.2593e^{-0.04x^{42}} + 5.8124e^{-0.05x^{43}} - 3.6159e^{-0.06x^{44}}$$

Approximated solution for some values of x by using Adomian decomposition method and exact values  $y(x) = x^2 - x$  of Example, depending on least square error (L.S.E) are presented in Table(1) and Figure(1).

This paper presents the use of the Adomian decomposition method, for solving nonlinear Voltarra integral equation of the second kind. As it can be seen, the Adomian decomposition method for nonlinear Volterra integral equation is equivalent to successive approximation method. A comparison of the approximate solution from the Adomian decomposition method with the exact  $y(x) = x^2 - x$  of the integral equation at  $x_i$ , i = 1, 2, ... 10 yields the errors displayed in Table(1). We can see, also from Figure(1) that the approximation is very good. The curve, which represents the approximate solution almost coincide with the analytic solution.

Table -1: The results of Example using (ADM-NVIE) algorithm.

| X   | Exact $y(x)$ | Approximation $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{2} y_n(x)$ | $Error = (y_{Exact}(x) - y_{Approximation}(x))^{2}$ |
|-----|--------------|--|---|
| 0   | 0            | 0  | 0   |
| 0.1 | -0.0900      | -0.0900                                      | 3.0780e-010   |
| 0.2 | -0.1600      | -0.1602                                      | 3.6526e-008   |
| 0.3 | -0.2100      | -0.2106                                      | 4.0468e-007   |
| 0.4 | -0.2400      | -0.2413                                      | 1.6058e-006   |
| 0.5 | -0.2500      | -0.2518                                      | 3.4192e-006   |
| 0.6 | -0.2400      | -0.2421                                      | 4.5795e-006   |
| 0.7 | -0.2100      | -0.2120                                      | 4.0831e-006   |
| 0.8 | -0.1600      | -0.1615                                      | 2.3828e-006   |
| 0.9 | -0.0900      | -0.0909                                      | 7.6338e-007   |
| 1   | 0            | -1.5894e-004                                 | 2.5262e-008   |
|     | L            | .S.E   | 1.7301e-005   |

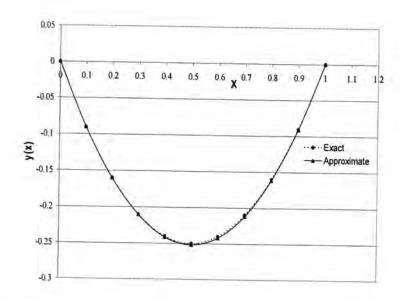


Figure-1: Approximation and exact solution of nonlinear Volterra integral equation of Example

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# مجلة علوم المستنصرية

تصدر عن كلية العلوم الجامعة المستنصرية

رئيس التحرير أ. د. رضا ابراهيم البياتي

مدير التحرير د. اقبال خضر الجوفي

هيئة التحرير

أ. م. د.ايمان طارق محمد العلوى

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# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# تعليمات النشر لمجلة علوم المستنصرية

 تقوم المجلة بنشر البحوث الرصينة التي لم يسبق نشرها في مكان آخر بعد إخضاعها للتقويم العلمي من قبل مختصين وبأي من اللغتين العربية او الانكليزية.

2. يقدم الباحث طلبا تحريريا لنشر البحث في المجلة على أن يكون مرفقا بأربع نسخ من البحث مطبوعة على الحاسوب ومسحوب بطابعة ليزرية وعلى ورق ابيض قياس (A4) مع قرص مرن (Disk) محمل بأصل البحث ويكون عدد صفحات البحث 10 صفحات وبضمنها الاشكال والجداول على ان لايكون الحرف اصغر من قياس 12.

3. يطبع عنوان البحث واسماء الباحثين (كاملة ) وعناوينهم باللغتين العربية والانكليزية على ورقة منفصلة شرط ان لاتكتب اسماء الباحثين وعناوينهم في أي مكان اخر من البحث ، وتعاد

كتابة عنوان البحث فقط على الصفحة الاولى من البحث .

4. تكتب اسماء الباحثين كاملة بحروف كبيرة وفي حالة استخدام اللغة الانكليزية وكذلك الحروف الاولى فقط من الكلمات (عدا حروف الجر والاضافة) المكونة لعنوان البحث ، وتكتب عناوين الباحثين بحروف اعتيادية صغيرة .

 تقدم خلاصتان وافيتان لكل بحث ، احداهما بالعربية والاخرى بالانكليزية وتطبع على ورقتين منفصلتين بما لايزيد على (250) كلمة لكل خلاصة.

6. يشار الى المصدر برقم يوضع بين قوسين بمستوى السطر نفسه بعد الجملة مباشرة وتطبع المصادر على ورقة منفصلة ، ويستخدم الاسلوب الدولي المتعارف عليه عند ذكر مختصرات اسماء المجلات.

7. يفضل قدر الامكان تسلسل البحث ليتضمن العناوين الرئيسة الاتية : المقدمة ، طرائق العمل ، النتائج والمناقشة و الاستنتاجات، المصادر، وتوضع هذه العناوين دون ترقيم في وسط الصفحة و لا يوضع تحتها خط وتكتب بحروف كبيرة عندما تكون بالانكليزية .

8. يتبع الاسلوب الاتي عند كتابة المصادر على الصفحة الخاصة بالمصادر: ترقيم المصادر حسب تسلسل ورودها في البحث ، يكتب الاسم الاخير ( اللقب) للباحث او الباحثين ثم مختصر الاسمين الاولين فعنوان البحث ، مختصر اسم المجلد أو الحجم ، العدد ، الصفحات ، (السنة ) . وفي حالة كون المصدر كتابا يكتب بعد اسم المؤلف أو المؤلفين عنوان الكتاب ، الطبعة ، الصفحات ، (السنة ) الشركة الناشرة ، مكان الطبع .

و. بخصوص اجور النشر يتم دفع مبلغ (25000) عشرون الف دينار عند تقديم البحث للنشر وهي غير قابلة للرد ومن ثم يدفع الباحث (25000) عشرون الف دينار اخرى عند قبول البحث للنشر وبهذا يصبح المبلغ الكلي للنشر خمسون الف دينار.

# المحتويات

| : رقم الصفحة | الموضوع   |
|--------------|---|
| 7-1          | تأثير المعطرات ومانعات التعرق في بكتريا الجلد المعزولة من منطقة الإبط السراء عبد الجبار ابراهيم   |
| 16-8         | دراسة الظروف المثلى لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت من العزلة المحلية Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 عصام فاضل الجميلي و نجوى شهاب احمد و واثق عداس الدراغ              |
| 28-17        | النائير المنبط لبعض المستخلصات النباتية الطبية تجاه بعض العز لات البكترية<br>البكترية<br>رغد اكرم عزيز و شهباء حميد محيد و آمنة محمد على                                  |
| 38-29        | تقييم القدرة المضادة للتطفير للمركبات الفلافونويدية المستخلصة من<br>نبات الروجة . Hypericum perforatum L في الفئران المختبرية<br>شذي على شفق و رناعة نام الما كاظه حاد ال |
| 46-39        | تاتير المعاملة بالمبيد الفطر الحيوي Trichoderma koningii<br>والمبيدين الكيمياوين بروليكس وثيوفنيت ميثيل 70 على نمو وانتاجية<br>نبات الباذنجان Solanum melongena L         |
| 59-47        | اختزال الضوضاء الجمعية من الاشارة الكلامية باستخدام مرشح المعدل المحسن المعدل المحسن احلام مجيد كاظم و على عبد داود الزكى   |

# تأثير المعطرات ومانعات التعرق في بكتريا الجلد المعزولة من منطقة الإبط

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study included isolation and identification of bacterial isolates from the armpit to 50 volunteers, diagnosed within the three groups of bacteria including coagulase negative *Staphylococcus*, coagulase positive *Staphylococcus* and *Micrococcus* spp. Measured concentration of aluminum ions for seven types of deodorants and antiperspirants commercially available in the local market ranged from 3.1-21.37%. To know the impact of these products on such bacterial isolates, their inhibitive effect was tested using the nutrient agar culture *in vitro*. These products (containing aluminum salts) gave an adverse effect on the bacterial isolates ranging from 14.28-100%. The proposed alternative materials (fresh lemon juice and rose water), which are free of salts of aluminum, gave an adverse effect ranging from 80-100% for fresh lemon juice and 0-75% for rose water. Hence, both these alternatives can be considered as safer products in comparison with such deodorants and antiperspirants adopted as alternative to a safer health of those products.

### الخلاصة

تضمنت الدراسة عزل وتشخيص عزلات بكتيرية من منطقة الإبط لخمسين متطوعا، شخصت ضمن coagulase positive و coagulase negative Staphylococcus و Micrococcus spp. و Staphylococcus. قيس تركيز أيونات الألمونيوم لسبعة أنواع من المعطرات ومانعات التعرق التجارية المتوفرة في الأسواق المحلية ووجد أنها تتراوح بين 3.1-21.37%, ولمعرفة تأثير هذه المنتجات على مثل هذه العزلات، إختبر تأثيرها المثبط باستخدام طريقة الزرع بالأكار المغذي في الزجاج. وقد وجد إن هذه المنتجات (الحاوية على أملاح الألمونيوم) أعطت تأثيرا مضادا للعزلات البكتيرية تراوحت نسبته بين 42.21 المامونيوم، أعطت المواد البديلة المقترحة وعصير الليمون الطازج وماء الورد)، الخالية من أملاح الألمونيوم، تأثيرا مضادا تراوحت نسبته بين 80-100% لعصير الليمون الطازج و ماء الورد)، الخالية من أملاح الألمونيوم، تأثيرا مضادا تراوحت نسبته بين 81-100% لعصير الليمون الطازج و ماء الورد. لذا يمكن إعتماد هذين البديلين كمنتجات أكثر أمنا مقارنة مع تلك المعطرات ومانعات التعرق.

### المقدمة

تحتوي منطقة الإبط في الإنسان على عدد غزير من الغدد العرقية والدهنية. وتفرز تلك الغدد موادا تستقر على سطح الجلد وتعمل على غلق المسام مما يسمح للبكتريا المتواجدة على سطحه بالتضاعف وبالتالي ظهور الروائح المميزة وأحيانا تؤدي إلى حدوث الإلتهاب (1). لذا يلجأ عدد كبير من الناس إلى إستخدام المعطرات أو مضادات التعرق قبل تركهم منازلهم (2)، إذ تعمل المعطرات على تغطية رائحة الجسم بينما تمنع مضادات التعرق إستمرار إفراز مادة العرق (2). وتشكل مركبات الألمونيوم (على هيئة أملاح) المكون الرئيس لأغلب مانعات التعرق المصنعة تجاريا ومنها aluminum tricholorhydrex glycine zirconium التعرق المصنعة تجاريا ومنها chlorohydrate aluminum chloride، (2) hydroxybromid الشب potassium alum (4). ولم يقتصر إستعمال هذه المعطرات حديثا بل ورد في الأدبيات الصينية والمصرية إستعمال الشب potassium alum (4). وأظهرت دراسة محلية سابقة (5) إن 40.6% من مانعات التعرق المستخدمة تحتوي على أملاح الألمونيوم. وحذر كثير من الباحثين من الإستعمال الواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، لقدرة أملاح الألمونيوم، وحذر كثير من الباحثين من الإستعمال الواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، لقدرة أملاح الألمونيوم، وحذر كثير من الباحثين من الإستعمال الواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، وقدر كثير من الباحثين من الإستعمال الواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، وحذر كثير من الباحثين من الإستعمال الواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، وحذر كثير من الباحثين من الإستعمال الواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، وحذر كثير من الباحثين من الإستعمال الواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، وحذر كثير من الإستعمال المواسع لأملاح الألمونيوم، وحذر كثير من الإستعمال المواسع المواسع

الألمونيوم الحر +++ Al على المرور بحرية خلال أنسجة وأعضاء الجسم مثل الغضاريف، نخاع العظم، الكبد، الكلى والدماغ (4). كما إرتبط عنصر الألمونيوم بحالات سرطان الثدي breast cancer حيث يرتبط عنصر الألمونيوم مع مستقبل هرمون الإستروجين MCF7 مما يؤثر في تعبير الجين gene expression (6) وأشار بحث آخر (7) إلى فعالية zirconium في اتسلاف الحامض النووي الديوكسي رايبوزي DNA في خسلايا zirconium في إسلاف الحامض النووي الديوكسي رايبوزي Al Madin- Darby Canine Kidney Cells ألمختبرية (8)، إلى إن قدرة إمتصاص كلوريد الألمونيوم عن طريق الجلد هي أضعاف ما يتم إمتصاصه عن طريق الغم. وسجل بعض الباحثين تواجد تراكيز متباينة للألمونيوم في أنسجة دماغ المصابين بمرض الزهايمر Alzheimer's disease (9).

ولعدم وجود دراسة محلية لتقييم التأثير المباشر للمعطرات ومانعات التعرق على بكتريا الجلد، فقد صمم البحث لاختبار ما يلي:

1- تحديد تركيز عنصر الألمونيوم في عدد من المعطرات ومانعات التعرق التجارية.

2- إعتماد طريقة مبسطة لتحديد كفاءة أي معطر أو مانع للتعرق.

3- تحديد فعالية أملاح الألمونيوم على البكتريا المعزولة من منطقة الإبط.

4- إقتراح بدائل طبيعية لمزيلات رائحة العرق وبأقل تأثير جانبي.

# المواد وطرائق العمل

جمع العينات البكتيرية

جمعت 50 عزلة بكتيرية هوانية من منطقة الإبط امتطوعين وباستعمال المسحة القطنية المعقمة. تم تنبيه المتطوعين بالتوقف عن إستعمال المعطرات ومانعات التعرق قبل 24 ساعة من جمع العينة. شخصت العزلات البكتيرية إستنادا إلى .Forbes et al).

قياس عنصر الألمونيوم

قدر تركيز الألمونيوم في المعطرات ومانعات التعرق قيد الدراسة باستعمال جهاز Atomic Absorption Flame /Shimodzu 680G الطول الموجي لعنصر الألمونيوم 309 نانوميتر)، في مركز إبن سينا/ وزارة الصناعة والمعادن. تم أخذ وزن معين من النموذج (0.6207 غرام) في بيكر مع إضافة الماء الملكي المتكون من حجم واحد من حامض الهيدروكلوريك وثلاثة أحجام من حامض النتريك مع الحرارة المناسبة لإزالة المادة الدهنية الداخلة في تركيب المعطر ومانع التعرق قيد الدراسة، عند ذلك يذوب فلز الألمونيوم بالحرارة أما طبقة الدهون الشحمية فتطفو في أعلى البيكر لتشكل طبقة صلبة. فصلت الطبقة المائية وأكمل النموذج إلى حجم 25 مل وتم قياس عنصر الألمونيوم باعتماد عينات قياسية مجهزة من قبل المركز نفسه.

المعطرات ومانعات التعرق قيد الدراسة

تم أختبار سبعة أنواع من المعطرات ومانعات التعرق التجارية المتوفرة في الأسواق المحلية وهي Rexona ،Dove ،Lady speed stick 2 ،Lady speed stick 1 ، المحلية وهي Silver ،Axe ،Alum حددت مواصفاتها في الجدول (1). تحتوي المنتجات المذكورة إضافة إلى المواد الفعالة، مواد غير فعالة تدخل في تركيب المنتج مثل المواد اللونية، المواد العطرية، وسط لإذابة المادة الفعالة، مركبات لحماية المنتج من التلوث بالأعفان ومواد مرطبة. وتم إجراء عملية إزالة الدهون من تلك المنتجات، لإحتواء عدد منها على مركبات دهنية مثل إجراء عملية والله الدهون من التلوث بالأعفان ومواد مراكبات دهنية مثل المنيبات العضوية وكالاتي: (12،11) sunflower oil ،butter fat ،castor oil ،glycerol العضوية وكالاتي: (12،11) 1acetone:2water:2petroleum ether (60-80°C). تم مزج غرام واحد من العينة وخليط من المذيبات العضوية وبمقدار 4 مل ماء مقطر و 4 مل

الإيثر النفطي وملليتر واحد أسيتون وباستعمال قمع الفصل. رشح المحلول باستعمال مرشح دقيق بقطر 0.22 مايكروليتير وحفظ في قناني معقمة حتى الإستعمال. المواد الطبيعية البديلة

عصير حامض الليمون الطازج fresh lemon juice بتركيز 100%، ماء الورد flower water بتركيز 100% (معمل الياسمين لتحضير العطور، بغداد) والمستعمل كمعطر في صناعة الحلويات.

اختبار حساسية العزلات البكتيرية تجاه المعطرات ومانعات التعرق التجارية

والمواد الطبيعية البديلة

لقحت أطباق حاوية على وسط الاكار المغذي Nutrient agar بالعز لات البكتيرية قيد الدراسة منماة لمدة 18 ساعة وبعدد تقريبي 10<sup>4</sup>×5 CFU/ml وبالإعتماد على أنبوب ثابت العكورة القياسي MacFarlend standard. وزعت أقراص ترشيح معقمة وبقطر 5 مليمتر على سطح الأطباق ومشبعة بالمحاليل قيد الدراسة، ثم حضنت بدرجة 37م لمدة 16-20 ساعة. تم تحديد الفعالية بقياس قطر التثبيط (13).

النتائج والمناقشة

أظهرت الدراسة الحالية إن تركيز أيونات الألمونيوم الحر في المعطرات ومانعات التعرق التجارية تراوحت بين 3-1.37 % (الجدول 1). وعلى الرغم من كون هذه التراكيز ضمن ما حددته منظمة الغذاء والدواء FDA، وعلى الرغم من أن تراكيز أملاح الألمونيوم المسموح بها في مانعات التعرق يتراوح بين 8-25 % (14)، إلا إن عددا من البحوث أشارت إلى إن الاستعمال المستمر لمانعات التعرق يؤدي إلى تراكم عنصر الألمونيوم في الأنسجة (4) مما يسبب مشاكل صحية على المدى البعيد وأن تواجد أيون الألمونيوم في دم المستخدمين لمانع التعرق يستمر لمدة 15 يوما بعد استخدامه في منطقة الإبط (15). وأشارت دراسة سابقة لعلاقة الاستعمال المنتظم والمستمر لمانعات التعرق بالإصابة بسرطان الثدي (16). وأن قدرة إمتصاص الألمونيوم وتأثيره يزداد عند المصابين بنقص امتصاص الكالسيوم المزمن إمتصاص الألمونيوم في خلايا دماغ إلى المنزوع المنزون الجاف للخلايا (18). والتعرض المستمر إلى الألمونيوم بتركيز 25 ملغم/ كلغم من وزن الجسم يؤدي وبصورة ملحوظة إلى إنخفاض في الألمونيوم بتركيز 25 ملغم/ كلغم من وزن الجسم يؤدي وبصورة ملحوظة إلى إنخفاض في محتوى دماغ القرد من اللبيدات الكلية، اللبيدات المفسفرة واللبيدات الكلايكوجينية (19).

شخصت ثلاث مجاميع من بكتريا الجلد لخمسين متطوعا، وكانت كالآتي: 38 عزلة مخصت ثلاث مجاميع من بكتريا الجلد لخمسين متطوعا، وكانت كالآتي: 38 عزلة coagulase positive وأربع عزلات «coagulase negative Staphylococcus وأربع عزلات «Staphylococcus» وثمان عزلات ولات متباينة من بكتريا الجلد لمنطقة الإبط مسؤولة عن الرجال و 70% من النساء يمتلكون أنواعا متباينة من بكتريا الجلد لمنطقة الإبط مسؤولة عن Staphylococcus وتشمل أربع مجاميع بكتيرية أساسية هي aerobic Coryneforms ، Propionibacteria ، Micrococcus فضلا عن فطريات الجنس Malassezia فضلا عن فطريات.

يوضح الجدول (2) نتائج الفعالية ضد الميكروبية لتأثير كل من المعطرات ومانعات التعرق التجارية قيد الدراسة مقارنة مع المنتجات الطبيعية الأخرى والمعروفة قديما كمواد معطرة للجسم مثل ماء الورد وعطر الليمون. تراوح تأثير المعطرات وموانع التعرق التجارية المحتوية على الألمونيوم وكما يلي: على البكتريا staphylococcus بين \$100% 100% وأظهرت تلك المنتجات فعالية بنسبة 100% على البكتريا coagulase positive Staphylococcus عتبر مركب ocagulase positive Staphylococcus المسؤول عن رائحة الجسم والناتج من الفعل الأيضي لبكتريا botanic acid (22) Staphylococcus epidermidis).

