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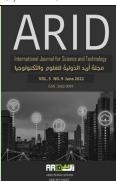
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رسالة المحرر

تقنية إنترنت الأشياء والذكاء الاصطناعي أنماط المدن الذكية

يشهد العالم حاليًا اندفاعًا قويًا نحو التكنولوجيا الحديثة، بينما تعيش الشركات المتخصصة اندفاعًا رهيبًا في تقنية المعلومات نحو ما يسمى بإنترنت الأشياء أو إنترنت الكائنات، وهو تكامل الأشياء مع عالم الإنترنت، من خلال إضافة برامج لتكون ذكية وبالتالي تكون قادرة على التواصل مع بعضها البعض والمشاركة بفعالية في الحياة اليومية، مما يتيح أشكالًا جديدة من الاتصال بين الأشخاص والأشياء، وبين الأشياء نفسها، وسيؤدي ذلك إلى تغيير الحياة التقليدية إلى نمط حياة رفيع المستوى.

يُعرف إنترنت الأشياء بأنه نظام من أجهزة الحاسب الألي المترابطة، والأجهزة الميكانيكية والرقمية، والأجسام، والحيوانات أو الأشخاص الذين يتم تزويدهم بمعارف فريدة، وقدرة نقل البيانات عبر شبكة دون الحاجة إلى تفاعل بين الإنسان والإنسان أو بين الإنسان والحاسوب، مما يتيح إدارة منزل أو مشروع استثماري عبر إنترنت الأشياء. وسوف تحول تقنية إنترنت الأشياء



كائنات العالم الحقيقي إلى كائنات افتراضية ذكية، وتهدف أيضا إلى توحيد كل شيء في عالمنا في ظل بنية تحتية مشتركة، مما يمنحنا ليس فقط التحكم في الأشياء من حولنا، ولكن أيضًا إطلاعنا على حالة الأشياء.

وتعتبر تقنية إنترنت الأشياء من أهم معالم الثورة الصناعية الرابعة، وتعطي صوراً واضحة لمفهوم إنترنت الأشياء وتطبيقاتها المختلفة التي أصبحت السمة الرئيسية لعصرنا الحديث والبوابة التي من خلالها سننتقل لعالم الغد وخاصة بعد إدماج تقنية إنترنت الأشياء مع مفاهيم الذكاء الاصطناعي، والتي ساهمت في تغيير نمط الحياة من خلال دمج مجالات الحياة الطبيعية والرقمية في قطاعات التعليم والطب والصناعة والتجارة.

وهناك أربع قطاعات رئيسية في واقعنا يُحدث فيها الذكاء الاصطناعي للأشياء تأثيراً فعالاً، لتشمل بذلك الأجهزة القابلة للارتداء مثل الساعات الذكية، والمنازل الذكية لتحسين كفاءة الطاقة، والمدن الذكية لتحسين السلامة العامة حيث يتم استخدام نظام إدارة النقل الذكي في مدينة نيودلهي بالهند، وهي من أكثر المدن ازدحامًا في العالم، لاتخاذ قرارات ديناميكية في الوقت الفعلي بشأن تدفقات حركة المرور، والصناعة الذكية لتقليل الخطأ البشري وفي منع الأخطاء المكلفة في الصناعة.

والشيء في إنترنت الأشياء قد يكون إنسانًا لديه جهاز مراقبة مزروعًا بقلبه، أو في حيوانًا مزروعة مع جهاز استقبال / إرسال برقاقة بيولوجية، وما يكون في السيارة من مستشعرات (حساسات) لتنبيه السائق، عندما يكون ضغط الإطار منخفضًا. وتشتمل أمثلة إنترنت الأشياء على الأشياء الذكية و غيرها من الأدوات اليومية.

ويُقصد به الجيل الجديد من شبكة المعلومات الذي يتيح التفاهم بين الأجهزة المترابطة مع بعضها عبر بروتوكول الإنترنت وتشمل هذه الأجهزة الأدوات والمستشعرات والحساسات وأدوات الذكاء



الاصطناعي المختلفة، وما يميز إنترنت الأشياء هو استطاعة التحكم في الأدوات من دون الحاجة اليواجد في مكان محدّد للتعامل مع جهاز معين.

ومع تطوّر الإنترنت وظهور تكنولوجيا الهواتف اللوحية واليدوية الذكية وأجيال من خدمات نقل البيانات عبر الهاتف مثل جيل ثان، جيل ثالث (اتصالات لاسلكية)، جيل رابع (اتصالات لاسلكية)، جيل خامس (شبكات اتصال)، وتوسع التواصل الاجتماعي الإلكتروني أدى لظهور الجيل الثالث من الإنترنت مثل محرّ كات البحث، تُعنى ببناء روابط بين المفاهيم و دلالة المفر دات، ومـــع التوسيع فـــى استخدام تكنولوجيات المعددات الذكية والمسزودة بالمستشعرات والخوارز ميات البرمجية البسيطة والفعّالة والأجهزة التي تعمل بنظام تحديد الموقع العالمي الـ (GPS) وتكنولوجيا الاستشعار عن قُرب وعن بُعد وبالتوصيل السلكي واللاسلكي، الأمر الذي مكّن من بروز ظاهرة التخاطب والاتصال عبر الإنترنت فيما بين الأجهزة مع بعضها البعض، حيث يتم التخاطب والتفاهم على الأشياء عبر شبكة الإنترنت دون التدخل المباشر للبشر ويتم إنشاء هذه الشبكة من خلال تحويل الأشياء المادية إلى أشياء ذكية من خلال تقنيات الاستشعار والتشخيل والحوسبة والاتصال، وبحلول عام 2025، وسوف يكون هناك ما يقارب 42 مليار جهاز متصل بإنترنت الأشياء على مستوى العالم، التي مكنت مراقبة وتتبع السلوكيات الفردية أو الجماعية، ووفرت هذه الاجهزة البيانات اللازمة لتطوير نماذج التعلم الألي. من الطبيعي أنه مع زيادة أعداد هذه الأجهزة، وستزداد كذلك مجموعات البيانات، وهنا يتدخل الذكاء الاصطناعي و يضفى قدر اته التعليمية على اتصال إنتر نت الأشياء.



ويُعد الإنسان إحدى طرفيات الاتصال وتكون الأشياء هنا عبارة عن جهاز أو طرفية يمكن تعريفه على الإنترنت، والإنسان في هذه الحالة هو المستفيد من كل هذه التفاهمات والاتصالات الشيئية. ويمكن أن يصبح الإنسان نفسه "شيئاً" إذا ما ألصق به أو بمحيطه عنوان إنترنت معين، كأن يُلصق به نظارة أو ساعة أو سوار أو ملابس إلكترونية أو أجهزة أو معدّات طبية عليه أو داخل جسمه.

تُمكِّن إنترنت الأشياء الإنسان من التحكم بشكل فعلّ وسهل بالأشياء عن قرب وعن بُعد فيستطيع المستخدم مثلاً تشغيل محرّك سيارته والتحكم فيها من جهازه الحاسوبي. كما يستطيع المرء التحكم فيها من جهازه الحاسوبي كما يستطيع المرء التحكم في واجبات الغسيل بجهاز الغسالة خاصته، كما يستطيع التعرّف على محتويات الثلاجة عن بُعد من خلال استخدام الاتصال عبر الإنترنت.

فمثلاً يمكن للثلاجة التراسل مع مركز التسوق وشراء المستلزمات وتوصيلها بلا تدخل بشري.

وبفضل قوة إنترنت الأشياء، أصبحت مدن بأكملها مترابطة رقمياً وبالتالي أصبحت أكثر ذكاءً، وتعمل تلك المدن على تحسين حياة المواطنين، كما أظهرت إحدى الدراسات أن استخدام تطبيقات المدن الذكية الحالية يؤدي إلى تحسين مؤشرات جودة الحياة (مثل الجريمة والمرور والتلوث) بنسبة تتراوح بين 10٪ و 30٪.

ويتيح إنترنت الأشياء إمكانية تحول حرم الجامعات إلى حرم جامعي ذكي، وتصبح الشبكات الحديثة للأجهزة الذكية في حينها أكثر أهمية.

وتعتبر الجامعات بيئات مثالية لتطوير واختبار ابتكارات إنترنت الأشياء التي تمثل نسخة مصغرة لمدينة من حيث النقل، وتقديم الخدمات، وإدارة المباني، وإدارة الحدائق والمتنزهات، والكهرباء، والمياه، والاتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية وإدارة النفايات، ومن خلال ادماج إنترنت الأشياء مع



التقنيات الأخرى مثل البيانات الضخمة والذكاء الاصطناعي والحوسبة السحابية، تعمل الجامعات الذكية كمختبرات لاختبار العديد من مشاريع المدن الذكية والأمن السيبراني وغيرها.

والخلاصة فقد أحدث إنترنت الأشياء الكثير من التغييرات التكنولوجية في حياتنا اليومية لجعلها أسهل من خلال تقنيات وتطبيقات متنوعة. وهناك فوائد لإنترنت الأشياء في الزراعة المستدامة، وجودة المياه واستخدامها، والرعاية الصحية، والتصنيع والإدارة البيئية، بالإضافة لإمكانية استخدامه كأداة في تحقيق أهداف الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة.

ومع توقع نمو استهلاك الطاقة في جميع أنحاء العالم بنسبة 40٪ على مدار الـ 25 عامًا القادمة، هناك بعض التحولات الرئيسية نحو إدارة أكثر كفاءة للطاقة من المصابيح الكهربائية الذكية إلى منصات النفط البحرية المستقلة بالكامل. وبشكل عام، تُحدث إنترنت الأشياء ثورة في كل جزء من صناعة الطاقة تقريبًا من التوليد إلى النقل إلى التوزيع وتغيير كيفية تفاعل شركات الطاقة والعملاء. من الصعب التقليل من التأثير الحالي لإنترنت الأشياء على قطاع الطاقة. مع تزايد الطلب على أتمتة العمليات والكفاءة التشغيلية، تستكشف المزيد من الشركات حالات استخدام إنترنت الأشياء في إدارة الطاقة.

ويذكر أن عدد من الشركات والمؤسسات البحثية قدمت التوقعات حول التأثير المحتمل لإنترنت الأشياء على الإنترنت والاقتصاد خلال العقد القادم، وتتوقع شركة هواوي وصول عدد أجهزتها المتصلة بإنترنت الأشياء إلى المليار بحلول عام 2025م، ويقدر آخرون ارتفاع التأثير الاقتصادي المحتمل لإنترنت الأشياء من 3.9 دولار إلى 11 تريليون دولار سنويًا في عام 2025م، نتيجة انخفاض أسعار الأجهزة، وحوسبة التخزين السحابي المتقدمة، والسرعة العالية، وانخفاض تكاليف



التسليم، كما تُقدر مساهمة إنترنت الأشياء بنسبة 4٪ - 11٪ من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي العالمي في عام 2025.

وتشير الدراسات الحديثة إلى أن توظيف تقنيات إنترنت الأشياء والواقع المختلط Mixed (Mixed) هـ و الحل لتطوير نظم التعلم الإلكتروني والتعلم المدمج في البرامج التطبيقية. إضافة لذلك يمكن أن يؤدي تطبيق هذه التقنيات إلى تقليل تكلفة التعليم والتأهيل المهني على المستويين المؤسسي والتعلم الفردي. كما إن إدماج تقنيات إنترنت الأشياء والواقع المختلط في تصاميم المختبرات يجعلها مناسبة للعمل في انظمة المتعلم الإلكتروني والتعلم المدمج، حيث إن تطبيق هذه المختبرات لا يشكل عبئاً كبيرا على إدارة المؤسسات التعليمية بسبب انخفاض التكلفة، وكذلك الاستفادة من الأجهزة والفنيين المشرفين على صيانتها. وتعد هذه المختبرات عاملاً مشجعا لزيادة إعداد الطلبة في التخصصات التطبيقية وتشجع المؤسسات التعليمية لاستحداث تخصصات جديدة تلبي حاجات المجتمع، وهو الحل الاقتصادي الفعال لمشاكل التعليم في دول العالم الثالث، وهذا ما ستتناوله إحدى الأوراق البحثية في مجلة أريد الدولية للعلوم والتكنولوجيا.



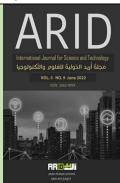
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Site Selection for Solid Waste (New landfill) Using GIS-based Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) Khartoum state, Sudan

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اختيار موقع مكب جديد للنفايات الصلبة باستخدام تحليل القرار متعدد المعايير القائم على نظم المعلومات الجغرافية ،و لاية الخرطوم، السودان

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is becoming a serious problem especially in developing countries. It becomes a growing problem in Khartoum city because it is randomly disposed and is the main source of environmental pollution coupled with traditional management practices such as burning and uncovered dunghills. This study aims to use suitable sites for solid Waste Collection in Khartoum State using the integration of multi-criteria for decision analysis (MCDA) in Geographic Information System (GIS) in addition to building geographic data base for waste management for future monitoring program. Multi criteria are used including the distance from settlements, rural and industrial areas, distance from roads, railway, drainage, land slope, and land uses. The distances from these features was ranked and weighted. By superimposing these weights, the Model Builder has been built, deriving a map representing the most suitable locations for landfill in Khartoum. The results indicate that the most suitable sites will cause minimum impacts to the environment, society and economy as well as conforming with the regulations and generally accepted by the public.

Key words: landfill, Multi criteria Decision Analysis, GIS, Model builder



الملخص

أصبحت إدارة النفايات الصلبة مشكلة خطيرة خاصة في البلدان النامية. تعتبر النفايات الصلبة مشكلة متنامية في مدينة الخرطوم وذلك لأنها يتم التخلص منها بشكل عشوائي وهي المصدر الرئيسي للتلوث البيئي مقرونًا بممارسات الإدارة التقليدية مثل الحرق للمكبات غير المغطاة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى اختيار المواقع المناسبة لجمع النفايات الصلبة بولاية الخرطوم باستخدام تكامل المعايير المتعددة لتحليل القرار في بيئة نظم المعلومات الجفرافية بالإضافة إلى بناء قاعدة بيانات جغرافية لإدارة النفايات في نظام المعلومات الجغرافية تفيد في برنامج الرصد المستقبلي. تشمل المعايير المتعددة المستخدمة المسافة من المستوطنات والمناطق الريفية والصناعية والمسافة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية والصرف وإنحدار واستخدامات الأرض. تم ترتيب ووزن المسافات من هذه المعايير من خلال التراكب، تم بناء النموذج واشتقاق خريطة تمثل أنسب المواقع لمكب النفايات في الخرطوم. أشارت النتائج إلى أن أنسب المواقع سيكون لها حد أدنى من التأثير على البيئة والمجتمع والاقتصاد بالإضافة إلى الترافق مع اللوائح والمقبول بشكل عام من قبل العامة.

كلمات مفتاحية: طمر النفايات، تحليل القرار متعدد المعايير، نظم المعلومات الجغرافية، بناء النماذج.



Introduction:

Population growth increases waste production with rapid urbanization and economic development in urban centers, improperly managed solid waste is a risk to human health and the environment [1] [2] [3] Human activities including industrial, domestic, commercial, construction and animals generate solid waste [4]. Solid waste production is rapidly increasing worldwide as a result of continuous economic growth, urbanization and industrialization. It is estimated that in 2006 the total amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated globally reached 2.02 billion tones, representing a 7% annual increase since 2003 [5]. With continuous population growth and increase of standard of living, solid waste is increasing in tremendous amounts [6]. This fact posed a major problem facing the world. This problem is more serious in third world countries where 80% of the population lives [7]. It is believed that about 10% of each person's production life is lost as a result of waste related diseases. Today waste management encompasses the new concepts like waste reduction, Recycling, high tech collection, compaction, thermal treatment, sanitary landfills as well as waste and leach ate treatment [8]. All these are some parts of the strategies to focus on environmental protection in solid waste management. For the longest time, waste management in Malaysia hinged on disposal and as a result, almost all waste produced ended up in landfills. Hierarchy of waste management that has been adopted was based on the principle of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) [8]. Recently, availability of land for landfilling is a real challenge. Landfills can be a source for ground water contamination and hazardous emissive flammable gases [9].

Geographic Information System (GIS) is widely accepted tool to select suitable sites by the waste management planners due to the current permitting and sitting requirements and also its operations [10]. Besides, mounting environmental degradation and awareness, rising cost,



society and political opposition, increasing of population density lack of available land and public health concerns also contribute to the difficulty of choosing suitable land for landfill [11; 12 & 13]. Waste disposal is the least preferred option in waste management because it is essentially an end of pipe solution and it has the most impact on the environment [14]. Despite this fact, the bulk of solid waste still finds its way into solid waste disposal sites (SWDS) all over the world - 60% in the EU and a little less than that in the US [15; 16]. Landfill has several classifications, one of which is engineered landfill which has the capability to treat waste and produce Landfill gas (LFG). LFG produced from organic waste decomposition, a biological and chemical processes occurring after waste landfilling. The primary components of LFG are methane (CH4) (50–60%) and carbon dioxide (CO2) (40–50%). LFG is produced by microbial activity on biodegradable waste under anaerobic conditions. CH4 is one of the most important greenhouse gases and has a global warming potential 21 times more than CO2.

In developing countries, the prevailing practice of municipal solid waste disposal is to dispose the solid waste in dumpsites [17; 18], location of dump sites in urban areas provides the most efficient and safe means of disposal of waste generated; however, the perceived environmental costs, health-related hazards, social and economic impacts associated with waste dumpsite are often confined to the immediate zone of influence of dumpsites and extends up to few kilometres [18; 19]. GIS technology can support assessing the spatial distribution of these solid waste dumpsites as well as identifying the sites suitable for sitting them.

Khartoum is growing city and hosting millions of peoples who daily dispose tons of waste.

Different types of solid waste were accumulated from residential, industrial and commercial areas, municipal services, and construction and demolition activities (table 1). Types of waste



sources in the study area are illustrated in the table (1) Solid waste sources and types in Khartoum State.

The problem of the waste dumps existing in Khartoum state is a great challenge based on the studies and reports of Khartoum State generation rate for MSW is 0.58 kg/d/person [20]. We would therefore adopt the value of 0.58 kg/d/person for the year 2013 and increase it at the net rate (growth rates less waste reduction rate) of the expected GDP increase of 2.7% per year. So the waste generation in 2020 is 0.66 kg/d/person. However, another study conducted by [21] estimated the waste generation to be 0.42 kg per capita per day. However, no clear proper waste management practices are adopted and as result a huge quantity of waste are accumulated on the street and neighborhood, this situation created a serious environmental and health problem (Figure 1). Currently, there are three Landfill sites in Khartoum State namely: Teiba Landfill site, Abo Weledat Landfill site, Hatab Landfill site (Table 2).

This situation leads to a serious deterioration in the way of life of its inhabitant as results of lack of principles and standards of public health and safety; and in light of increasing production of waste, which requires search for suitable solutions to this issue. This paper aims to help decision makers and planner for sustainable management of solid waste in Khartoum State by selecting of most environmentally and healthy friendly suitable sites for new landfills of solid waste using GIS-based Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA).



Table (1): Solid waste sources and types in Khartoum State.

Source	Types of solid waste
Residential	Food wastes, paper, cardboard, plastics, textiles, leather, yard wastes, wood, glass, metals, ashes, special wastes
Industrial	Housekeeping wastes, packaging, food wastes, construction and demolition materials, hazardous wastes.
Commercial	Papers, cardboard, plastics, wood, food wastes, glass, metals, special wastes, hazardous wastes
Industrial	Same as commercial.
Construction & Demolition	Wood, steel, concrete, dirt, etc.
Municipal services	Street sweepings, landscape & tree trimmings, general wastes from parks, sludge.
Process(Manufacturing, etc.)	Industrial process wastes, scrap materials, off-specification products, slay tailings
Agriculture	Spoiled food wastes, agricultural wastes, hazardous wastes.

Source: Integrated solid waste management (1993)

Table (2): Landfills in Khartoum State.

Landfill name Location	Total Area	Full capacity	Used Capacity
Tayba Landfill	25km from Khartoum center 40 acre	1,651,000 m ³	840,000 m ³
Hatab Landfill	25km East of Khartoum 80 acre	2,724,000 m ³	200,000 m ³
Abu- Wlidat	30km North of Khartoum 6000 km2	16000 m ³	2,274 m ³

Source: Supervisory authority for cleaning corporation Khartoum state (2016).





