

استحداث برنامج حاسوبي باستخدام ال Simplex Optimization لتحديد الطريقة الفضلى في قياس عنصر الكروم في الأنسجة الحيوية

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(NJC)

(2005 / 9 / 4)

(2004/ 12 / 2)

Mathlab Ver. 6.1

Simplex optimization

) (MA-A1)

(AAS)

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E%

(HNO₃:H₂O₂)(1:1)

Abstract

A computational investigation has been used to chose the best acid which gave the real concentration of chromium in Certified Reference Material (C.R.M) type (MA-A1) (known concentration of chromium) .

A concentration of chromium which obtained from the Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) of (C.R.M) were input using Matlab Ver.6.1 program and simplex optimization method .

The program was written and the condition of experiment such as (weight of substance, type of acid, dilution factor and the response of AAS) were input as a matrix .

In order to reduce the contamination of chromium which come from dust , tow conditions were input in the program , the first one is the comparison between the real concentration and the concentration which was obtained from AAS and the second one is to obtain the smaller concentration of chromium in the substance (C.R.M) .

In this paper the results has been represented by one point on the curve (which is related to the absolute error as a function of the concentration for each acid) depend on a such condition . this curve gave a low absolute error using second order ordinary equation , the point showed that the (HClO₄:H₂O₂)(1:1) is the best mixture for chromium analysis. The computational results showed that its possible to measure concentration of other elements for different source and hens deferent input conditions depend on such experiment using this new program.

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Simplex optimization

:(5)

simplex optimization

:(4)

	<u>Factors</u>				
	A	B	C	D	E
Vertex 1	a1	b1	c1	d1	e1
Vertex 2	a2	b2	c2	d2	e2
Vertex 3	a3	b3	c3	d3	e3
Vertex 4(rejected)	a4	b4	c4	d4	e4
Vertex 5	a5	b5	c5	d5	e5
Vertex 6	a6	b6	c6	d6	e6
(i) Sum(excluding vertex 4)	a7	b7	c7	d7	e7
(ii) Sum/k(excluding Vertex 4)	a8	b8	c8	d8	e8
(iii) Rejected vertex(i.e.4)	a9	b9	c9	d9	e9
(iv) Displacement=(ii)-(iii)	a10	b10	c10	d10	e10
(v) Vertex 7=(ii)+(iv)	a11	b11	c11	d11	e11

Mathlab Ver 6.1

(MA-A1)

Simplex Optimization

(Flame

Atomic Absorption Spectrometer

(1)

(FAAS)

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:(1)

s	Cr Conc. C.V=1.1 (ppm)			
	A.V (ppm) ± SD	E	E%	Rec%
Conc. HNO ₃	1.99±0.1	0.89	80.9	119.1
(5:1) (HNO ₃ :HClO ₄)	1.47±0.22	0.37	33.6	133.6
(4:1) (HNO ₃ :HClO ₄)	1.6±0.12	0.5	45.4	145.4
(3:1) (HNO ₃ :HClO ₄)	1.89±0.11	0.79	71.8	171.8
(2:1) (HNO ₃ :HClO ₄)	1.73±0.15	0.63	57.2	157.2
(1:1) (HNO ₃ :HClO ₄)	0.88±0.08	0.22	20.0	80.0
(1:1) (HNO ₃ :H ₂ O ₂)	1.34±0.15	0.24	21.8	121.8
(1:1) (HClO ₄ :H ₂ O ₂)	1.12±0.03	0.02	1.8	101.8
(4:1) (HNO ₃ :HCl)	1.57±0.11	0.47	47.2	142.7
(1:1) (HCl:H ₂ O) after ashing at 450°C	1.21±0.09	0.10	10	110.1
(4:1) (HNO ₃ :HClO ₄) after ashing at 450°C	1.99±0.17	0.80	80.9	180.9
(1:1) (HNO ₃ :H ₂ O ₂) after ashing at 450°C	2.03±0.12	0.93	84.5	184.5