أظهر الشب alum (المصنع محليا) بتركيز 5.96% للألمونيوم، تأثير مثبطا لنمو البكتريا المعزولة من منطقة الإبط تراوحت نسبته بين 75-83.3%. علما أنه لاتوجد دراسة سابقة تحدد تركيز الألمونيوم المؤثرة على نشاط البكتريا يمكن اعتمادها للمقارنة، في حين تشير أغلب الدراسات على الحيوانات المختبرية أو أنسجة المصابين بسرطان الثدي أو الزهايمر إلى وجود نسبة عالية من الألمونيوم نتيجة تراكمها (23 / 24).

اظهر عصير الليمون الطازج نسبة تأثير مثبطة تراوحت بين 80-100% في مجموع العزلات البكتيرية. وهذا يعزز حقيقة إن رذاذ عصير الليمون في الهواء يلعب دورا مهما في العزلات البكتيرية. وهذا يعزز حقيقة إن رذاذ عصير الليمون بها الهواء يلعب دورا مهما في السيطرة على أعداد بكتريا \$\$taphylococcus ،meningococcus ،copper (25). ومن الجدير بالذكر إن عصير الليمون الحامض يحتوي على المواد التالية: ,manganese, phosphorus, zinc, vitamin B6, potassium, vitamin C manganese, phosphorus, zinc, vitamin B6, potassium, vitamin C ويحتوي أيضا على 5% من حامض الستريك. وبسبب إنخفاض الحامضية في عصير الليمون والتي تتراوح بين 2-3، فانه يساعد على إزالة رائحة الفم الناتجة بفعل البكتريا (27). وللفعالية التطهيرية antiseptic لعصير الليمون فانه يستعمل قي تنظيف بشرة الوجه (26).

أظهر ماء الورد flower extract تأثيرا اقل على كل من coagulase negative تأثيرا اقل على كل من flower extract الليمون ومع عصير الليمون دم عصير الليمون الليمون الفعالية بين 0-75%. وفي دراسة مبكرة، أظهرت بتلات عدد من أنواع النباتات الفعالية ضد الميكروبية (28). وأشار أحد الباحثين إلى الفعالية ضد الميكروبية لأزهار نبات Rosa damascena ضد كل من البكتريا الموجبة والسالبة لصبغة كرام (29).

تشير نتائج الدراسة الحالية إلى أهمية إعتماد محددات جديدة في مجال عمل التقييس والسيطرة النوعية وذلك بالإشارة إلى بعض المركبات الفعالة الداخلة في تصنيع مواد التجميل والمعطرات عموما، وتحديد نسبة تلك المواد وبيان تأثير ها المباشر على المستهلك وعلى المدى البعيد. ونتيجة تباين المحتوى المايكروبي للأفراد واختلاف تأثير فعالية المواد المعطرة ومضادات التعرق على البكتريا المعزولة، يمكن إعتماد الطريقة المستعملة في الزرع البكتيري أنفة الذكر لتحديد كفاءة تلك المواد لأي مستخدم، وذلك بأخذ مسحة من الشخص المعني وتقييم فعالية المنتجات التي يفضلها.

جدول-1; أهم مواصفات المعطرات ومانعات التعرق التجارية المستخدمة

| العينة             | المنشا | التأثير         | النوعية | المكون الفعال   | تركيز<br>الالمونيوم<br>% +++Al |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| Lady speed stick 1 | Jordan | مانع تعرق ومعطر | صلبة    | Aluminum chlorohydrate  | 5.18                           |
| Lady speed stick 2 | Jordan | مانع تعرق ومعطر | صلبة    | Aluminum zircounium   | 3.1                            |
| Dove               | USA    | مانع تعرق ومعطر | صلبة    | Aluminum zircounium tetrachlorohydex  | 3.59                           |
| Rexona /men        | Egypt  | مانع تعرق ومعطر | مناتلة  | Aluminum chlorohydrate  | 21.37                          |
| Alum               | Iraq   | مانع تعرق       | صلبة    | Potassium alum<br>K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> AL <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> )32H <sub>2</sub> O | 5.96                           |
| Axe                | India  | معطر            | رذاذ    | Ethanol   |                                |
| Silver             | France | معطر            | رذاذ    | Octoxyglycerin  |                                |

جدول-2 : فعالية المعطرات ومانعات التعرق ومنتجات طبيعية أخرى ضد البكتريا المعزولة من منطقة لإبط

| البكتريا<br>(وعددها)                 |          | Fresh<br>lemon | Flower<br>extract | المعطرات ومانعات التعوق التجارية المستعملة |                        |             |                       |            |        |                  |                   |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|--|
|                                      | المعزولة | juice<br>(%)   | (%)               | Lady<br>speed 1<br>(%)                     | Lady<br>speed 2<br>(%) | Dove<br>(%) | Rexona<br>/men<br>(%) | Axe<br>(%) | Silver | Ethanol<br>(75%) | Alum<br>stock (%) |  |
| ylococcus<br>coagulase<br>ative (38) |          | . 80           | 27.27             | 62.5                                       | 75                     | 81.8        | 14.28                 | 57.14      | 0      | 33.3             | 83.3              |  |
| coagulase<br>ositive (4)             |          | 100            | 0                 | 100  | 100                    | 100         | 100                   | 0          | 100    | 66.6             | 75                |  |
| coccus (8                            | Micro    | 100            | 75                | 50   | 75                     | 50          | 100                   | 0          | 0      | 50               | 75                |  |

ملاحظة - قطر قرص ورقة الترشيح 5 ملم، وقطر منطقة التثبيط يتراوح بين 8 - 30 ملم

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# دراسة الظروف المثلى لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت من العزلة المحلية Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6

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### ABSTRACT

The viability of six locally bacteria *Pseudomonas fluorescence* on the production of Poly-hydroxy-beta hydrobutrate (PHB), three isolates have the ability for (PHB) accumulation, *Pseudomonas fluorescence* PF6 highest strains (PHB) producer 12.45% after Sudan black stain that is the appearance of black crystals-blue in the cell. The effect of different conditions on the (PHB) production, examined the optimal conditions by use mineral salts containing 1% glucose source and tryptone as nitrogen source and inoculum conc.  $1 \times 10^8$  cell / ml. The highest productivity 54.34% when pH 7, temperature lap 28°C.

### الخلاصة

اختبرت قابلية ستة عزلات محلية من بكتريا Pseudomonas fluorescence على انتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت PHB ، واظهرت ثلاثة عزلات القابلية على الانتاج بعد التصبيغ بصبغة الاسود السودان بظهور بلورات سوداء ورقاء اللون داخل الخلية وانتخبت العزلة Pseudomonas fluorescence بقود الخزر انتاجا اذ بلغت انتاجيتها 12.45% . درس تأثير الظروف المثلى لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت باستخدام وسط الاملاح المعدنية والحاوي على 1% كلوكوز كمصدر كاربوني والتربتون كمصدر نايتروجيني وتركيز اللقاح 1×10<sup>8</sup> خلية / مليليتر واعطت أعلى انتاجية اذ بلغت 54.34% عند رقم هيدروجيني 7 ودرجة حرارة الحضن 28 °م.

### المقدمة

يعد متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت PHB من البوليمرات الحيوية المشتقة من المصادر الطبيعية القابلة للتدوير والتحلل الحيوي ويمتاز بشكله السائل غير المتبلور ليتحول الى مادة صلبة عالية التبلمر هشة عند الاستخلاص بالمذيبات العضوية (1).

متعدد بيتاً هيدروكسي بيوتاريت هو المصدر البديلة للبلاستك الذي يمتلك الصفات الفيزيائية المشابهة للبوليمر (polypropylene) والتي يمكن تحللها حيويا (Biodegradable) بسهولة بفعل الظروف الهوائية واللاهوائية (2). يعزل PHB من السايتوبلازم كما انه يتربط برابطه استريه تشكل PHB. تعد بكتريا autrophus وسنات و وينها الرائدة في مجال انتاج PHB والتي تعطي حوالي 80% من وزنها الجاف (3) وحاليا تستخدم في مجال المزارع المستمرة وعلى نطاق تجاري (4). ان PHB له استخدامات متعدد في مجال استبدال العظام و الاظافر والبراغي المثبتاً للعظام (5) وفي مجال معالجة التهاب نقى العظام (6).

وجد Arun (7) بان انتاج PHB من قبل بكتريا Arun وجد النقل اعطت الاوساط اعلى كميا عند زراعتها على وسط التركبيي محدود النقروجين وبالمقابل اعطت الاوساط الزرعية الصلبة من الزراعية اعلى انتاجية سيما بقايا محصول زيت السمسم باعتباره مصدر كاربوني . في حين وجد Mercan وجماعته (8) بان عزلات البكتريا . Rhizobium spp عند زراعتها في وسط مستخلص الخميرة الحاوي على المانتول وبلغ اعلى مستوى للانتاج عند زراعتها في وسط حاوي على الحامضين الامينين الستانين والكلايسين إذ بلغت 0.285 غرام / لتر وبنسبة 74.03% بعد مرور 48 ساعة . ووجد (9)

دراسة الظروف المثلى لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت من العزلة المحلية Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 عصام و نجوى و واثق

Murray et al. بان التراكيز العالية من المصدر الكاربوني يؤدي الى تثبيط التعبير الجيني المسؤول عن انتاج الانزيمات التي لها دور في تخليق متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت وتعمل على تثبيط الفعاليات الحيوية للبكتريا وانخفاض سرعة النمو لزيادة الضغط الازموزي(10).

استخدمت بكتريا E.coil الحاوية على البلازميد الخاصة بالجين المسؤول عن التعبير لمركب متعدد PHB والماخوذ من بكتريا .Azotobacter sp لزيادة انتاجية متعدد PHB من مخلفات منتجات الالبان كالشرش إذ بلغت الانتاجية 72.9% بعد مدة حضن 24 ساعة (11 و12).

Pseudomonas cepacia PS3 الدين (13) بان بكتريا وجدت تاج الدين (13) بان بكتريا والمعزولة محليا من مصادر بينية مختلفة (مياه وتربة) اعطت اعلى انتاجية من PHB بلغت المعزولة محليا من مصادر بينية مختلفة (مياه وتربة) اعطت اعلى انتاجية من كلوريد 0.25% وذلك بتنميتها في وسط الاملاح المعدنية بتركيز 0.25% عزام التر كلوكلوز وبكمية لقاح 0.25% عند رقم هيدروجيني (PH 7) الامونيوم و10 غرام التر كلوكلوز وبكمية لقاح 0.25% عند رقم هيدروجيني ولمدة 45 ساعة من الحضن بدرجة 33 م في حاضنة هزازه بسرعة 250 دورة / دقيقة .

تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى دراسة فابلية العز لات المحلية من بكتريا Pseudomonas المحتود وتحديد تاثير ظروف المختلفة (flurosecence على انتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت وتحديد تاثير ظروف المختلفة المصدر النايتروجيني و الكاربوهيدراتي وحجم اللقاح و الرقم الهيدروجيني الابتدائي ودرجة الحرارة المثلى) في زيادة الانتاج.

# المواد وطرائق العمل

تم الحصول على ستة عزلات بكتيرية من Pseudomonas fluorescence والمعزولة من بيئات مختلفة (تربة ومياه واماكن نفايات) والمتوفرة في معهد الهندسة الوراثية فرع التقنية الاحيائية / جامعة بغداد وبعد التاكد منها بالفحص التشخيص المجهري وفقا لماورد في (14).

نميت بكتريا Pseudomonas fluorescence على وسط الاملاح المعدنية Mineral salt broth المستخدم في انتاج PHB والحاوي على كلوكوز وفوسفات البوتاسيوم ثناني الهيدروجين وكلوريد الامونيوم وكبريتات المغنيسيوم وكلوريد الحديد وبرقم هيدروجيني 7.0 (15).

تم الكشف عن انتاج PHB بمعاملة البكتريا بصبغة اسود السودان وفق الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل (13). اما عملية التخمر فقد تمت في دوراق حجم 250 مليليتر تحتوي على 100 مليليتر من الوسط الانتاجي وحضنت بدرجة حرارة 30 ° م في حاضنة هزازة بسرعة 100 دورة / دقيقة لمدة 48 ساعة.

## استخلاص متعدد بيتا هيدروكسيد بيوتاريت

تم استخلاص PHB وفق الطريقة الموصوفه من قبل (15) وذلك بنبذ المزروع البكتيري بجهاز الطرد المركزي بسرعة 3000 xg لمدة 10 دقائق وبعدها اخذ الراسب واضيف اليه محلول هايبوكلورات الصوديوم وحضنت بدرجة 37 م لمدة ساعة ثم نبذ مركزيا بسرعة 3000 xg لمدة 10 دقائق وغسل الراسب بالماء المقطر المعقم ونبذ مركزيا بسرعة 3000 xg لمدة 10 دقائق بعدها غسل الراسب بالاسيتون ونبذ مركزي بسرعة 3000 xg لمدة 10 دقائق ، اخذ الراسب واضيف اليه الكلورفورم مع التسخين بالحمام المائي ثم نبذ مركزي بسرعة 3000 xg لمدة 10 دقائق بعدها غسل الراسب بالماء المقطر وجفف الراسب الحاوي على PHB بدرجة 45° م لمدة ساعتين بعدها تم وزنه .

### تقدير وزن الخلايا الجاف

نبذ المزروع البكتيري 10 مليليتر بجهاز الطرد المركزي بسرعة 3000xg لمدة 10 دقائق واخذ الراسب وغسل مرتين بالماء المقطر ، ثم جففت الخلايا بدرجة حرارة 45°م لمدة يوم كامل ثم وزنت بالميزان الحساس.

تقدير وزن متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت

اتبعت الطريقة الموصوفه من قبل Das وجماعته (15) استخلص PHB من الخلايا وجففت بدرجة 50 م مدة ساعتين ووزن بميزان الحساس وتم حساب النسبة المنوية للمتعدد من خلال حساب وزن PHB بالغرام الى وزن الخلايا الجافة (غرام) × 100.

تم تحديد العزلة المحلية المنتجة للمتعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت بعد تنميتها على وسط الانتاج المحضر وفق الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل (16) تم الكشف عن الانتاج بمعاملة البكتريا بصبغة اسود السودان.

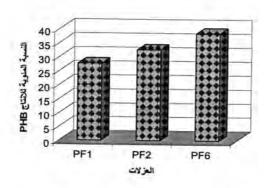
تعيين الظروف المثلى لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت

زرعت بكتريا Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 في وسط الاملاح المعدنية mineral salt broth المستخدم للانتاج متعدد هيدروكسي بيوتاريت وقد تم استبدال المصدر الكاربوني ممثلا بالكلوكوز بمصادر آخرى وهي (المانتول و المالتوز و السكروز و المانوز و اللاكتوز) وبتركيز 1% لكل منها ، وفيما يخص اختيار المصدر النايتروجيني وتركيزه فقد تم استخدام مصدر التربتون وبنسب مختلفة (1.5-2.5%) فضلا عن كلوريد الامونيوم و كبريتات الامونيوم و نترات الامونيوم والببتون و مستخلص الخميرة ، فيما يخص حجم اللقاح فقد لقح وسط التخمر باعداد مختلفة من تركيز الخلايا الحية من (10-10-10) خلية المدرارة المثلى اللانتاج تراوحت بين (25 و 28 و 35 و 37) م .

النتائج والمناقشة

تم التصول على 6 عزلات من بكتريا Pseudomonas fluorescence بعد ان آم التاكد وتشخيص العزلات، اختبرت قدرة هذه العزلات على تجميع متعدد هيدروكسي الكانويتز (PHB) وذلك من تصبيغ الخلايا بصبغة اسود السودان B، إذ لوحظ احتواء الخلايا البكترية على حبيبات سوداء ظهرت بلون اسود ازرق. ان تصبيغ هذه الحبيبات بهذه الصبغة وهي محبة للدهون لان متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت عبارة عن متعدد استرات تتكون من وحدات احادية من احماض دهنية كاربوكسيلية (17).

وجد بان ثلاثة عز لات منها قادرة على تجميع متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت. كانت كميات المتعدد المنتج تراوحت بين ( 27.62 – 38.41 %) (الشكل 1) وقد اظهر العزلة كميات المتعدد المنتج تراوحت بين ( Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 اعلى كمية اذ انتجت 38.41%. تختلف نسبة تجميع PHB لبكتريا E.coli المعدله وراثيا في وسط الاملاح المعدنية الحاوي على المولاس إذ بغت 39.5 غرام /لتر (19).

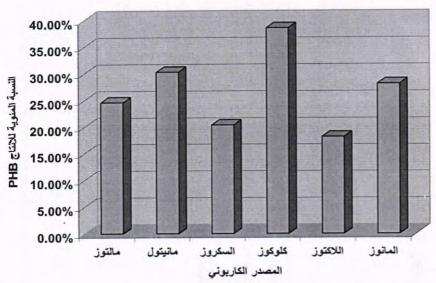


شكل-1: النسب المنوية لمتعدد هيدروكسي بيوتاريت المنتج من العزلات بكتريا Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6

دراسة الظروف المثلى لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت من العزلة المحلية Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 عصام و نجوى و واثق

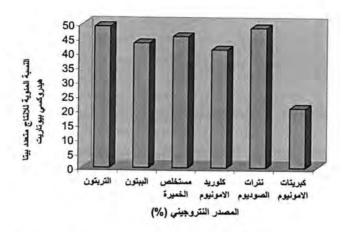
### تعيين الظروف المثلى للانتاج PHB

يتضح من الشكل (2) ان المصدر الكاربوني الكلوكوز اعطى اعلى نسبة تجميع لمتعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت بكتريا Pseudomonas fluorescence إذ بلغت نسبة التجميع 38.50% ويليه المصدر الكاربوني المانتول بنسبة 30.3% . اما اوطئ نسبة تجميع فقد حصلت عند استخدام اللاكتوز كمصدر كاربوني إذ بلغت 18.20% . لقد استخدم Mercan وآخرون (8) المصدر الكاربوني السكروز وكان هو الافضل في تجميع (PHB) من بكتريا 2426 . Rhizobium spp. 2426 . اما تاج الدين(13) فقد اشارت الى ان افضل وسط كاربوني كان الكلوكوز لتجميع (PHB) المنتج من بكتريا Pseudomonas. cepacia . PS3



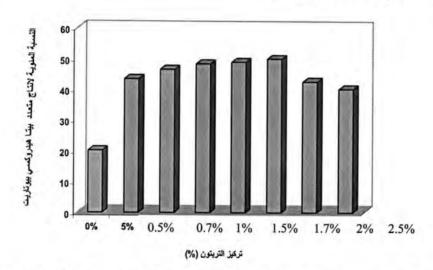
شكل -2: تأثير نوع المصدر الكاربوني على النسبة المنوية للتجميع المتعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت من العزلة 30 منوية Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 عند درجة حرارة 30 منوية ولمدة 48 ساعة .

إما المصدر النايتروجيني الامثل للانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت (PHB) ، فقد اظهرت النتائج (الشكل 3) بان اعلى نسبة مئوية للانتاج 949.12% عند استخدام التربتون كمصدر للنايتروجين ، اما كبريتات الامونيوم فقد اعطت اقل كمية من الانتاج اذ بلغت المصدر 20.64% . ان PHB لايحتوي في تركيبه على النتروجين الا ان انتاجه يتغير تبعا لمصدر النتروجين وتركيزه في الوسط نتيجة تاثيره في العلميات الايضية للبكتريا وربما يعود الى المركبات المرتبطه مع المصدر النايتروجيني (12) . في حين لاحظ 8) بان المركبات المرتبطه مع المصدر النايتروجيني (12) . في حين لاحظ Rhizobium spp. 2426 كان اعلى تجميع من متعدد هيدروكاسي بيوتاريت من قبل العزلة 61.43 و 61.43% على التوالي عند استخدام سساتنين والكلايسين كمصدر للنايتروجين اذ بلغ 70% و 6.65%) على التوالي . اما بالنسبة للعزلة 640 Rhizobium spp. 640% عند استخدام كلوريد الامونيوم كمصدر اما تاج الدين (13) فقد وجدت بان نسبة تجميع متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت في بكتريا ما تايروجيني في دراسة لكل من 34.1 هن الموريد الامونيوم كمصدر نايتروجيني بتركيز 25.5 غرام / لتر عند استخدام المزارع المستمرة وبوجود فركتوز بتركيز 90 غرام / لتر إذ اعطت كتلة حيوية بلغت 27.7 غرام / لتر مع تركيز للـ PHB بلغ 5.5 غرام / لتر .