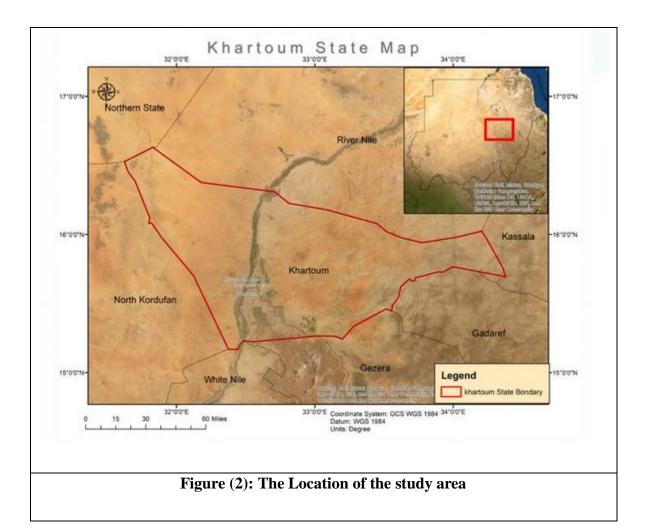
Figure (1): Accumulation of waste on streets and landfills) Source: By authors (.

2. Materials and Methods:

2.1. Study area

The study area is the Khartoum state (Figure.2), the state lies between longitudes 31.5 to 34 °E and latitudes 15 to 16 °N, which covers an area of about 22,142 km2 (https://en.wikipedia.org) and is divided into seven localities. The total registered population of Khartoum state in 2008 is 5.274.321 person according to 5th Sudan population and housing census- 2008, and the projected total population in 2017 is expected to be 7.7 million. Khartoum state is heavy populated state with generated solid waste of 5,100 tons/day, however, the disposal waste at landfills is about 2000 tons/day which is much less than produced one.





2.2 Data acquisition methods:

In this study, six map layers illustrated land-use specially residential and Industrial area, drainage, roads, railways, slope) were collected from different Ministries and Institutions.



2.2.1. Data Preparation:

To achieve the first objective in this research work the following data were used to conduct spatial analysis. All dataset and maps were geotagged, linked and digitized to convert analog maps into digital format that can be used in the GIS software.

2.2.2. Criteria Data Description:

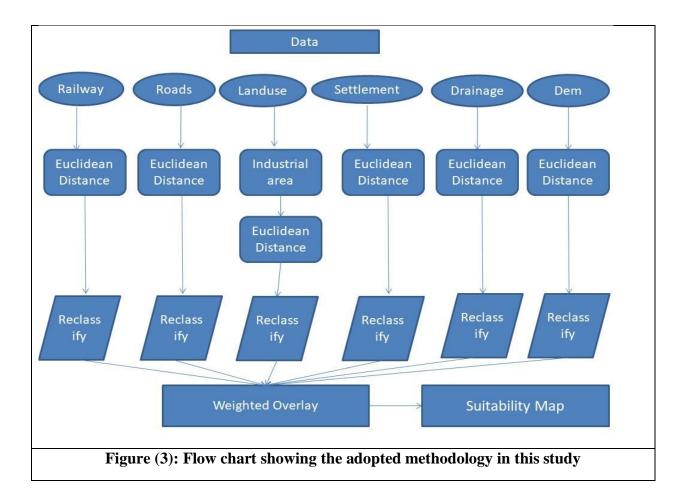
The elaboration of the study on landfill site selection occupies extremely important place. In the widest sense, the natural, social, political, economic and environmental factors have an important role in landfill site selection. Thus it is necessary that on each landfill site certain parameters and conditions should be satisfied to ensure complete sanitary security for surrounding residential areas, as well as personnel working at landfills, protection of land, air, ground and surface water from pollution. However, not all these parameters are included in this study due to the lack of data availability. The related information about landfill sitting has also been reviewed from the international practices like Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from the United States plus review from related literatures.

2.3. Methods:

Figure (3) summarized the used geospatial model in this study. It describes the spatial and attributes data required to structure the database for effective implementation and management of the study and the resources needed for the effective operation of the software. In this study the required spatial and attribute data to establish the necessary geodatabase for effective selection of suitable landfill sites were collected and analyzed using the ArcGIS software tools. The method employed for the research involves consideration of important criteria for sitting solid waste dumpsite were ranked and weighted from slope, land-use (residential, Industrial), drainage,



roads, railways The following flow chart as shown in figure (3) summarized the used geospatial model



All layer used were geotagged, resembled and digitized from analogue map for submission to GIS software. Criteria rules for selection of Landfill Site shall completely satisfy the following conditions illustrated in the Table (3):



Table (3): List of constraint criteria

No.	Criteria	Weight
1	Drainage	35%
2	Residential (Settlements) area	30%
3	Railway	10%
4	Slope	5%
5	Roads	10%
6	Industrial	10%

Source: The authors modified the weights of criteria to adopt local conditions from international ones

2.3. Analysis Methods Description

The Euclidean distance was calculated to produce an output raster contains the measured distance for every layer based on the criteria table (3) adopted in this research, residential distance have minimum requirement for safety area of distance 500m from the dumpsites, dumpsites are to be located at a minimum of 300m from the road etc. as shown in equation (1). Then Reclassification was performed to produce a single ranked map of potential areas to site solid waste dumpsite based on weight of each parameter to end up with reclassified image with new numeric value or scoring. Weighted overlay tool was used to select the suitable dumpsite.

$$d(p,q) = equation 1$$

Where d is the Euclidian distance between point p and q.

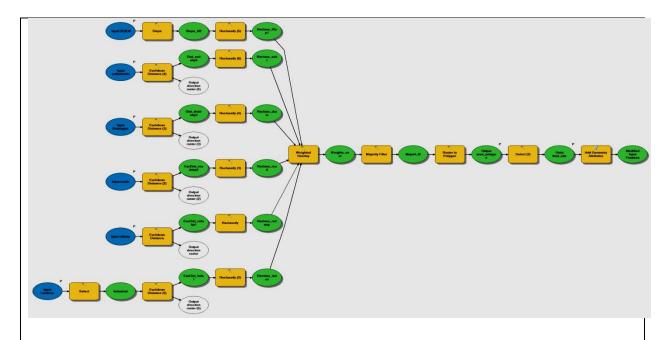
In this study, after determining the criteria and its classification, importance, weighting according to equation (2), we build a model in Arc GIS environment through Model Builder that depend on simplify complex problems and overlap in data and its relationship with the spatial



and descriptive, so is the formulation of this model to simplify the basic problem and solve it as shown in Figure (4).

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{m} Wi Xi$$
 equation 2

Where S is suitability, Wi is the weight of the factor I and Xi are the criterion score of factor i.



Figure(4): Model Builder for suitable site selection of new landfill in Khartoum state.

3. Results & Discussions:

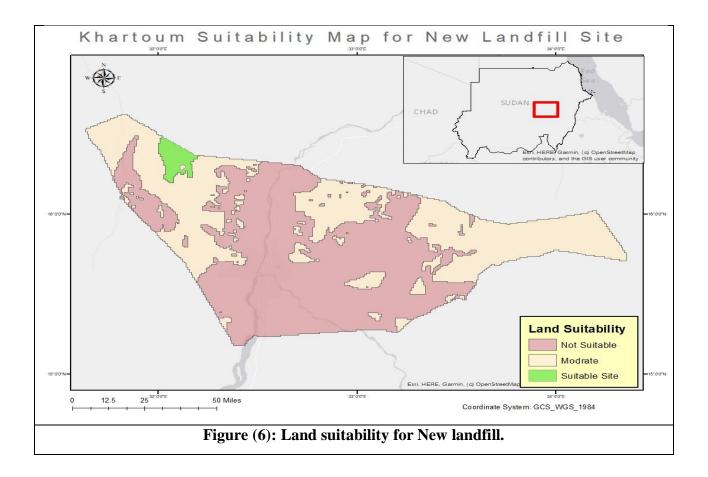
The objective of this research was achieved by obtaining the necessary dataset and performing spatial analysis. The strength of this work lies in its simplicity and flexibility. The increase in commercial, residential, and infrastructural development due to the population growth and urban expansion in the Ife is directly affecting the amount of waste generated in the area. Therefore, this study is very necessary as it will act as a catalyst in the region for further improvement in the identification and management of landfill sites. The proportion of Municipal Solid Waste



(MSW) that goes to disposal sites is likely to be higher in developing countries because they have less recycling and reuse capabilities [18]. This implies that, regardless of the fact that dumpsites are the least preferred options for sustainable municipal solid waste (MSW) management, trends show that they will still be around for quite a while. Evidence abounds that residential areas of many cities in developing nation's cities are plagued with diverse environmental challenges [12].

Figure (6) showed the suitable areas for dumpsites. Based on the multi-criteria analysis, the suitable dumpsites were located on the far North-Western part of the Khartoum State; however, moderately suitable dumpsites were possible at various areas in the state. The not-suitable sites were concentrated, as expected, in areas near to the River Nile and its tributaries and the heavy populated residential areas. The situation of availability of suitable and moderately suitable sites for dumpsites is very great and can provide good opportunities for Khartoum State to have main dumpsites and some transitional medium collection sites.





4. Conclusion and Recommendations:

The study concluded that Multi-criteria analysis with GIS techniques properly help in identifying the suitable landfills. In addition, the study concluded that GIS-MCDA facilitates planning and selection of the best sites process with high capability of dealing with wide range of standards and proper ranking of factors controlling selection of appropriate sites with a high degree of Accuracy. Based on the results of this study, suitable areas for landfill are very small and confined to the peripheries of the state at the top north-western part, while moderate areas are relatively concentrated beneath the suitable ones at the relatively central parts of the western and eastern parts. Not suitable areas are very confined to central parts nears to rivers and residential areas.



The study recommends adoption and activation of GIS roles in the field of solid waste

management and environmental planning and Environmental Department of the Local

Government Areas and Town Planning Authority should adopt various levels of suitability based

on GIS-MCDA methods to select suitable sites for new planned landfills. The study highly

recommends the establishment and construction of the main landfills at the North-Western part

of the Khartoum State and other transitional collecting sites randomly distributed on the

moderately suitable sites. Based on the concurrent situation the study recommend rehabilitation

and new designing of the old landfill should to comply with the recommended environmental

and health standards for landfill. It is highly recommended to raise awareness of workers in these

landfills with occupational health, safety, and environmental measures.

Abbreviation:

GIS: Geographical Information System

- MCDA: Multi criteria Decision Analysis based.

- MSW: Municipal Solid Waste.

- SWDS: solid waste disposal sites.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

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Arab Researcher iD

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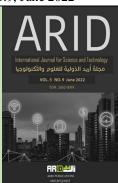


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العدد 9 ، الجحلد 5 ، حزيران 2022 م

Study genetic features, parents behavioral, and their half diallel crosses in corn (Zea mays L.)

Ahmad Hawas Abdullah Anees

Afrah Abdul Karim

College of Agriculture- University of Tikrit-Iraq

دراسة المعالم الوراثية وسلوكية الإباء وتضريباتها التبادلية النصفية في الذرة الصفراء Zea mays L.

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ABSTRACT

Six inbred lines of corn (ZM4L, ZM1L, ZP-301, ZM19L, OH, and UU440), originating in America except the third from Yugoslavia, were included in a half-cross breeding program during the 2016 spring season. They were included with their parents, in addition to the commercial hybrid (Kadz), in the comparison experiment during the 2017 spring season at Al-Zalaia area, which belongs to Al-Dour District - Salah Al-Din Governorate. The experimental unit included two lines with a length of 3 m, the distance between a line and another was 0.70 m and between plants 0.25 m in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. The studied traits were: Number of days from planting to tasseling, number of days from planting to silking, leaf area surrounding the ear (cm²), plant height (cm), number of rows/ ear, number of grains/row, weight of 300-grain (g), and Individual plant yield (g). The most important results were: The source of the variation for the genotypes and the two abilities were significant for all traits. The parent 6 was significantly superior in the number of days to tasseling and silking (61.00 and 66.33) days, sequentially, and the parent 3 in the number of grains/ row (35.23) and Individual plant yield (79.39 g). Also, the hybrid (4 ×1) was significantly superior in the number of days to tasseling and silking, and weight of 300-grain (62.00 day, 67.33 day, and 76.66 g) sequentially. The hybrid (2×3) has significant differences in tasseling (62.66 day), leaf area (821.27 cm²), number of rows/ear (18.53), and weight of 300-grain (77.93 g), also the hybrid (3×5) in traits of the number of days to tasseling (62.66 day), number of grains/ row (42.46 grain), and the yield (192.30 g). The dominance variance had complete control over all the studied traits, unlike the additive variance. The narrow sense heritability and expected genetic advance values were low, and the average degree of dominance was greater than one for all traits. Therefore, these traits can be developed by adopting the crossbreeding method instead of the selection method.

Keywords: Corn, Evaluation, Diallel Analysis, Combining ability, Genetic Advance.



الملخص

أدخلت ست سلالات من الذرة الصفراء OH ، ZM19L ، ZM1L ، ZM4L) أمريكية المنشأ والسلالة ZP-301 يو غسلافية المنشأ في برنامج تهجين تبادلي نصفي في الموسم الربيعي 2016 وأدخلت مع إبائها بالإضافة إلى الهجين التجاري كادز في تجربة المقارنة خلال الموسم الربيعي 2017 في منطقة الزلاية التابعة إلى قضاء الدور محافظة صلاح الدين حيث تضمنت الوحدة التجريبية عبارة عن خطين بطول 3م والمسافة بين مرز وآخر 0.70 م وبين نبات وآخر 0.25 م باستخدام تصميم القطاعات العشوائية الكاملة وبثلاث مكررات ودرست صفات عدد الأيام من الزراعة لغاية 50% التزهير الذكري (يوم) وعدد الأيام من الزراعة لغاية 50% التزهير الأنثوي (يوم) والمساحة الورقية المحيطة بالعرنوص (سم2) وارتفاع النبات (سم) وعدد صفوف العرنوص وعدد حبوب الصف ووزن 300 حبة (غم) وحاصل النبات الفردي (غم)، توصلنا إلى أهم النتائج هو أن مصدر الاختلاف العائد للتراكيب والوراثية والمقدرتين كان معنوي لجميع الصفات قيد الدراسة وتفوق الأب 6 في صفتي التزهير الذكري والإنثوي (61.00و 66.33) يوم على الترتيب والأب 3 في صفتي عدد حبوب الصف(35.23 حبة) وحاصل النبات الفردي(79.39غم) والهجين (4X1) في صفات التزهير الذكري والإنثوي ووزن 300 حبة(62.00 يوم و67.33 يوم و76.66غم) على التعاقب والهجين (3X2) لصفات التزهير الذكري(62.66 يوم، ومساحة الورقة 821.27 سم 2 وعدد صفوف العرنوص 18.53 صف ووزن 300 حبة (77.93 غم) والهجين (5X3) لصفات التزهير الذكري (62.66 يوم) وعدد حبوب الصف (42.46 حبة) والحاصل (192.30 غم)، وكان الفعل السيادي للجينات ذا سيطرة تامة على جميع الصفات قيد الدراسة على العكس من الفعل المضيف للجينات وكان قيم التوريث بالمعنى الضيق والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع واطئة ومعدل درجة السادة أكبر من واحد للصفات حميعها وبالتالي يمكن تطوير هذه الصفات من اتباع طريقة التهجين بدلا من طريقة الانتخاب

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذرة الصفراء، تقييم، التحليل التبادلي، المقدرة الاتحادية، التقدم الوراثي.



1 - المقدمة:

الذرة الصفراء. Zea mays L من المحاصيل الحبوبية الواسعة الانتشار وتحتل المرتبة الثالثة بعد الحنطة والرز من حيث الأهمية على المستوى العالمي، ويعد العراق من الدول التي تجود فيها زراعة هذا المحصول ولأغراض متعددة منها حيث تدخل حبوب هذا المحصول وبحدود 40 ٪ من العليقة المركزة للدواجن والمواشي وكذلك استخراج النشأ والزيت والدكسترين من حبوبها. إن تحديد افضل السلالات الأبوية لأجل استخدامها كآباء في المستقبل من خلال إدخالها في برامج التهجين التبادلي لاسيما النصفي حتى نحصل على هجائن متميزة لأغراض تجارية، إن الغرض من دراسة المقدرة الاتحادية هو أمر مهم لمعرفة قدرة هذه السلالات عن طريق فحصها ضمن التصميم المستخدم وعلاوة عن ذلك هو اختبار الوالدين للجمع بينهما للحصول على هجين متميز، ومن الأوائل الذين درس المقدرة الاتحادية هو [1] وإن أهمية الجمع بين المقدرتين العامة والخاصة في علم الوراثة التطبيقية بما في ذلك في تربية النبات والحيوان، وإذا كانت تأثيرات المقدرة الاتحادية العامة عالية دليل على وجود قوة لتدفق الجينات المرغوب بها من الإباء إلى الذرية في كثافة عالية وتمثل هذه المعلومات على وجود الفعل المضيف للجينات وهي مفيدة لاتخاذ قرار مهم في تربية النبات وبأقل تكلفة عبر الوقت، وعدد أقل من المواد في برامج التربية وبالذات الانتخاب أما المقدرة الاتحادية الخاصة فهي تحت تأثير الفعل السيادي للجينات ويستفاد منها مربى النبات في برامجه وعلى وجه الخصوص التهجين، وفي هذا المضمار درس كل من [2] و [3] و [4] و [5] و [6] و [7] و [8]. فيما يخص المعالم الوراثية حيث يمكن تعريف نسبة التوريث Heritability هي نسبة التباين الوراثي(الفعل المضيف وغير المضيف للجينات) إلى التباين الكلي(المظهري), وأن اختلاف الصفة والتراكيب الوراثية والظروف البيئية يؤدي إلى اختلاف قدرة الأباء على توريث صفاتها [5]. يوجد هناك نوعين من التوريث هما نسبة التوريث بالمعنى الواسع Broad sense heritability هو النسبة بين التباين الوراثي إلى التباين المظهري، ونسبة التوريث بالمعنى الضيق Narrow sense heritability هو النسبة بين التباين المضيف للجينات إلى التباين المظهري، ويعرف معدل درجة السيادة Average Degree Dominance هو ضعف التباين الوراثي السيادي للجينات إلى التباين الوراثي المضيف للجينات تحت الجذر التربيعي، وكذلك يمكن تعريف التحسين الوراثي المتوقع Expected Genetic Advance هو الفرق بين متوسط الأبناء الناتجة من الآباء المنتخبة عن متوسط الأباء قبل الانتخاب ويقع تحت تأثير الاختلاف المظهري وقوة التوارث وشدة الانتخاب [9]، ولقد درس العديد من الباحثين والوراثيين عن وراثة الصفات وتحسينها من خلال هذه المعالم الوراثية الأربعة كل من [10] و [11] و [12] و [13] و [14]. أما قوة الهجين درست من قبل الباحثين في مجال تربية النبات والور اثيين وأوضحت العديد من الدر اسات أنها تنتج من



تعوق الهجين على أبويه وأنها أكثر ظهورا في النباتات الخلطية التلقيح من الذاتية التلقيح وتم تعريفها بأنها عبارة عن التحسين المتحقق في القوة والحيوية والوزن والحجم والنمو في ذرية الجيل الأول مقارنة مع أفضل الأبوين في التهجين، وهناك العديد من الدراسات حول هذا الموضوع منها [15] و [16] و [17].

هدفت الدراسة حول توفير معلومات عن الأثار الوراثية المتأتية من التهجين التبادلي النصفي وتقدير بعض المعالم الوراثية والاحصائية وسلوك الآباء والهجن الناتجة منها لأجل تحديد الاستراتيجية الواجب تطبيقها في برنامج تربية ناجح.