C.V : Certified value, A.V : Analytical value, Rec%: Recovery %
E%: Error percent ,E: Error

: (2)

Conc (ppm)	Dilution volume	Wieght (g)	No. of acid
2.3000	25.0000	0.3000	1.0000
1.4000	25.0000	0.3000	2.0000
1.2500	25.0000	0.3000	3.0000
1.6200	25.0000	0.3000	4.0000
1.5000	25.0000	0.3000	5.0000
0.7100	25.0000	0.3000	6.0000
1.3700	25.0000	0.3000	7.0000
1.0500	25.0000	0.3000	8.0000
1.4300	25.0000	0.3000	9.0000
1.0000	25.0000	0.3000	10.0000
2.5000	25.0000	0.3000	11.0000
1.9200	25.0000	0.3000	12.0000

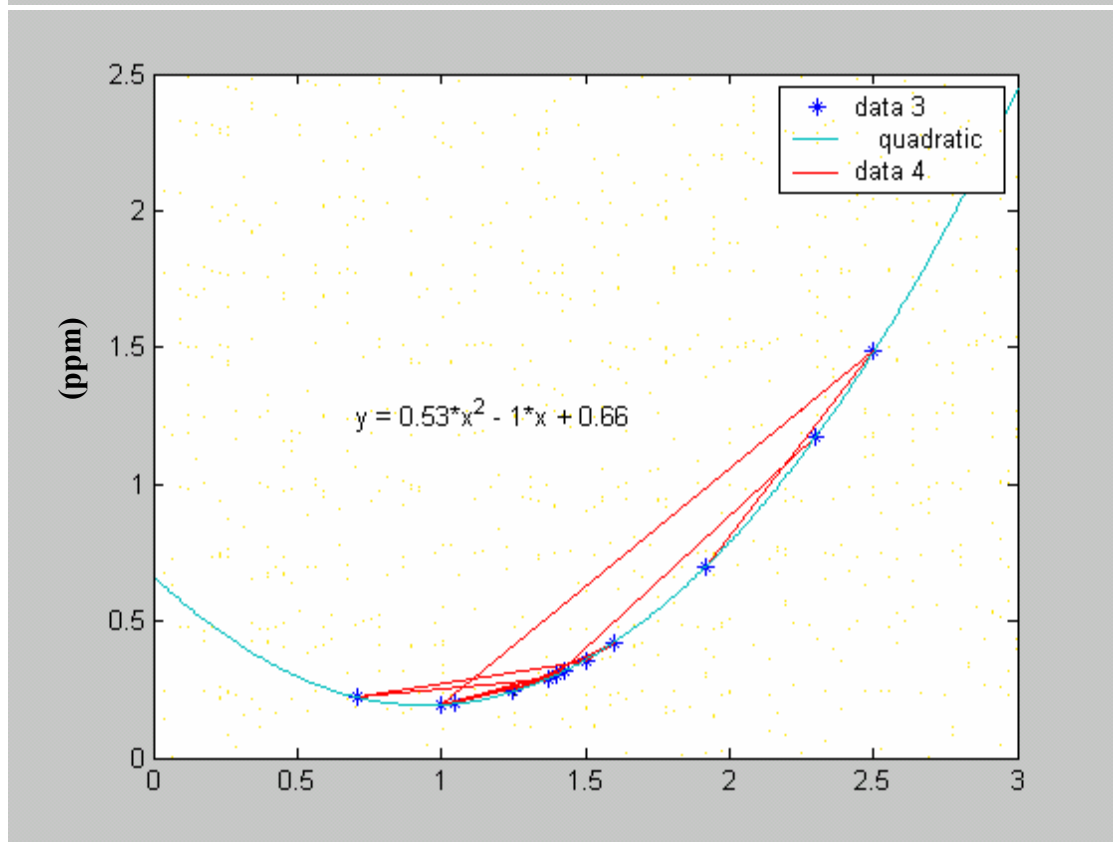
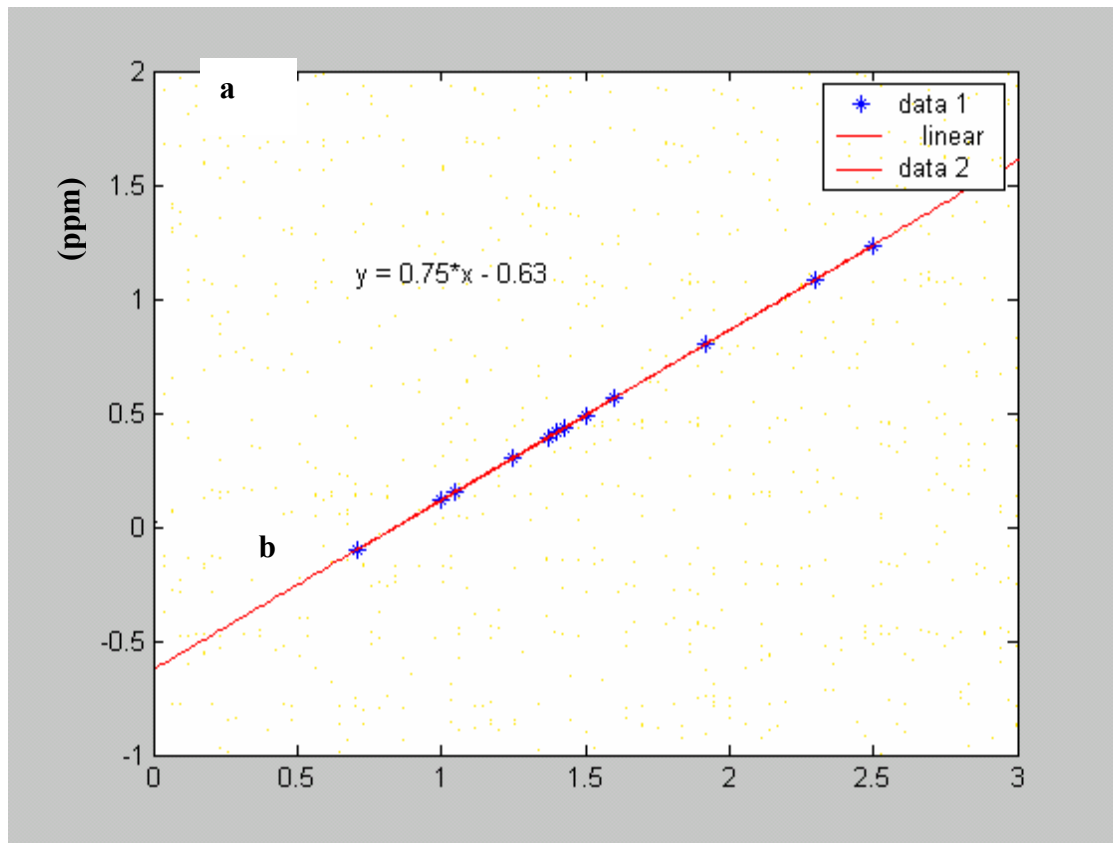
: -1

FAAS

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.(1a,b) .



(1) : العلاقة بين تركيز الكروم والخطأ المطلق
 a. معادلة من الدرجة الأولى b. معادلة من الدرجة الثانية