شكل-3: تاثير المصدر النايتروجين على النسب المنوية لتجميع متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت في العزلة Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 عند درجة حرارة 30 منوية ولمدة 48 ساعة.

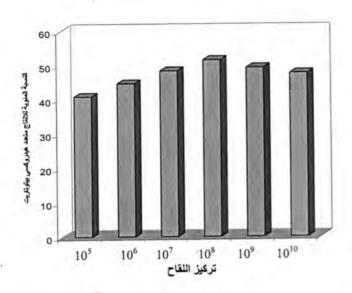
عند دراسة التركيز الامثل للتربتون كمصدر نايتروجيني فقد اظهرت النتائج ( الشكل 4) ان نسبة التجميع متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت بلغت 55.04% عند التركيز 1.7% ، في حين بلغت اقل نسبة تجميع للمتعدد عند تركيز 0% للتربتون اذ بلغت 20.23%.



شكل -4: النسب المنوية لتجميع PHB في العزلة Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 عند تنميتها في اوساط حاوية على نسب مختلفة من التربتون . عند درجة حرارة 30 منوي ولمدة 48 ساعة.

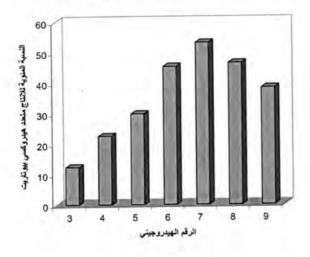
اما التركيز الامثل للحجم اللقاح للانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت فقد اظهرت النتائج ( الشكل 5) ان اللقاح بتركيز  $10^8$  كان التركيز الامثل للانتاج اذ كانت نسبة الانتاج 5.146% ، وكانت النتائج الانتاج تزداد وصولا الى التركيز الامثل لحجم اللقاح بعدها انخفض الانتاج بعد زياد تركيز حجم اللقاح الى  $0^{10}$  اذ بلغت الانتاجي 47.64% . جاءت هذه النتائج متقاربه مع ماتوصلت اليه تاج الدين (13) إذ بلغت الانتاجية لمتعدد بيتا هيدروكسيد بيوتاريت 50.8% عند تركيز حجم اللقاح  $1.8 \times 10^6$  خلية / مليلتر .

دراسة الظروف المثلى لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت من العزلة المحلية Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 عصام و نجوى و واثق



شكل -5: النسب المنوية لتجميع متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت PHB في العزلة Pseudomonas مثكل -5: النسب المنوية لتجميع متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت PHB في العزلة fluorescence property property

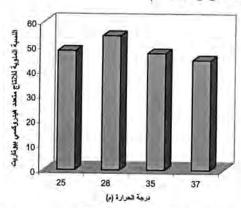
إما الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل لانتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسيد بيوتاريت PHB فقد كان 7، اذ بلغت النسبة المؤية للانتاج 53.12 %، وقد قلت الانتاجية بصورة كبيرة عند الرقم الهيدروجيني 3 وكانت 12.34 % (الشكل 6). اما دراسة تاج الدين (13) فقد اكدت في بان افضل رقم هيدروجيني لانتاجية متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت كان عند الارقام المتعادلة افضل رقم هيدروجيني 7.5-6.5) اذ بلغت الانتاجية 51.5% في الوسط ذي الرقم الهيدروجيني 7.



غد Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 غند في العزلة Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 غند مختلفة عند حضنها بدرجة 30  $^{0}$  م ومدة 48 ساعة . تنميتها بارقام هيدروجينية مختلفة عند حضنها بدرجة 30  $^{0}$  م ومدة 48 ساعة .

إما درجة الحرارة المثلى لتجميع متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت في بكتريا Pseudomonas fluorescence فكانت 28°م اذ بلغت الانتاجيه عندها 54.34% كما في الشكل (7)، وقد قلت الانتاجية عند درجة الحرارة 37°م اذ بلغت 44.53%. ذكرت تاج

الدين (13) انتاجية بكتريا Pseudomonas cepacia PS3 من متعدد PHB فقد بلغت Pseudomonas من متعدد PHB فقد بلغت 954.99 عند درجة حرارة 33 ° م.



شكل -7: النسب المنوية لانتاج المتعدد في العزلة Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 شكل عند تنميتها بدرجات حرارية مختلفة لمدة 48 ساعة .

من الدراسة الحالية يمكن ان نستنتج بان أنتاج متعدد بيتا هيدروكسي بيوتاريت من العزلة المحلية Pseudomonas fluorescence PF6 وبكميات عالية عن طريق تحسين ظروف الانتاج وبالتالي التحكم في زيادة الانتاجية ولكن هنالك الطرائق الهندسة الوراثية التي بواسطتها يمكن زيادة الانتاجية عن طريق ادخال الجين المسؤول عن المتعدد PHBوالمعروفة حاليا بـ pha الى بكتريا E.coli والتي دخلت الان في مراحل الانتاج الصناعي وعلى المستوى العالمي.

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## التأثير المثبط لبعض المستخلصات النباتية الطبية تجاه بعض العز لات البكترية

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تاريخ تقديم البحث 2009/6/29 - تاريخ قبول البحث 2010/3/22

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study was aimed to evaluating the effectivenes of the extract of Coriandrum sativum, Piper nigrum, Zingiber officinale and Thyme vulgaris against five species of bacteria causing illness and spoiling food like Salmonella enterica serovar typhimurium, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus cereus By well diffusion and determination of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The results were refer to found a number of effective compunds in plant extracts like Glycosides, Flavonoids, Resins, Alkaloids and Phenols. The result of Microbiological test were show some differences between the effect of some medical plants on the growth inhibition of the tested bacterical species. Inhibition zone against bacteria were 0.75-2.4 cm for all alcoholic extract. While the (MIC) for four alcoholic extracts were 10-30 mg/ml against the tested becterial species.

#### الخلاصة

هدفت الدراسة الى تقييم فاعلية المستخلصات النباتية للكزبرة Coriandrum sativum والفلفا الأبيض Piper nigrum والزنجبيل Zingiber officinale والزعب للجيش Piper nigrum والزنجبيل Salmonella والمسببة لتلف وفساد الأغنية وقد شملت كل من بكتريا Salmonella عزلات من البكتريا المرضية والمسببة لتلف وفساد الأغنية وقد شملت كل من بكتريا serovar typhimurium , Escherichia coli , Pseudomonas aeruginosa , (MIC) , Bacillus cereus المثنيل المتبط الادنى (MIC) واسفرت نتائج الاختبار المبدئي للمستخلصات النباتية عن وجود عدد من المركبات الفعالة في جميع النباتات قيد الدراسة مثل الكلايكوسيدات والفلافونويدات والراتنجات، فضلا عن وجود مواد قلويدية وفينولية، وبينت نتائج الاختبارات المكروبية وجود فرق بين تأثير أنواع النباتات الطبية في قدرتها على تثبيط نمو العزلات البكترية المختبرة، اذ تراوح قطر منطقة التثبيط بين (0.7.5 - 2.4) سم لكافة المستخلصات الكحولية، في حين تراوح التركيز المثبط الأدنى (MIC) للمستخلصات الكحولية الأربعة بين (10 - 30) ملغم / مل ضد العزلات البكترية المختبرة.

#### المقدمة

احتل التداوي بالأعشاب المكانة الرئيسة كطب شعبي طوال آلاف السنين وبالفعل دأب العلماء والباحثون في مجال إنتاج العقاقير الطبية على أيجاد علاجات بديلة من مصادر طبيعية (1؛ 20؛ 23)، ويمثل الكزبرة Coriandrum sativum أحد النباتات التي تمتلك فعالية حيوية وهو نبات عشبي حولي ذو رائحة عطرية قوية يصل ارتفاعه الى 50 سم له اوراق علوية دقيقة التقطيع وازهاره صغيرة بيضاء اللون وتعطي ثمارا دائرية صغيرة صفراء الى بنية اللون، ويكون الجزء المستعمل منه الأوراق والبذور والزيت الطيار الذي يحوي مركبات عدة مثل اللينالول والبورنيول وبارا سايمن والكافور والجيرانيول والليمونين والفاباينين، كما يحتوي النبات على الكومارينات والفلافونيدات فضلا عن احتواءه على العديد من العناصر المعدنية مثل البوتاسيوم والكالسيوم والمغنسيوم والحديد وفيتامين C، وقد ثبت أن لزيت الكزبرة تأثير منبه لإفراز العصارات الهضمية، كما أن له تأثيرا مضادا للبكتريا والفطريات، فضلا عن تأثيره المنشط لخلايا البنكرياس الذي يؤدي الى تحفيز إفراز الأنسولين والحفاظ على نسبة السكر الطبيعية في الدم، فضلا عن دوره المنشط لخلايا الكبد وتأثيراً واقياً من مرض السرطان لما يحتويه من مركبات مضادة للاكسدة (5؛ 7؛ 8؛ 24؛ 29)، اما نبات الفلفل السرطان لما يحتويه من مركبات مضادة للاكسدة (5؛ 7؛ 8؛ 24؛ 29)، اما نبات الفلفل

الأبيض Piper nigrum هو شجيرة صغيرة الحجم له ساق اسطوانية الشكل ملساء يكون لونها ارجوانيا، اوراق النبات عريضة قلبية الشكل والازهار توجد على هيئة عناقيد والثمار كروية الشكل ملساء وتكون ذات لون احمر وذلك لارتفاع نسبة الفلافونويدات في النبات، ويحتوي النبات على زيوت طيارة تكون مسؤولة عن رانحته المميزة وتتضمن مركبات الفلاندرين والديبيتين، كما يحوي النبات على قلويد يعرف باسم ببرين يعطى الطعم الحار المميز فضلا عن احتواءه على البروتين والنشا، وقد أثبتت الدراسات ان تناول الفلفل الأبيض مع الطعام ينشط عمل المعدة ويزيل النزلات الصدرية كما يستخدم لعلاج الإسهال والقيء الناتج من تسمم الأغذية سيما بكتريا Vibrio cholera و Shigella dysenteriae (23) 27)، اما نبات الزنجبيل Zingiben officinale فيتميز باحتوائه على زيت طيار بنسبة 2.5-3% له رانحة نفاذة وطعم لاذع، كما يحوي على الراتنجات مثل مركب Gingenol و Shogaol الذي يعزى إليهما الطعم الحار، ويشاع استعمال الجذور والسيقان المدفونة في الأرض من هذا النبات، وللزنجبيل دور كمضاد للبكتيريا وللفطريات كما اتضح انه يخفض معدل نسبة الكوليسترول في الدم، فضلا عن دوره في توسيع الاوعية الدموية (31؛ 32؛ 34)، اما الزعتر Thymus Vulgaris فهو نبات له رائحة عطرية قوية وطعمه حار مر قليل، والجزء الطبي المستعمل منه هي الفروع المزهرة والأوراق، وتكون له أهمية وفائدة طبية في شفاء كثير من الأمراض سيما ما يتعلق بالجهاز التنفسي مثل السعال الديكي والالتهابات التنفسية والربو، ويتميز الزعتر باحتوانه على مادة الثيمول التي تعمل على تثبيط نمو البكتريا والفطريات والطفيليات كما يحوي على مواد مضادة للأكسدة مما يمكن الاستفادة منه بإضافة زيت الزعتر إلى المواد الغذائية المعلبة لمنع الأكسدة بدلا من إضافة مواد صناعية قد تضر بصحة الإنسان (4؛ 13). ونظراً لأهمية النباتات الطبية ودورها الفعال المثبط لنمو العديد من العز لات البكترية أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقيم فعالية بعض النباتات الطبية المتوافرة في الأسواق المحلية ضد عز لات عدة من البكتريا المرضية والمسببة لتلف وفساد الاغذية.

### المواد وطرائق العمل

## جمع العينات النباتية وتحضيرها:

تم الحصول على العينات النباتية وهي نبات الكزبرة Coriandrum sativum ونبات الكزبرة Zingiber officinale ونبات الفافل الأبيض Piper nigrum ونبات الزنجبيل Zingiber officinale ونبات الزعتر Thyme vulgaris من الأسواق المحلية في مدينة بغداد، وطحنت النباتات كل على حدة في طاحونة كهربانية صغيرة، وبعد الحصول على مسحوق النباتات المختبرة تم وضع مسحوق كل نبات في علب زجاجية محكمة الغلق لحين استعمالها.

#### الاستخلاص:

اتبعت الطريقة المذكورة من قبل Harborne (15) وذلك بخلط 100غم من مسحوق كل نبات على حدة في 300 مل من الكحول الاثيلي ذي تركيز 95% (3 كحول: 1 مسحوق نبات) بوساطة خلاط كهربائي، و بعد ذلك وضع في حاضنة هزازة بدرجة حرارة 25م لمدة بدرات نسبة الاستخلاص، ثم رشح المزيج تحت التفريغ وجرى جمع الراشح وركز بالجهاز البخر الدوار بدرجة حرارة 04م، ثم وضع المستخلص المركز في أطباق ذات مساحة سطحية كبيرة وتم تجفيف الكحول المتبقي في فرن كهربائي بدرجة حرارة 04م حتى تبخر الكحول بشكل تام والحصول على مسحوق يمثل المستخلص الخام، وتم وضع كل عينة في اوعية محكمة الغلق، وبعد تعليمها خزنت في درجة حرارة التجميد لحين الاستعمال، هذا بالنسبة للاختبارات الكيميائية أما بالنسبة للاختبارات الميكروبية فقد تم تحضير تركيز 100 ملغم/مل وعقم عبر أوراق ترشيح خاصة ذات ثقوب بقطر 0.22 مايكرون.

الكشف الكيمياني لبعض المكونات الفعالة في المستخلصات النباتية قيد الدراسة:

أجريت بعض الاختبارات الكيميائية النوعية لتحديد بعض المجاميع والمكونات الفعالة في المستخلص الكحولي للنباتات الأربعة وكما يأتي:

اجري الكشف عن الكلايكوسيدات Glycosides بأستعمال كاشف فهانك، كما تم الكشف عن الفينولات Phenols باستخدام محلول كلوريد الحديديك، واجري الكشف عن القلويدات Alkaloids ايضاً بأتباع الطريقة المذكورة من قبل Abu-Shanab وجماعته عن التربينات Terpenes استعملت الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل Saponins تم استعمال (1) في الكشف، وللكشف عن الراتنجات Resins و الصابونينيات Tannins تبعت الطريقة الطريقة المذكورة من قبل Shihata (30)، وللكشف عن التانينات Coumarins البعت الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل Coumarins (16)، وفي الكشف عن الكومارينات Coumarins استعملت الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل Glycoside (11)، اما الكشف عن الفلافونويدات Flavonoids (12).

العزلات البكترية المستخدمة في الدراسة:

تم الحصول على عدد من العزلات البكتيرية النقية من قسم علوم الحياة / كلية العلوم – جامعة بغداد وكذلك من قسم علوم الحياة / كلية العلوم – الجامعة المستنصرية، لإجراء الاختبارات اللازمة عليها ، اذ ان قسم من هذه العزلات هي بكتريا مسببة لتلف وفساد الأغذية وقسم منها عزلات مرضية ، وقد شملت كل من بكتريا Salmonella enterica serovar عزلات مرضية ، وقد شملت كل من بكتريا typhimurium , Escherichia coli , Pseudomonas aeruginosa , Bacillus cereus .subtilis, Bacillus cereus

## اختبار تأثير المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات قيد الدراسة في فعالية العزلات البكترية الاختبارية:

اعتمدت طريقة الانتشار بالحفر (Well diffusion) التي ذكر ها Giani وجماعته (13) لاختبار فعالية المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات قيد الدراسة في تثبيط نمو العزلات البكترية الاختبارية، اذ استخدمت التراكيز المتدرجة من التركيز الأصلي للمستخلصات الكحولية المحضرة سابقاً والمخففة بالماء المقطر والمعقم والتي هي (25، 50، 50، 75، 100) ملغم / مل، وقد حددت فعالية كل تركيز من المستخلصات النباتية بقياس قطر منطقة التثبيط Inhibition zone حول كل حفرة.

اختبار التركيز المثبط الادنى (MIC) للمستخلصات الكحولية النباتية قيد الدراسة في البكتريا الاختبارية:

اعتمدت الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل Mounchid وجماعته (25) في تقدير فعالية اقل تركيز مثبط لنمو البكتريا الاختبارية من المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات قيد الدراسة ضد البكتريا الاختبارية، وقد استخدمت تراكيز مختلفة بلغت (50,40,30,20,10,5) ملغم / مل، وحدد اقل تركيز مثبط من عدم وجود هالة حول القرص الحاوي على المستخلصات النباتية، وقد اجري هذا الاختبار لكل بكتريا على انفراد وللمستخلصات جميعها.

## النتائج والمناقشة

الاستخلاص الكحولي للنباتات المدروسة:

يعد الكحول الاثيلي مذيب عضوي قطبي له القابلية على إذابة العديد من المواد الفعالة في النباتات منها الفلافونات والتانينات والفينولات المتعددة والتربينات والقلويدات (9)، وعليه يمكن ملاحظة احتواء المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات قيد الدراسة على العديد من المركبات الفعالة.

الكشف الكيمياني عن المركبات الفعالة في المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات المدروسة:

بينت نتائج الكشف الكيميائي للمستخلصات الكحولية لنباتات الكزبرة والفلفل الابيض والزنجبيل والزعر احتواء اغلبها على العديد من المركبات الفعالة وكما موضحة في الجدول رقم (1)، والتي تمتاز بفعاليتها الحيوية العالية ضد العديد من الأحياء المجهرية، اذ اظهرت

النتانج احتواء جميع النباتات المستعملة في الدراسة على الكلايكوسيدات والفلافونويدات فضلاً عن القلويدات والراتنجات وكذلك الفينولات، في حين لم يحتوي مستخلص نبات الكزبرة على التانينات والصابونينات وهذا يتوافق مع ما ذكره (5؛ 14)، اما مستخلص نبات الفلفل الابيض فلم يحتوي على التانينات فقط، كما وقد اظهر الكشف عن المركبات الكيميانية الفعالة في المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزنجبيل احتواءه على الكلايكوسيدات والفلافونويدات والقلويدات والراتنجات والفينولات بأستثناء وجود المركبات الفعالة المتمثلة بالكومارينات، وقد جاءت النتائج متوافقة مع بعض الدراسات الى احتواء بذور نبات الفلفل على القلويدات والتي تعد المركبات الفعالة الرئيسية فيه والمتمثلة ب Piperin و Piperidine وكذلك احتواء بذور الفلفل على الصابونيات، وقد جاءت نتائج الكشف الكيمياني للمستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزنجبيل مقاربة لما توصلت اليه الكثير من البحوث في احتواءه على نسبة من المركبات الكيميانية الفعالة لاسيما المركبات الفينولية والتي تمتاز بتأثيرها التثبيطي ضد كل من الفاير وسات والبكتريا وكذلك الفطريات (20 ؛ 34)، كما وتتوافق النتائج في احتواء الزعتر على العديد من المركبات الفعالة حيوياً مع ما اشار اليه (9) ومن هذه المركبات هي Quinic acid و Ellagic acid و Caffeic acid، فضلا لما ذكره (26) عن احتواء نبات الزعتر على التانينات والتربينات، فمثلا التانينات تعمل على ايقاف النَّرْف والافرازات وتثبيط عمل الانزيمات والبروتينات الناقلة في غشاء الخلية، في حين تعد التربينات من المركبات المضادة للفاير وسات والبكتريا والفطريات (13).