2 - مواد وطرائق البحث:

استخدمت ست سلالات نقية من الذرة الصفراء OH ، ZM19L ، ZM1L ، ZM4L) أو UU440) أمريكية المنشأ والسلالة 20-3D يوغسلافية المنشأ وأجري التهجين التبادلي النصفي بينها، وفق طريقة [18] في الموسم الربيعي 2016، تم إعداد الأرض من حراثة وتنعيم وتسوية وإنشاء المروز وتم زراعة السلالات الستة النقية في منطقة الزلاية والتي تبعد حوالي (20)كم جنوب مدينة تكريت مركز محافظة صلاح الدين وزرعت النباتات في مروز إذ تشغل كل سلالة مرزين، طول المرز (3) م والمسافة بين مرز واخر (0.75) م والمسافة بين نبات واخر (0.25) سم. وأضيف سماد السوبر فوسفات الثلاثي بمعدل(200 كغم ه- أ) دفعة واحدة عند الحراثة بينما سماد اليوريا (46% نتروجين) بمعدل (200 كغم ه- أ) على دفعتين الأولى عند الحراثة أيضاً والثانية بعد مرور شهر من الدفعة الأولى [19]. وتم مكافحة حفار ساق الذرة Sesamia Criteca باستخدام مبيد الديازينون المحبب بتركيز 10%، وعند وصول النبات إلى مرحلة التزهير يتم تحديد الآباء والأمهات التي يتوقع أنها أكملت التزهير وجاهزة للتلقيح والتي تم تغطيتها مسبقا مع بداية ظهور المتوك وقبل ظهور الحريرة لضمان عدم تلقيحها عشوائيا، ثم يفتح الكيس بعد جمع وخلط كميات متساوية تقريبا من حبوب لقاح الآباء المحددة للأم التي سيتم تلقيحها ويعاد تغليفها مرة ثانية إلى الحصاد وفق ما ذكره [20]، علماً أن الزراعة كانت في ثلاث مواعيد وبين موعد وآخر أسبوع لضمان أكبر فترة ممكنة لتوافق الأزهار المذكرة والمؤنثة لإجراء التهجين التبادلي النصفي والحصول على (15) هجين فردي. وفي نهاية الموسم تم حصاد العرانيص وقشرت ثم فرطت حبوبها ليتم زراعتها في الموسم التالي (الموسم الربيعي 2017) تم زراعة السلالات الأبوية وهجنها الفردية الناتجة منها أي (6 سلالات + 15 هجين فردي+ صنف كادر لغرض المقارنة) في قضاء الدور للموسم الربيعي للعام 2017 وبالتحديد 2017/3/28 . وتم إجراء جميع عمليات خدمة التربة والمحصول وحسبما ذكر سابقاً. درست صفات عدد الأيام من الزراعة لغاية التزهير الذكري (يوم) حُسبت عدد الأيام من الزراعة وحتى ظهور 50% من النورة الذكرية لنباتات الوحدة التجريبية، وعدد الأيام من الزراعة لغاية التزهير الأنثوي (يوم) حُسبت عدد الأيام من



الزراعة وحتى ظهور 50% من النورة الأنثوية (الحريرة) لنباتات الوحدة التجريبية [21]. والمساحة الورقية المحيطة بالعرنوص (سم2) تم قياس طول ورقة العرنوص الرئيسي وعرضها بعد ذلك حُسبت المساحة من العادلة التالية: مساحة الورقة = الطول × العرض × 7.05 [22] وارتفاع النبات (سم) تم قياس الارتفاع من سطح التربة حتى أخر عقدة على الساق، وعدد صفوف العرنوص وعدد حبوب الصف ووزن 300 حبة (غم) تم قياس من خلال 300 حبة لكل تركيب وراثي بعدما تم تصبحح الوزن على أساس رطوبة 5.51% بعد قياس نسبة الرطوبة في الحبوب ولكل مكرر بجهاز Grain Moisture) تصبحح الوزن على أساس رطوبة 7.51% بعد قياس نسبة الرطوبة في الحبوب ولكل مكرر بجهاز = 15.5% (طوبة (5.51%) حسب ما ذكره [23]. أجري التحليل الاحصائي لجميع الصفات وفق تصميم القطاعات العشوائية رطوبة (7.51%) حسب ما ذكره [23]. أجري التحليل الاحصائي لجميع الصفات وفق تصميم القطاعات العشوائية الكاملة (RCBD) حيث تم مقارنة متوسطات التراكيب الوراثية باستخدام اختبار دنكن المتعدد المدى عند مستوى احتمال 5% إضافة إلى ذلك تم تقدير المقدرة الاتحادية العامة لكل أب (\hat{g}) وتأثير المقدرة الاتحادية الخامة لكل أب المقدرة الاتحادية الخاصة لكل هجين في الجيل الأول المقدرة الاتحادية الخاصة لكل هجين في الجيل الأول (\hat{g}) باستخدام المعادلات التالية:

$$1 - \widehat{gi} = \frac{1}{P+2} \left[\sum (Yi. + Yii) - \frac{2}{P} Y... \right]$$
$$2 - \widehat{S}_{ij} = Y_{ij} - \left[\frac{1}{P+2} (Yi. + Yii + Y.j + Yjj) \right] + \frac{2}{(P+1)(P+2)} Y...$$

وتم تقدير الخطأ القياسي لتأثير المقدرتين العامة والخاصة:

3 - S.
$$E(g_i) = \sqrt{\frac{(P-1)\sigma^2 e}{P(P+2)}}$$

4 - S.
$$E = (S_{ij}) = \sqrt{\frac{(P^2 + P + 2)\sigma^2 e}{(P+1)(P+2)}}$$

علماً أن جميع المعادلات الأنفة الذكر تم ادراجها وفقاً لما ذكرها [25]. قدر التباين الوراثي الإضافي ($\sigma^2 A$) والتباين الوراثي علماً أن جميع المعادلات الأنفة الذكر تم ادراجها وفقاً لما ذكرها [25]. قدر التباين الوراثي الأنباين الأنباين البيئي ($\sigma^2 E$) من 8 خلال مكونات التباين المتوقع (النموذج الثابت) وفيه معامل $\sigma^2 A = 2\sigma^2 g c a$ و $\sigma^2 g c a = \frac{Mg c a - mse'}{(n+2)}$ التربية لنبات واحد (لأن السلالات نقية) كما في المعادلات التالية:



و $\sigma^2 G$ والنباین الوراثي $\sigma^2 G = \frac{MSe}{r}$ و ما یمکن تقدیر النباین الوراثي $\sigma^2 G = \frac{MSe}{r}$ و النباین $\sigma^2 G = \frac{MSe}{r}$. $\sigma^2 P = \sigma^2 G + \sigma^2 E$ (Epistasis) على فرض عدم وجود تقوق $G = \sigma^2 A + \sigma^2 D$ وكما يلي $\sigma^2 P$ وقدرت قوة الهجين على أساس انحرف متوسط الجيل الأول $\overline{F}1$ عن صنف المقارنة كادز: $100 imes \overline{HP} imes H\% = \frac{F_{1} - \overline{HP}}{\overline{HP}} imes 100$ قيمة t لقيم قوة الهجين لكل هجين لاختبار معنويتها $\frac{H-0}{\sqrt{2E_1}} = \frac{H-0}{\sqrt{2E_1}} = \frac{V(H)}{\sqrt{2E_1}}$ وكما يلي: وقدرت المعالم الوراثية التوريث بالمعنى الضيق وفق أسلوب ([25] وكما في المعادلة $\hat{E}=rac{MSe}{r}$ و $V(H)=\sqrt{2\hat{E}_1}$ التالية 100 $h^2 n.s = \frac{\sigma^2 A}{\sigma^2 P} imes 100$ منخفضة التالية 100 ما ذكره القوريث بالمعنى الضيق وفق ما ذكره القل من 20% منخفضة ومن 20% - 50% متوسطة وأكثر من 50% عالية، وحسبت معدل درجة السيادة $\overline{a}=\sqrt{\frac{2\sigma^2D}{\sigma^2A}}$ علماً إذا كانت قيمة \overline{a} تساوي صفر دل على عدم وجود سيادة و \overline{a} أكبر من صفر وأقل من واحد دل على وجود سيادة جزئية و \overline{a} تساوي واحد دل على وجود سيادة تامة و \overline{a} أكبر من واحد دل على وجود سيادة فائقة. وأما التحسين الوراثي المتوقع من المعادلة التالية $\Delta G = h^2 n. \, si\sigma P$ وحسب التحسين الوراثي المتوقع كنسبة مئوية من المتوسط العام للصفة من المعادلة التالية $\Delta G = h^2 n. \, si\sigma P$ إذ إن ΔG = التحسين الوراثي \overline{Y} = متوسط الصفة وتم اعتماد الحدود التي أشار إليها [27] و [28] للتحسين ΔG الوراثي المتوقع وكما يلي: أقل من 10% منخفض ومن 10% - 30% متوسطة وأكبر من 30% عالية. علماً أن جميع المعادلات الأنفة ذكرت حسب [29] وحللت بالاستعانة ببرنامج SAS وExcel .

3 - النتائج والمناقشة:

يتضح من جدول (1) المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثيراتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة عدد الأيام لغاية 50% من التزهير الذكري، حيث أبكر الأب (6) بأقل عدد من الأيام للتزهير وبلغ 61.00 يوما وبفارق معنوي عن الأب (2) الذي كان متأخرا وبلغ 69.33 يوما وبالوقت نفسه إن الأب المبكر (6) كان ذو تأثير للمقدرة الاتحادية العامة ومعنوي إضافة إلى الأب 3 ولكن الأب (4) كان بالاتجاه المرغوب ولم يصل إلى حدود المعنوية، وكان الهجين (4X1) ذو أقل متوسطاً بالاتجاه المرغوب قياساً ببقية الهجائن وحقق 62.00 يوما وهو لم يختلف معنويا عن عدد من الهجائن الأخرى، إن تفوق الهجن جاء بسبب دخول الأب 3 ذو المقدرة العامة مما وهب جيناته باتجاه التبكير لهذه الهجن، بينما الهجين (6X5) ذو المتوسط الأعلى بالاتجاه غير المرغوب. وانعكست المتوسطات الأقل في تأثيراتها الخاصة بالاتجاه المرغوب كما في (3X1) و (4X1)



و(5X2) و(6X2)) و(4X3)، فيما يخص قوة الهجين والمحسوبة على أساس انحرافها عن الهجين تجاري حيث كانت نفس الهجن التي أبدت اتجاه مرغوبا ولكنها لم تصل إلى حدود المعنوية الإحصائية، وعند ملاحظة جدول تحليل التباين لنظام التهجين التبادلي النصفي حيث كانت التراكيب الوراثية والمقدرتين العامة والخاصة ذو قيمة معنوية وكانت نسبتهما (العامة إلى الخاصة) أقل من واحد وهذا ما تم ملاحظته من خلال ارتفاع قيمة الفعل السيادي للجينات قياساً بالفعل المضيف للجينات مما انعكس ذلك على انخفاض قيمة التوريث بالمعنى الضيق والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع كنسبة مئوية، وتجاوز معدل درجة السيادة أكبر من واحد (هذا دليل على أن هذه الصفة كانت تحت تأثير السيادة الفائقة)، بالتالي تكون مهمة مربي النبات من خلال هذه الصفة الاستمرار في إجراء التهجينات ومن ثم الانتخاب في الأجيال المتأخرة، اجتمعت هذه النتائج مع نتائج [5] و [13].

جدول(1): المتوسطات الحسابية للأباء والهجائن وتأثيراتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة عدد الأيام لغاية 50% من التز هير الذكري (يوم)

قوة الهجين %	تأثير المقدرة الخاصة	المتوسطات	الهجائن	تأثير المقدرة العامة	المتوسطات	الإباء
3.59	0.98	a-d67.33	2 X 1	0.07	a-e66.33	(1) ZM4L
3.08-	1.19-	cde63.00	3 X 1	1.03	ab69.33	(2) ZM51L
4.62-	3.14-	de62.00	4 X 1	1.14-	a-e65.33	(3) ZP-301
3.59	1.27	a-d67.33	5 X 1	0.18-	a-e65.00	(4) ZM19L
0.00	0.19	a-e65.00	6 X 1	0.74	a-e66.00	(5) OH
3.59-	2.48-	de62.66	3 X 2	0.51-	e61.00	(6) UU440
5.64	2.57	abc68.66	4 X 2	(0.33)	$S.E(g_i)$	
1.03-	2.69-	b-e64.33	5 X 2	M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
2.56-	2.44-	cde63.33	6 X 2	0.49	2	Rep
3.08-	0.94-	cde63.00	4 X 3	*18.86	20	Genotype
3.59-	2.19-	de62.66	5 X 3	*15.34	5	G.C.A.
1.03	2.07	a-e65.33	6 X 3	*20.03	15	S.C.A.
1.03	0.14-	a-e65.66	5 X 4	9.19	40	Error
1.54	1 44	a-e66.00	6 X 4			
1.54	1.44				0.09	
8.72	5.19	a70.66	6 X 5		3.06	
	0.42 SE(S)	a-e65.00				
	0.43 S.E (S_{ij})		CADZ			
GA%						
1.67	3.32	0.13	23.10	20.04	16.97	3.07

المؤشرات الإحصائية والوراثية لصفة عدد الأيام لغاية 50% من التزهير الانثوي (جدول 2) حيث نلاحظ نفس الإباء التي تفوقت في صفة عدد الأيام لغاية 50% من التزهير الذكري وهو الأب 6 وبلغ 66.33 يوم ولكن أخفق الأب 2 في هذه الصفة بلغ 73.66 يوما وكذلك الأبوين 3 و6 نو مقدرة اتحادية مرغوبة ومعنوية. وإن الهجين (4X1) هو الأبكر وبلغ 67.33 يوما على العكس من الهجين (6X5) الذي كان متأخراً وبلغ 76.33 يوما وكانت تأثيرات المقدرة الاتحادية الخاصة معنوية ومرغوب للهجائن (3X1) و(4X1) و(5X2) و(6X2) و(6X3) و(5X3) ونفس الهجائن كانت ذو قوة هجين مرغوبة ولكن لم تصل إلى حدود المعنوية الإحصائية بالإضافة إلى الهجن (6X1) و(6X3) و(5X3) و(5X3) و(5X1) و(12 للجينات (دليل الاتحادية العامة إلى الخاصة أقل من واحد بسبب ارتفاع الفعل السيادي للجينات على حساب الفعل المضيف للجينات (دليل على أن الفعل المضيف للجينات وغير المضيف للجينات مسيطراً عليها) وكان هذا واضحا على انخفاض التوريث بالمعنى الواسع والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع كنسبة مئوية وتجاوز الواحد لمعدل درجة السيادة، يمكن أن يكون اتجاه التهجين بدلاً من الانتخاب لأجل تحسين هذه الصفة، تلاءمت هذه النتائج مع نتائج [8] و [10] و [17].

جدول(2): المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثيراتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة عدد الأيام لغاية 50% النزهير الانثوي (يوم)

قوة الهجين %	تأثير المقدرة الخاصة	المتوسطات	الهجائن	تأثير المقدرة العامة	المتوسطات	الإباء
3.28	1.78	abc73.33	2 X 1	0.15	a-d71.66	(1) ZM4L
4.22-	1.38-	cd68.00	3 X 1	0.90	abc73.66	(2) ZM51L
5.16-	3.25-	cd67.33	4 X 1	1.26-	a-d70.33	(3) ZP-301
3.28	1.82	abc73.33	5 X 1	0.05-	a-d70.33	(4) ZM19L
2.34-	0.71-	bcd69.33	6 X 1	0.86	a-d71.00	(5) OH
		cd67.33	3 X 2		d66.33	UU440
5.16-	2.79-			0.59-		(6)
5.16	3.32	ab74.66	4 X 2	(0.59)	$S.E(g_i)$	
2.34-	2.92-	bcd69.33	5 X 2	M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
3.28-	2.13-	bcd68.66	6 X 2	0.58	2	Rep
3.75-	0.83-	bcd68.33	4 X 3	*20.65	20	Genotype
3.28-	1.42-	bcd68.66	5 X 3	*16.97	5	G.C.A.
0.93-	1.70	a-d70.33	6 X 3	*21.87	15	S.C.A.
0.46-	0.63-	a-d70.66	5 X 4	10.13	40	Error
		a-d71.33	6 X 4			
0.46	1.49				0.09	
7.51	5.57	a76.33	6 X 5		3.38	
	0.77 S.E (S_{ij})	a-d71.00	CADZ			
GA%						
1.66	3.29	0.13	25.27	21.89	18.49	3.40

أظهر الأب 2 ذو المتوسط الأعلى (543.28) سم² بالاتجاه المرغوب على العكس من الأب 6 وبلغ 451.86 سم² حسب جدول (3) لصفة مساحة الورقة المحيطة بالعرنوص، وكان الأب ذو مقدرة اتحادية عامة موجبا ومعنويا إضافة إلى الأبوين 1 و و و و و و و و و و الهجين (3X2) بأعلى متوسط بلغ 821.27 سم² في هذه الصفة متقوقا بذات الوقت على هجين المقارنة كادز (642.80) سم² ، وأحرزت أغلب الهجائن ذو تأثير للمقدرة الاتحادية الخاصة معنوية ومرغوبة مما انعكس ذلك على قوة الهجين من خلال الهجائن (3X1) و(6X3) و(5X3) و(5X3) و(6X3) كانت معنوية عند مستوى احتمال 1% و الهجين (6X5) معنوية عند مستوى احتمال 5% كلاهما مرغوبة، وصدر عن ذلك التقوق لهذه الهجن هو ورود الآباء ذو المقدرة الاتحادية المرغوبة والمعنوية أي أرسلت جيناتها المفضلة لهذه الهجن من أجل ظهور الصفة بالصورة الأفضل. كان متوسط المربعات للتراكيب الوراثية والمقدرتين (العامة والخاصة) عالية المعنوية، إن معنوية التراكيب الوراثية دليلاً على تحليل هذه البيانات وراثياً لغرض تقدير المعالم الوراثية التي تعطي مؤشرات عن طبيعة الفعل الجيني المسيطر هنا، وان نسبة المقدرتين إن معدل السيادة أكبر من واحد والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع كنسبة مئوية منخفضاً، بالتالي يكون اتجاه التجربة لهذه الصفة هو التهجين والابتعاد عن الانتخاب في الأجيال المبكرة من أجل تحسين هذه الصفة، انسجمت هذه النتائج مع نتائج [7] و [11] و [11]



جدول(3): المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثير اتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة مساحة الورقة المحيطة بالعرنوص (ma^{-2})

قوة الهجين %	المقدرة	تأثير	المتوسطات	الهجائن	تأثير المقدرة العامة	المتوسطات	الإباء
		الخاصة					
			ef619.33	2 X 1		gh536.36	ZM4L
3.65-		33.91-			24.16		(1)
			b759.61	3 X 1		gh543.28	ZM51L
**18.17		82.51			5.14		(2)
			d668.89	4 X 1		j463.42	ZP-301
4.05		69.52			28.98		(3)
			d669.15	5 X 1		ij482.80	ZM19L
4.09		24.07			48.74-		(4)
			b771.21	6 X 1		ih509.60	ОН
**19.97		129.61			3.03-		(5)
			a821.27	3 X 2		j451.86	UU440
**27.76		163.19			6.51-		(6)
5.87-		24.66	f605.01	4 X 2	(3.82)	$S.E(g_i)$	
1.36		25.49	de651.56	5 X 2	M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
2.76-		2.45	ef625.02	6 X 2	404.96	2	Rep
3.53-		15.89	ef620.08	4 X 3	**34324.93	20	Genotype
**12.65		74.23	c724.14	5 X 3	**18615.23	5	G.C.A.
**16.30		101.15	bc747.57	6 X 3	**39561.49	15	S.C.A.
*12.14-		7.43-	g564.74	5 X 4	420.17	40	Error
			g553.36	6 X 4			
**13.91-		15.32-				0.06	
*11.16		100.19	c714.59	6 X 5		140.06	
	5.00	S.E	de642.80	CADZ			
	(S_{ij})						
GA%	-,						
6.20	4.132		0.10	44180.28	44040.23	39421.43	4618.79

أشارت المقاييس الإحصائية والوراثية لصفة ارتفاع النبات في جدول (4) حيث سجل الأب 1 أعلى متوسط حسابي مقداره 186.60 سم وباختلاف معنوي عن الآباء 3 و 5 و 6، بينما كان الأب الأخير ذو أقل متوسط حسابي بلغ 147.53 سم وكان الأبوين 1 و 5 ذو تأثيرات للمقدرة الاتحادية العامة معنوي ومرغوب، وأحرز الهجين (6X1) أعلى متوسط حسابي (214.60) سم قياساً بجميع الآباء إضافة إلى الهجين التجاري كادز (192.30) سم، ولكن أقل متوسط للهجين (3X2) وبلغ 167.53 سم، إان سبب تفوق هذا الهجين: هو أنه كان أحد آبائها الأب 1 الذي تميز في أعلى مقدرة اتحادية عامة موجبة ومعنوية، أي يهب جيناته باتجاه الزيادة لهذه الصفة، امتازت معظم الهجائن في تأثيرات المقدرة الاتحادية الخاصة مرغوبة وذات اتجاه



معنوي، وكان أعلى قيمة (31.16) للهجين (6X2)، وعند ملاحظة قوة الهجين على أساس الانحراف عن الصنف التجاري كان عالي المعنوية للهجينين (6X1) و(6X2) وبلغ 6.95% على الترتيب ومعنوي للهجين (5X1) وبلغ 6.95% . يبدو جدول تحليل التباين الوراثي للتراكيب الوراثية وبضمنها المقدرتين كانت عالية المعنوية (معنوية المقدرتين دليلاً على أهمية الفعل المضيف للجينات وغير المضيف للجينات مسيطراً على هذه الصفة) ونسبة المقدرتين كانت أقل من واحد وتفوق الفعل السيادي للجينات على الفعل المضيف للجينات مما انخفضت قيم التوريث بالمعنى الضيق والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع كنسبة وارتفاع قيمة معدل درجة السيادة أكثر من واحد وبالتالي يكون تحسين هذه الصفة من خلال إجراء برنامج التهجين يعقبها الانتخاب المتأخرة، توافقت هذه النتائج مع نتائج [2] و [14] و [15].