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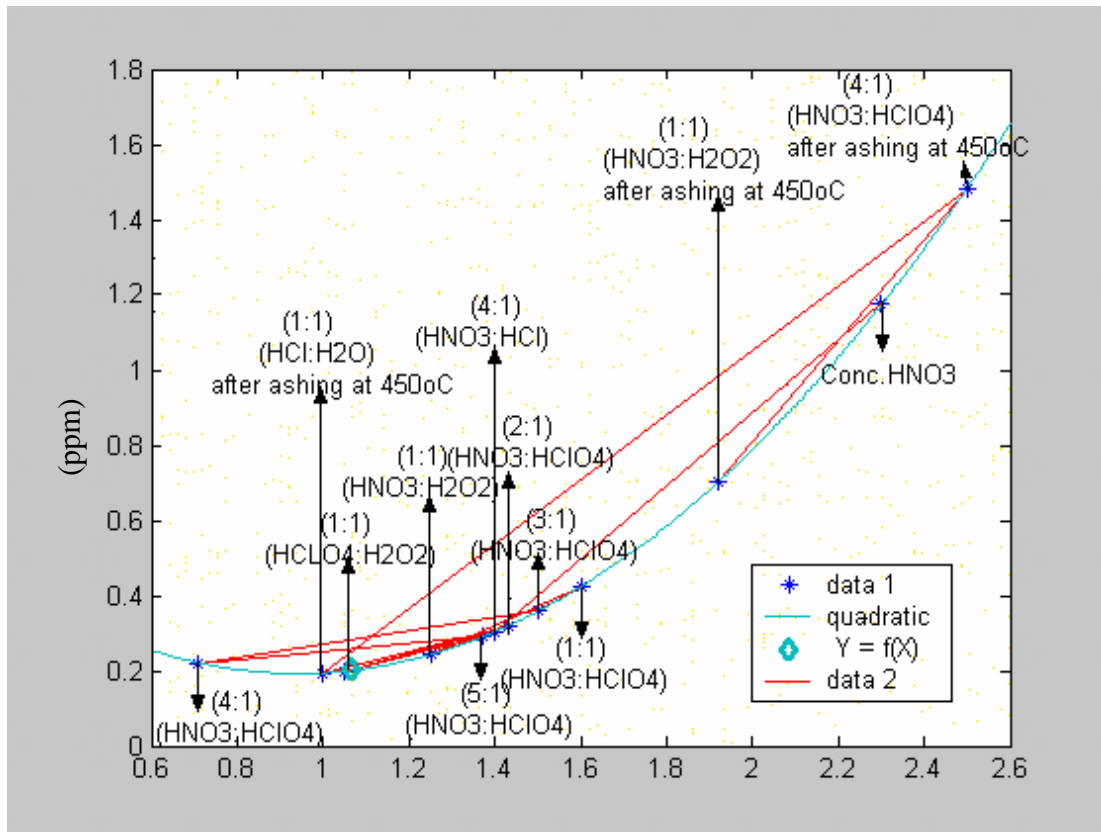
```
clc
clear all
a=[2.3 25 .3 1;1.4 25 .3 2;1.25 25 .3 3;1.62 25 .3 4;1.5 25 .3
5;.71 25 .3 6;1.37 25 .3 7;1.05 25 .3 8;1.43 25 .3 9;1 25 .3
10;2.5 25 .3 11;1.92 25 .3 12];
b=a(:,1)*(.3/25);
[n,m]=size(a);
e=.001;
d=b(1);
a(:,4)=b
while d >=.0132
mn1=a(1,1);k=1;
for k=2:n
    if mn1>a(k,4)
        mn1=a(k,4)
        l=k;
    end
end
I3=a(1,:)
a(1,4);l
a(1,:)=[];
a1=a;
I=sum(a1);
```

```
I2=mean(a1);  
I4=I2-I3;  
nv=I2+I4;  
a1(n,:)=nv  
m1=a1  
d=nv(1)  
end  
%xy1=m1(n,1)  
%x=[2.3 1.4 1.25 1.6 1.5 .71 1.37 1.05 1.43 1 2.5 1.92];  
%y=[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12];  
%p=polyfit(x,y,2)  
%x11=polyval(x,p)  
%plot(x11,p)
```

simplex

optimization

.(2)



Mathlab 6.1

:(2)

Simplex Optimization

(7) ()

References

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