جدول -1: الكشف الأولى عن المركبات والمجاميع الفعالة في نباتات الدراسة

| نبات الزعتر | نبات الزنجبيل | نبات الفلفل<br>الأبيض | نبات الكزيرة | المركب الفعال                            |  |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|--|
| +           | +             |                       |              | التانينات                                |  |
| +           | +             | +                     | +            | الكلايكوسيدات                            |  |
| +           | +             | +                     |              | الصابونيات<br>الفلافونويدات<br>الراتنجات |  |
| +           | +             | +                     | +            |  |  |
| +           | +             | +                     | +            |  |  |
| +           |               | +                     | +            | الكومارين                                |  |
| +           | +             | +                     | +            | القلو يدات                               |  |
| + +         |               | +                     | +            | الفينولات                                |  |
| +           | +             | +                     | +            | التربينات                                |  |

## تأثير المستخلصات الكحولية لتباتات الدراسة في تثبيط البكتريا الاختبارية:

أجريت العديد من الدراسات والبحوث في مجال استعمال المستخلصات النباتية الخام و مركباتها الفعالة والمفصولة بصورة نقية في تثبيط الأحياء المجهرية لاسيما المرضية منها، وتوضح الأشكال رقم 1 و 2 و 3 و 4 نتانج تأثير المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات الأربعة والتي هي المستخلص الكحولي للفافل الأبيض والمستخلص الكحولي للفافل الأبيض والمستخلص الكحولي للزعتر، اذ لوحظ تنوعاً في تثبيط نمو أنواع البكتريا قيد الاختبار والذي يعود الى اختلاف المركبات الفعالة ومكونات المستخلص النباتي الكحولي الأسكال نفسها أقطار هالات التثبيط النباتي الكحولي الأسكال نفسها أقطار هالات التثبيط التي أحدثها المستخلص الكحولي للنباتات وبتراكيز متدرجة 25 ، 50 ، 75 ، 100 ملغم / مل، التي أحدثها المستخلص الكحولي للنبات وبتراكيز متدرجة كا نوبيات الكربرة المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزبيد Zingiber officinale ونبات الزنجبيل Piper nigrum و نبات الزنجبيل الاختبارية، الأكتريا المختبارية، الأكسول مستخلص نبات الزنجبيل أعلى قيم لهالة التثبيط وكان ضد بكتريا المحتدلي عين بلغ قطر هالة تثبيط نفس المستخلص 3.75 سم ضد بكتريا وبلغ 2.4 سم ضد بكتريا وبلغ 3.4 سم شديات بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ فصل المستخلص عدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ في سم في حين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم ضد بكتريا وبلغ 3.4 سم شدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم شدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم شدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم شدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم شدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم شدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم شدين بلغ قطر هالم 3 بين بلغ نفس المستخلص 3.5 سم 3.

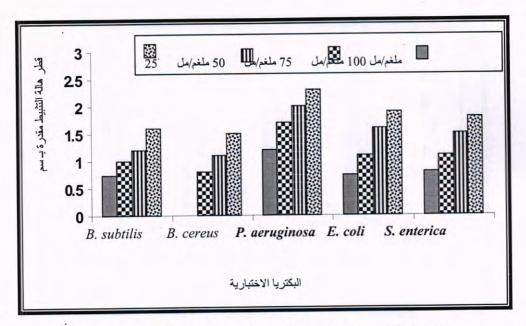
Salmonella enterica serovar typhimurium وعدت اقل هالية تثبيط ضد البكتريا الاختبارية، اماً بالنسبة للمستخلص الكحولي لنبات الكزبرة فقد بلغت أعلى قيمة لقطر هالة التثبيط 2.3 سم ، وكان ضد بكتريا Pseudomonas aeruginosa اما اقل قيمة لقطر هالة التثبيط فسجلت ضد بكتريا Bacillus subtilis و Escherichia coli وكانت 0.75 سم،، كما بينت النتائج ان المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الفلفل الأبيض اظهر اكبر قيمة لقطر هالة التثبيط ضد بكتريا Bacillus cereus اذ بلغ 2.3 سم، اما اقل قطر لهالة التثبيط اظهره هذا المستخلص فبلغ 0.8 سم وكان ضد كل من بكتريا Escherichia coli وكان ضد كل من بكتريا enterica serovar typhimurium، وقد اظهر المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزعتر فعالية تثبيطية ضد البكتريا الاختبارية، اذ سجل اعلى قيمة لقطر هالة التثبيط ضد بكتريا Pseudomonas aeruginosa اذ بلغ معدل قطر هالة التثبيط 2.2 سم، اما اقل قيمة لقطر هالة التثبيط التي سجلها مستخلص الزعتر الكحولي ضد بكتريا الاختبار فكانت ضد Bacillus subtilis اذ بلغ قطر هالة التثبيط 0.8 سم، ويتضح من الاشكال نفسها ان اقطار منطقة التثبيط للمستخلص الكحولي لنبات الكزبرة يتراوح بين 0.75 - 2.3 سم وللبكتريا السالبة والموجبة لصبغة كرام، اذ ان المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الكزبرة كان له تأثير مضاد اتجاه البكتريا الاختبارية، وقد يعود السبب في ذلك البي احتواء مستخلص الكزبرة على المركبات الفعالة مثل الكومارينات والفلافونيدات (6؛ 7؛ 14)، كما ان فعالية مستخلص نبات الكزبرة التثبيطية فهي تعود ايضا الى ما يحويه المستخلص من مركبات كحولية والديهايدية أهمها Cuminaldihyde و Cumincalcohol التي اثبتت العديد من المصادر فعاليتها ضد الاحياء المجهرية (5)، كما ويوضح الجدول نفسه اقطار مناطق التثبيط لمستخلص نبات الفلفل الابيض اتجاه انواع من البكتريا السالبة والموجبة لصبغة كرام والتي كان معدل اقطار مناطق التثبيط لها يتراوح ما بين 0.8 و 2.3 سم، وهذا يتفق مع ما أشار اليه (19) في دور المستخلصات الكحولية لنبات الفلفل ضد انواع من البكتريا، ويمكن تفسير كفاءة المستخلص الكحولي للعديد من النباتات في تثبيط اكبر عدد من البكتريا يعود إلى محتواه العالي من المركبات القلويدية (Alkaloids) التي لها قابلية عالية في الذوبان في الكحول الاثيلي تفوق بكثير قابلية ذوبانها في الماء (9) ،وان هذه القلويدات خصوصا العطرية منها يكون لها القدرة على التداخل Intercalate مع ألدنا (DNA) لخلايا البكتريا مؤدية إلى قتلها، واهم هذه القلويدات هي Piperine, Piperidine, Piperettine, حيث أكد (12) ان Piperine من القلويدات التي توجد في الفلفل والتي لها فعالية مضادة لبكتريا E.coli والأعفان (27).

وتبين الاشكال نفسها ايضا اقطار مناطق التثبيط لمستخلص نبات الزنجبيل اتجاه انواع من البكتريا السالبة والموجبة لصبغة كرام والتي كان اقطار مناطق التثبيط لها يتراوح ما بين من البكتريا السالبة والموجبة لصبغة كرام (31) 28؛ 10. عما الشارت اليه العديد من الدراسات لدور الزنجبيل التثبيطي ضد العديد من الانواع البكترية الموجبة والسالبة لصبغة كرام (31؛ 32؛ 43)، اذ أن احتواء المستخلصات الكحولية لنبات الزنجبيل على الكلايكوسيدات فضلا عن تأثير المجاميع الفعالة الاخرى مثل القلويدات والراتنجات والمركبات الفينولية والتانينات والزيوت الاساسية في جعل المستخلص ذو فعالية اتجاه الاحياء المجهرية الاختبارية (31)، وتتوافق النتائج مع ما جاء به (32) من أن النباتات والسيما نباتات العائلة الزنجبارية التي تحتوي على الفينولات والفلافونات والتربينات والكلايكوسيدات تكون قاتلة للاحياء المجهرية ومضادة الفينولات والفلافونات والتربينات والكلايكوسيدات العائلة النتبيط للمستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزعتر كانت بين 8.0 – 2.2 سم وللبكتريا السالبة والموجبة لصبغة كرام، وقد يرجع هذا الزعتر كانت بين 8.8 – 2.2 سم وللبكتريا السالبة والموجبة لصبغة كرام، وقد يرجع هذا الزعتر كانت بين المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزعتر له تأثير الى احتواء المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزعتر على العديد من المركبات الفعالة، وجاءت هذه النتيجة موافقة لما اشار اليه (3) في أن المستخلص الكحولي لنبات الزعتر له تأثير مثبط لحيوية بعض الانواع من البكتريا المرضية و المسببة للتسمم الغذائي في الإنسان مثل مثبط لحيوية بعض الانواع من البكتريا المرصية و المسببة للتسمم الغذائي في الإنسان مثل

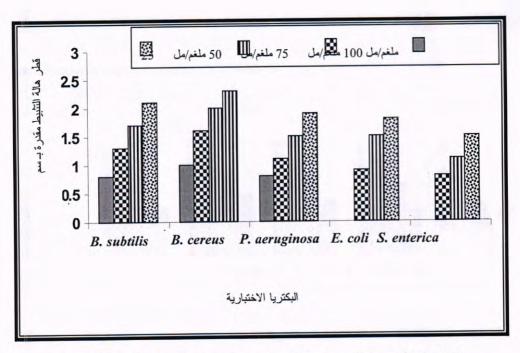
في حين لاحظ (26) ان للمستخلص الكحولي بتركيز 70 ملغم / مل تأثير مثبطا ضد بكتريا Pseudomonas aeruginosa ، وقد جاءت نتيجة تثبيط المستخلص الكحولي للزعتر لنمو انواع من البكتريا الموجبة والسالبة لصبغة كرام مقاربة لما توصل اليه الكثير من الباحثيين من تأثير هذا المستخلص في العديد من الاحياء المجهرية واذ يعود هذا التأثير لاحتواء الزعتر على نسبة عالية من المركبات الفينولية التي تشكل 55% من المركبات الكيميائية التي يتكون منها نبات الزعتر (33:4)، وكذلك من المواد المهمة في المستخلص الكحولي للزعتر هي Caffeic والتي تشكل 64.8% من المركبات الفينولية والتي تمتاز بتأثيرها التثبيطي ضد انواع من البكتريا (10؛ 13).

تقدير فعالية اقل تركيز مثبط (MIC) لنمو البكتريا الاختبارية من المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات المدروسة:

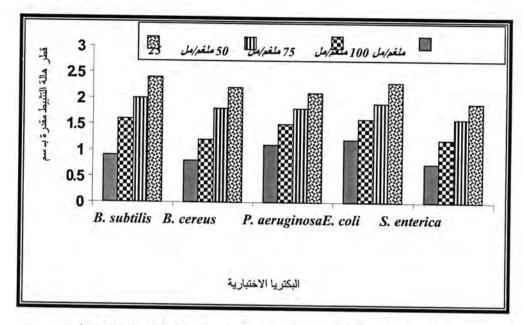
يبين الشكل رقم (5) قيم اقل تركيز متبط للمستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات قيد الدراسة ضد نمو البكتريا الأختبارية ، اذ تراوحت معدلات قيم اقل تركيز متبط لنمو البكتريا الاختبارية بين 10 – 30 ملغم/مل اذ بلغ اقل تركيز مثبط (MIC) لمستخلص نبات الكزبرة 20 ملغم / مل وكان ضد بكتريا Bacillus subtilis و Bacillus cereus ، اما مستخلص نبات الفلفل الابيض كان اقل تركيز متبط 10 ملغم / مل وكان ايضا ضد بكتريا Bacillus subtilis و Bacillus cereus، في حين ان مستخلص نبات الزنجبيل بلغ اقبل تركيز مثبط (MIC) 10 ملغم/مل وكان ضد بكترياBacillus subtilis و Escherichia coli و Pseudomonas aeruginosa ، وقد بينت النتائج ايضا ان اقل تركيز مثبط (MIC) كان 10 ملغم/مل وذلك لمستخلص نبات الزعتر ضد بكتريا Bacillus cereus، إن هذه النتيجة عززت النتائج الأولية لاختبار فعالية المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات المدروسة ضد البكتريا، وقد اوضحت العديد من الدراسات ان ميكانيكية عمل المستخلصات الكحولية للنباتات في فعاليتها كمنضادات ميكروبية اذتعمل على تمزيق أغشية خلايا الأحياء المجهرية (Membrane disrupton)، أما المركبات القلويدية فإنها تتداخل مع جدران خلاياها وكذلك مع الدنا DNA مسببة تثبيطها في حين إن المركبات الفينولية وبالإضافة إلى تمزيقها أغشية الخلايا فإنها تعمل كمثبطات لأنزيمات الأحياء المجهرية. ان تفاوت حساسية الاحياء المجهرية تجاه المستخلصات النباتية يعود الى وجود مواد حامية داخل خلايا الاحياء المجهرية التي تكون اما ناتجة عن تعرض تلك الاحياء الى جهد خارجي او انها تصل اليها عن طريق عمليات النقل الفعال من البينة المحيطة بها، وإن هذه المواد تزيد من حماية البكتريا وخلاياها معتمدة على نوع الخلايا أو نوع المؤثر الخارجي التي تتعرض لها الخلايا وغيرها من العوامل غير الطبيعية ومن أهم هذه المواد الحامية هي الكربوهيدرات (13؛ 17 ؛ 19؛ 33).



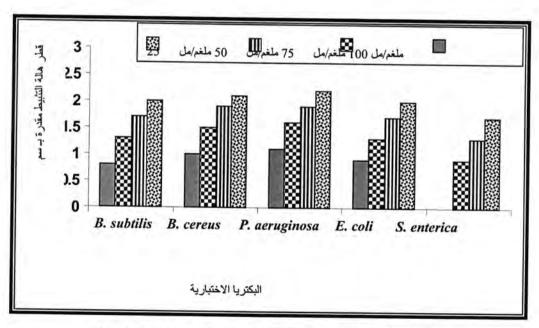
شكل -1: تأثير مستخلص نبات الكزبرة على نمو العز لات البكترية الاختبارية.



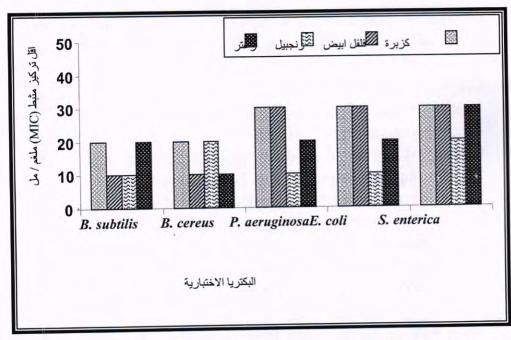
شكل -2: تأثير مستخلص نبات الفلفل الأبيض على نمو العزلات البكترية الاختبارية.



شكل -3: تأثير مستخلص نبات الزنجبيل على نمو العزلات البكترية الاختبارية.



شكل-4: تأثير مستخلص نبات الزعتر على نمو العز لات البكترية الاختبارية.



شكل -5: اقل تركيز مثبط (MIC) للمستخلصات الكحولية النباتية ضد البكتريا الاختبارية.

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# تقييم القدرة المضادة للتطفير للمركبات الفلافونويدية المستخلصة من نبات الروجة للتطفير $Hypericum\ perforatum\ L$ في الفئر ان المختبرية

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تاريخ تقديم البحث 2009/7/22 - تاريخ قبول البحث 2010/3/22

#### الخلاصة

استهدفت الدراسة الحالية تقييم فعالية المركبات الفلافونويدية احد المركبات الفعالة المستخلصة من نبات الروجة الروجة المستخلصة على بعض مقاييس الوراثة الخلوية من خلال تثبيطه المتأثيرات الروجة الخلوية لعقار المايتومايسين – Orally على بعض مقاييس الوراثية الخلوية من خلال البيض ، اذ تم الوراثية الخلوية لعقار المايتومايسين – Orally بالمطفر MMC بشركيز (0.5) ملغم / كغم ، ثم اجري الكشف عن تثير تلك المادة من خلال حساب معامل الانقسام الخيطي لخلايا نقي العظم (MI%) Mitotic index (MI%) بالموقومة التشوهات الكروموسومية (CA%) و تشوهات رؤوس النطف Sperm التشوهات الكروموسومية والموقومة الموقومة والموقومة الموقومة والموقومة الموقومة والموقومة الموقومة الموقومة الموقومة الموقومة والموقومة والموقومة والموقومة الموقومة والموقومة والموقومة الموقومة والموقومة الموقومة والموقومة الموقومة الموقومة والموقومة والموقومة الموقومة الموقومة الموقومة والموقومة الموقومة الموقو

#### **ABSTRACT**

The present study aimed to evaluate the activity of flavonoids compounds extracted from plant (Hypericum perforatum L.) on some cytogenetic parameters through out the inhibition of cytogenetic effects of Mitomycin – C (MMC) at a concentration of 0.5 mg/kg in male mice orally administrated with MMC by Mitotic index (MI%), chromosomal aberrations (CA%) and sperm head abnormality assays were calculated the result shown there are cytogenetic effects by via decreasing of MI% and increasing in CA% and sperm abnormality .

To assess the cytotoxity and mutagenicity of flavonoids extracted, according to toxic tests one concentration was selected to examine the antimutagenic effect of flavonoids extracted, an interaction was made between the extracted flvonoids (100) mg/kg and Mitomycin-C (MMC) (0.5) mg/kg using two kinds of treatment (before and after) given mutagen to determing the antimutagenic efficiency of extracted flavonoids, the result shown the capacity of decrease of cytogenic effects for mutagen when interaction (before) treatment was prefer from (after) treatment, therefore flavonoids extracted were classified as a desmutagen in first order and a bioantimutagen in the second order.

#### المقدمة

نبات الروجه Hypericum perforatum L نبات عشبي ينمو في المناطق الشمالية والشمالية الغربية من العراق ، ينتمي الى عائلة hypericaceae استخدم كاعشاب طبية منذ الشمالية الغربية من العراق ، ينتمي الى عائلة Saint John's wort اكثر من 2000 سنة فقد كان يعرف قديما بأسم عشبة القديس جون

تقييم القدرة المضادة للتطفير للمركبات الفلافونويدية المستخلصة من نبات الروجة. Hypericum perforatum L في الفئران المختبرية

وتشكل المركبات الفلافونويدية ضمن تركيبه الكيميائي حوالي 11.71% من مجموع المركبات الثانوية في الاوراق وبنسبة %7.4 في السيقان من الوزن الجاف للنبات. وتشمل الفلافونويدات كلا من , Proanthocyanidin , من , الفلافونويدات كلا من (1) Biapigenin , Kaempferol , Catchin, Isoquercetin ايض نباتية ثانوية متعددة الفينول polyphenolتوجد عادة بصورة مواد كلايكوسيدية glycosides ونادرا ماتكون بصورة حرة اكليكون Aglycone ، وتكمن قدرة هذا النبات بوجود هذه المركبات في تشخيص العديد من الوظائف الحياتية المهمة bio-functions مثل الفعالية المضادة للتطفير Anti- mutagenic والفعالية المضادة للتسرطن Anticarcinogenic من خلال تثبيط تكوين الـ DNA-adducts المستحثة بفعل المطفرات (2) ومنع تراكم الطفرات في الجسم فهي تقلل او تمنع حدوث الخطوة الاولى من عملية التسرطن Anti-inflammations بالاضافة الى الفعالية المضادة للالتهاب (3) initiation phase (4) فضلا عن الفعل المضاد للتاكسد Antioxidants ، كما اختبرت قدرة المستخلص الميثانولي لاوراق وسيقان هذا النبات على تثبيط فعل بعض المطفرات من خلال كسح الجذور الحرة الفعالة free radicals scavenging المتولدة من هذه المطفرات (6).ولتوضيح دور المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام احد المركبات الفعالة الداخلة في التركيب الكيميائي أنبات الروجه على الخصائص الوراثية الخلوية ارتأينا دراسته من خلال الكشف عن السميه الوراثية واختبار قابليته المضاده للتطفير لمعرفة الالية التي يعمل بها كمثبطات لعقار ال MMC من خلال اختلاف المعاملة بين المادة المثبطة والمادة المطفرة.

المواد وطرائق العمل

طريقة استخلاص الفلافونويدات الخام

تم طحن اوراق وسيقان النبات المستخدم بعد تجفيفها باستعمال الطاحونة ثم أجريت عملية استخلاص المركبات الفعالة الفلافونويدات الخام تبعا" لطريقة هاربر (7) والمحورة من قبل الكروي(8)

تهيئة الفنران المختبرية

استخدمت في هذه الدراسة الحيوانات المختبرية وهي ذكور الفنران المختبرية البيض من نوع Mus musculus الضرب Balb/C وبمعدل عمر تراوح بين (14-12) اسبوعاً وبوزن (25-30) غم والتي جهزت من قبل معهد العقم/ وزارة الصحة حيث وزعت في اقفاص لداننية بهيئة مجاميع وحسب حاجة التجربة. وقد تم اعطاء الحيوانات الماء والعليقة المتكاملة والمصنعة محلياً في معهد العقم .

طريقة اختيار الجرع وكيفية التجريع

اختبرت ثلاث جرع من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام من نبات الروجة وهي (100، 150، 200) ملغم/ كغم من وزن الجسم اذ تم التجريع عن طريق الفم Orally وباستخدام محقنة خاصة سعة (1) مل وذات إبرة محورة Modified Needle.