جدول(4): المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثيراتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة ارتفاع النبات (سم)

قوة الهجين %	المقدرة	تأثير	المتوسطات	الهجائن	تأثير المقدرة العامة	المتوسطات	الإباء
		الخاصة					
4.90-	5.44-		f182.86	2 X 1	10.19	def186.60	(1) ZM4L
3.62-	0.54-		ef185.33	3 X 1	2.27-	h163.53	(2) ZM51L
5.04-	3.79-		f182.60	4 X 1	4.70-	i155.80	(3) ZP-301
*6.95	14.42		b205.66	5 X 1	4.18-	h163.86	(4) ZM19L
**11.59	23.72		a214.60	6 X 1	0.66	i155.86	(5) OH
**12.87-	5.87-		h167.53	3 X 2	0.29	j147.53	(6) UU440
**8.85-	1.34		g175.26	4 X 2	(0.66)	$S.E(g_i)$	
5.25-	3.42		f182.20	5 X 2	M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
**8.97	31.16		ab209.56	6 X 2	37.57	2	Rep
**8.89-	3.70		g175.20	4 X 3	**944.05	20	Genotype
1.61	19.05		c195.40	5 X 3	**716.73	5	G.C.A.
1.19-	14.02		cde190.00	6 X 3	**1019.83	15	S.C.A.
0.26	15.93		cd192.80	5 X 4	12.54	40	Error
			g175.60	6 X 4			
**8.68-	0.89-		_			0.09	
*6.29-	1.14-		fg180.20	6 X 5		4.18	
	0.86 S.E	$\Xi(S_{ij})$	cd192.30	CADZ			
GA%							
5.01	3.377		0.15	1197.97	1193.79	1015.65	178.14

اختلفت الآباء وهجائنها التبادلية النصفية لصفة عدد صفوف العرنوص والموضحة في جدول (5) إذ أحرز الأب 2 (16.06) صفا تفوقاً على جميع الآباء وعلى الصنف التجاري (14.26) صف بالمقابل كان الأب 6 أقل متوسطاً وبلغ 12.13 صفا، وعلى نفس المنوال تكرر الأب 2 في تأثيرات المقدرة الاتحادية العامة بالاتجاه المرغوب وبصورة معنوية إضافة إلى



الأبوين 3 و 5، بالنسبة للهجائن نلاحظ تفوق الهجين (3X2) على جميع الهجائن بضمنها الهجين التجاري والآباء بمتوسط حسابي مقداره 18.53 صفا باستثناء الهجينين (3X1) و (5X3)، ومن جهة أخرى نرى بأن الهجين (4X2) امتلك أقل متوسط حسابي، وبخصوص تأثيرات المقدرة العامة الخاصة كانت معنوية ومرغوبة لجميع الهجائن باستثناء الهجينين (4X2) و بنفس الاتجاه كانت قوة الهجين موجبة ذو دلالة معنوية لجميع الهجن عدا الهجين (4X2)، يعد الحصول على قوة هجين متميزة تعتبر من الأوليات التي يضعها مربي النبات بنظر الاعتبار لاسيما تكون آباء هذه الهجن ذات متوسطات عالية. كانت مصادر الاختلاف للتراكيب الوراثية والمقدرتين (العامة والخاصة) كانت معنوية عند مستوى احتمال 1% ونسبة المقدرة العامة إلى المقدرة الخاصة أقل من واحد بسبب زيادة الفعل السيادي للجينات على حساب الفعل المضيف للجينات، مما انعكس ذلك على المكونين الوراثيين (التوريث بالمعنى الضيق والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع) وعلى العكس من معدل درجة السيادة، إذ كانت أكثر من واحد معنى ذلك أن هذه الصفة محكومة تحت تأثيرات الفعل السيادي للجينات، وبالتالي تحسينها يكون عن طريق التهجين وليس الانتخاب، وهذه النتائج كانت مشابه لنتائج [4] و [12] و [16].



جدول(5): المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثيراتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة عدد الصفوف بالعرنوص

قوة الهجين %	تأثير المقدرة	المتوسطات	الهجائن	المقدرة	تأثير	المتوسطات	الإباء
	الخاصة				العامة		
		de17.20	2 X 1			m12.80	ZM4L
**20.56	0.86				-0.20		(1)
		abc18.13	3 X 1			fg16.06	ZM51L
**27.10	1.91				0.48		(2)
		bcd17.63	4 X 1			113.80	ZP-301
**23.60	2.07				0.37		(3)
		ef16.66	5 X 1			ijk14.83	ZM19L
**16.82	0.38				-0.29		(4)
		ghi15.50	6 X 1			hij15.33	ОН
*8.65	0.44				0.43		(5)
		a18.53	3 X 2			n12.13	UU440
**29.91	1.62				-0.79		(6)
3.27	-1.51	jk14.73	4 X 2		(0.07)	$S.E(g_i)$	
**22.43	0.49	cd17.46	5 X 2		M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
**13.32	0.42	fg16.16	6 X 2	0.00		2	Rep
**13.55	0.06	fg16.20	4 X 3	**8.76		20	Genotype
**27.81	1.37	ab18.23	5 X 3	**6.34		5	G.C.A.
**16.82	1.03	ef16.66	6 X 3	**9.57		15	S.C.A.
*9.35	-0.59	gh15.60	5 X 4	0.16		40	Error
		fg16.20	6 X 4				
**13.55	1.23					0.08	
**20.56	1.51	de17.20	6 X 5			0.05	
	$0.09 \text{ S.E } (S_{ij})$	kl14.26	CADZ				
GA%							
5.16	3.480	0.14	11.14	11.09		9.52	1.57

أظهر جدول (6) المعالم الوراثية والاحصائية لصفة عدد حبوب الصف، إذ سجل الأب 3 بأعلى متوسط حسابي بمتوسط حسابي بمتوسط حسابي قدره 35.23 حبة صف⁻¹ وبفارق معنوي عن الأباء 1 و4 و5 ولكن الأب 1 ذو متوسط الأقل لهذه الصفة وكانت الأباء 2 و3 و6 يمتلكان مقدرة اتحادية عامة، لكن لم تصل إلى حدود المعنوية، وبذلك الإفادة من السلالة أعلاه خلال برامج التربية لإنتاج هجن جديدة نظراً إلى تميزها بأعلى مقدرة عامة موجبة ومعنوية وهي صفة مهمة من صفات مكونات الحاصل، بالنسبة للهجائن حيث نجح الهجين (2X1) بامتلاكه أعلى متوسط حسابي قدره 43.40 حبة صف⁻¹ بالوقت نفسه تفوق على جميع الهجائن والآباء سوى الهجينين (5X3) و(6X3) بينما الهجين (5X1) كان الأقل متوسطاً، بلغ 37.73 حبة صف⁻¹ فيما يخص تأثيرات المقدرة الخاصة على الاتحاد كانت معنوية ومرغوبة لكافة الهجائن عدا الهجينين (3X2) و(6X4) على العكس من



قوة الهجين كانت معنوية ولكن بحالة سالبة، ويعزى ذلك بسبب زيادة متوسط الهجين التجاري كادز وبلغ 47.13 حبة صف-الحلى على جميع الهجائن. كانت متوسط المربعات لمصادر الاختلاف المتمثلة بالتراكيب الوراثية والمقدرة العامة والخاصة كانت معنوية عند مستوى احتمال 1% وكان التوريث بالمعنى الضيق والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع كانت منخفضة، وصدر عن ذلك بسبب ارتفاع الفعل السيادي للجينات وانخفاض الفعل المضيف للجينات، أما معدل درجة السيادة كانت أعلى من واحد مما يعني ذلك على أن هذه الصفة محكومة بالجينات السيادية فإن طريقة التربية الناجحة هي التهجين ومن يعقبها الانتخاب في الأجيال المتأخرة بهدف الحصول على سلالات جديدة من الذرة الصفراء لغرض التحسين لتلك الصفة، اتفقت هذه النتائج مع نتائج [3] و [11].

جدول(6): المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثيراتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة عدد حبوب الصف:

قوة الهجين %	المقدرة	تأثير	المتوسطات	الهجائن	تأثير المقدرة	المتوسطات	الإباء
		الخاصة	_		العامة		,
			b43.40	2 X 1		m27.26	ZM4L
*7.92-	5.81				1.15-		(1)
			e-h39.43	3 X 1		k33.40	ZM51L
**16.33-	1.46				0.83		(2)
			cde41.40	4 X 1		jk35.23	ZP-301
**12.16-	5.25				1.21		(3)
			hi37.73	5 X 1		130.80	ZM19L
**19.94-	1.36				0.60-		(4)
			e-h39.60	6 X 1		130.86	OH
**15.98-	2.75				0.38-		(5)
			fgh39.06	3 X 2		k33.86	UU440
**17.11-	0.89-				0.09		(6)
**13.86-	2.46		d-g40.60	4 X 2	(0.185)	$S.E(g_i)$	
**-12.02	3.10		cde41.46	5 X 2	M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
**-13.57	1.89		def40.73	6 X 2	1.01	2	Rep
**-14.14	1.94		d-g40.46	4 X 3		20	Genotype
**-9.90	3.72		bcd42.46	5 X 3	**19.43	5	G.C.A.
**-8.34	3.97		bc43.20	6 X 3	**73.16	15	S.C.A.
**-14.63	3.31		efg40.23	5 X 4	0.98	40	Error
			ij36.20	6 X 4			
**-23.19	1.19-					0.03	
**-17.96	1.04		gh38.66	6 X 5		0.33	
	0.24	S.E	a47.13	CADZ			
	(S_{ij})						
GA%							
2.51	5.523		0.06	77.94	77.61	72.83	4.78



تقدم الأب 1 على الآباء 2 و4 و6 بمتوسط حسابي قدره (52.40 غم، في حين كان الأب 6 أقل المتوسطات وزنا وبلغ 30.96 غم وكانت تأثيرات المقدرة العامة على الاتحاد معنوية وبالاتجاه المرغوب للآباء ا و3 و5 ، وذات الوقت تقدم الهجن (3X2) على جميع الهجن والآباء بمتوسط حسابي قدره 77.93 غم باستثناء الهجن (3X1) و(4X2) و(4X2) و(6X5) وكادز في حين كان الهجين (5X4) أقل متوسطاً لهذه الصفة وبلغ 62.10 غم، ويمكن أن يعود ذلك إلى تقوق هذا الهجين في صفتي التزهير الذكري (أي قلة الفترة من الزراعة إلى التزهير وينفس الوقت إطالة الفترة من التزهير إلى عملية تجميع المادة الغذائية في الحبة وكذلك تقوقها في صفة مساحة الورقة المحيطة بالعرنوص أي زيادة المادة الغذائية وتجميعها في الحبة)، وكانت تأثيرات المقدرة الاتحادية الخاصة موجبة ومعنوية لكافة الهجائن سوى الهجينين (5X1) المعنوي. كانت تحليل التباين للتراكيب الوراثية والمقدرتين العامة والخاصة كانت معنوية عند مستوى احتمال 1%، ونسبة المعنوي. كانت تحليل التباين للتراكيب الوراثية والمقدرتين العامة والخاصة محكومة بالفعل السيادي للجينات أكثر من الفعل الموحيف للجينات، مما أدى إلى حصول التوريث بالمعنى الضيق والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع بصورة منخفضة على العكس من المضيف للجينات، مما أدى إلى حصول التوريث بالمعنى الضيق والتحسين الوراثي المتوقع بصورة منخفضة على الانتخاب، كانت معدل درجة السيادة إذا كانت أعلى من واحد، وقد يعزى ذلك إلى أن تطوير هذه الصفة يكون بالتهجين بدلاً من الانتخاب، كانت هذه التناتج مطابقة نوعا ما مع نتائج [6] و [11] و



جدول (7): المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثير اتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة وزن 300 حبة (غم)

قوة الهجين	تأثير المقدرة	المتوسطات	الهجائن	•	المتوسطات	الإباء
%	الخاصة			العامة		
		bcd68.10	2 X 1		e52.40	ZM4L
*11.93-	5.04			1.41		(1)
		ab73.70	3 X 1		fg36.36	ZM51L
4.69-	5.54			1.14-		(2)
		a76.66	4 X 1		e52.20	ZP-301
0.86-	12.97			3.96		(3)
		d64.06	5 X 1		f42.96	ZM19L
**17.15-	0.97-			0.50-		(4)
		d63.46	6 X 1		e51.13	OH
**17.93-	3.82			0.83		(5)
		a77.93	3 X 2		g30.96	UU440
0.77	12.32			4.56-		(6)
4.74-	12.52	ab73.66	4 X 2	(0.50)	$S.E(g_i)$	
**15.38-	2.95	cd65.43	5 X 2	M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
6.25-	15.41	abc72.50	6 X 2	0.48	2	Rep
3.70-	8.22	ab74.46	4 X 3	**563.19	20	Genotype
2.62-	7.71	ab75.30	5 X 3	**195.53	5	G.C.A.
**15.43-	3.21	cd65.40	6 X 3	**685.74	15	S.C.A.
**19.69-	1.02-	d62.10	5 X 4	7.39	40	Error
		d62.66	6 X 4			
**18.96-	4.94				0.04	
0.34-	18.00	a77.06	6 X 5		2.46	
	$0.66 \text{ S.E } (S_{ij})$	a77.33	CADZ			
GA%						
4.99	5.321	0.07	734.01	731.54	683.28	48.27

أما صفة الحاصل النبات الفردي الموضحة تفاصيلها (الإحصائية والوراثية) في جدول (8) حيث تمكن الأب 3 من التقدم على جميع الآباء عدا الأب 5 بمتوسط حسابي قدره 79.39 غم نبات⁻¹ بينما تراجع الأب 6 في أقل حاصل وبلغ 50.90 غم نبات⁻¹ ، وبالوقت نفسه يمكن أن يعزى ذلك إلى تفوق نفس صفة عدد حبوب الصف (جدول 6)، وكانت تأثيرات المقدرة الاتحادية العامة موجبة ومعنوية للآباء 2 و 3 و و 5 ، وتفوق الهجين (5X3) على جميع الهجائن بمتوسط حسابي قدره 192.30 غم نبات⁻¹ عدا الهجين التجاري كادز، يمكن القول: إن تفوق هذا الهجين صدر عن ذلك إلى تفوقه في صفات عدد حبوب الصف ووزن 300 حبة (الجدولين 6 و 7) على الترتيب هذه من جهة ومن جهة أخرى وجود الأب 3 و 5 ذو المتوسط الأعلى والمقدرة الاتحادية العامة ذات الاتجاه المرغوب والمعنوي، مما تساهم في صناعة هذا الهجين الذي تفوق في هذه الصفة، وكانت جميع



الهجائن ذات مقدرة اتحادية خاصة موجبة ومعنوية إلا الهجين (5X1). وكانت مصادر التراكيب الوراثية والمقدرتين العامة والخاصة ذات دلالة معنوية عند مستوى احتمال 1% وكانت نسبة المقدرتين العامة إلى الخاصة أقل من واحد وكان الفعل المضيف للجينات أقل من الفعل السيادي للجينات ودرجة التوريث بالمعنى الضيق واطئا، مما انعكس ذلك على التحسين الوراثي المتوقع كنسبة مئوية بينما كانت معدل درجة السيادة أكبر من واحد، مما يعزى ذلك إلى تحسين هذه الصفة عن طريق التهجين بدلاً من الانتخاب، كانت هذه النتائج مشابه لنتائج [8] و [12] و [16].

جدول(8): المتوسطات الحسابية للآباء والهجائن وتأثيراتها وبعض المعالم الوراثية لصفة حاصل النبات الفردي (غم):

قوة الهجين	تأثير المقدرة	المتوسطات	الهجائن	تأثير المقدرة	المتوسطات	الإباء
%	الخاصة	11.57.45	0.37.1	العامة	1165.06	77) (4)
shub 1 0, 70	27.75	d157.45	2 X 1	2 22	kl65.86	ZM4L
**18.78-	27.75	1=0.10	277.4	2.33-		(1)
	20.04	c170.40	3 X 1	• • •	jk70.38	ZM51L
**12.10-	30.04	1.100.00		2.86	.=	(2)
		b180.88	4 X 1		i79.39	ZP-301
**6.69-	59.14			13.53		(3)
		h121.80	5 X 1		163.70	ZM19L
**37.17-	6.09-			5.09-		(4)
		h123.19	6 X 1		ij75.22	ОН
**36.45-	6.40			1.07		(5)
		b180.82	3 X 2		m50.90	UU440
**6.72-	35.26			10.04-		(6)
**23.64-	21.08	g148.03	4 X 2	(0.59)	$S.E(g_i)$	
**22.07-	17.96	efg151.07	5 X 2	M.S.	d.f.	S.O.V.
**23.16-	26.97	fg148.96	6 X 2	4.93	2	Rep
**19.60-	18.26	de155.86	4 X 3	**5925.84	20	Genotype
0.80-	48.53	a192.30	5 X 3	**1558.53	5	G.C.A.
**20.44-	21.58	def154.23	6 X 3	**7381.60	15	S.C.A.
**34.81-	1.22	h126.37	5 X 4	10.31	40	Error
		h124.88	6 X 4			
**35.58-	10.85				0.03	
**11.92-	50.55	c170.75	6 X 5		3.44	
	$0.783 \text{ S.E } (S_{ii})$	a193.86	CADZ			
GA%	. 97					
6.00	6.161	0.05	7770.37	7766.94	7378.16	388.77

4 - الاستنتاجات:

نستنتج مما سبق: هناك اختلافات كبيرة بين الآباء وهجائنها معنويا وانعكس ذلك على البنية الوراثية لهذه التراكيب الوراثية لاسيما الآباء 30 (ZP-301 X OH) و(ZP-301) و (OH) والهجينين (ZP-301 X OH) (ZM 1L X ZP-301) من خلال أداء متوسطاتها ومقدرتها الاتحادية العامة والخاصة على الترتيب، لذا يجب أن يستثمر ذلك في الحصول على سلالات واعدة لإنتاج الهجائن المتفوقة مستقبلاً.