تجربة دراسة السمية الوراثية للمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام والمايتومايسين

تم تهيئة (9) فنران وبمعدل ثلاثة فنران لكل جرعة من الجرع الثلاث إذ جرع كل فأر بحجم (0.25) مل يومياً من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام ولمدة سبعة ايام متتالية وفي الوقت نفسه جرعت ثلاثة فنران بحجم (0.25) مل من PBS لمدة سبعة ايام وعدت كسيطرة سالبة فيما تم تجريع ثلاثة فنران اخرى بحجم (0.25) مل من المطفر مايتومايسين- C سالبة فيما تم تجريع ثلاثة فنران اخرى بحجم (0.25) مل من المطفر مايتومايسين- C (MMC) بتركيز (0.5) ملغم/كغم وعدت كسيطرة موجبة ثم شرحت الحيوانات بعد مرور (24) ساعة تم الحصول على نقي العظم والنطف من الحيوانات لاجراء الفحوصات لاحقا (9).

30

تجربة دراسة الفعل الوقائي والعلاجي للمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام

استخدم في هذه التجربة جرعة واحدة من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام وفقاً للنتائج التي تم الحصول عليها من اختبار معامل الانقسام الخيطي MI% Mitotic index والزيغ الكروموسومي CA % Chromosomal aberrations وتشوهات رؤوس النطف Sperm head of abnormality وقد كانت الجرعة (100) ملغم/ كغم, حيث خصصت (9)فتران لهذا الاختبار فقد جرعت (3) فنران بـ(0.25) مل يومياً من من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام بتركيز 100ملغم / كغم ولمدة ستة ايام متتالية وفي اليوم السابع جرعت الفتران بـ(0.25) مل من المطفر (MMC) وشرحت بعد مرور (24) ساعة وفي الوقت نفسه فقد تم تجريع (3) فنران بـ(0.25) مل من (PBS) لمدة سبعة أيام. شرحت بعد ذلك وعدت كسيطرة سالبة. فيما تم تجريع (3) فنران بـ PBS) Phosphate Buffer Solution) مدة ستة ايام. وفي اليوم السابع جرعت بالمطفر (MMC) وشرحت بعد مرور 24 ساعة وعدت كسيطرة موجبة وهذه تمثل دراسة الفعل الوقائي لان المستخلص اعطي قبل العقار . في حين خصص (9) فئران اخرى جرع (3) منها بحجم (0.25) مل من المطفر MMC وبعد مرور (24) ساعة من وقت التجريع جرعت كل (3) فنران بـ(0.25) مل من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام بتركيز 100 ملغم /كغم يومياً ولمدة سنة ايام اما بقية الفئران فقد تم تجريعها بـ (0.25) مل من (PBS) يومياً ولمدة ستة ايام وفي اليوم السابع جرعت بالمطفر MMC وشرحت بعد مرور 24 ساعة وعدت كسيطرة موجبة ، اما السيطرة السالبة فقد خصص لها 3 فتران جرعت بحجم (0.25) مل من PBS ولمدة سبعة ايام، وهذه تمثل دراسة الفعل الوقائي للمستخلص على اعتبار انه تم اعطاءه بعد حدوث التغير ات السمية . الاختبارات الوراثية الخلوية

اجريت الاختبارات الوراثية في حساب معامل الانقسام الخيطي % MI والتشوهات الكروموسومية %Allen وجماعته (10),. في الكروموسومية %Allen وجماعته (10),. في حين استخدمت طريقة Wyrobe و Bruce في فحص تشوهات رووس النطف وتم فحص الشرائح بعد ان جفت في المجهر الضوئي وباستخدام العدسة الزيتية اذتم حساب النسبة المئوية لتشوهات رؤوس النطف من خلال فحص (1000) نطفة ومقارنة اشكال تلك النطف مع الشكل الطبيعي ، ولغرض حساب نسبة الحماية التي تقوم بها الفلافونويدات المستخلصة من نبات الروجة تجاه تأثيرات عقار MMC من خلال المعادلة الآتية (12)

 $100 \times \frac{1-5}{1-5} = 100 \times 100$ 

حيث أن أ= مجموعة السيطرة الموجبة (المعاملة فقط) ، ب= مجموعة السيطرة السالبة ( غير معاملة)

ج= مجموعة التداخل (المعاملة بالعقار والمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام ) .

## التحليل الإحصائي

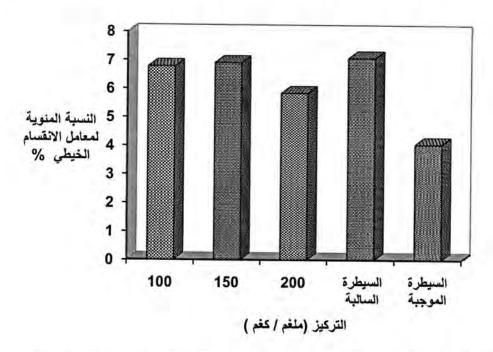
حللت البيانات احصانيا باستخدام برنامج الحقيبة الاحصانية للعلوم الاجتماعية (Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) فقد تم تطبيق تحليل التباين الاحادي (One way analysis of variance) ومن ثم المقارنات المتعددة (comparisons)

تقييم القدرة المضادة للتطفير للمركبات الفلافونويدية المستخلصة من نبات الروجة . Hypericum perforatum L في الفنران المختبرية

النتائج والمناقشة

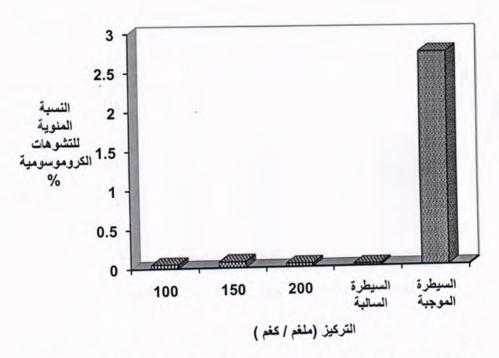
نتائج تجربة السمية الوراثية للمستخلص وعقار المايتومايسين.

اظهرت النتائج الموضحة في الشكل (1) ان المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه وبالجرع الثلاث (200, 150, 100) ملغم / كغم سبب تاثيرات متباينة في معامل الانقسام الخيطي لخلايا نقي عظم الفئران المجرعة بها وباختلاف الجرعة ، فقد ادت الجرعة (200) ملغم / كغم الى انخفاض قيمة هذا المعامل (%5.85) وبفرق معنوي عند احتمالية (P<0.05) عند المقارنة مع السيطرة السالبة والتي كان معامل الانقسام الخيطي فيها يساوي (P<0.05) وغي حين لم تشكل الجرعتان (P<0.05) ملغم / كغم فروقا معنوية حيث كانت قيم هذا المعامل في الحيوانات المجرعة هي (P<0.05) معاملة السيطرة الموجبة المتمثلة بعقار P<0.050 ملغم / كغم الى (P<0.050 ملغم / كغم الى (P<0.050 ماغم / كغم المقور بـ المتمثلة بعقار P<0.050 ماغم / كغم المغم / كغم المقور بـ كفي التولى المتوارك المتمثلة بعقار P<0.050 ماغم / كغم المغم / كغم المقور بـ كفي التولى المتوارك المتمثلة بعقار P<0.050 ماغم / كغم المغم / كغم الى (P<0.050 ماغم / كغم الى (P<0.050 ماغم



شكل -1: تاثير جرع مختلفة من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه في النسب المنوية لمعامل الانقسام الخيطي في خلايا نقي العظم في الفنران المختبرية .

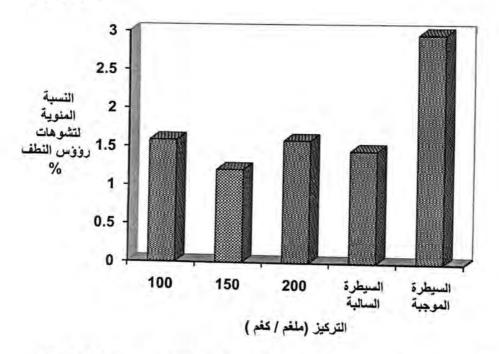
ويظهر الشكل (2) عدم وجود فروقات معنوية عند مستوى (P < 0.05) في استحثاث التشوهات الكروموسومية وبالنسب ( 0.050, 0.075, 0.050 %) للجرع الثلاث (0.00, 0.00) التشوهات الكروموسومية على التوالي وهي تتماثل مع نتائج السيطرة السالبة (0.025) % في حين ازدادت قيمة هذا المعامل معنويا الى 2.75 % عند معاملة السيطرة الموجبة .



شكل -2: تاثير جرع مختلفة من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه في النسب المنوية للتشوهات الكرموسومية في خلايا نقي العظم

كما يبين الشكل (3) عدم وجود تاثيرات معنوية عند مستوى (0.05) في رفع او خفض نسبة تشوهات رؤؤس النطف للحيوانات المجرعة بها عند المقارنة مع السيطرة السالبة التي كانت نسبة هذه التشوهات فيها (1.45) % ومعاملة السيطرة الموجبة التي ازدادت نسبة التشوهات زياده معنوية الى 2.95 % بينما كانت نسبة تشوهات رؤؤس النطف في التسوهات زياده معنوية الى 2.95 % بينما كانت نسبة تشوهات رؤؤس النطف في الحيوانات المجرعة بالمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام هي ( 1.58 , 1.20 , 1.58) الموضحة مسبقا ان مستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه خال من التاثيرات السمية الموضحة مسبقا ان مستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام النبات الروجه خال من التاثيرات السمية الخرى منها دراسة الجنابي عند تجريع الفئران بجرع مختلفة من المركبات الفلافونويدية الخام من اوراق والمستخلصة من بذور حبة البركة(13) والطاني لللمستخلصات الفلافونويدية الخام من اوراق نباتات اكليل الجبل والمرمية والكجرات(14) وقد اوعزت تاثير هذه المستخلصات في رفع معامل الانقسام الخيطي من خلال التاثير معامل الانقسام الخيطي من خلال التاثير في نفاذية غشاء خلايا الدم البيضاء بصورة غير مباشر او التاثير المباشر مثل حثه على تحديد في نفاذية غشاء خلايا اللمفاوية او حثه لعملية تضاعف ال DNA (15).

وبناءا على نتائج التغيرات في كل من نسب معامل الانقسام الخيطي لخلايا نقي العظم ونسب التغيرات الكروموسومية فضلا "عن نسب التشوهات في روؤس نطف ذكور الفئران تم انتخاب الجرعة (100) ملغم /كغم للمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام من نبات الروجه لاختبار القدرة الوقائية او العلاجية لهذا المستخلص



شكل -3: تاثير جرع مختلفة من المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه في النسب المئوية لتشوهات رؤوس النطف في خلايا نقي العظم

نتائج دراسة الفعل الوقائي والعلاجي للمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام

ان نتائج هذا التداخل موضحه في الجدول (1) اذ يتضح قدرة المطفر MMC السيطرة الموجبة في احداث انخفاضا واضحا في معامل الانقسام الخيطي للحيوانات المجرعة به بحيث شكل هذا الانخفاض اختلافا معنويا عند مستوى (P<0.05) عند المقارنة مع السيطرة السالبة ويعود سبب التأثيرات السمية والتطفيرية للعقار الى مقدرته على خفض معامل الانقسام الخيطي بسب ارتباطه التساهمي بقاعدة الكوانين لشريط ال DNA نفسه ( inter strand ) او بين شريطي الـ DNA ( intra strand ) لذا فان هذا الارتباط لل DNA ب DNA و المسوؤل عن التقليل من النمو والانقسام الخيطي (15) .

وعند اجراء التداخل مابين المطفر والمستخلص لهذا النبات وبجرعة 100 ملغم / كغم وفي المعاملتين (قبل وبعد) نجد ان هذا التداخل حقق نتائج متباينة الا انها جميعا لم تستطيع الوصول الى قيمة السيطرة السالبة ففي التجربة الوقائية لمعاملة بالمستخلص قبل العقار وصل قيمة المعامل الى ( 6.58 ) % وبفرق غيرمعنوي عن السيطرة السالبة بينما بلغت قيمة المعامل في التجربة العلاجية وامعامله بالمستخلص بعد العقار بعد ( 6.35 ) % الا ان هذا الاختلاف شكل فرقا معنويا عند مستوى ( P<0.05) عند المقارنة مع السيطرة السالبة الاختلاف المعامل في التجربة العلام من تأثير ( 7.08) % . وقد بلغت نسبة الحماية التي سببها المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام من تأثير المطفر MMC في معامل الانقسام الخيطي قبل التطفير ( 82.50 ) % و ( 75.90) % بعد التطفير ، وهذا يدل على كفاءة التجريع بالمعاملة (قبل) مقارنة مع المعاملة (بعد) وهذا قد يعود الى مقدرة المركبات الفعالة النباتية من ضمنها الفلافونويدات على تحفيز الخلايا الجذعية على الانقسام لكي تعوض النقص في الخلايا الدموية في مجرى الدم نتيجة لتاخر في عملية الانقسام او موت بعض الخلايا نتيجة المعاملة بالعقار (16) .

جدول -1: التاثير الوقائي والعلاجي لمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه في النسبة المنوية لمعامل الانقسام الخيطي لخلايا نقي العظم في الفنران المختبرية

| المعاملات       | #MI% الانحراف المعياري | نسبة الحماية % |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| السيطرة السالبة | 0.0 ± 7.08             |                |
| السيطرة الموجبة | 0.24 ± 4.05*           |                |
| (قبل) التطفير   | $0.10 \pm 6.58$        | 83.49          |
| (بعد) التطفير   | 0.32 ±6.35*            | 75.90          |

<sup>\*</sup> معنوي عند مستوى أحتمالية (P<0.05)

كما اظهرت خلايا نقى عظم الفأر زيادة معنويه في احداث تشوهات كروموسومية مختلفة عند معاملة الفئران بعقار الـ MMC وبتركيز (0.5) ملغم / كغم وحسب الجدول (2) مما يدل على تأثيره السمي والتطفيري من خلال قدرته على التداخل مع المادة الوراثية ال DNA لانه يعترض عملية تضاعف الـ (DNA-DNA Replication) وهو قادر على حث اكسدة ال DNA وتكوين جذور حره DNA وعند اجراء التداخل مابين المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه مع المطفر MMC لوحظ انخفاضًا في نسب التغيرات الكروموسومية عند تجريع الحيوانات (قبل) التطفير بالعقار حيث كانت النسبة (1.65) % وبفرق معنوي عند مستوى (P<0.05) عن السيطرة الموجبة ، كما اظهرت هذه المركبات المستخلصة الكفاءة ذاتها تقريبا عند تجريع الحيوانات ( بعد) التطفير فقد انخفضت النسبة المنوية للتغيرات الكروموسومية الى (1.23) %وشكلت هذه الاختلافات فرقا بدلالة معنوية عند المقارنة مع السيطرة الموجبة وبالاعتماد على النسبة المنوية للتغيرات الكروموسومية فقد تم حساب نسبة الحماية للنبات تجاه المطفر MMC اذ دلت النتائج على ان المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام اظهر اعلى نسبة حماية بلغت ( 55.27) % قبل التطفير و (42.12) % بعد التطفير من خلال ذلك نشير الى ان المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبأت الروجه تصنف ضمن المثبطات المباشرة بالدرجة الاولى اي تعمل على تثبيط التنشيط الايضى للمطفر او حدوث تداخل كيميائي مباشر بين المطفر والمادة المضادة للتطفير وضمن المثبطات الحيوية بالدرجة الثانية اي تعمل على تنشيط عمليات اصلاح الطفرة وهذا يتفق مع ماتوصلت اليه الطائي من ان الفلافونويدات المستخلصة من اكليل الجبل والمرامية والكجرات تعد من المثبطات المباشرة للمطفر الميثوتركسيت Methotrexate كونه يعمل على تقليل الاثر السمى لهذا المطفر عند تجريعها (قبل) التطفير .(14)

جدول-2: تاثير النداخل بين المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخان لنبات الروجة في النسبة المئوية لتشوهات الكروموسومية لخلايا نقى العظم في الفئر ان المختبرية

| المعاملات       | #CA% الانحراف المعياري | نسبة الحماية % |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| السيطرة السالبة | $0.00 \pm 0.025$       |                |
| السيطرة الموجبة | 0.10 ± 2.75*           |                |
| (قبل) التطفير   | 0.17 ± 1.23*           | 55.27          |
| (بعد) التطفير   | 0.11 ±1.65*            | 42.12          |

<sup>\*</sup> معنوي عند مستوى أحتمالية (P<0.05)

تقييم القدرة المضادة للتطفير للمركبات الفلافونويدية المستخلصة من نبات الروجة . Hypericum perforatum L في الفنران المختبرية

اما فيما يخص تشوهات رؤوس النطف فقد اشارت نتائج الموضحة في الجدول (3) الى ان الجرعة 0.5 ملغم / كغم من المطفر MMC السيطرة الموجبة احدثت تشوهات في رؤؤس نطف ذكور الفنران مقدارها 2.95 % وهذا يشكل فرقا معنويا عند مستوى (P<0.05) عند المقارنة مع السيطرة السالبة (1.45)% في حين اظهر المستخلص قابلية وأضحة في خفض نسبة التشوهات فروقا معنوية عند مستوى (P<0.05) عند المقارنة مع السيطرة الموجبة فقد انخفضت نسبة التشوهات في المعاملة (قبل) التطفير الي (1.88) % و (1.73) % بعد التطفير ونسبة حماية (71.33)% و (81.33) % على التوالي . وبصورة عامة يعتقد ان المسلك الشائع لكثير من العوامل المطفرة وبالأخص العقارات الكيميائية التي تستخدم بشكل واسع لمعالجة الاورام السرطانية المبكرة مثل الميثوتركسيت MTX والسايكلوفوسفمايد Cyclophosphamide CP والمايتومايسين MMC بقدرتها على احداث تشوهات كروموسومية واعطت نتائج أيجابية باستخدام هذا الفحص متمثلة في التشوهات المختلفة لرؤوس النطف من خلال تحديد المرحلة التي تكون فيها الخلايا الجرثومية Germ cellاكثر حساسية للمواد المطفرة اثناء تكون النطّف (19 و 20) كما وجد الباحث Kasuyoshi قدرة فلافونويد الـ Quercetin المستخلص في توفير الحماية من اثر المادة المطفر Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid ) 2,4-D ) من خلال تقليل الضرر الحاصل في الخلايا الجرثومية بفعل هذه المادة المطفرة (21). نستنتج من هذه الدراسة قدرة المركب الفعال المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجه في تثبيط التاثيرات السمية والتطفيرية المستحثة بفعل عقار MMC والسيما المعاملة قبل التطفير لذا يمكن تصنيف المستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام ضمن المثبطات المباشرة Desmutagens بالدرجة الاولى و ضمن المثبطات الحيوية Bioantimutagenes بالدرجة الثانية.

جدول-3: تاثير التداخل بين فلافالمستخلص الفلافونويدي الخام لنبات الروجة في النسبةالمنوية لتشوهات رؤوس النطف لذكور الفئران المختبرية.

| المعاملات       | #CA% الانحراف المعياري | نسبة الحماية % |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| السيطرة السالبة | 0.10 ± 1.45            |                |
| السيطرة الموجبة | 0.15 ± 2,95*           |                |
| (قبل) التطفير   | $0.00 \pm 1.88*$       | 71.33          |
| (بعد) التطفير   | 0.14 ±1.73*            | 81.33          |

\* معنوى عند مستوى احتمالية (P<0.05)

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تأثير المعاملة بالمبيد الفطر الحيوي Trichoderma koningii والمبيدين الكيمياوين بروليكس وثيوفنيت ميثيل 70 على نمو وانتاجية نبات الباذنجان Solanum melongena L

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تاريخ تقديم البحث 2009/3/10 - تاريخ قبول البحث 2010/3/22

#### ABSTRACT

The experiment was study the effect of three levels of Trichoderma koningii with three levels of Fungicide prolex and thiophanate methyl 70 on growth and yield of eggplant which was include plant height, fruit number/ plant, total yield and chemical characteristics.

The experiment was carried out in field eggplant in south of Baghdad the experiment design according to RCBD method with 5 treatment and each treatment was replicated 3 times.

Results showed that increasing in plant yield treated with fungus inoculators 3gm/m into 39 ton/donum Compare to 31 ton/donum treated without fungus inoculators. The rate of plant height grew up 112 and 114 cm of treatment compare with control treatment 93 cm and with fungus inoculators 2 and 3 gm/m<sup>2</sup> compare with control treatment. Whereas plants grew up into 99 and 101 cm of treatments compare with control treatment 93 cm and with (prolex) 6 and 12 gm/m<sup>2</sup> compare with control treatment.

Significant difference was shown with treatment of Trichoderma koningii and fungicide prolex for increase the percentage of proteins, phosphorus and potassium of fruit and non significant differences between the treatment of Trichoderma koningii & fungicider on the percentage of dry material and solanin of fruit.

#### الخلاصة

تضمن البحث دراسة تأثير ثلاث مستويات من لقاح الفطر Trichoderma koningii)0و 2 و 3 غم/م2) مع ثلاثة مستويات من مخلوط المبيد الفطر بيروليكس وثيوفنيت-ميثيل70 ( 0و 6 و 12 غم/م2) في نمو وانتاجية نبات (Solanum melongena L) والتي تتضمن ارتفاع النبات ، عدد الثمار ، الحاصل الكلي والصفات الكيميائية لثمار الباذنجان.

لقد اجري البحث حقلياً في حقل مزروع بالباذنجان في جنوب بغداد وقد تم تصميم الحقل الى خمس معاملات حسب الطريقة RCBD وبواقع ثلاثة مكررات للمعاملة الواحدة. أشارت النتائج تفوق معاملة لقاح الفطر عند تركيز 3 غم/م2 ، في زيادة إنتاج نبات الباذنجان اذ بلغ 39 طن/دونم مقارنة بـ 31 طن/دونم عند عدم استخدام لقاح الفطر، كما حققت معاملات إضافة لقاح الفطر 2 و 3 غم/م² زيادة في معدل ارتفاع النبات بلغ 112 و 114 سم للمعاملات على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة 93 سم، فيما أعطت معاملات إضافة المبيد الكيمياني بروليكس وثيوفنيت 6 و 12 غم/م² ارتفاعاً مقداره 99 و 101 سم على التوالي مقارنية بمعاملية السيطرة

كما أوضحت النتائج وجود فروق معنوية في النسبة المنوية للبروتينات والفسفور والبوتاسيوم للثمار في معاملات اضافة لقاح الفطر T. koningii والمبيد الفطري بروليكس ولم تظهر فروقات معنوية في معاملات لقاح الفطر والمبيد الفطري بروليكس على النسبة المنوية للمادة الجافة والسولانين. المقدمة

يعد الباذنجان من اهم الخضروات التي تزرع في العراق، ويؤثر السماد الحيوي بشكل معنوي على صفات النمو وانتاجية الباذنجان بالمقارنة مع استخدام نفس مستوى الأزوت من تأثير المعاملة بالمبيد الفطر الحيوي Trichoderma koningii والمبيدين الكيمياوين بروليكس وثيوفنيت ميثيل 70 على نمو وانتلجية نيات الباننجان Solanum melongena L.

الاسمدة الكيميائية (1) و (2) يتجه العالم نحو تقانات نظيفة مع التقليل ما امكن من التلوث وبالتالي فان استخدام مواد طبيعية مثل الاسمدة الحيوية يعد بديلا مناسبا عن الاسمدة الكيميائية (3)، ان الاستخدام العشوائي للاسمدة الكيميائية ينتج عنه عدة مشاكل، فعند اضافة الاسمدة الازوتية للتربة تبدأ بعض المشاكل بالظهور مثل ضياع قسم من آزوت السماد عن طريق ارجاع النترات، عكس التآزت وتطاير الامونيا، كما ان بعض الاسمدة الأزوتية من الممكن ان تغسل الى الماء السطحي والارضي مما يسبب تلوث البيئة (4). ان استخدام الاسمدة الحيوية يحسن خواص التربة الفيزيائية والكيميائية ويحسن صفات النمو وزيادة أنتاجية النبات كما تزيد هذه الكائنات من تيسر العناصر الكبرى NPK في التربة.

ظهرت في الاونة الاخيرة مبيدات احيائية مادتها الفعالة احياء مجهرية من فطريات وبكتريا (5). أشار (6) الى ان الفطر T. koningii أعطى كفاءة عالية في اختزال النمو الشعاعي للفطر Rhizoctonia solani واكد (7) ان عملية التضاد التي يقوم بها الفطر T. koningii تعتمد على افراز انواع من الانزيمات التي تقوم او تعمل على تحلل جدران خلايا الفطريات المرضية للبنات واهم هذه الانزيمات هي الـ B-1,3 و Cellulase و Lipase و Chitinase و Gluconase. كذلك وجد أن السلالة T-22 من الفطر T. koningii لها قدرة عالية في تعزيز وامتصاص النتروجين من قبل النبات وتؤدي دوراً مهما في ذوبان العناصر الصغرى Trace elements والتي يحتاجها النبات تحت الظروف غير الحامضية (8). واشار (9) الى ان العناصر التي تخترل الحديد والنحاس والمنغنيز هي مواد احيانية يفرزها الفطر Trichoderma sp وهذا دليل على ان السلالة T-22 للفطر T. koningii تنتج عدد من المواد الكيميائية التي تسهم في ذوبان وجاهزية المغذيات الصغري للبنات. كما أن هذا الفطر يساعد النبات في تحمل الاجهاد المسلط عليه في الظروف البينية الصعبة فمثلا زيادة تحمله للجفاف أدت الى تعزيز نمو الجذور للنباتات المعاملة بلقاح الفطر وقد أشار (10) الى ان اضافة السلالة T-22 للفطر T. koningii لنبات الذرة الصفراء أدى الى تحسين النمو وزيادة T. النيتر وجيني وزيادة الحاصل كما توصل (11) الى ان اضافة لقاح الفطر koningii و T. harzianum و koningii الى التربة المعقمة أدت الى زيادة معنوية في بزوغ بادرات الباذنجان وزيادة الوزن الجاف للمجموع الجذري والخضري للنبات.

ويتمثل الهدف الرئيس لهذا البحث باختيار تأثير لقاح الفطر T. koningii معارنة مع تأثير استخدام مخلوط المبيدين الفطرين بروليكس وثيوفنيت ميثيل 70 على بعض صفات النمو وانتاج نبات الباذنجان لغرض التقليل من استخدام الاسمدة الكيميانية.

## المواد وطرانق العمل

العمل الحقلي:-

اجرى هذا البحث في حقل خاص مساحته 2/1 دونم جنوب بغداد وللعام 2007 وقد استخدم في هذه التجربة ا ثلاثة تراكيز من لقاح الفطر Trichoderma koningii عم. م و ثلاثة تراكيز من المبيد الكيمياني بروليكس 6, 0, 12 غم/م خُلطت معه ثلاثة تراكيز من مبيد ثيوفنيت – ميثيل 70 المستخدمة ضد مسببات الامراض الفطرية بالتراكيز م , 0, 6, 12 غم/م أن اضيفت المادة العضوية خلطاً مع التربة وبمستوى واحد بمقدار 80 طن/هكتار وتم عمل مساطب بابعاد 0.8 0.3 م المعاملة الواحدة. وضعت عليها انابيب الري بالتنقيط و زرعت شتلات الباذنجان صنف بلاك بيوتي جوار المنقطات و غطيت بالبلاستك بشكل انفاق وسمدة التجربة بالسماد النيتروجيني بمستوى نصف الكمية المقدرة 30كغم. دونم يوريا و 60كغم دونم مبيد فوسفات ثلاثي وقد تم تصميم الحقل وفق تصميم القطاعات العشوانية الكاملة (12) وحسب المعاملات التالية:

 $^{2}$ معاملة السيطرة (Control) = صفر غمام  $T_{0}$  -1

 $T_{1}$  معاملة المستوى الثاني من لقاح الفطر  $T_{1}$ 

<sup>2</sup> غم/م = Trichoderma koningii

 $T_2$  -3 معاملة المستوى الثالث من لقاح الفطر

3 = Trichoderma koningii غم/م

4-  $B_1$  معاملة المستوى الثاني للمبيد الكيميائي=  $\frac{1}{2}$  غم / م  $\frac{1}{2}$  بروليكس +  $\frac{1}{2}$  غم من المبيد ثيوفنيت - ميثيل 70.

5-  $B_2$  معاملة المستوى الثالث للمبيد الكيميائي= 12 غم /  $a^2$  من بروليكس + 12 غم  $a^2$  من المبيد ثيو فنيت  $a^2$  ميثيل 70. وقد تم استعمال ثلاثة مكررات لكل معاملة :

### العمل المختبري:

درست المتغيرات التالية:

أ- ارتفاع النبات: تم تسجيل النتائج اسبوعياً لمدة سنة لقياس طول الساق الرئيسي من محل اتصاله بالتربة الى القمة النامية للنبات بواسطة مسطرة يدوية 100سم وقد تم تخصيص نباتين من كل وحدة تجريبية والتي وضعت عليها علامات مميزة.

ب- عدد الثمار للنبات الواحد: تم حساب عدد الثمار للنبات الواحد حسب المعادلة التالية عدد ثمار المرزين الوسطيين /عدد النباتات الماخوذة منها الثمار

ج- الحاصل الكلي: وقدرت لوحدة المساحة (دونم) حيث اخذت قياسات الحاصل من نباتات المرزين الوسطيين وتم جني الحاصل مرة واحدة بالاسبوع في بداية جمع الحاصل ونهاية الموسم.

د- الصفات الكيميائية للثمار:

1- النسبة المنوية للمادة الجافة في الثمار: اختيرة ثمرتين من مجموع الثمار بصورة عشوائية من حاصل الوحدة التجريبية وتم وزنها وهي طرية ثم جففت داخل فرن كهربائي وعلى درجة حرارة 070 م ثم قدرة الوزن الجاف بعد ثبات الوزن بعدها استخرجت نسبة المادة الجافة وفق المعادلة التالية

النسبة المنوية للمادة الجافة= الوزن الجاف/ الوزن الطري 100x

2- النسبة المنوية للبروتينات في الثمار:

لغرض اجراء التحاليل الكيميائية في الثمار تم اخذ خمسة ثمار من عدد الثمار الكلي بصورة عشوائية من حاصل الوحدة التجريبية وذلك عند منتصف فترة الاثمار حيث جففت داخل فرن كهربائي وعلى درجة 70م واعقب ذلك طحنها بمطحنة كهربائية صغيرة وحفضت العينات المطحونة داخل قناني زجاجية صغيرة محكمة الفوهة ، ثم اخذ 0.3 غم من العينات المطحونة وتم هضمها باضافة 3مل من حامض الكبريتيك 98% وبمساعدة بيروكسيد المهيدروجين وذلك حسب طريقة (13) حيث قدرت نسبة الهيدروجين في العينة بواسطة جهاز مايكرو كلدال وبعد ذلك قدرت نسبة البروتين بضرب نسبة النيتروجين في 25.5

3- النسبة المئوية للفسفور:

تم تقدير الفسفور في العينات المهضومة سابقاً بطريقة (13) وبواسطة جهاز (17) SP 400-6 spectrophotometer

4- النسبة المئوية للبوتاسيوم:

قدرت نسبة البوتاسيوم في العينات المهضومة سابقاً بطريقة (13). وبواسطة جهاز flame . analyzer

5- النسبة المنوية لمادة السولانين:

تم تقدير مادة السولانين في العينات المهضومة سابقاً بطريقة (14).

لقد تم تحليل النتائج احصائياً حسب اختبار اقل فرق معنوي (L.S.D) على مستوى 5% 12)

تأثير المعاملة بالمبيد الفطر الحيوي Trichoderma koningii والمبيدين الكيمياوين بروليكس وثيوفنيت ميثيل 70 على نمو وانتاجية نبات الباذنجان Solanum melongena L.

## النتائج والمناقشة

1- ارتفاع النبات:

2- عدد الثمار / نبات:

اظهرت النتائج (جدول 1) عدم وجود فروق معنوية عند((p <= 0.05) في معدل عدد الثمار للنبات الواحد في معاملة لقاح الفطر (p <= 0.05) (p <= 0.05) مقارنة بالنباتات غير المعاملة من لقاح الفطر (p <= 0.05) الى زيادة عدد الثمار بصورة معنوية مقارنة بالنباتات غير المعاملة ويتضح بانه لا توجد فروق معنوية عند((p >= 0.05)) في معدل عدد الثمار للنبات الواحد في معاملات المبيد الكيميائي بروليكس وهذا يتفق ما توصل اليه (15) و (16).

3- الحاصل الكلى:

بنيت النتائج في الجدول (1) وجود فروق معنوية عند(0.05=) بين المعاملات في بنيت النتائج في الجدول (1) وجود فروق معنوية عند(0.05=) بين المعاملات في الحاصل النهائي للباذنجان في نهاية الموسم فقد اعطت معاملة المقارنة معدل مقداره (30) طن/دونم فيما أعطتا المعاملة 33م/م² من اللقاح الفطري انتاج مقداره (39) طن/دونم كما تفوقت معاملة المبيد بروليكس بأنتاج مقداره 34 طن/دونم ففي كلتا الحالتين فان زيادة الانتاج تعزى الى نشاط الانزيمي في التربة توصل (17) الى ان الانزيمات التي يفرزها تزيد من استحثاث المقاومة لدى النبات ضد مسببات الأمراض النباتية. وربما تعود هذه الزيادة في الانتاج الى دور الفطر T. koningii في أفراز منشطات النمو مثل الاكسينات والجبرلينات والسيتوكينات والتي تلعب دوراً هاماً في تحفيز نمو النبات والنشاط المكروبي ينعكس على وثيو فينيت ميثيل 70 ادى كليهما دوراً هاماً في التأثير في خصائص التربة الكيميائية والفيزيائية وبالتالي تعزيز نمو جذور النباتات المعاملة ورفع كفاءة استخدام الاسمدة النيتروجينية المضافة من قبل النبات بمستوى اعلى والذي انعكس في معايير النمو والحاصل.

4- الصفات الكيميانية للثمار

يتضح من الجدول (2) بأن لقاح الفطر T. koningii والمبيد الكيميائي بروليكس لم يؤثرا معنويا على النسبة المئوية للمادة الجافة في الثمار ولكن ادى كليهما الى زيادتها وبصورة غير معنوية مقارنة بثمار النباتات غير المعاملة.

كــذلك يبــين الجــدول (2) وجــود تــأثيرات معنويــة لمعــاملات لقــاح الفطــر T. koningii والمبيد الكيميائي بروليكس على النسبة المنوية للبروتينات في الثمار حيث ادى كليهما الى زيادتها وبصورة معنوية مقارنة بثمار النباتات غير المعاملة وهذا يتفق مع (21) و (22) اللذان لاحظا ان اكبر محتوى للثمار من النيتروجين نتج من استخدام لقاح الفطر T. koningii الذي له قدرة عالية في تعزيز وامتصاص النتروجين من قبل النبات وبالتالي انتقاله

الى الثمار حيث يدخل عنصر النتروجين في تكوين الاحماض الامينية التي هي وحدة بناء البروتينات.

وكذلك يبين جدول (2) وجود تأثيرات معنوية لمعاملات لقاح الفطر T. koningii وكذلك يبين جدول (2) وجود تأثيرات معنوية للفسفور في الثمار حيث ادى T. koningii والمبيد الكيميائي بروليكس على النسبة المئوية للفسفور في الثمار حيث تفوقت معاملة كليهما الى زيادتها وبصورة معنوية مقارنة بثمار النباتات غير المعاملة حيث تفوقت معاملة اللقاح الفطري و غمام بنسبة 0.052 % وهذا يعود لدور اللقاح الفطري في زيادة تيسر فسفور التربة وبالتالي امتصاصه من قبل النبات لما تفرزه هذه الاحياء من احماض عضوية ومعدنية و معدنية و (22) و (24).

وكذلك يبين جدول (2) الى تفوق معاملات اللقاح الفطري T. koningii عمام 2 غمام 2 في القعام النسبة المنوية 3.40% و 4.40% على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة المقارنة، ويعزى ذلك الى دور هذه الاسمدة مجتمعة في زيادة محتوى التربة من العناصر المغذية وتحسين خواص التربة الفيزيائية والكيميائية والحيوية (3) و (8).

وقد لوحظ بان لقاح الفطر T. koningii والمبيد الكيميائي بروليكس لم يؤثرا معنويا على النسبة المنوية لمادة السولانين ولكن ادى كليهما الى تقليلها وبصبورة غير معنوية مقارنة بثمار النباتات غير المعاملة وقد يعزى السبب الى اختلاف الصنف المستخدم وطريقة المعاملة واختلاف الظروف البينية وخاصة ظروف التربة التي نمت فيها نباتات الباذنجان.

جدول -1: تأثير لقاح الفطر T. koningii و المبيدين الكيمياويين بروليكس وثيوفنيت ميثيل 70 في ارتفاع النبات، عدد الثمار والحاصل الكلي لنبات الباذنجان.

| الحاصل الكلي<br>طن/دونغ | عددالثمار/نبات | ارتفاع النبات<br>حم | التركيز                | المعاملة  |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| c 31                    | b 18           | *c 93               | 0                      | معاملة السيطرة  |
| b 36                    | b 19           | b 112               | 2غم/م2                 | T <sub>1</sub> معاملة لقاح الفطر<br>T. koningii                                       |
| a 39                    | a 21           | a 114               | 3غم/م                  | T <sub>2</sub> معاملة لقاح الفطر<br>T. koningii                                       |
| c 32                    | b 18           | d 99                | 6غم/م2 +<br>6غم/م2     | B <sub>1</sub> معاملة المبيد الكيمياني بروليكس + المبيد<br>الكيمياني ثيوفينت ميثيل 70 |
| ь 34                    | b 18           | d 101               | 12 غم/م2 +<br>12 غم/م2 | B <sub>2</sub> معاملة المبيد الكيمياني بروليكس + المبيد<br>الكيمياني ثيوفينت ميثيل 70 |

<sup>\*</sup> الارقام التي تشترك بنفس الحروف الابجدية لا تختلف معنويا حسب اختبار دنكن عند مستوى 5%.

#### جدول-2:

| السولانين<br>% | البوتاسيوم<br>% | الفسفور<br>% | البروتينات<br>% | المادة<br>الجافة<br>% | التركيز                | المعاملة  |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| 0.7            | c 2.00          | b 0.048      | *c 10.0         | 7.3                   | 0                      | معاملة السيطرة  |
| 0.6            | b 3.40          | ab 0.051     | b 11.4          | 7.5                   | 2غم/م2                 | معاملة لقاخ الفطر T <sub>1</sub><br>T, koningii                                       |
| 0.6            | a 4.40          | a 0.052      | a 12.4          | 7.6                   | 3غم/م2                 | T <sub>2</sub> معاملة لقاح الفطر<br>T. koningii                                       |
| 0,5            | b 3.00          | b 0.049      | b 11.0          | 7.4                   | 6غم/م2 +<br>6غم/م2     | B <sub>1</sub> معاملة المبيد الكيميائي بروليكس<br>+ المبيد الكيميائي ثيوفينت ميثيل 70 |
| 0.5            | ь 3.20          | ab 0.050     | b 11.2          | 7.4                   | 12 غم/م2 +<br>12 غم/م2 | B <sub>2</sub> معاملة المبيد الكيمياني بروليكس<br>+ المبيد الكيمياني ثيوفينت ميثيل 70 |

<sup>\*</sup> الارقام التي تشترك بنفس الحروف الابجدية لا تختلف معنوياً حسب اختبار دنكن عند مستوى 5% .

تأثير المعاملة بالمبيد الفطر الحيوي Trichoderma koningii والمبيدين الكيمياوين بروليكس وثيوفنيت ميثيل 70 على نمو وانتاجية نبات الباذنجان Solanum melongena L.

ان هذه الدراسة قد افرزت عن نتائج والتي اجابت على بعض الاسئلة ولكن فتحت افاق لدراسات اخرى عديدة وهي الخاصية التي تمتاز بها الدراسات الفسلجية ومن اهم الاستنتاجات هي:

1- كفاءة لقاح الفطر T. koningii كانت مماثلة الى كفاءة المبيد بروليكس
 في تحقيق زيادة في معايير نمو النبات والانتاج.

2- ان لقاح الفطر T. koningii يعمل على تحسين وزيادة جاهزية العناصر ونمو المجموع الجذري ويؤدي دوراً هاماً في تحلل المواد العضوية وهو الذي أنعكس على معايير نمو النبات والانتاج.