المختصرات:

الاسم الكامل	اسم المختصر	ت	الاسم الكامل	اسم المختصر	ت
غرام	غم	2	مليغرام	ملغم	1
سنتيمتر	سم	4	كيلو غرام	كغم	3
متر	م	6	هكتار	ه-1	5
كيلو متر	کم	8	الخطأ القياسي	S.E	7
Degree of freedom	d.f	10	Source of variance	S.O.V	9
Mean Square	M.S	12	Sum of Square	S.S	11
			Statistical Analysis System	SAS	13



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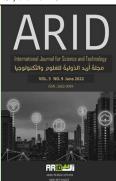
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The Effects of Different Exposure Factors on Leakage Radiation in an X-ray Room

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تأثير عوامل التعرض الإشعاعي المختلفة على تسرب الإشعاع في غرفة الأشعة السينية

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated leakage radiation doses inside an x-ray room at patient's positioning levels. The effects of different exposure settings (X-ray tube voltage, radiation exposure intensity, dosimeter position, and distance from X-ray tube) on leakage radiation dose are estimated. Various x-ray tubes and models were used in this evaluation. The findings of this study revealed that, the increase of tube voltage (kVp), and tube current (mAs) led to a concomitant increase in the quantity of leakage radiation, whereas the increase in distance from X-ray tube and dosimeter position reduces the intensity of recorded leakage radiation according to inverse square low. In addition, the evaluation of leakage X-ray for investigated X-ray units illustrated that, leakage radiation doses at patient level around X-ray tubes were within the permissible occupational dose. Finally, the reduction of leakage radiation dose can be acquired by reducing the intensity of radiation (mAs) and increasing the distance between imaged object and x-ray source

Keywords: Assessment, leakage, radiation, exposure factors, X-ray room



الملخص

هدف هذا البحث حساب قيم الجرعات الإشعاعية المتسربة من أنابيب الأشعة السينية، وذلك داخل غرف الأشعة السينية عند مستوى وموضع المريض أثناء عملية التصوير الإشعاعي حيث تمت القياسات لأنابيب أشعة سينية مختلفة. كما تم تقدير تأثيرات معاملات التعرض الإشعاعي المتمثلة بإعدادات أنبوبة الأشعة السينية (فرق الجهد بين طرفي انبوبة الأشعة السينية، شدة التيار المار في أنبوبة الاشعاعي وقد أظهرت نتائج البحث تأثير معاملات التعرض الإشعاعي على كمية التسرب الإشعاعي أثناء عملية التصوير الإشعاعي. وقد أظهرت نتائج البحث تأثير معاملات التعرض الإشعاعي على كمية التسرب الإشعاع خصوصا شدة التيار المار في أنبوبة الأشعة السينية حيث إن زيادة شدة تيار الأنبوبة ينتج عنه زيادة كبيرة في كمية الإشعاع المتسرب منها أثناء عملية التصوير الإشعاعي، كما يوجد تأثير أقل درجة لمتغير فرق الجهد بين طرفي الأنبوبة على كمية الإشعاع المتسرب منها أثناء عملية الاشعة السينية المتسربة كلما زادت المسافة عن مركز الإشعاع المتسرب أثناء التصوير الإشعاع المتسربة داخل غرف الأشعة السينية أن قيم جرعات الإشعة المتسربة داخل غرف الأشعة السينية، كانت ضمن حدود الجرعة المهنية المسموح بها. وتوصي الدراسة من أجل تقليل كمية الأشعة المتسربة أن يتم تخفيض قيم شدة التيار المار في الأنبوبة وتعويض ذلك بزيادة فرق الجهد بين طرفي الأنبوبة، إضافة المؤشعة المسافة بين أنبوبة الأشعة السينية والمريض أو الجسم المراد تصويره بالأشعة السينية.

كلمات مفتاحية: تقييم، التسرب الإشعاعي، غرفة الأشعة، عوامل، التعرض الإشعاعي.



1. Introduction

Medical X-ray tube is considered a major source of industrial radiation exposure to workers, patients, and the general populace, hence there is a problem of safely using of ionizing radiation during medical imaging [1, 2, 3]. For example, general radiography accounts for 88 % of X-ray-based imaging in Yemen and make up the most of ionizing radiation dose in radiology departments [4].

Leakage radiation arises from x-ray tube, especially those with defects in housing or shielding, this leakage spreads out of x-ray tube in different directions [5]. Hence, leakage radiation is an important source of radiation dose exposure that patient's receive during x-ray imaging [3].

The hazard of leakage radiation exposure to patients and radiology staff during radiological procedures is imperative because of patient's position during radiographic imaging and long term of X-ray exposure for medical personal [6]. Hence, leakage radiation is considered the main source of over exposure dose for patients and radiology staff [7, 8]. Therefore, there is a need to decrease leakage radiation to protect patients and medical personal from unnecessary x-ray dose [9].

To elucidate matter interactions with leakage radiation from X-ray tube, the mechanism of X-ray propagation should be understood. When a leakage beam of X-ray strikes any object or inner cladding of X-ray room, it is either scattered, absorbed, transmitted or reflected to backward [10]. Leakage photons can change its direction due to interaction with some medium inside x-ray room.

The leakage photons from x-ray tube negatively affect radiographic image quality thereby hindering accurate representations of human anatomy, and increase radiation dose that patients



and medical personnel are exposed to [11]. Leakage X-ray scatter is one of the foremost factors that negatively affects image quality by causing the underestimation of attenuation difference in image reconstructions. The leakage radiation decreases image sharpness and contrast, which makes the image hazy and indistinct [12, 13]. The generated secondary photons continue to dissipate energy in different directions due to the scattering interactions [14].

Also, leakage radiation can have a significant effect on the quality of a radiograph, due to the increasing the level of random background noise on the image receptor which degrades radiograph details visibility [15, 16].

Leakage radiation doesn't absorbed by the X-ray tube housing shield. Hence, leakage radiation had particular concern to limit radiation leakage from the X-ray tube to less than 0.88 mGy/hr at 1 metre from the x-ray tube focus [17, 18]. Because of the exposed patient will typically be closer than 1 m to x-ray tube in various radiographic investigations, the exposure dose measurements at closer distances than those is important and required for both safety and regulatory purposes [8]. So that, this study aims to assess leakage radiation from some of x-ray tubes inside radiography room with different radiation exposure factors.

2. Experimental:

2.1 Materials

The measurements of this study were carried out in the radiology departments at University of Science and Technology Hospital and Medical Complex in Sana'a city, Yemen. The measurements of this study involved utilizing some of x-ray tubes types and models, the measurements of leakage radiation dose curried out using two dosimeters: the first one is PTW-UNIDOS radiation dosimeter (the chamber voltage from 0 to 400 V with selectable polarity,



while the linearity is $\leq \pm 0.5$ %, and 115V/230 V power supply) which is available to read both dose and dose rate, while the another dosimeter is an accurate survey meter (Gamma-scout) which is equipped with a Geiger-Muller counter tube, able to detect electromagnetic radiation as well as alpha and beta radiation, with calibrated scale from $0.01\mu Sv/h$ to $5000.00~\mu Sv/h$. The assessment of leakage radiation done by monitoring area around X-ray units.

2.2 Methods

This study estimated leakage radiation from x-ray tube at different distances from x-ray source including patient table and standing bucky levels at X-ray room wall. The X-ray machine tube is a leading source of medical radiation, which was directed towards an exposed object. The leakage radiation doses were estimated using ionization chambers dosimeters. The measurements were carried out with different exposure factors (Tube voltage (kVp), radiation intensities (mAs), and distance from x-ray tube) to assess the effect of these factors on resultant leakage radiation (the data was listed and presented in Tables 1- 4, in Appendix), and. For all measurements the normalized exposure rate are determined after correction factors' calculation to estimate leakage radiation values.

3. Results and discussion:

3.1 Evaluation leakage radiation for different types of x-ray tubes

In this part, the leakage radiation from investigated X-ray tubes is estimated using radiation survey meter, the exposure factors were set at 100 kVp, 10 mA, and exposure time of 1 sec. The survey meter set at 100 cm from focal spot at four locations (directions); anode side, cathode side, right and left of the tube, the exposures are made and the leakage radiation from the x-ray tubes are recorded and presented in Figure 1.



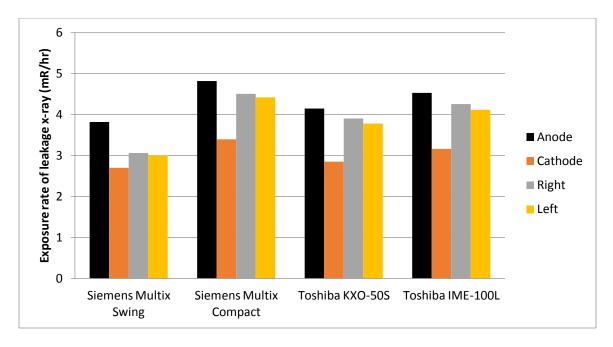


Figure (1): leakage radiation at different positions for investigated X-ray tubes

For all X-ray tubes the, largest radiation exposure dose rates is recorded at anode location, whereas the less exposure doses are recorded at cathode side. The highest radiation leaks dose rate 4.8 mR/hr was recorded for Siemens multi compact x-ray tube. The measurements of leakage radiation at fixed exposure settings present that the leakage radiation doses at different locations around X-ray tube fall below the maximum acceptable radiation leakage and within the permissible occupational dose (10 mR/hr) according to the United States food and drug administration regulations [19]. Moreover, Figure 2 illustrates the mean of absorbed radiation dose rate measured in (μ Gy/hr) and its equivalent exposure dose rate measured in (mR/hr).



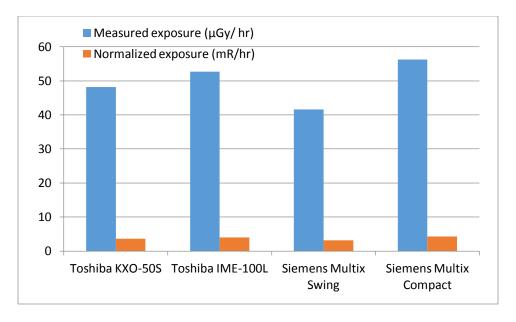


Figure (2): Radiation exposure dose rate for different types of X-ray tubes

Collectively, the results showed that all investigated X-ray units presented similar values for leakage radiation doses within the permissible occupational dose for the different locations around X-ray tubes according to some related standards such Malaysian standards (MS 838, 2007) which recommends that radiation leakage rate at 1 m from the tube housing should not exceed 10 mR/hr (100 μ Gy/hr) [20]. this finding agree with Joseph et al (2020) who found that, radiation tube leakage for assessed diagnostic rooms were within the reference level [21]. In addition, there is a slight effect for x-ray tube model and design on leakage radiation, the largest value of leakage radiation was observed with Siemens multi compact x-ray tube.

3.2 The effect of exposure factors on leakage radiation

To assess the effect of exposure factors on leakage radiation, various settings were carried out to estimate the resultant radiation leaks from x-ray tube during exposure. Figure 3 illustrates leakage radiation doses from two models of x-ray tubes using various exposure factors.



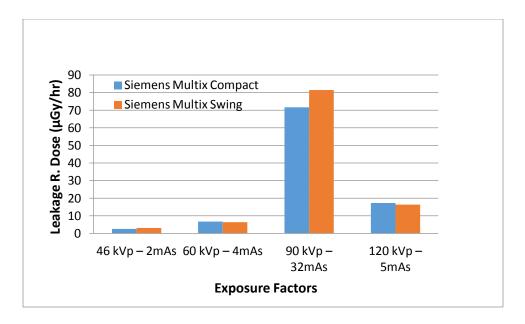


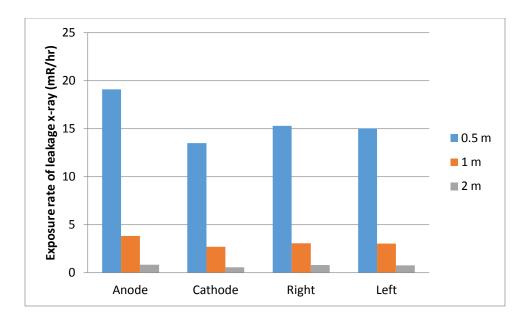
Figure (3): leakage radiation doses at different exposure factors

Figure 3 shows noticeable association between x-ray factors (parameters) and leakage radiation during x-ray exposure. The radiation exposure intensity (mAs) proved superior effect on radiation leaks, The largest value of leakage radiation was observed with the exposure factors (90 kVp, 32 mAs), so that its applicable approach to decrease radiation intensity (mAs) for x-ray settings and compensate that by increasing kVp to obtain adequate exposure for better x-ray image contrast.

3.3 Radiation exposure doses at different distances inside x-ray room

This part estimate leakage radiation dose at different distances from x-ray tube, the effect of increasing distance from x-ray source on recorded radiation leaks dose is shown in figure 4.





Figure(4): Radiation exposure doses at different distances from x-ray tube

The leakage radiation dose decreased as the distance from x-ray tube was increased. This relation obeys to inverse square low between radiation intensity and distance from x-ray source. The highest radiation leaks dose rate was 19.1 mR/hr recorded at 50 cm distance from x-ray source. Regarding to positioning and projection of patient during x-ray imaging, the posterior anterior (PA) projection at 2 m distance produced lower leakage radiation than anterior posterior (AP) projection at 1 m distance due to the shorter distance from x-ray source This result is consistent with Justin et al.' findings (2018) who reported higher scattered radiation with AP projection comparing with PA projection [2]. Leakage radiation can be reduced by providing external shielding or increasing distance between the patients and the X-ray tube.



4. Conclusion:

The leakage radiation is an undesirable radiation exposure should be kept at lowest level within the permissible dose limits. Through the assessment of radiation leakage, it was proven that, leakage X-ray depends on various factors, such as x-ray intensity (mAs), distance from X-ray source, and X-ray tube voltage. The reduction of leakage radiation dose can be acquired by adequate changes of radiation exposure factors particularly radiation intensity (mAs) and distance from X-ray source.

List of Abbreviations:

kVp	Kilo volte peak
mAs	Milli ampere second
mGy/hr	Milli gray per hour
m	Meter
mA	Milli Ampere
sec.	Second
cm	Centimeter
μGy/hr	Micro gray per hour
mR/hr	Milli Roentgen per hour
MS	Malaysian standards
PA	Posterior -anterior
AP	Anterior-posterior



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Appendix

Study's Data

Table(1): Means of leakage radiation doses (mR/hr) at different locations for various x-ray tubes

	leakage radiation doses in mR/hr for different types of X-ray tubes						
Dosimetry location	Siemens Multix Swing	Siemens Multix Compact	Toshiba KXO-50S	Toshiba IME-100L			
Anode	3.82	4.82	4.15	4.53			
Cathode	2.7	3.4	2.85	3.16			
Right	3.06	4.51	3.91	4.26			
Left	3.01	4.42	3.78	4.12			

Table(2): The means of leakage radiation dose rate measured in $(\mu Gy/hr)$ and its equivalent exposure dose rate measured in (mR/hr).

Type of X-ray tube	Measured dose (μGy/ hr)	Normalized dose (mR/hr)
Toshiba KXO-50S	48.19	3.67
Toshiba IME-100L	52.72	4.02
Siemens Multix Swing	41.63	3.15
Siemens Multix Compact	56.28	4.29

Table(3): Leakage radiation doses (µGy/ hr) at different exposure factors

Exposure setting	X-ray tube (Siemens Multix Compact)				X-ray tube (Siemens Multix Swing)			
	Reading 1	Reading 2	Reading 3	Mean dose	Reading 1	Reading 2	Reading 3	Mean dose
46 kVp/ 2mAs	2.64	2.68	2.63	2.65	3.24	3.19	3.17	3.2
60 kVp / 4mAs	6.89	6.81	6.88	6.86	6.46	6.45	6.53	6.48
90 kVp / 32mAs	71.63	71.54	71.72	71.63	81.51	81.52	81.47	81.50
120 kVp/ 5mAs	17.31	17.25	17.34	17.30	16.51	16.58	16.41	16.50



Table(4): Means of leakage radiation doses at different distances from x-ray tube

leakage radiation	Leakage radiation doses (mR/hr) at different distances from x-ray tube					
dosimetry location	0.5 m	1 m	2 m			
Anode	19.1	3.82	0.83			
Cathode	13.5	2.7	0.57			
Right	15.3	3.06	0.782			
Left	15.05	3.01	0.756			



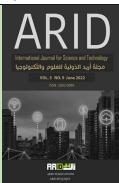
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MINERAL AND NUTRITIONAL CONTENTS OF HEN'S EGGS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES IN ADEN GOVERNORATE-YEMEN

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المحتوى المعدني والغذائي في بيض الدجاج المأخوذ من مصادر مختلفة في محافظة عدن، اليمن

مختار سالم صالح السّالمي 1 ، الخضر سالم قاسم 2 ، عادل احمد محمّد سعيد 3

اليمن - كلية التربية يافع - جامعة عدن / لحج - اليمن 1 قسم الكيمياء - كلية التربية عدن - جامعة عدن / عدن - اليمن 2 قسم الكيمياء - كلية العلوم - جامعة عدن / عدن — اليمن 3

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ABSTRACT

Many studies are needed to be done in a nutrition field and people are advised to eat eggs daily to reduce mineral deficiencies. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the concentrations of six essential elements: Na, Mg, P, S, K, Ca and determine the nutrient contents such as; protein, lipid, ash, and moisture in the edible part of hen eggs selected from four different sources in Aden (i.e. Al-Buraiqeh, Al-Hiswah, Khormaksar, and Shaikh Othman). These elements were determined by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES). The highest concentrations of sulfur were found in hen egg samples derived from the Khormaksar (4205 ppm) and Shaik Othman (4433 ppm) regions. Moreover, the concentrations of sodium in selected raw eggs from the same regions were 3044 and 2758 ppm, respectively. On contrary, the collected egg samples from Al-Buraigeh had in general, low levels of elements. The macro Kjeldahl method was used to determine protein in egg samples while the total lipid content was determined using the Soxhlet method and the Gerber method. The high percentage of protein content was noted in market hen eggs from Al-Hiswah (12.80%) but, the lowest percentage of protein content was derived from street hen eggs from Al-Hiswah (7.66%). For the lipid percent, the high concentration was remarked to home hen eggs from Khormaksar (12.71%) while the lowest percentage of protein content was coined for market hen eggs from Al-Buraiqeh (9.91%). This data can be attributed to hen feed specifics within different regions and the impact of environmental factors. The percentage of ash and moisture was also determined in this study. The obtained results were compared with others achieved in different countries. In all analyzed raw eggs, the concentrations of minerals and nutritional contents were safe levels.

Keywords: Minerals, Nutrient value, Proteins, Lipids, Hen's eggs, ICP-OES.



الملخص

هناك حاجة ملحة إلى إجراء دراسات متعلقة بالغذاء اليومي وينصح خبراء التغذية بتناول البيض لتعويض النقص في المعادن والمغنيات المختلفة. هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم مستويات تراكيز عناصر الصوديوم، المغنسيوم، الفسفور، الكبريت، البوتاسيوم والكالسيوم، ونسب كلا من البروتين، الدهون، الرطوبة والرماد في عينات بيض الدجاج المختارة من أربعة مواقع مختلفة في محافظة عدن (البريقة، الحسوة، خورمكسر، والشيخ عثمان) اليمن. قدرت مستويات هذه العناصر بواسطة مطياف الانبعاث الضوئي البلازمي المقترن بالحث (ICP-OES). تم تحديد النطاق الأكثر تباينًا للتركيزات، حيث بلغ أعلى محتوى اللعناصر في عينات بيض الدجاج المأخوذة من منطقتي خورمكسر والشيخ عثمان لعنصري الكبريت (3044، 423 جزء لكل مليون) على التوالي بينما احتوت عينات البيض من منطقة البريقة في الغالب على مستويات منخفضة من باقي العناصر. كما استخدمت طريقة ماكروكيلدال لتحديد نسبة البروتين في عينات البيض، وتم محتوى الدهون الكلي باستخدام طريقتين: طريقة سوق الحسوة (12.80٪) بينما أقل نسبة من محتوى البروتين كانت في محتوى البروتين في عينات البيض، الدجاج المأخوذ من سوق الحسوة (12.80٪) بينما كانت النسبة في بيض الدجاج المأخوذ من سوق البريقة تساوي (12.70%). ربما منطقة خور مكسر حوالي (12.70%)، بينما كانت النسبة في بيض الدجاج المأخوذ من سوق البريقة تساوي (12.70%). ربما منطقة خور مكسر حوالي (12.70%)، بينما كانت النسبة في بيض الدجاج المأخوذ من سوق البريقة تساوي (12.70%). ربما منطقة خور مكسر حوالي (12.70%)، بينما كانت النسبة في المناطق المختلفة وكذا تأثير العوامل البيئية المختلفة. كما اشتملت الدراسة على تحديد نسبة الرماد والرطوبة. وتم مقارنة نتائج هذه الدراسة مع نتائج دراسات أخرى في بلدان متعددة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المعادن، القيمة الغذائية، البروتينات، الدهون، بيض الدجاج، مطياف الانبعاث الضوئي البلازمي المقترن بالحث الضوئي.