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## اختزال الضوضاء الجمعية من الاشارة الكلامية باستخدام مرشح المعدل المحسن

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تاريخ تقديم البحث 2010/5/3 - تاريخ قبول البحث 2010/3/22

#### الخلاصة

تعد معالجة الإشارة الصوتية احد الفروع المهمة لمعالجة الإشارات الرقمية الواسعة التطبيق في مجالات عدة وخاصة أنظمة الاتصالات والهواتف النقالة إلا إن الإشارات الصوتية غالبا ما يرافقها تشوه وضوضاء والتي تسبب ضعف عملية تحليل وتمييز الإشارات الصوتية, لذا توجهنا لدراسة الإشارات الصوتية ودراسة الضوضاء الكاوسية المرافقة لها ، درسنا هنا العديد من تقنيات معالجة الإشارة لغرض إزالة الضوضاء منها وتحسينها وتحليلها تم توليد ضوضاء كاوسية جمعية باستخدام برنامج حاسوبي ولحالات مختلفة من الانحراف المعياري للضوضاء المصافة (10...  $q_g = 1,2$ ) وبمعدل صفري وتم إضافة هذه الضوضاء بشكل جمعي لعناصر الإشارة وتمت معالجة الإشارات الصوتية المشوبة بالضوضاء باستخدام مرشح المعدل التقليدي وتم دراسة الخصائص الإحصائية للإشارات الناتجة من المعالجة لتحديد جودة الإشارة بعد المعالجة وتحديد كفاءة المرشح ولوحظ إن عملية المعالجة تؤدي إلى فقدان بعض السمات المهمة للإشارة الأناتم تحسين المرشح باعتماد شروط إضافية وذلك للمحافظة على السمات المهمة للإشارة وتمت معالجة الإشارة المشوبة بالضوضاء كما تم دراسة وأعطى مرشح المعدل بصيغته المحسنة نتائج جيدة في تحسين الإشارة المشوبة بالضوضاء كما تم دراسة كفاءة عملية إزالة الضوضاء باستخدام مجموعة من المعايير الاحصائية [وهي المعدل  $\mu$  ، والانحراف كفاءة عملية إزالة الضوضاء الى الضوضاء [ SNR ] للإشارات المشوبة والإشارات النقية والمحسنة حيث لوحظ تحسن كبير في هذه الخصائص مع المحافظة على السمات المهمة والمميزة للاشارة الصوتية .

#### Abstract

Audio signal processing is one of the most significant branches of processing digital signals. It has wide applications in many fields, especially in communication and mobile phones systems, But the audio signals are often accompanied by distorted and the noise and causes weakness of the analysis and discrimination audio signals so for the purpose of improving the efficiency of audio signals must study and analysis of audio signals before treatment Collective Gaussian noise were produced using a computer software, for different conditions of standard deviation( $\sigma_g = 1, 2, 3 \dots 10$ ) and zero mean. Noise was added collectively for different rates of audio signal, we are studies sound signals and the effective additive noise on signal, we make simulation to additive Gaussian noise by makes noise with many value of standard deviation and then we add this noise to the signal by additive form we are study effective filtering process by using mean filter to reduce noise, statistics significant features .Therefore mean filter was enhanced by adding some conditions to improve performing and conservation to maintain the significant feature of audio signals that results from using mean filter has been studied .we notice that mean filter in adaptive form give good result in enhancement signals that mix with noise.

#### المقدمة

تعد الضوضاء بيانات غير مرغوب فيها تظهر نتيجة التقلبات التي تحدث على إشارة الصوت أو الإشارات التي تتداخل مع إشارة الصوت فتسبب تشوهها وعدم وضوحها فالميكرفون يعمل على تسجيل الصوت المطلوب ويسجل معه الإشارات الصوتية التي تأتي من مصادر صوتية أخرى بالقرب من مصدر الصوت المطلوب ومنها الضوضاء التي تسببها مراوح الكومبيوتر أو نقرات لوحة المفاتيح أو صوت محرك السيارة أو صوت الريح أو

صوت المطر وغيرها والتي تعتبر خلفية ضوضائية وهي تضيف قيم عشوائية إلى كل عنصر من عناصر الإشارة الصوتية وهذه تعتبر أول مؤثر لظهور الضوضاء لذلك فان الإشارة الناتجة من التسجيل الصوتي لا يمكن إن تخلو من الضوضاء، وعملية اختزال الضوضاء هي مسالة مهمة في تطبيقات متعددة مثل اتصالات الهاتف النقال وتمييز الكلام، ومعالجة الإشارات الطبية والراديو والسونار والعديد من التطبيقات [ 3-1] لذا توجهنا الى دراسة المرشحات المثلى لغرض ازالة الضوضاء ومن ثم دراسة كفاءة اختزال الضوضاء بمعايير كمية كفوءة.

الله عام 2001 درس طارق احمد حسن العامري كامل الاختبار الكمي ( الشيئي) objective measures لاختبار الإشارة الكلامية ،حيث إن تقييم الكلام مهم جدا لعمل أنظمة الاتصالات وذلك لأنه يحدد مقدار الضغط في الإشارات الصوتية[4].

ا عام 2004 قدم احمد حمود فليح دراسة لأنظمة تعريف المتكلم وتحديد هوية أصوات المكانن وتمييز الكلمات المنفصلة لنص ثابت وضمن مجموعة مغلقة بدءا من قاعدة البيانات المرجعية المتمثلة بالطبقات المرجعية للأصوات [5].

a. قدم احمد كامل حسن عام 2005 دراسة لإزالة الضوضاء من الصوت باستخدام تحويل المويجة واستخدام طرق مختلفة لإزالة الضوضاء الطبيعية واستند على طريقة فصل المقاطع الصوتية عن المقاطع غير الصوتية [6].

التمثيل الرقمي للصوت والضوضاء

يعرف الصوت بأنه اضطراب تضاغطي ينتقل خلال المادة فالاهتزازات التي تحدثها الأصوات تعمل على إزاحة جزيئات الهواء وتضطرها على الاقتراب من بعضها البعض والتجمع وبذلك تنتج منطقة ضغط عال تؤدي بها إلى الاندفاع نحو الجزيئات المحيطة بها لينتقل الاضطراب إليها ثم إلى سلسلة الجزينات التي تليها وهكذا تتولد مناطق ضغط عال (تضاغطات ) ومناطق ضغط منخفض (تخلخلات) حيث ان سلسلة التتابعات السريعة للتضاغطات والتخلخلات في الهواء تصل الى الأذن التي تكون عادة في حالة تلامس مع الهواء مما يسبب حركة طبلة الأذن والإحساس بالسمع والكلام هو نتيجة عمليات معقدة ، تحول (الرسالة الكلامية) التي تصاغ في الدماغ بطريقة ما إلى إشارة عصبية تنقل عبر الأعصاب إلى الجهاز الصوتي الذي يكون مسئولا عن توليد الصوت الذي ينطلق من الفم مولدا موجة كلامية وتحتوي إشارة الكلام معلومات مختلفة حول المتكلم حيث يمكن من خلالها فهم مستوى عال من الخواص حول المتكلم مثل اللهجة والسياق وأسلوب المتكلم والحالة العاطفية للمتكلم وصفات أخرى والموجة الكلامية عبارة عن سلسلة من التغيرات في ضغط الهواء يمكن للأذن البشرية التقاطها كصوت إن التمثيل الرقمي للكلام (المعلومات المحتواة في الإشارة الكلامية) عادة يتطلب عددا كبيرا من الثنانيات (البت bits)، كما إن العديد من تطبيقات نقل الكلام في مجال الاتصالات تتطلب ضغط الكلام بنسب جيدة بحيث يمكن الحفاظ على مستوى جيد من جودة الكلام, في الأنظمة الصوتية تظهر فيها الضوضاء كإشارات صوتية عشوانية أو أصوات غير مرغوب فيها عند معالجة الإشارة أو تحليلها تعتبر الضوضاء بيانات ليست ذات معنى فهي ناتج عرضي ينتج بتأثير المؤثرات الأخرى وليس بتأثير الإشارة الفعلية وهي بيانات تدخل مع بيانات الاشارة تؤدي الى تحريف أو خرق او تغيير محتوى الرسالة المحمولة في الاشارة الرقمية وخلال عملية نقل الإشارة من جهاز الإرسال الى جهاز الاستلام تحدث تأثيرات غير مرغوبة فيها تضعف الاشارة ومن ابرز هذه التاثيرات هي الضوضاءNoise وهي إشارة عشوائية وتأتي نتيجة إشارات كهربانية عشوائية تتولد نتيجة أسباب طبيعية تظهر داخل النظام أو خارجة وهذه التغيرات العشوائية تضيف إلى الإشارة معلومات يمكن إن تخفيها جزنيا أو كليا ، وتعد التغيرات التي تطرأ على الإشارة نتيجة عمليات الترقيم والتحويل من التماثلي إلى الرقمي من مسببات الضوضاء أيضا وتعالج باستخدام مرشحات تنعيم الإشارة وإزالة الضوضاء [9-7].

وعادة ما تمتزج الكثير من انواع الاشارات الرقمية بالضوضاء الكاوسية او الضوضاء التي لها توزيع كاوسي والتي قد تكون ناتجة عن ضوضاء حرارية في منظومة نقل الاشارة او تسجيلها ، وتمثل هذه الضوضاء عادة بالتوزيع الطبيعي، والذي يتخذ شكل الجرس ويدعى بالتوزيع الكاوسي. ويوصف التوزيع باقتران دالة كثافة الاحتمالية (Probability Density Function):

$$f(N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_N} \exp{-\frac{(N-\mu_N)^2}{2\sigma_N^2}}$$
 .....(1)

إذ ان N يمثل المتغير العشوائي الذي يتوزع توزيعاً طبيعياً .

(المعدل) يمثل المتوسط الحسابي للمتغير ات العشوائيه  $\mu_N$ 

.  $\mu_N$  يمثل الانحراف المعياري للمتغيرات العشوائيه حول المعدل  $\sigma_N$  . a

مرشحات التنعيم الرقمية Digital Smoothing Filters

تستعمل مرشحات التنعيم الرقمية أساسا لإزالة الآثار الزائفة التي يمكن إن تكون موجودة في الإشارة ، كالضوضاء الناتجة عن عملية ترميز الإشارة ، أو الأخطاء المصاحبة لعملية التسجيل والإرسال والاستلام وتعد المرشحات التقليدية من ابسط التقنيات المستخدمة في تنعيم الاشاره والتي يمكن تطبيقها مباشرة على الإشارة المشوبة ، دون الحاجة إلى معرفة مسبقة بالخصائص الإحصائية التي تتحكم بتوزيع الشدة في مناطق الإشارة ومن ابرز هذه المرشحات ، مرشح المعدل Mean Filter [12-13] ، تبرز كفاءة هذه المرشحات في إخماد تأثير الضوضاء في المناطق المتجانسة من الإشارة .

مرشح المعدل Mean Filter: يعمل هذا المرشح باستخدام نافذة صغيرة متحركة على طول الإشارة، ويتم الحصول على الإشارة المنعمة Smoothing signal بأخذ معدل قيم العناصر الإشارة المحتواة في النافذة المنزلقة، واستبدالها بقيمة المعدل، وبتعبير آخر يتم الحصول على الإشارة المحسنة باستخدام نافذة بتطبيق العلاقة الآتي [ 12]:

$$R(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} I(t+i) \dots 2$$

حيث أن

R (t) يمثل قيمة المعدل للعناصر

I (t+i) تمثل قيمة عنصر الإشارة في النافذة .

أهم الخصائص الإحصائية التي تحدد جودة للإشارة الصوتية

تستند معالجة الإشارة الصوتية الرقمية بشكل أساسي إلى المعلومات المحتواة في الإشارة وأسلوب توزيعها ، وهذه المعلومات التي تم تحسسها وفقاً للمبدأ الفيزيائي تخضع إلى مبدأ النمذجة الرياضية والتوزيعات الإحصائية لذا فأن إحصائيات الإشارة تكون مهمة جداً في عملية تحليل ومعالجة الإشارة الرقمية وكما إن هذه الإحصائيات تعطي سمات وصفات لطبيعة الإشارات وكيفية توزيع المعلومات فيها [15-13].

ه.المعدل ( $\mu$ ) mean : معدل الشدة للإشارة يعرف بالرمز  $\mu$  وهي مفردة إحصائية تعني متوسط القيمة للإشارة وتأتي من جمع كافة عينات الإشارة الصوتية ثم القسمة على العدد الكلي للعينات  $\nu$  ويحسب المعدل  $\mu$  من العلاقة آلاتية[15-13]:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=0}^{N} I(t) \dots (3)$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^{N} I(t) \dots (3)$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^{N} I(t) \dots (3)$$

N : عدد عناصر الاشارة الكلى

b. الانحراف المعياري (Standard Deviation (σ) يعرف بأنة مقدار انحراف قيم الإشارة عن المعدل ويحسب الانحراف المعياري σ من العلاقة التالية[15-13]: :

c. الفرق بين اكبر واصغر عنصر في الاشارة الصوتية MM :تستخرج قيمة العنصر الاكبر Mx وقيمة العنصر الاصغر Mn في الاشارة الصوتية ثم يحسب الفرق بينهما حسب المعادلة التالية:

MM=Mx-Mn .......(4)

البشارة البشارة إلى الضوضاء (Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR): النفرق بين الإشارة الداخلة والإشارة الخارجة يمثل الضوضاء بحيث إن كل عنصر في الإشارة الخارجة يتألف من عنصر الإشارة الداخلة إضافة إلى الضوضاء فإذا كانت الإشارة عبارة عن جزء متجانس مستقطع من الاشارة الصوتية فإن نسبة الإشارة إلى الضوضاء تعطى بالعلاقة الآتية [15-13]:

 $SNR = 20 \ Log \ \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right) \ \dots (5)$ 

حيث μ: المعدل σ: الانحراف المعياري

e. دالة احتمالية التوزيع (PDF) وهي تمثل احتمالية توزيع الشدة لعناصر الإشارة الصوتية p(f) حيث إن p(f) وهي تمثل احتمالية توزيع الشدة لعناصر الإشارة الصوتية p(f) حيث إن الدالة p(f) تأخذ المدى p(f) والاحتمالية تكون محددة بالعلاقة p(f) الدالة p(f) تأخذ المدى p(f) وقيم p(f) تدعى بالمخطط التكراري للإشارة المنافقة بين p(f) والعلاقة بين p(f) وقيم p(f) تدعى بالمخطط التكراري للإشارة الفيزياوية تكون فيها دالة كثافة الاحتمال يمكن تخمينها عن طريق الملاحظة فإذا تكررت التجربة لعدد من المرات وبشكل كافي عندها نستطيع حساب المحتمالية أو التكرار للعناصر ورسم العلاقة بين العنصر وتكراره واحتماليته يسمى المخطط التكراري [15-13] . تم اعتماد الإشارات الصوتية التالية مع تصنيفاتها المختلفة:

م. الإشارات المشوبة بالضوضاء (NOS(t) وهي الإشارات التي تمت إضافة الضوضاء  $\mathbf{b}$  الإشارات المعياري ( $\mathbf{n}(t)$  الكاوسية ( $\mathbf{n}(t)$  البيها ولحالات مختلفة من الانحراف المعياري ( $\mathbf{n}(t)$  معادلة التالية:

NOS(t) = O(t) + n(t).....(6)

ويرمز لها (s) وهي تمثل الإشارة المحدل ويرمز لها (S(t) وهي تمثل الإشارة المحسنة.

خوارزميات العمل

تم التعامل في هذا البحث مع الملفات الصوتية من نوع ( bit 8) والملف من نوع wave وهو ملف عام عرف من قبل شركة مايكروسوفت والذي يستخدم حاليا في أنظمة windowsوتم بناء برنامج حاسوبي لتنظيم عمل المرشح وإيجاد الخصائص الإحصائية للإشارات الصوتية لغرض مقارنة النتائج للإشارتين المشوبة بالضوضاء والمحسنة واهم الخوارزميات المستخدمة في العمل هي كما يلي:

## mean filter algorithm خوارزمية 2 : عمل مرشح المعدل

|         |                                       |                       |      |            | Input: |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------------|--------|
| •       | noisy sound signal<br>J= total number | Nos(t)<br>of elements |      | t=1,2,3,,J |        |
| •       | Filter block size (w)                 | =1,3,5,7,             | •    |            |        |
| Output: |                                       |                       | 1.50 |            |        |
|         | smoothed sou                          | nd signal             | S(t) |            |        |

```
a. سحب الإشارة الصوتية المشوية بضوضاء كاوسية (Nos(t لأجراء المعالجة عليها .

    b. تحديد حجم نافذة الترشيح w.
    c. يؤخذ العدد الصحيح لناتج قسمة عدد عناصر نافذة المعالجة =w1

    d. يتم تحديد أول عنصر من الإشارة الصوتية تجري عليه المعالجة (bs2) كما يلي :
    e. تحديد آخر عنصر في الإشارة الصوتية تتم معالجتة بالمرشح وققا للمعادلة التالية:

                w2 = w1 + 1
                J1 = J - w1
         فتح دورة تكرار لمسح عناصر الإشارة الصوتية التي تجري عليها المعالجة بواسطة النافذة المستخدمة كما يلي:
                                        For k = w2 to J
                                                          تحديد العنصر الاول والعنصر الاخير لنافذة المعالجة كما يلي:
                t1 = t - 1
                                                    وضع قيمة ابتدانية لمجموع عناصر النافذة المستخدمة في المعالجة
                                                                                                                        .h
                   k=0
                                                             فتح دورة تكرار لعناصر نافذة المعالجة وفقا للمعادلة التالية
             For t3=t1 to t2
                                                                                            نراكم عناصر النافذة في S
                S(t) = K + Nos(t3)
                                                                            k. إنهاء دورة التكرار لعناصر النافذة بالخطوة

    حساب المعدل لمجموع عناصر النافذة وهو يمثل قيمة العنصر المركزي الذي تجري علية المعالجة حسب المعادلة التالية:.

                                                                                                        ___ =C int(
                                                    S(t)
: التقريب لاقرب عدد صحيح C int حيث ان
                                                                               m. إنهاء دورة التكرار بالخطوة Next .
                                                                                  n. خزن الاشارة الصوتية الناتجة (S(t).
```

:Input إدخال الاشارة المشوية وحجم النافذة وعتبات التحسين

t=1,2,3,...,J

J = total number of elements

Th1, Th2

## خوارزمية 2: خطوات عمل مرشح المعدل المحسن adaptive mean filter algorithm

noisy sound signal Nos(t)

:output إخراج الإشارة الصوتية المحسنة

filter block size W =1,3,5,7... filter optimization threshold

```
    smoothed sound signal

  خطوات العمل

    الدخال الإشارة الصوتية المشوبة بضوضاء كاوسية (Nos(t) إزالة الضوضاء منها.

                                                                     B. إدخال عتبات التحسين للمرشح Th1,Th2.
                                                                                  C. تحديد حجم نافذة الترشيح W.

 D. تحسب مقدار إزاحة النافذة W<sub>1</sub> من اليسار واليمين للإشارة كما يلي )W<sub>1</sub>=Int

 تَاخَذُ العدد الصحيح وتهمل الكسر. ( )Int حيث
                    J_1=J-W_1
                                                                 E. حساب تسلسل آخر عنصر في الإشارة يتم معالجته
                    W_2 = W_1 + 1
                                                                 F. تحديد تسلسل العنصر الوسطى في النافذة كما يلي:
                                           G. فتح دورة تكرار لمسح عناصر الإشارة تبدأ من W_2 وتنتهي J_1 كالأتي:
                    For t = W_2 to J_1
                 t_1 = t - W_1

 a. تحديد بداية النافذة المنزلقة

                  t_2 = t + W_1

 d. تحديد نهاية الناقدة المنزلقة

                   S = 0

 H. نضع قيمة ابتدائية لمجموع عناصر الثافذة

                     for t_3 = t_1 to t_2

 الى t<sub>1</sub> كالأتى:
 الى t<sub>2</sub> كالأتى:

                   S = S + Nos(t_3)

 ل. نراكم القيم لعناصر النافذة

                      Next t<sub>3</sub>
                                                                                    K. ننهي الدورة في الخطوة I
                                                  . S av = Round_ Integer (النافذة av = Round_ Integer ). L
 تعنى التقريب إلى اقرب عدد صحيح .Round_ Integer حيث
                   a_1 = Nos(t_3)

 M. تحدد عنصر النافذة المركزى

                                                                               N. نحدد شرط تعديل المعالجة للنافذة
                         إذًا كان مقدار الفرق بين العنصر المركزي ع والمستوى الصفري للإشارة الصوتية
     (ومقداره هنا
                               نطبق شروط التحسين لقيمة المعدل أي ان Th1 ) اكبر من 128
If | av - 128 | > Th1 then
                        • إذا كان الفرق بين العنصر المركزي a1 والمعدل اكبر من العتبة Th2 تستبدل قيمة المعدل
 بقيمة العنصر المركزي كما يلي:
                                            If |a_1 - av| > Th2 Then av = a_1

    إذا كانت قيمة العنصر المركزي اكبر من قيمة العنصر الذي قبله والذي بعده نضع av = a1 أي أن

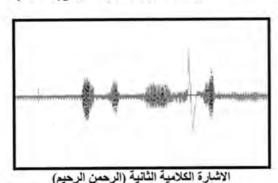
 If a_1 > Nos(t-1) and a_1 > Nos(t+1) then av = a_1
               • إذا كانت قيمة العنصر المركزي اصغر من قيمة العنصر الذي قبله والذي بعده نضع av = a1 أي ان
If a_1 < Nos (t-1) and a_1 < Nos (t+1) then a_1 = a_1
                                                                                       O. ننهى شرط الخطوة N
                 S(t) = av = a_1
                                                                     P. ستكون قيمة الاشارة المحسنة هي كما يلي:
                 Next t
                                                                                  Q. ننهي الدورة في الخطوة Q
```

## النتائج والمناقشة

تم تسجيل اشارات الصوتية (مقطع صوتي مؤلف من كلمتين)والشكل (1) يوضح الشكل الموجي لهذه الاشارات الصوتية وتم تشويب هذه الإشارة بضوضاء كاوسية تم توليدها في المختبر حيث تم توليد ضوضاء عشوائية تحاكي الضوضاءالطبيعية وفقا لموديلاتها الرياضية وهي الضوضاء الكاوسية وبمعدل صفري  $\sigma_{\rm g}=0$  وبقيم انحراف معياري مختلفة للضوضاء وهي الضوضاء الكاوسية وتم اضافة الضوضاء المولدة (ملفات الضوضاء) للاشارات الصوتية للحصول على اشارات صوتية مشوبة بالضوضاء باستخدام مرشح المعدل التقليدي والمرشح الرقمي الذي تم اضافة شروط لتحسين عمله.