1. INTRODUCTION

Hen's eggs have been regarded as a primary item and very nutritious food for human consumption since they contain the majority of nourishment as recommended to be taken daily with a specific amount [1,2]. This most important food provides nutrients, proteins, vitamins (B₁, B₂, B₁₂, niacin, biotin, choline, pantothenic acid, A, E, K, and D), and microelements (Se, I, Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe) [2]. The egg yolk contains lipid, cholesterol, conjugated proteins, and some micronutrients, whereas the albumen (egg white) is mostly water, with simple proteins, minerals, and water-soluble vitamins [3]. Eggs diet are a significant source of metals [4-6] including macro-elements (Na, Mg, P, S, Cl, K, and Ca) which are required in huge amounts and found in greater proportion in living organisms' tissues [7]. They play critical roles from zygote to senility [8]. Minerals are also involved in the activation of some enzymes in the body [9,10]. The human body's immune system relies on a balanced diet rich in several nutrients [11], such as proteins and lipids, which are present in every part of the egg, but a major portion is present in the egg white and yolk. All proteins are excellent sources of amino substances containing nitrogen atoms [12]. Lipids help organs structurally and insulate nerves, and are also an excellent source of two types of fatty acids (saturated and unsaturated) [13]. Eggs have a high nutritional value as a food, not only because of the quantity and ratios of nutrients they contain but also because of their bioavailability and chemical characteristics that enable them to satisfy human nutritional demands [14-17]. Due to the great importance of some metals and the properties of a hen's egg, which is a basic food ingredient, this present study was conducted to monitor the content of some minerals and nutrients such as proteins, lipids, ash, and moisture in three types of hen eggs (home, street, and market) selected from various locations in Aden city, Yemen. Not just to



monitor, but also to compare the results with others mentioned in the previous studies to guide the public on the levels of elements they need and to consume to achieve public health.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Sample Collection

Two hundred and forty hen's eggs samples were randomly collected from the houses and the markets at four regions of Aden city-Yemen including Al-Buraiqeh, Al-Hiswah, Khormaksar, and Shaikh Othman. The samples were transferred into plastic bags and kept refrigerated until analyzed. Each egg was washed with deionized water and then its white and yolk were mixed and lastly analyzed without eggshell.

2.2 Chemical Reagents

The chemicals used were of experimental chemical agent grade (AR). The standard solutions were prepared from 1000 ppm and diluted with deionized water for each element. K₂SO₄, CuSO₄, H₂SO₄, HCl, H₃BO₃, petroleum ether, and amyl alcohol were obtained from BDH (England). NaOH was supplied from Sigma-Aldrich (Sweden). The indicator was prepared by mixing methyl red (0.2%) with bromocresol Green (0.2%).

2.3 Applied Analytical Methods

The measurement of Na, Mg, P, S, K, and Ca in the egg samples was carried out using a Thermo Scientific (iCAP 6000 series, USA) inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) instrument supported by Qtera ISDS software and the standard procedure was applied as mentioned in [18]. On one hand, the total protein in egg samples was determined by Kjeldahltherm BÜCHI (Type K-434; Switzerland). Mixed eggs white and yolk were digested with 18M H₂SO₄ so that they released nitrogen and analyzed by a suitable titration technique.



The amount of protein present was calculated from the nitrogen concentration of eggs [19]. On the other hand, lipid content was determined by two methods, the Soxhlet method and the Gerber method [20]. The percentage of the ash content was determined according to the Association of Official Analytical Chemists [21,22] using Muffle Furnace (Type MF 120; Turkey). The percentage of the moisture in the studied egg samples was determined according to [21] by drying samples in an electric oven (Hermannpaulser; Germany).

2.4 Sample Pre-Treatment

2.4.1 Determination of Mineral Concentrations

This method describes the preparation of samples to determine metals in egg samples. Each egg was washed with deionized water. From raw eggs, only white and yolk were mixed in a 200 ml beaker. About 5 g \pm 0.001 of the mixed sample were weighed and digested with 6 ml of HNO₃(65%) and 2 ml of H₂O₂ (29%) in a 100 ml beaker and covered with a watch glass. After 30 min, the beaker was placed on a hot plate up to 140 °C until achieving the complete decomposition of the sample. Then, the total volume was reduced to nearly 3 ml, cooled, and filtered into a 50 ml calibrated flask with deionized water using Whatman 42 filter paper [23-25].

2.4.2 Determination of the Crude Protein Content

Eggs white and yolk were digested with a strong acid so that nitrogen was released and determined by a suitable titration technique. The amount of protein present was then calculated from the nitrogen concentration of digested raw eggs. This is usually considered to be the standard method of determining protein concentration [19].

2.4.3 Determination of Total Fat Content

To determine the crude lipid content in egg samples, the Soxhlet method, a semicontinuous extraction method was used. The solid egg sample (usually, dried and pulverized) was placed in



a thimble in the chamber and then, was completely submerged in the hot solvent for about 10 minutes before both the extracted lipid and solvent were siphoned back into a boiling flask reservoir. The lipid content was determined by measuring either the weight loss of the egg sample in the thimble or by the weight gain of the flask reservoir [26]. In the Gerber method, the concentrated sulfuric acid was pipetted into the Gerber bottle by using a Gerber pipette. The homogenized egg samples were weighed and diluted in deionized water. The sample was poured directly onto the acid in the Gerber bottle and amyl alcohol was added to the bottle. After mixing centrifuging the fat was calculated from a calibrated scale of the Gerber bottle. All the measurements were done in triplicates [27,28]. The preparation and digestion of raw egg samples were done at the Chemistry Department Laboratories-Faculty of Education of Aden.

3. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The (Genstat 12) software was used in two-way statistical analysis (two-way ANOVA) to analyze results at a significant level (P<0.05). The standard deviation (\pm SD) was calculated after replication at least three times. The least significant difference (L.S.D) was calculated between the averages and the statistical analysis was made using the complete random design.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The current study focused on mineral and nutritional contents in raw egg samples collected from Aden-Yemen. Six essential elements that are sodium (Na), magnesium (Mg), phosphorus (P), sulfur (S), potassium (K), and calcium (Ca) were explored in three types of hen eggs (home, street, and market hen eggs) as represented in Tables 1 and 2 and Fig. 1. The highest variable range of concentration of elements was determined in hen egg samples derived from Khormakser and Shaik Othman regions. Whereas, raw egg samples from Al-Buraiqeh region mostly



contained low levels of elements. The percentages of proteins, lipids, ash, and moisture in hen's eggs were denoted in Tables 3 and 4 and Fig. 2.

4.1 Raw Egg Mineral Contents

The concentrations of minerals were compared to others determined in literature studies and showed significantly some differences/similarities values in eggs. The maximum sodium level was recorded in Khormaksar (3044 ppm) for home hen eggs. Whereas, the minimum sodium level was determined in street hen egg samples of Shaik Othman and Al-Hiswah (1084 and 1088 ppm), respectively (see Table 1 and Fig. 1.1). The overall mean concentration of sodium (2075.3ppm) in Table 2 was higher than the 1540 ppm reported in the United Kingdom [29]. However, the overall mean sodium concentration of (2075.3 ppm) in four regions (Al-Buraigeh, Al-Hiswah, Khormaksar, and Shaikh Othman) is low, especially when compared to the literature study by Kiliç et al in Turkey [30], who discovered a sodium concentration of 4329 ppm may clear the fact that the feed mixtures had almost identical content of this element. The data in Table 1 declares that the high average level of magnesium in Khormaksar home hen eggs (249.9 ppm) could be due to the various foods hens feed at home. On the other side, the low mean concentration of magnesium was found in Al-Hiswah and Shaik Othman street hen eggs (94.1 ppm) and (96.2 ppm) respectively, Fig. 1.2. The overall mean concentration of magnesium was 181.33ppm (Table 2) less than that reported by Hashish et al. [31] in Egypt 388.1, 442.6 ppm in conventional and home-produced eggs, respectively, and fewer than the concentration in Brazil [32] (681, 674 ppm). Otherwise, the recent overall mean concentration was similar to those observed by Chowdhury et al. [33] in Bangladesh, who found (119.22 and 221.29 ppm) in commercial and local hen eggs, respectively and also parallel to the result (120 ppm) achieved in Spain by Moreiras et al. [34] but higher than the value 103 ppm reported in the literature by



Rubio et al. in Island [35]. Following the analysis, phosphorous levels determined in samples of Shaik Othman were found distinct significantly higher (1754 ppm), but a low phosphorous level (824.1 ppm) was found in the Al-Hiswah region. The high concentration of phosphorous in market hen eggs from Shaik Othman may be due to the corn and soybean meal diets for the hens at the farms for egg production (1240 ppm). On the other hand, a high concentration of phosphorous in all home hen eggs was due to whole grains such as millet, whole-wheat bread, rice, and maize. The overall mean level of phosphorus (1258.1 ppm) reported in this study (Table 2) was less than the values reported by Zhu and Zhao in China [36]. They summarized those phosphorus concentrations were (4152 ppm and 4058 ppm) in hen eggs from conventional and free-range systems, respectively [36]. The highest mean sulfur content (4433 ppm) was identified in Shaik Othman's market hen eggs, whereas the lowest concentration was reported in Al-Hiswah's street hen eggs (1144 ppm) as was in Fig. 1.4. The overall sulfur content in a certain study (3066.3 ppm) was higher than 849.92 ppm, the amount of sulfur summed up in sulfurcontaining amino acids, by English in Canada [37]. In other investigations, the diet of laying hens that supplemented with soybean meals enriched with some elements influenced the transfer of elements to eggs, in particular at increased dosing [38].

Table(1): Mean concentrations of minerals in egg samples (ppm±SD)* dry weight

Parameters		Al- Buraiqeh	Al-Hiswah	Khormaksar	Shaik Othman	Mean±SD
				N		
				a		
Home	Hen	1915±4.0	1564±3.0	3044±4.0	2220±3.0	2186 ± 7.07
Eggs						
Street	Hen	1452±9.0	1088±2.0	2338±4.0	1084±3.0	1490 ±10.48
Eggs						
Market	Hen	2819±5.0	2302±4.0	2323±4.0	2758±6.0	2550 ± 9.64
Eggs						
L.S.D**f	or			_		4.00
types						



				M		
Home	Hen	227.7±1.5	162.4±2.0	249.9±1.0	186.6±0.4	206.6 ±2.72
Eggs	11011	227.7±1.5	102.7-2.0	247.741.0	100.0±0.4	200.0 -2.72
Street	Hen	112.0±1.2	94.1±0.06	197.1±0.4	96.21±0.4	124.8 ±1.33
Eggs	11011	112.0—1.2) III=0100	17,11=0.1	y 0.21=0. ·	121.55
Market	Hen	237.1±0.2	175.2±0.3	192.6±0.3	245.4±1.0	212.6 ±1.10
Eggs						
L.S.D fo	r types					0.80
	71			P		
Home	Hen	1523±7.0	1254±8.0	1565±6.0	1564±7.0	1476 ±2.72
Eggs						
Street	Hen	1106±10	888.7±7.0	1471±10	1049±4.0	1128.7
Eggs						±1.32
Market	Hen	1260±5.0	824.1±0.7	840±3.0	1754±12	1169.6
Eggs						±1.10
L.S.D fo	r types					5.58
			S			
Home	Hen	2946±8.0	2218±3.0	4205±5.0	3791±9.0	3290 ±13.37
Eggs						
Street	Hen	2098±8.0	1144±5.0	3447±7.0	1438±15	2032 ±19.05
Eggs						
Market	Hen	4125±4.0	3312±3.0	3638±6.0	4433±10	3877 ± 12.68
Eggs						
L.S.D fo	r types					6.00
			K			
Home	Hen	2211±7.0	1784±5.0	2591±4.0	2751±4.0	2334 ±10.29
Eggs						
Street	Hen	1360±12	863.7±5.5	2519±10	992.1±3.1	1434 ± 16.84
Eggs						
Market	Hen	2577 ± 4.0	2391 ± 8.0	2250 ± 2.0	2896 ± 5.0	2529 ± 10.44
Eggs						
L.S.D fo	r types					5.00
			Ca			
Home	Hen	997.97±0.18	741.57 ± 0.20	1274.00 ± 0.57	1177.00 ± 0.17	1047.63
Eggs						±0.84
Street	Hen	776.27±0.88	482.37 ± 0.60	964.93±0.33	374.60±0.66	649.54
Eggs						±1.29
Market	Hen	1117 ± 0.10	1046.00 ± 0.42	897.60 ± 0.14	1269.33 ± 0.25	1082.48
Eggs						±0.51
L.S.D fo	r types					2.97

^{*}ppm±SD: Concentration in part per million unit ± standard deviations; the minimum and maximum values (in bold) are for the particular element.

^{**}L.S.D: Least significant difference of mean values for whole eggs types at (P < 0.05).



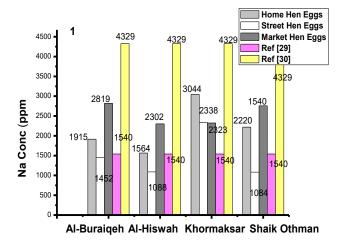
Table(2): Comparison of the overall mean concentrations of elements in the current study with the values cited in the literature (in ppm)

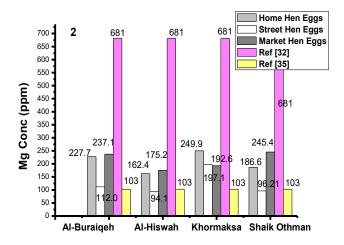
Element	Overall mean concent ration for types (ppm±S D)	UK [29]	Turk ey [30]	Egy pt [31]	Bra zil [32]	Banglad esh [33]	Spa in [34]	Isla nd [35]	Chi na [36]	Cana da [37]	Isla nd [39]
Na	2075.3 ± 9.06	154 0	4329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mg	181.33± 1.72	-	-	388. 1 and 442. 6	681 and 674	119.22 and 221.29	120	103	-	-	-
P	1258.1± 1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415 2 and 405 8	-	-
S	3066.3± 15.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	849.9 2	-
K	2099±1 2.52	-	-	-	674	-	130 0	-	-	-	-
Ca	926.55± 0.88	-	-	229 7- 258 8	-	-	570	-	-	-	174

For potassium element, the highest mean concentration (2896 ppm) was discovered in Shaik Othman's market hen eggs, while the lowest mean potassium concentration (863.7 ppm) was identified in Al- Hiswah's street hen eggs (Table 1, Fig. 1.5). The potassium concentrations in Al-Buraiqeh, Al-Hiswah, and Shaik Othman's (street hen eggs) were higher than those reported in Spain by Moreiras et al. [34], who concluded that potassium concentration was 1300 ppm in whole raw hen eggs. However, the overall average level of potassium concentrations in hen eggs (home, street, and market) in this study was very high (2099 ppm), especially when compared

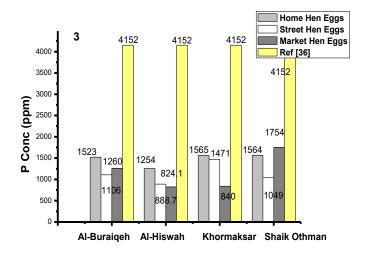


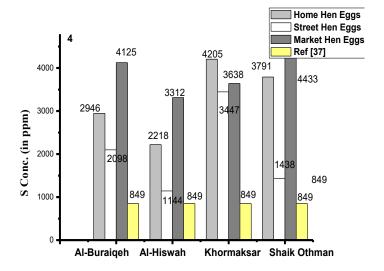
with those reported by de Freitas et al. [32] from Brazil, who reported that potassium content was 674 ppm in home-produced eggs.

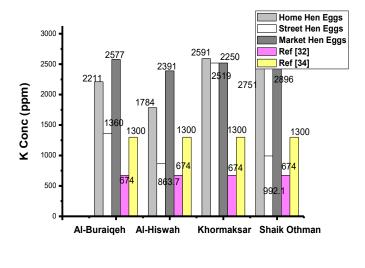












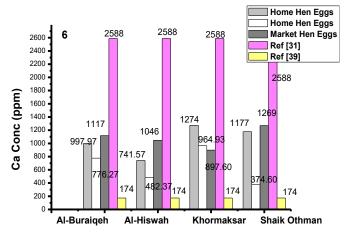


Figure (1): Concentrations of sodium, magnesium, phosphorus, sulfur, potassium, and calcium in egg samples were collected from four different areas.

Calcium was detected as high concentrations in Khormaksar's home hen eggs (1274 ppm), while the lowest mean calcium concentration was identified in Shaik Othman's street hen eggs (374.60 ppm) as plotted in Fig. 2.6. The recorded value for the overall mean concentration of calcium (926.55ppm) in eggs white and yolk was lower than reported by Hashish et al. [31] in Egypt who found that calcium levels ranged from 2297 to 2588 ppm. The overall mean concentration of our samples was also linked to those reported in the literature. A low value had been reported by



Rubio et al. [39] in Island (174 ppm). However, the sources of interaction effects were unknown, and no other studies had looked at differences in egg mineral concentration caused by interactions between the hen's rearing system and other factors [40]. Furthermore, hen eggs should consume to maintain public health [41,42].

4.2 Nutrient contents of eggs

Tables 3 and 4 and Fig. 2 illustrate the percentages studied in different hen's egg samples with data obtained by other authors in different countries. In the recent work, the protein content among the egg types followed the order: market hen eggs (12.48%) > home hen eggs (9.64%) > street hen eggs (8.80%). On contrary, the mean value of protein among four areas was: Al-Hiswah (9.59%) < Shaik Othman (10.20%) < Khormaksar (10.70%) ≈Al-Buraiqe (10.73%). The overall average percentage of protein (Table 4) in hen eggs (home, street, and market) was (10.30%). Furthermore, the overall mean percentage of protein in our study was lower than that conducted in the literature (12.1-48%) [43-47]. The high percentage of protein in all market hen eggs compared to other types of hen eggs in different areas could be due to the hens' nutrition in the farms as there are a variety of different protein sources that are suitable for use in hen diets, such as corn, wheat bran, soybean meal, and the feed ingredients may contain essential amino acids [48].



Table(2): Percentage of the proteins, lipids, ash, and moisture in egg samples (g/100g; Mean \pm SD)*

10.31±0.38 9.42±0.17 12.46±0.34	Proteins 8.30±0.63 7.66±1.17	10.57±0.00	9.37±0.00	9.64 ±0.74
9.42±0.17			9.37 ± 0.00	9.64 ± 0.74
	7.66±1.17	0.27+0.10		
12.46±0.34		9.37 ± 0.18	8.75±0.62	8.80 ± 1.35
	12.80 ± 0.48	12.17±0.49	12.49±0.31	12.48 ± 0.83
				0.43
	Lipids			
11.95±0.13	11.80±0.23	12.71±0.68	11.42±0.13	11.97±0.74
10.59±0.47	10.59±0.35	11.65±0.13	10.74±0.35	10.90 ±0.69
9.91±0.26	10.59±0.80	10.44±0.23	10.06±0.37	10.25 ± 0.95
				0.31
	Ash			
0.84 ± 0.08	0.80 ± 0.03	1.02±0.02	0.90 ± 0.07	0.89 ± 0.11
0.79 ± 0.08	0.78 ± 0.09	0.83 ± 0.04	0.78 ± 0.08	0.80 ± 0.15
0.96 ± 0.21	0.92 ± 0.06	0.81 ± 0.03	0.95 ± 0.06	0.91 ± 0.23
				0.06
	Moistur	e		
73.40±2.46	67.65±4.25	73.50 ± 0.14	70.14 ± 0.94	71.17 ± 5.0
70.90±0.38	68.78±3.10	72.63±1.23	72.00±1.10	71.08 ± 3.5
70.05±1.50	72.20±0.14	64.05±0.73	71.28±0.76	69 ± 1.8
				1.55
	11.95±0.13 10.59±0.47 9.91±0.26 0.84±0.08 0.79±0.08 0.96±0.21 73.40±2.46 70.90±0.38	Lipids 11.95±0.13 11.80±0.23 10.59±0.47 10.59±0.35 9.91±0.26 10.59±0.80 Ash 0.84±0.08 0.80±0.03 0.79±0.08 0.78±0.09 0.96±0.21 0.92±0.06 Moistur 73.40±2.46 67.65±4.25 70.90±0.38 68.78±3.10	Lipids 11.95 ± 0.13 11.80 ± 0.23 12.71 ± 0.68 10.59 ± 0.47 10.59 ± 0.35 11.65 ± 0.13 9.91 ± 0.26 10.59 ± 0.80 10.44 ± 0.23 Ash 0.84 ± 0.08 0.80 ± 0.03 1.02 ± 0.02 0.79 ± 0.08 0.78 ± 0.09 0.83 ± 0.04 0.96 ± 0.21 0.92 ± 0.06 0.81 ± 0.03 Moisture 73.40 ± 2.46 67.65 ± 4.25 73.50 ± 0.14 70.90 ± 0.38 68.78 ± 3.10 72.63 ± 1.23	LipidsLipids 11.95 ± 0.13 11.80 ± 0.23 12.71 ± 0.68 11.42 ± 0.13 10.59 ± 0.47 10.59 ± 0.35 11.65 ± 0.13 10.74 ± 0.35 9.91 ± 0.26 10.59 ± 0.80 10.44 ± 0.23 10.06 ± 0.37 Ash 0.84 ± 0.08 0.80 ± 0.03 1.02 ± 0.02 0.90 ± 0.07 0.79 ± 0.08 0.78 ± 0.09 0.83 ± 0.04 0.78 ± 0.08 0.96 ± 0.21 0.92 ± 0.06 0.81 ± 0.03 0.95 ± 0.06 Moisture 73.40 ± 2.46 67.65 ± 4.25 73.50 ± 0.14 70.14 ± 0.94 70.90 ± 0.38 68.78 ± 3.10 72.63 ± 1.23 72.00 ± 1.10

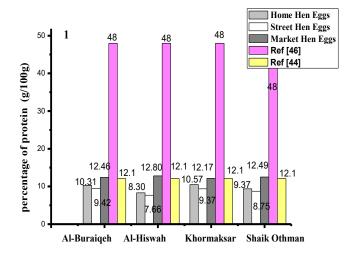
^{*} The values in bold indicate the smallest and highest readings.

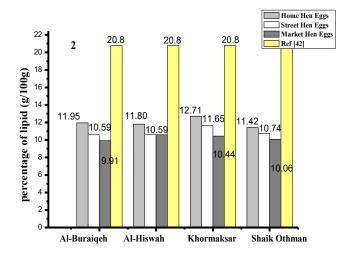
The changing variations in lipid content detected between street, home, and market were not statistically significant as represented in Table 3 and Fig. 2.2. The high percentage of lipid (12.71%) in the home hen eggs of Khormaksar may be due to the hens' constant feeding of trash-cooked rice. The percentage of lipid reported in our study was similar to those previously reported by Kralik & Kralik[48], which found that the percentages of lipid in eggs were 10.7-11.6%, except that the percentage of lipid in market hen eggs of Al-Buraiqeh was slightly lower (9.91%), and the percentage of lipid in home hen eggs of Khormaksar was slightly higher than the range mentioned in Croatia [48]. The overall mean percentages of lipid (Table 4) in all samples of this study were about half of the percentage of lipid reported by Yoshida et al. in



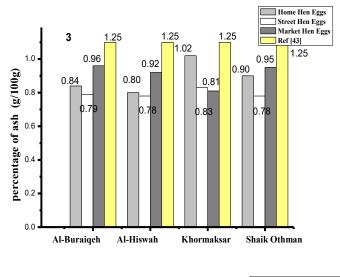
Japan in some types of food eaten by the Japanese, where it was (20.8%) [42]. As shown in Table 3 and Fig. 2.3, the greatest percentage of ash content in the analyzed egg samples was discovered in Khormaksar home hen eggs (1.02%), while the lowest percentage of ash content was identified in Al-Hiswah and Shaik Othman street hen eggs (0.78%). The overall average percentage of ash in hen eggs (home, street, and market) in Table 4 was 0.8666% lower than the percentage of ash in Italy [43] reported by Federico et al. who found that the percentages of ash in eggs were 1.25%. The home hen eggs of Khormaksar had the greatest percentage of moisture content of the investigated egg samples (73.50%), whereas the market hen eggs of Khormaksar had the lowest percentage of moisture content (64.05 %) with the overall percent equals 70.41% (see Tables3 and 4, Fig.2.4). The decrease in moisture content in Khormaksar market hen eggs might be attributable to storage circumstances such as temperature and humidity, as well as the time spent in storage where water can escape through the eggshell [49]. There were no statistically significant differences between home hen eggs and street hen eggs, but significant differences appeared between market hen eggs and other types of egg samples. In terms of the percentage of moisture in raw eggs white and yolk reported in this study, the moisture contents in home hen eggs and street hen eggs from Khormaksar and home hen eggs from Al-Buraiqeh were similar to those found by Kralik & Kralik [48], who reported that the moisture content in the studied egg samples was 72.5-75.0%, while the rest our hen egg samples from various areas showed a low moisture content.











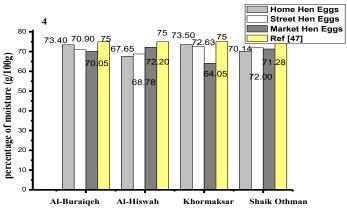


Figure (2): Percentage of protein, lipid, ash, and moisture in egg samples.

Table (4): Comparison of the overall mean percentages of protein, lipid, ash, and moisture in egg samples (g/100g; Mean±SD) with published values.

Element	Overall mean concentration for types (mean%±SD)	Croatia [47]	Poland [45]	Italy [46]	Japan [42]	(Italy) [43]	Spain [44]
Proteins	10.30±0.97	12.5-13.5 %	17%	48%	-	17.19%	12.1%
Lipid	11.04±0.79	-	-	-	20.8%		-
Ash	0.8666 ± 0.16	-	-	-	-	1.25%	-
Moisture	70.41±3.43	72.5-75.0%	-	-	-	-	-



5. CONCLUSION

The concentrations of minerals and nutritional value in egg samples showed quite different, depending on the rich nutrition system of hens and other factors such as the impact of environmental, physiological reasons, and husbandry practices. From the results obtained in this study, it can be concluded that the studied egg samples contain significant and safe levels of all types' analyzed eggs. Sodium (Na), magnesium (Mg), phosphorus (P), sulfur (S), potassium (K), and calcium (Ca) concentrations were almost similar compared to the other mineral elements determined in literature values. These elements should be used in a method that is more accurate in terms of the level of detection (ppm, ppb). Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) was used for the total concentration analyses. The researchers also observed differences in the ratios of proteins, lipids, ash, and moisture in raw egg white and yolk samples. These results support the consideration of raw eggs as an excellent food for human consumption and the researchers, in this work, stated strongly on performing quality control regulations and new quality control aspects based on internal egg quality by the authorities in the market that may have an impact on the health of the consumer.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The original data are available upon request from the corresponding author.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NO.	Abbreviation	Scientific Name
1	Na	Sodium
2	Mg	Magnesium
3	P	Phosphor
4	S	Sulfur
5	K	Potassium
6	Ca	Calcium
7	ppm	Part Per Million
8	SD	Standard Deviation
9	L.S.D	Least Significant Difference



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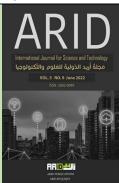


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Estimation of the concentrations of manganese, nickel, and aluminum in the semen of infertile men as oxidative stress factors

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تقدير تراكيز المنغنيز والنيكل والالمنيوم في منى الرجال غير الخصبين كعوامل مؤكسدة للإجهاد

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ABSTRACT

Semen samples were collected from healthy people (control group for comparison), asthenospermia infertility patients, and unexplained infertility patients from male donors who attended the Fertility Center at Al-Sadr Teaching Hospital in Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf / Iraq for the period from 1/12/2020 to 25/3 /2021. The present study aims to estimate the concentration of manganese, nickel, and aluminum in semen as one of the factors that cause oxidative stress in male infertility. The atomic absorption spectrometry was used to estimate the concentrations of the elements and the statistical analysis by the Tukey One Way method in the Graph Pad Prism program to determine the relationships between the study elements and the parameters of semen in men. The results of the study showed a significant increase (P < 0.05) in the level of nickel and aluminum concentrations (490 \pm 27.57 and 450.3 \pm 17.92 µg/L, respectively) and a significant decrease (P < 0.05) in the concentration of manganese (202 \pm 8.718 ppm).) in the semen group of men with asthenospermia in comparison with the healthy fertile group (as a control group) (161.7 \pm 5.963, 307.5 \pm 10.58 µg/L and 309.2 \pm 1.470 ppm), respectively. The results also revealed the existence of many negative relationships between the concentration of elements and semen parameters and between the same concentrations. The study concluded that the concentrations of these elements are a factor of stress oxidants that appear in cases of asthenozoospermia or may not change in other types of infertility and remain unexplained infertility.

Key World: manganese, nickel and aluminum elements, Asthenozoospermia, infertility



الملخص

تم جمع عينات السائل المنوي من الأشخاص الأصحاء (مجموعة سيطرة للمقارنة)، ومرضى العقم لوهن النطف ومرضى العقم غير المفسر من الرجال المتبرعين الذين حضروا إلى مركز الخصوبة في مستشفى الصدر التعليمي في النجف الأشرف / العراق للفترة من 1/2020/12/1 و2020/12/1. هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى تقدير تركيز عناصر المنغنيز والنيكل والألمنيوم في السائل المنوي كأحد العوامل التي تسبب الإجهاد التأكسدي للعقم عند الرجال. تم استخدام مطياف الامتصاص الذري لتقدير تراكيز العناصر و التحليل الإحصائي بطريقة توكي المنهج الواحد من برنامج كراف باد بريسم والعلاقات بين عناصر الدراسة ومعلمات السائل المنوي عند الرجال. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة زيادة معنوية (تحت مستوى احتمالية للخطأ عناصر الدراسة ومعلمات النيكل والألمنيوم (490 ± 75.72 و 450.4 ± 17.92 معنوي تركيزات النيكل والألمنيوم (0.04 ± 75.75 و 450.3 ± 8.718 جزء في المليون) في مجموعة السائل المنوي للرجال المصابين بوهن النطف بالمقارنة مع المجموعة الخصبة الصحية (كمجموعة سيطرة) (16.7 ± 5.963 العديد من العلاقات السلبية بين تركيز العناصر ومعايير السائل المنوي وبين نفس التركيزات. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن تراكيز هذه العناصر تعد عاملاً من عوامل مؤكسدات الإجهاد التي تظهر حالات ضعف او وهن النطف أو قد لا تغير في أنواع أخرى من العقم ويبقي عقم غير مفسر.

كلمات مفتاحية: عناصر المنغنيز والنيكل والالمنيوم، وهن النطف، عدم الخصوبة.



1. Introduction

In view of the importance of the male reproductive system in maintaining the species of the organism, studies related to reproductive aspects proceeded in order to identify the foundations of preserving the species, the integrity and completeness of the genetic material, and the continuity of survival[1][2][3]. The wife did not have any clear reason for not getting pregnant, so the man would be considered sterile[4]. Infertility is a pathological condition that affects about 15% of the total couples who want to have children, and it is a widespread medical problem and has significant psychological effects. Male infertility factors constitute about 50% of this case, and about 25% of them are caused by idiopathic diagnostic [5]. Impaired sperm motility affects approximately 40% of all cases and is asthenozoospermia because of many factors and can result from abnormal semen liquefaction, bacterial infection, genetic defects, or be the result of as yet unknown changes at the level molecular, including proteomic changes [6].

Asthenozoospermia in infertile patients was defined as the condition in which the percentage of sperms with forwarding progression is less than 32% according to [7].

Unexplained infertility is a term that has been applied to up to 15% of infertile couples[8] and usually refers to a diagnosis made in couples for whom all standard examinations are good, such as ovulation tests, and semen analysis is normal but pregnancy has not occurred[9]. Therefore, the deficiency of these trace elements could be an important factor for poor spermatogenesis, poor sperm quality and male fertility [10].

The molecular mechanism of the genotoxic activity of nickel compounds and the underlying mechanisms affecting male fertility are not yet fully understood. One plausible mechanism is the generation of reactive oxygen species that initiate lipid peroxidation and whose



products can create bonds with DNA affecting gene expression and lead to the degradation of acid peroxides. Unsaturated fatty acids to produce malondialdehyde[11]. Aluminium causes toxic effects on sperm shape, number, vitality, and motility. Oxidative stress is suggested as one of the mechanisms by which aluminium negatively affects sperm parameters. Biological membranes contain unsaturated fatty acids. An imbalance between the level of oxidative stress and antioxidant capacity may damage the structure of the sperm. Membranes, which in turn leads to disruption of membrane-dependent functions [12].

Manganese is able to quench peroxyl radicals and acts as a chain-breaking antioxidant. Some studies have also indicated that manganese - as a potent inhibitor of oxidative stress - can reduce oxidative stress and improve sperm motility or semen quality in laboratory conditions[13][14][15].

The current study aimed to find out the effect of the level of trace elements (nickel, aluminium and manganese) on the fertility parameters of men by measuring the fertility parameters of men suffering from asthenozoospermia (or unexplained) infertility and comparing it with the control group.

2. Material and methods:

This study was conducted in the laboratories of the Fertility Medical Center in Al-Sadr City in Al-Najaf Governorate / Ministry of Health / Iraq. The study spanned from 12/1/2020 to 25/3/2021. Semen samples were collected from donors with asthenozoospermia (n=35) and unexplained infertility (n=35) of men and fertile (n=20) as a control group (The norm criteria -as unexplained sperm - are similar to those of fertile sperm-normospermia) [16] with a lifespan ranging from 30 to 38 years.



The liquefied seminal plasma was diluted 1:10 by adding deionized water to the samples at room temperature, and. they were run in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 ppm to obtain a stock standard for trace elements (Ni, Al, Mu). and assayed with an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) – Varian model spectra AA 300/400, Germany) All the trace element stock standards (of concentration 1000 ppm) were obtained from Fluka Chemical Switzerland , and the results were calculated as mg / ml .[17] the statistical analysis was used by the Tukey One Way method in the Graph Pad Prism program (p<0.05) , as well as the Excel program to determine the relationships between the study elements and the parameters of semen in men.

Results

Table (1) showed a significant increase (p \leq 0.05) in semen volume, liquefaction time, and percentage of abnormal sperm shape (2.934, 34.89, 45.23, respectively) in the group of asthenozoospermia patients compared to the control and patients groups. Unexplained infertility, while there was a significant decrease (p \leq 0.05) in the percentage of progressive motility (15.37) in asthenozoospermia group compared with groups of unexplained infertility and control.

Table (1): Semen analysis parameters in asthenozoospermia patients and unexplained infertility patients in comparison with the control group.

Parameters	Asthenozoosper	Unexplained n=35	Control
	mic n=35 Mean	Mean S.E	(Normospermic)n=20
	S.E		Mean S.E
Semen volume (ml)	$2.934 \pm 0.187 \text{ b}$	2.519 ±0.176 b	0.139 ±3.615 a
Liquefaction time	0.370± 34.89 b	0.355 ±32.86 a	$33 \pm 0.465 a$
(min)			
Sperm concentration	33.14 ± 1.469	33.26 ± 1.875	33 ± 0.465
(million/ml)			
Progressive motile	15.37 ± 1.566 c	60.26 ± 1.279 b	69.55 ± 1.268 a
%			
Abnormal sperm	45.23 ± 1.455 c	34.37 ± 0.754 b	$25.50 \pm 1.085 a$
morphology %			

Different letters mean a significant difference between groups



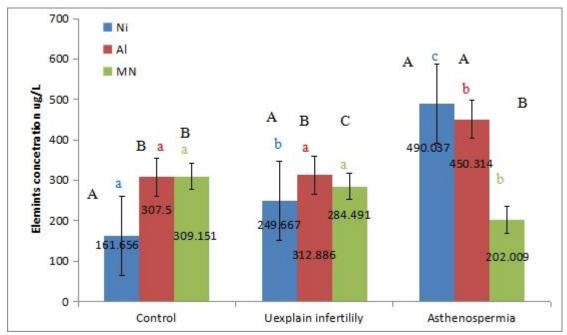


Figure (1): Evaluation of the concentration of elements (nickel, aluminium, manganese) in the seminal fluid of asthenozoospermia patients in comparison with the control and unexplained infertility groups.

Different capital letters mean a significant difference between the groups of the same element .Different small letters and the same colour element means a significant difference between the groups.

In addition, Figure 1 showed a significant increase in the elements nickel (490.037 & 249.667) and aluminium (450.314 & 312.886) and a significant decrease in manganese (202.009 & 284.491) in the semen of men with asthenozoospermia and unexplained infertility when compared with the control groups.



The results of the relationships between semen parameters and the studied elements in asthenozoospermia patients

The results of the current study showed a positive relationship between nickel concentration and semen analysis parameters (semen volume, percentage of non-motile sperm and percentage of abnormal sperm shape) and the results showed a negative relationship with the following parameters for semen analysis (liquefaction time, percentage of progressive motility, and the percentage of non-progressive motility of the sperm). The results of the current study showed a positive relationship between aluminum concentration and semen analysis parameters (sperm volume, percentage of progressive motility, percentage of non-progressive motility of sperm) and the results showed a negative relationship with the following parameters for semen analysis (liquefaction time, percentage of non-motile sperm and percentage of abnormal sperm shape). The results of the current study showed a positive relationship between manganese concentration and semen analysis parameters (sperm volume, liquefaction time, percentage of progressive motility, and percentage of non-progressive motility of sperm) and the results showed a negative relationship with the following parameters for semen analysis (percentage of non-motile sperm and the percentage of abnormal sperm shape) as shown in Table (2).



Table (2): Correlation coefficient of nickel, aluminium and manganese elements in the semen of asthenozoospermia patients compared to the unexplained infertility and control groups.

Elements	Parameters of semen	R value	R ² value	Straight line equation values
Nickel	Semen volume (ml)	y=0.0002x+2.8379	0.0008	0.028
	Liquefaction time (min)	y=-0.0021x+35.936	0.0254	0.159
	Progressive motile %	y= -0.0034x+17.058	0.0037	0.061
	Abnormal sperm morphology %	Y=0.0041x+52.261	0.006	0.077
Aluminium	Semen volume (ml)	y=0.0014x+2.3234	0.017	0.130
	Liquefaction time (min)	y=- 0.0021x+35.817	0.01	0.1
	Progressive motile %	y=0.0128x+9.6198	0.0214	0.146
	Abnormal sperm morphology %	y= -0.0283x+66.984	0.121	0.348
Manganese	Semen volume (ml)	y=0.0022x + 2.4915	0.0105	0.102
	Liquefaction time (min)	y=0.0124x + 32.381	0.085	0.292
	Progressive motile %	y=0.0501x + 5.2414	0.0779	0.279
	Abnormal sperm morphology %	y = -0.00489x + 64.34	0.0858	0.293



The relationship between the levels of concentrations of the studied elements

The results of the current study showed a negative relationship between the concentrations of nickel, aluminum and manganese, as shown in Figures (4, 5 and 6).

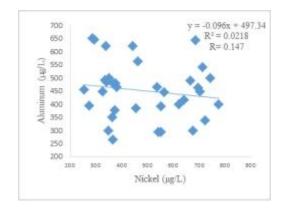


Figure (4) the relationship between the concentrations of nickel and aluminum in patients with asthenozoospermia

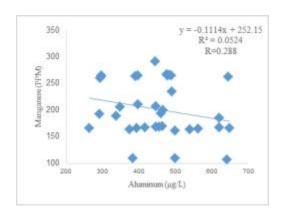


Figure (6) the relationship between the concentrations of aluminum and manganese in patients with asthenozoospermia

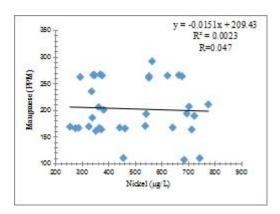


Figure (5) the relationship between the concentrations of nickel and manganese in patients with asthenozoospermia



4. Discussion

Semen assays in patients with asthenozoospermia and unexplained infertility compared to the control group

The results in this study showed a significant increase (p<0.05) in the parameters of semen represented by semen volume, sperm concentration, percentage of progressively moving sperm, and percentage of normal sperm in normal sperm compared to patients with asthenozoospermia and unexplained infertility, and the results with other studies [18][19], which indicated that there was a significant increase in the concentration of sperms, the percentage of sperms with progressive movement, and the percentage of normal sperms compared to fertile people, and this may explain the result of the reactive oxygen species (ROS) whose increased production leads to a negative impact on the parameters of sperm as a result of the occurrence of the state of oxidative stress, as the active oxygen species works to attack the unsaturated fatty acids, proteins, and sugars involved in the composition of the plasma membranes of the sperm, and then leads to a state of lipid oxidation in the outer plasma membranes, and cellular membranes inside the cell such as the mitochondrial membranes and the nuclear membrane, the matter which leads to a decrease in the percentage of motile sperm, and the percentage of normal sperm [20]. In this study, which agreed with [21], a significant decrease (P < 0.05) was observed in the percentage of motile sperm in asthenospermia compared to both normospermia and unexplained infertility, It may be caused by the cytokines that this study indicated. Where, the increase in the concentration of circulating cells in the semen beyond the normal limits, which leads to a decrease in the volume of semen[22].