حيث تم إضافة الضوضاء الكاوسية إلى الإشارة الصوتية ولحالات مختلفة من الانحراف المعياري ( $\sigma_{\rm g}=1,2,3,4...,10$ ) وتم إضافة الضوضاء الى %1000 من عناصر الاشارة الصوتية حيث يضاف نفس المقدار من الضوضاء على كل عنصر من عناصر الاشارة الصوتية تم رسم العلاقات البيانية بين الانحراف المعياري للضوضاء الكاوسية المضافة للاشارة و  $\sigma_{\rm g}$  مع المتغيرات التالية ( $\sigma_{\rm g}$ 0,  $\sigma_{\rm g}$ 0) للإشارات الناتجة من المعالجة باستخدام مرشح المعدل التقليدي و المحسن حيث تم الاعتماد في عملية المعالجة لكل مرشح رقمي على النوافذ ( $\sigma_{\rm g}$ 1,  $\sigma_{\rm g}$ 2, كلك قيمة من قيم و  $\sigma_{\rm g}$ 3 للشارة ، ويمكن تقييم كفاءة المرشح وجودة الاشارة الصوتية الناتجة من المعالجة الرقمية من خلال دراسة المخططات البيانية للمتغيرات الإحصائية كما موضح في الاشكال (2,3) من خلال دراسة المخططات البيانية للمتغيرات الإحصائية كما موضح في الاشكال (2,3)





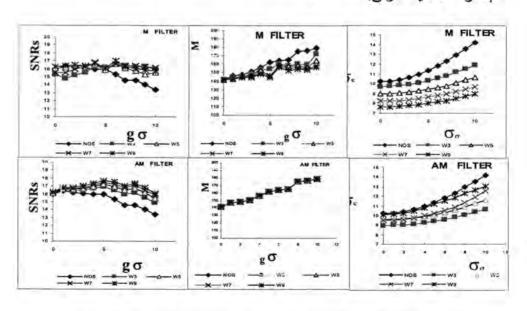
(t) شكل -1: يبين مخطط شكل الاشارة الصوتية I(t) كدالة للزمن

A. نتائج التحسين باستخدام مرشح المعدل M في المعالجة

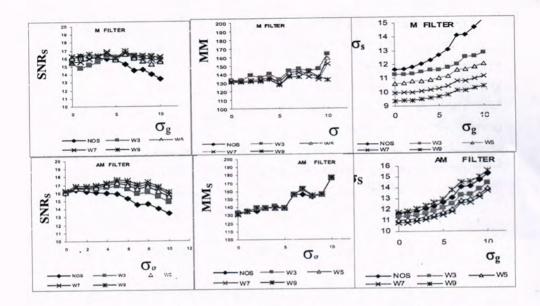
ظهرت نتائج تحسين الإشارة الصوتية الكلامية باستخدام مرشح المعدل  $\, M \,$  جيدة جدا من خلال دراسة المتغيرات الإحصائية للاشارة من الشكل (2) يظهر ان استخدام مرشح المعدل في المعالجة قد خفض الزيادة الحاصلة في الانحراف المعياري  $\, \sigma_{\rm s} \,$  للاشارة المشوبة

بالضوضاء وان استخدام النافذتين (9, 7) اعطى نتائج افضل من استخدام النافذتين (5,  $\epsilon$ ) ، الشكل (2) يلحظ فيه التحسين للاشارة واضحا من خلال اقتراب نتائج الفرق بين اكبر العناصر وأصغرها في الاشارة الصوتية  $\epsilon$  MM من قيمتها للاشارة الاصلية قبل اضافة الضوضاء للاشارة ، ملاحظة الشكل (2) يظهر فيها ان نسبة الاشارة الى الضوضاء  $\epsilon$  SNRs قد ارتفعت قيمتها وخاصة عند قيم  $\epsilon$ 0 العالية بعد ان أدت إضافة الضوضاء إلى خفضها نتيجة تشوه الإشارة الصوتية ويلاحظ تحسن واضح من خلال اقتراب قيمة SNRs من قيمتها للاشارة الاصلية بعد ان ادت اضافة الضوضاء الى انخفاضها نتيجة الصافة الضوضاء للشارة الصوتية ، يلاحظ من الشكل (3) ان استخدام المرشح لتحسين الاشارة الصوتية الكلامية الثانية أعطى نتائج مشابهة للتي استحصلت من معالجة الاشارة الصوتية الكلامية الأولى.

B. نتائج التحسين باستخدام مرشح المعدل المحسن AM

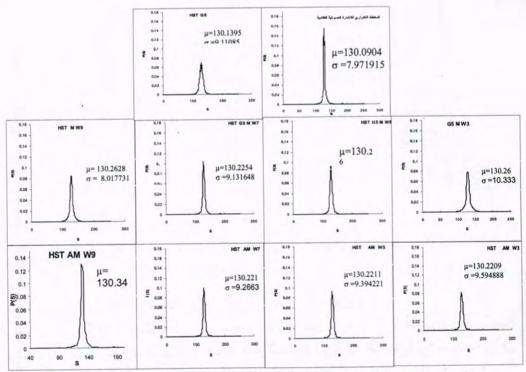


شكل -2: نتائج التحسين للمعايير الإحصائية التي تم اعتمادها في البحث الإشارة الأولى



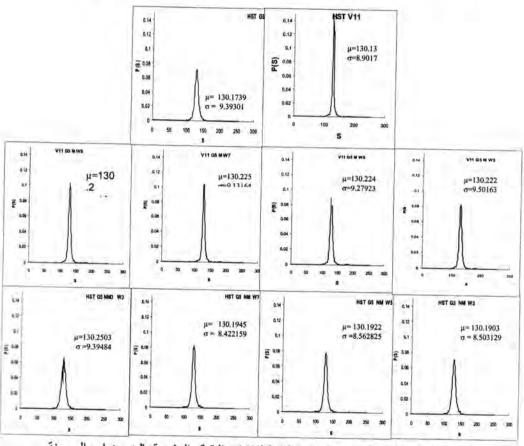
شكل -3: نتائج التحسين للمعايير الإحصائية التي تم اعتمادها في البحث الإشارة الثانية

رسوم رسوم المخططات التكرارية للاشارة الصوتية المخططات التكرارية للاشارة الصوتية الانحراف المخططات التكرارية تم دراستها للاشارات النقية والمشوبة بالضوضاء والمحسنة لقيمة الانحراف المعياري  $\sigma_{\rm g}$  للضوضاء الكاوسية وهي قيمة وسط من قيم  $\sigma_{\rm g}$  من خلال ملاحظة الشكلين (4,5)



شكل - 4: لمخطط التكراري للإشارة الأولى للإشارة النقية والمشوبة بالضوضاء والمحسنة

نلاحظ مدى الفرق في شكل المخطط التكراري للإشارتين النقية والمشوبة بالضوضاء حيث ان عرض المنحني للإشارة المشوبة اكبر من عرضة للإشارة النقية وهذا ناتج من الزيادة الحاصلة في الانحراف المعياري  $\sigma$  بسبب تشوه الإشارة الصوتية نتيجة إضافة الضوضاء إليها، عند ملاحظة المخططات التكرارية للإشارات المحسنة يظهر إن شكل المخطط التكراري لها يقترب من شكل المخطط التكراري للإشارة النقية وان النافذتين (7,9) تعطينا تنعيما عاليا مقارنة باستخدام النافذتين (3,5) لكن هذا لا يعني إنهما الأفضل وذلك لان شكل المنحني التكراري لا يعطي السمة الأساسية في كفاءة التنعيم للإشارة وإنما هو باختصار مقياس الحصائي لمجمل عناصر الإشارة ولا يأخذ بنظر الاعتبار ترتيبها ودورية ظهورها من عدمه وهذا هو المهم في كفاءة وصف الإشارة الصوتية ، و الرموز في الشكلين (4, 5) هي = [W3 النافذة  $\sigma$  و النافذة  $\sigma$ 



شكل -5: المخطط التكراري للإشارة الثانية للإشارة النقية والمشوبة بالضوضاء والمحسنة

نتانج استقطاع أجزاء متجانسة من الإشارة الصوتية الكلامية تم استقطاع أجزاء متجانسة الشدة (مناطق الصمت) من الاشارة الصوتية الكلامية لغرض دراسة تأثير المعالجة بواسطة المرشحات الرقمية التقليدية والمحسنة على الاشارة الصوتية المشوبة بالضوضاء ، تم حساب المتغيرات ( $\sigma_R$  و $\sigma_R$ ) للأجزاء المستقطعة من الاشارة الصوتية النقية والمشوبة بضوضاء والمحسنة وتم مقارنة النتائج للإشارات الثلاثة لمعرفة مدى اقتراب هذه المتغيرات للإشارات المستقطعة من الاشارة المعرفة مدى اقتراب هذه المتغيرات للإشارات المحسنة من قيمها الأصلية.

جدول -1: نتائج استقطاع مناطق متجانسة من الاشارة الأولى

|    |        |        | 6   | _     |       | -  | -      | _      |     |              |       |
|----|--------|--------|-----|-------|-------|----|--------|--------|-----|--------------|-------|
| σα | window | Туре   | μ,  | σρ    | SNR,  | σ  | window | type   | μ   | $\sigma_{r}$ | SNR   |
| R2 |        | SIGNAL | 130 | 2.29  | 56.91 | R1 | 1      | SIGNAL | 130 | 2.00         | 64.92 |
| 2  |        | NOISY  | 130 | 3.09  | 42.14 | 2  |        | NOISY  | 130 | 2.92         | 44.60 |
| 2  | 3      | M      | 130 | 2.70  | 48.21 | 2  | 3      | M      | 130 | 2.53         | 51.39 |
| 2  | 3      | AM     | 130 | 2.70  | 48.21 | 2  | 3      | AM     | 130 | 2.53         | 51.39 |
| 2  | 5      | M·     | 130 | 2.55  | 51.15 | 2  | 5      | M      | 130 | 2.40         | 54.20 |
| 2  | 5      | AM     | 130 | 2.55  | 51.15 | 2  | 5      | AM     | 130 | 2.40         | 54.20 |
| 2  | 7      | M      | 130 | 2.44  | 53.44 | 2  | 7      | M      | 130 | 2.32         | 56.15 |
| 2  | 7      | AM     | 130 | 2.44  | 53.44 | 2  | 7      | AM     | 130 | 2.40         | 54.20 |
| 2  | 9      | M      | 130 | 2.35  | 55.42 | 2  | 9      | M      | 130 | 2.26         | 57.55 |
| 2  | 9      | AM     | 130 | 2.35  | 55.42 | 2  | 9      | AM     | 130 | 2.26         | 57.55 |
| 6  |        | NOISY  | 130 | 6.50  | 20.04 | 6  |        | NOISY  | 130 | 6.22         | 20.91 |
| 6  | 3      | M      | 130 | 4.78  | 27,24 | 6  | 3      | M      | 130 | 4.55         | 28.57 |
| 6  | 3      | AM     | 130 | 4.86  | 26.83 | 6  | 3      | AM     | 130 | 4.56         | 28.56 |
| 6  | 5      | M      | 130 | 4.18  | 31.21 | 6  | 5      | M      | 130 | 3.98         | 32.67 |
| 6  | 5      | AM     | 130 | 4.26  | 30,58 | 6  | 5      | AM     | 130 | 3.98         | 32.66 |
| 6  | 7      | M      | 130 | 3.81  | 34.20 | 6  | 7      | M      | 130 | 3.66         | 35.5  |
| 6  | 7      | AM     | 130 | 3.91  | 33.31 | 6  | 7      | AM     | 130 | 3.67         | 35.49 |
| 6  | 9      | M      | 130 | 3.56  | 36.60 | 6  | 9      | M      | 130 | 3.45         | 37.69 |
| 6  | 9      | AM     | 130 | 3.67  | 35.51 | 6  | 9      | A M    | 130 | 3.45         | 37.6  |
| 10 |        | NOISY  | 130 | 10.22 | 12.74 | 10 |        | NOISY  | 130 | 9.89         | 13.15 |
| 10 | 3      | M      | 130 | 7.25  | 17.96 | 10 | 3      | M      | 130 | 7.05         | 18.45 |
| 10 | 3      | AM     | 130 | 8.17  | 15.95 | 10 | 3      | AM     | 130 | 7.74         | 16.80 |
| 10 | 5      | M      | 130 | 6.19  | 21.04 | 10 | 5      | M      | 130 | 6.06         | 21.4  |
| 10 | 5      | AM     | 130 | 7.40  | 17.60 | 10 | 5      | A M    | 130 | 6.96         | 18.68 |
| 10 | 7      | M      | 130 | 5.57  | 23.39 | 10 | 7      | M      | 130 | 5.48         | 23.73 |
| 10 | 7      | AM     | 130 | 7.01  | 18.60 | 10 | 7      | AM     | 130 | 6.53         | 19.93 |
| 10 | 9      | M      | 130 | 5.14  | 25.32 | 10 | 9      | M      | 130 | 5.08         | 25.5  |
| 10 | 9      | AM     | 130 | 6.76  | 19.28 | 10 | 9      | A.M    | 130 | 6.26         | 20.79 |

جدول -2: نتائج استقطاع مناطق متجانسة من الاشارة الثانية

| σ gus | window | Туре   | μ   | σ    | SNRr  | σ gus | window | type   | μ   | σ    | SNRr  |
|-------|--------|--------|-----|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----|------|-------|
| R2    | 1      | SIGNAL | 130 | 2.29 | 56.91 | R1    |        | SIGNAL | 130 | 2.13 | 60.98 |
| 2     |        | NOISY  | 130 | 2.49 | 52.32 | 2     |        | NOISY  | 130 | 2.34 | 55.55 |
| 2     | 3      | M      | 130 | 2.35 | 55.40 | 2     | 3      | M      | 130 | 2.21 | 59.03 |
| 2     | 3      | AM     | 130 | 2.35 | 55.40 | 2     | 3      | A M    | 130 | 2.21 | 59.03 |
| 2     | 5      | M      | 130 | 2.26 | 57.61 | 2     | 5      | M      | 130 | 2.15 | 60.4  |
| 2     | 5      | AM     | 130 | 2.26 | 57.61 | 2     | - 5    | AM     | 130 | 2.15 | 60.4  |
| 2     | 7      | M      | 130 | 2.20 | 59.28 | 2     | 7      | M      | 130 | 2.12 | 61.4  |
| 2     | 7      | AM     | 130 | 2.20 | 59.28 | 2     | 7      | A M    | 130 | 2.12 | 61.4  |
| 2     | 9      | M      | 130 | 2.14 | 60.85 | 2     | 9      | M      | 130 | 2.08 | 62.4  |
| 2     | 9      | AM     | 130 | 2.14 | 60.85 | 2     | 9      | AM     | 130 | 2.08 | 62.4  |
| 6     |        | NOISY  | 130 | 3.91 | 33.28 | 6     |        | NOISY  | 130 | 3.56 | 36.5  |
| 6     | 3      | M      | 130 | 2.99 | 43.53 | 6     | 3      | M      | 130 | 2.72 | 47.8  |
| 6     | 3      | AM     | 130 | 3.10 | 42.03 | 6     | 3      | AM     | 130 | 2.73 | 47.7  |
| 6     | 5      | M      | 130 | 2.71 | 47.96 | 6     | 5      | M      | 130 | 2.49 | 52.2  |
| 6     | . 5    | AM     | 130 | 2.84 | 45.79 | 6     | - 5    | AM     | 130 | 2.50 | 52.0  |
| 6     | 7      | M      | 130 | 2.55 | 51.00 | 6     | 7      | M      | 130 | 2.37 | 54.9  |
| 6     | 7      | AM     | 130 | 2.69 | 48.34 | 6     | 7      | AM     | 130 | 2.37 | 54.8  |
| 6     | 9      | M      | 130 | 2.44 | 53.46 | 6     | 9      | M      | 130 | 2.28 | 56.9  |
| 6     | 9      | AM     | 130 | 2.58 | 50.40 | 6     | 9      | AM     | 130 | 2.29 | 56.8  |
| 10    |        | NOISY  | 130 | 5.49 | 23.69 | 10    |        | NOISY  | 130 | 5.47 | 23.8  |
| 10    | 3      | M      | 130 | 3.76 | 34.60 | 10    | 3      | M      | 130 | 3.76 | 34.6  |
| 10    | 3      | AM     | 130 | 4.50 | 28.96 | 10    | 3      | AM     | 130 | 4.50 | 28.9  |
| 10    | 5      | M      | 130 | 3.26 | 39.89 | 10    | 5      | M      | 130 | 3.27 | 39.7  |
| 10    | 5      | AM     | 130 | 4.19 | 31.07 | 10    | 5      | AM     | 130 | 4.19 | 31.0  |
| 10    | 7      | M      | 130 | 2.99 | 43.50 | 10    | 7      | M      | 130 | 3.02 | 43.1  |
| 10    | 7      | AM     | 130 | 4.01 | 32.45 | 10    | 7      | AM     | 130 | 4.04 | 32.3  |
| 10    | 9      | М      | 130 | 2.81 | 46.33 | 10    | 9      | M      | 130 | 2.85 | 45.7  |
| 10    | 9      | AM     | 130 | 3.90 | 33.38 | 10    | 9      | AM     | 130 | 3.94 | 33.0  |

يلحظ من الجدولين (1, 2) ان المرشحين M و M قد عملا بكفاءة وهذا واضح من خلال التحسن في قيم  $SNR_R$  و  $G_R$  للإشارات المحسنة عن قيمها للإشارة المشوبة بالضوضاء ، يلاحظ أيضا ثبوت قيمة  $\mu$  للإشارات النقية والمشوبة والمحسنة ، وهذا لا يمثل مقياسا دقيقا وكفؤا في فحص جودة عملية الترشيح ولا يمكن استخدامه منفردا لبيان كفاءة عملية الترشيح وذلك لأنه يأخذ بنظر الاعتبار المناطق المتجانسة فقط من الاشارة أو المناطق التي تمثل لحظات الصمت وهنا المرشح الأمثل هو المرشح الذي يعمل على تنعيم عال لأن مثل هذه المناطق لا تحتوي على معلومات مهمة لكن هذه النتائج تبين مدى قوة المرشحات في إزالة الضوضاء من المناطق المتجانسة أو التي لا تحتوي على تقلبات شديدة وكثيرة في الاشارة.

الاستنتاجات

اعطى مرشح المعدل M كفاءة عالية في المعالجة للاشارة الكلامية وهذا يظهر واضحا من خلال المخططات البيانية للاشارة الكلامية وباستخدام مرشح المعدل المحسن كانت النتائج افضل من مرشح المعدل، حيث تظهر قوة العمل من خلال العديد من المعايير التي تم اعتمادها لتحديد جودة الاشارة الصوتية بعد اجراء عملية المعالجة الرقمية.

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