The level of trace elements in the semen of asthenozoospermia patients compared to the two control groups

The results showed a significant (p<0.05) increase in the level of nickel in asthenospermia and unexplained when compared to the control group, and this may explain that nickel can induce apoptosis, oxidative stress, and DNA damage, and that nickel's reproductive toxicity in males, through indicators of fertility, sperm motility, and the epididymis, it shows damage to nickel compounds in spermatogenesis[23]. This study agrees with[24] where a decrease in sperm count and testicular enzymes was recorded with severe pathological changes in the testes such as interstitial cell proliferation because of exposure to nickel. Or eat unwashed foods that are exposed to heavy metals[25].

Several studies have shown a correlation between exposure to nickel and human fertility, and laboratory experiments have shown that high exposure to nickel is associated with a low level of expression of mannose receptors in sperm, leading to a decrease in sperm quality and then disruption of fetal development. In addition, another study reported that the concentration Low nickel significantly increased the total and advanced motility of sperm by in vitro experiments [26].

The results also showed a significant increase (p<0.05) in the level of aluminum in the subjects with asthenozoospermia when compared with groups of unexplained infertility and the control, and this may explain that aluminum is an oxidizing, toxic, immunomodulatory, proinflammatory and mutagenic agent[27].

The results of the current study showed significant differences (P≤0.05) in the levels of manganese, as there was a significant decrease in patients with asthenozoospermia compared to



the two groups of unexplained infertility and the control. The results of this study agree with a study that says that a deficiency in manganese intake can delay growth, impair fertility and cause birth defects[28]. While the results of this study did not agree with Gennart, *et al.*, [29], as no effect of manganese on fertility. The results of the current study showed a negative relationship between the concentrations of nickel, aluminum and manganese, as noted in Figures (4, 5 and 6). Which may affect the concentration of these elements one on the other and lead to the emergence of infertility in men. Because the body and all its fluids fall within the homeostasis mechanism between oxidative stresses and antioxidants, and any imbalance between this balance leads to the emergence of cases of one of the types of infertility or remains unexplained infertility despite the

5. Conclusion

It was found that the increase in the concentration of nickel and aluminum and the decrease in the concentration of manganese are among the possible causes of infertility in patients with asthenozoospermia. Or unexplained infertility remains in a few men who receive all the required treatments and supplements because this is subject to the genetics and environment of the same infertile man.

completion of all the analyzes and treatments required for couples. [30].

Abbreviations

AAS: atomic absorption spectrophotometer.;ROS: reactive oxygen species.;DNA:Deoxyribonucleic acid



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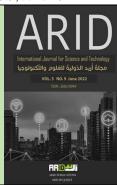


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Real-time Monitoring of the Environment Gases within the UV-NIR Regions

Hani Jassim Kbashi^{1*}, Hamed Kadhim Habool²

الكشف المباشر للغازات البيئية ضمن مناطق الأشعة فوق البنفسجية وتحت الحمراء القريبة

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ABSTRACT

Indoor air quality and environmental monitoring, particularly during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic are vital and in need. The main purpose of monitoring the air quality is that the infected area may increase the risk of spreading infectious diseases of COVID-19. Therefore, real-time and non-contact measurements are more necessary for the current situation to monitor the indoor area air quality. In this study, we propose an optical method for monitoring indoor air quality in fast and accurate tracking of ultraviolet (UV), visible, and near-infrared (IR) indoor atmospheric gases using the natural sunlight and spectrometer. The proposed method is portable, non-contact, and real-time spectroscopy screening of the Oxygen (O₂), Ozone (O₃), and water vapour through the analysis of their absorption characteristics. The absorption peaks and light intensities of O₂ at 630 nm, 685 nm, and 758; O₃ at 380 nm, 390 nm, 427 nm, 481 nm, 522 nm; and H₂O at 718 nm and 820 nm have been monitored at different weather conditions. Further to provide air pollution's effect through tracking the absorption peaks and intensity for each gas, the proposed method might help identify the infected area potential of COVID-19 under practical scenarios such as pre-inspection in houses, shops, hospitals, and schools. The data are of great importance, particularly for population groups and individuals most vulnerable to COVID-19. Considering factors such as safety, stability, and price, this simple technology is the most suitable for real applications.

Keywords: Air Quality, Environmental Monitoring, COVID-19, Air Quality, Atmospheric Gases.



الملخص

تعدُّ جودة الهواء الداخلي ومراقبة التأثيرات البيئية، لا سيما أثناء جائحة فيروس كورونا (COVID-19) أمرًا حيويًا وضروريًا. فالغرض الرئيسي من مراقبة جودة الهواء هو أن المنطقة المصابة قد تزيد من خطر انتشار الأمراض المعدية لـ COVID-19. لذلك، تعد تقانة الكشف اللحظي والمباشر مع عدم الاتصال ضروري لمراقبة جودة الهواء في المناطق المغلقة. في هذه الدراسة، نقترح طريقة بصرية لمراقبة جودة الهواء الداخلي من خلال التتبع السريع والدقيق للغازات الجوية ضمن منطقة الأشعة فوق البنفسجية (UV) والمرئية والقريبة من الأشعة تحت الحمراء (IR) باستخدام ضوء الشمس الطبيعي ومقياس الطيف. الطريقة المقترحة هي الفحص الطيفي المحمول مع عدم الاتصال واللحظي المباشر للأوكسجين (O2) والأوزون (O3) وبخار الماء من خلال تحليل خصائص الامتصاص الخاصة بهذه الغازات. قمم الامتصاص وشدة الضوء لـ O2 عند 630 نانومتر و 635 ؛ O3 عند 380 نانومتر، 390 نانومتر، 420 نانومتر، 481 نانومتر و 825 و O3 نانومتر تم رصدها في ظروف جوية مختلفة. علاوة على توفير تأثير تلوث الهواء من خلال تتبع قمم الامتصاص وكثافة كل غاز، قد تساعد الطريقة المقترحة في تحديد المنطقة المصابة المحتملة بغايروس كورونا-19 في ظل سيناريوهات عملية مثل الفحص المسبق في المنازل والمتاجر والمستشفيات والمدارس. البيانات ذات أهمية كبيرة، لا سيما بالنسبة للمجموعات السكانية والأفراد الأكثر عرضة لـ للإصابة بالفايروس. بالنظر إلى عوامل مثل الأمان كبيرة، والكلفة، فإن هذه التقنية البسبطة هي الأنسب للتطبيقات الحقيقية.



1. Introduction.

Further to the general sources of air pollution, air pollution infected with COVID-19 has recently become an issue of worldwide concern because of the serious health and environmental impact on humans. So, air monitoring in indoor places such as schools, airports, shops, houses, etc., and some other places are essential nowadays. It is now well established that screening particular trace gases such as Oxygen (O₂) and Ozone (O₃) in the air at ground level or indoors can provide information about the air pollution that can cause significant adverse health effects and damage to the environment. Unlike in monitoring the changing atmosphere such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) levels that cause climate change, monitoring other gases such as O₂ and O₃ has become needful nowadays for monitoring the air quality. For this reason, atmospheric O₂ and O₃ measurements can be used, especially, to monitor the indoor area. However, we believe that as long as climate change had affected the O₂ air level, COVID-19 will also lead to small variations in O₂ and O₃ peaks absorption which could be challenging for traditional electronic air quality sensors to detect the contaminated area. Moreover, an advantage of optical atmospheric measurements is that the observation of O₂ and O₃, as well as other gases within UV-NIR of the electromagnetic spectrum, can be used to derive the path lengths of photons through the infected area and hence could contribute to the anomalous absorption effect in these gases. On one hand, studying atmospheric chemistry with the visible portion of the spectrum is not new, it has been used for measuring gases through the detection of molecular absorption features [1-4]. Measuring O₂ was developed using mass spectrometry [5], a paramagnetic analyzer [6], vacuum ultraviolet absorption [7], gas chromatography [8], fuel cells [9], and also using continuous on-site measurements [10-12]. Therefore, accurate and highly precise atmospheric O₂ measurements offer a significant contribution to a better understanding of



the global carbon cycle [13-14]. On the other hand, a detailed and quantitative analysis has been studied in [15-19], highlighting the impact of COVID-19 on people's lives, activities, research production and the environment. It also found that there are ten scientific reasons in support of the airborne transmission of COVID-19 [20]. Moreover, citizens' responses to the policies enacted to control the disease have also been studied [15-18].

But there is limited research on the impact of virus mitigation and containment measures on the environment and air quality. From our perspective, we believe the level of air quality is a result of robust interactions with the COVID-19 pollutants. This is supported by a recent study using light of night imaging techniques [17] to predict the spreading of COVID-19 in the air and environment. Therefore, this study aims to assist with providing the technology that can help with understanding the behavior of gases to detect the contaminated area, hence leading to the disinfection of it and curbing the spread of the virus epidemic in both indoor and outdoor environments. The proposed technology is a compact, real-time, low-cost, and high-precision UV to NIR spectroscopy technique for monitoring air quality. This technique provides details and describes the unique features of gases within the UV to NIR regime, particularly, O₂ and O₃ within indoor/outdoor environments; the performance of the peak absorptions and light intensities of these gases have been evaluated in this work, based on various independent laboratory weather conditions.

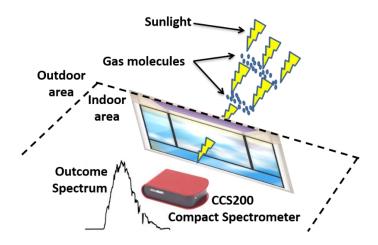
2. Methodology and Data Collection.

The methodology that has been used in this study is focusing on the monitoring of UV, visible, and NIR indoor atmospheric trace gases, particularly O_2 and O_3 gases using spectroscopy absorption of the gases within the regions of 200-1000 nm. In this study, the light source can be any, such as the natural sunlight radiation as in our study (Fig. 1) or any other light sources such



as light emitted diode (LED), tungsten lamp, etc. As illustrated in the schematic of Fig. 1, the sunlight is passing through a glass window to examine the indoor/outdoor room or hall. The transmitted light that interacted with indoor gasses in the room is collected by using an optical spectrum analyzer (OSA) which is placed at a 2 m distance from the window at an angle of 45 degrees and altitude of 1.5 m. The OSA (CCS200-compact CCD spectrometer) instrument that has been used in this research has a spectral resolution of 0.2 nm allowing a clear distinction between gases contributions to the observed absorption in the 200-1000 nm spectral region. Hence providing a stringent test of the quality of the observed gases features particularly O₂ and O₃ bands as well as the nearby overtone bands of water vapour (H₂O). The data was recorded at various weather conditions among five sets of light and heavy rain, cloud, and clear and partly sunny sky conditions weathers. For each single weather condition, the average of different three days' measurements has been presented. The collected data that includes different weather conditions have been chosen because the UV-NIR regions of the spectrum apparently display the largest discrepancies between observations and theory in these conditions and hence are subjects of particular scrutiny therein. Furthermore, the indoor laboratory measurements of UV-NIR (200–1000 nm) absorption of O₂ and O₃ gases, as well as other gases, are critically monitored and reviewed, taking into account the variation of the weather conditions. Therefore, in this study, comprehensive laboratory data have been taken into the consideration during the spectra measurements in order to monitor in real-time the O₂, O₃, and H₂O gases and hence assess the spectral peaks absorption wavelength position and normalized intensity within UV-NIR reign. This method of O₂ and O₃ gas monitoring based on spectral instruments is an accurate, easy, and cheap real-time tool to provide the necessary data as we can be called an air oximeter.





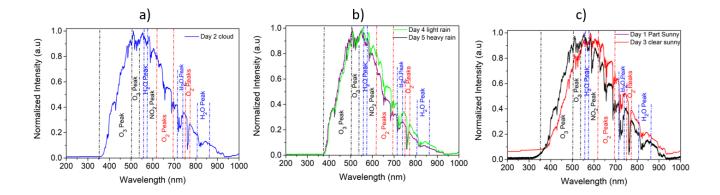
Figure(1): The spectroscopy setup using natural sunlight source radiation for monitoring the environment gases within UV-NIR regions.

3. Results and discussions

The absorption of UV-NIR radiation in various weather conditions is a key factor in air pollution detection. Besides the improved accuracy of the environment's gases measurements that result from the sun's broad spectral coverage at high resolution, real-time detection of the air pollutions may be possible via monitoring the O₂ and O₃ profile using full spectral information in the 200-1000 nm regions. The transmitted sunlight that interacted with environmental gases has been considered at different weather conditions and high resolution (0.2 nm) over a wide range of wavelengths as shown in Fig. 2 which summarizes the major absorption features of environmental gases and their complexes in the wavelength range from 200-to 1000-nm. Different weather conditions have been used for better understanding the absorption cross-section and comparing the peak absorption wavelength and the transmitted intensities of environmental gases within this region of the electromagnetic spectrum at weather conditions of cloud (Fig.2 a); light and heavy rains (Fig.2 b); and clear and part sunny (Fig.2 c), hence identifying the anomalous absorption. The results have been assessed based on monitoring the position of the gases' absorption wavelength peaks and their intensities. All observed wavelength



absorption of the gases in the bands of 200- 1000 nm are shown in Fig. 2 agreed well with their expected spectral structure under all five weather conditions. The observed structured absorption in this wide wavelength range could be accounted by considering the O₂, O₃, and H₂O trace gases under the aforementioned weather conditions.



Figure(2): Absorption features of environmental gases using the solar radiation, indoor area at the approximate wavelength regions of 200-1000 nm at different weather conditions; a) cloud; b) light and heavy rains; and c) clear and partly sunny.

In the UV region (200-400 nm), the main absorbers are molecular O₃. So, the O₃ absorption exhibits two continua peaks at 380 nm and 390 nm named Huggins bands [21] which appeared due to the photo-dissociation. These absorption peaks are quite higher than the other small absorption band in the region between 240-300nm (Hartley band) [21] which are mainly absorbed in the stratosphere and mesosphere.

In the visible region (400-700 nm), the absorption peaks at around 427 nm, 481 nm, and two neighboured peaks around 522 nm are appeared due to the O_3 molecular absorption (blue tail of the Chappuis band), while the high absorption peaks at around 630 nm (γ band), 655 nm and 685nm (B-band) appeared due to the O_2 molecular absorption [21]. In the NIR region (700-1000nm), there are some interesting absorption peaks, the peak at 758 nm is also belongs to the O_2 (A-band) absorption wavelength which is mainly used for the remote sensing of the level of



cloud pressure from space. Strong absorption peaks and combination bands centred at 718 nm and 820 nm have also been observed and are related to the H₂O vapour absorption [22]. These two peaks are supposed to be relatively weak, but the high absorption here could be due to the high humidity in the United Kingdom weather. The contribution of H₂O to the solar heating of the atmosphere appears to be significant. Several quite small H₂O lines have also been detected in the visible region that is associated with combination transitions. However, molecular O₂ that has absorption bands in the visible and NIR designated by the two excited states A and B transitions coupled with vibrational–rotational transitions produce weak absorption lines in the visible and NIR, respectively.

Clear absorption peaks in the visible region have been expected to detect in the visible region which is related to the nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) [23], but only one peak at 589 nm is related to this gas in the region. The absence of other peaks is due to low pressure and temperature which both influence the absorption of this gas [24]. Additionally, due to the complexity of the excited electronic states of this gas, it is impossible to predict its spectrum from NO₂ molecular even with high experimental resolution.

After analyzing the collected data, the peak wavelengths of all the observed gases in the region of 200 nm-1000 nm have been monitored and it was found that all peaks are approximately in the same position for most days under investigation weather conditions as shown in Fig. 3, with small wavelength fluctuation (1nm) have noticed due to weather temperature variation. The normalized transmitted intensity of the absorption peaks was also examined on different weather days for O₃, O₂, and H₂O gases as illustrated in Fig. 4. The normalized intensity has clear fluctuations across the days for each wavelength's peak. For instance, on day 3 in Fig. 4-a where the weather is clear sunny, O₃ (427 nm, 481 nm, and 522 nm) has a lower normalized intensity



that led to an increase of the intensity of O_2 (630 nm, 655 nm, 685 nm, and 758 nm) and H_2O gases (718 nm and 820 nm) in Fig. 4-b. This means that the high temperature disrupts the band of the O_3 molecule in the visible region and converts it back to O_2 and H_2O where the intensities of these gases were increased. Also, on the clear sunny day (red color in Fig. 2), the spectrum has a redshift due to the high temperature (+15C) of that day compared to all other days.

So, any observations for the anomalous absorption in the region of 200-1000 nm may indeed be related not only to structured features but rather to various pollutions. O₂, O₃, and H₂O all play a vital role in anomalous absorption, which could lead to a weak spectral structure (or lack thereof) of absorption. Therefore, the O₂ and O₃ may be affected by the COVID-19 interactions which will lead to anomalous behaviour in these gases' absorption peaks leading to exchange yields (light-virus interactions) that provide valuable information about the contaminated area (pollutions) and uptake, which cannot be acquired from other measurements. Therefore, this spectroscopic technique is an ideal method for monitoring atmospheric O₂ and O₃ indoor background levels and studying these gases-air interactions. This technique can also be extended beyond the daytime sunlight to include an outdoor bust area using streetlights to monitor air quality at night.

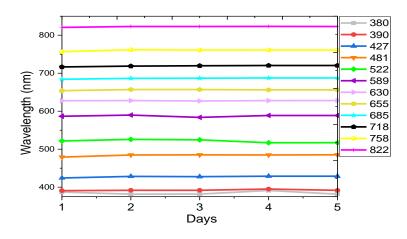
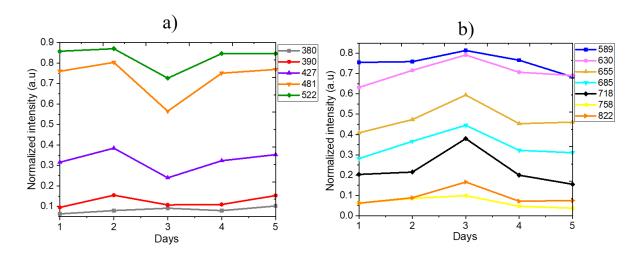


Figure (3): The absorption gases wavelength peaks on different weather days.





Figuer(4): The normalized intensity of the absorption peaks on different weather days for a) O_3 and O_2 and O_3 and O_4 and O_4 and O_4 and O_4 are O_4 and O_4 and O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 are O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 are O_4 are O_4 are O_4 are O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 are O_4 are O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 are O_4 and O_4 are O_4 are

4. Conclusions.

We demonstrated a real-time and non-contact optical absorption method for monitoring gases within 200-1000 nm, particularly, O₂, H₂O, and O₃ for monitoring indoor air quality. Using this technique, many peaks of O₂, O₃, and H₂O have been observed and monitored at different weather conditions. The peak wavelengths for all of the observed gases are approximately located at the same position for most days under investigation weather conditions, whereas the normalized transmitted intensities have clear fluctuations across the days for each wavelength's peak due to disrupts the band of O₃ molecule in the visible region and convert it back to O₂ and H₂O at hot weather. Further to the simple and low cost, this method is fast and allows accurate retrieval of UV, visible, and NIR indoor atmospheric trace gases using the natural sunlight and absorption spectrometer. Moreover, the method is also can be adaptable to connect with smart mobile and computers to provide a portable analyzing system for the monitoring of the air quality especially in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic.



List of abbreviations

1	CCD	Charged coupled device
2	CH ₄	methane
3	CO_2	carbon dioxide
4	COVID-19	Coronavirus-2019
5	H ₂ O	water vapour
6	IR	near-infrared
7	LED	light emitted diode
8	NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
9	OSA	optical spectrum
		analyzer
10	O_2	Oxygen
11	O_3	Ozone
12	UV	ultraviolet



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