CFIA-Turbidimetric and Photometric Determination of Vitamin B9 (Folic acid) Using LEDs as a Source of Irradiation and Two Solar Cells as an Energy Transducer

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Received 19/9/2017
Accepted 4/10/2017

Abstract:
A specific, sensitive and simple method was used for the determination of: vitamin B9 (Folic acid) in pure and pharmaceutical formulations using continuous flow injection analysis. The method is based on formation of ion pair compound between folic acid and ammonium molybdate in an aqueous medium to obtain a gray precipitate complex, using homemade; Ayah-6SX1-ST-2D solar cell CFIA Analyzer. Optimum parameters was studied to increase the sensitivity for developed method. The linear range for the calibration graph was 0.01-0.6 mMol.L\(^{-1}\) of vitamin B9 and LOD was 131.994 ng/sample with correlation coefficient (r) of 0.9810, RSD% was lower than 0.1%, (n=9) for the determination of vitamin B9 at concentration (0.07 and 0.5) mMol.L\(^{-1}\) respectively. The developed method was applied successfully for the determination of vitamin B9 in pharmaceutical tablets. A comparison was made between two methods: developed method and the classical UV spectrophotometric method at \(\lambda_{\text{max}}=255\) nm, by using the standard addition method via the use of paired t-test. It showed that there was no significant difference between the developed method and the classical method for determination vitamin B9 at 95% confidence level.

Keywords: Vitamin B9, flow injection analysis, turbidity, homemade instrument.

Introduction:
Folate, forms of which are known as folic acid and vitamin B9, is one of the B vitamins[1]. It is normally found in foods such as dried beans, peas, lentils, oranges, whole-wheat products, liver, asparagus, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, and spinach.
Folic acid helps your body produce and maintain new cells, and also helps prevent changes to DNA that may lead to cancer. As a medication, folic acid is used to treat folic acid deficiency and certain types of anemia (lack of red blood cells) caused by folic acid deficiency.
The recommended daily intake level of folate is 400 micrograms from foods or dietary supplements[2]. It is also used as a supplement by women during pregnancy to prevent neural tube defects (NTDs) in the baby[3].

The physical and chemical properties of folic acid
Folic acid (FA) also known as vitamin M, Pale orange-yellow crystals or flakes. About 250\(^{0}\)C darken not melt occurs carbonization. Dissolved in hot dilute hydrochloric acid and sulfur, slightly soluble in acetic acid, phenol pyridine, alkali hydroxide and alkali carbonate solution, slightly soluble in methanol, insoluble in ethanol and butanol, and insoluble in ether, acetone, chloroform and benzene. About dissolved 1% in a 25°C water solubility of only 0.0016mg/mL. boiling, 1gm of folic acid in 10mL of water suspension, pH of 4.8-4.8, but folic acid sodium salt easily soluble in water, but its sodium salt dissolved in water by light decomposes pteridine aminobenzoyl sodium glutamate. Folic acid is stable in the air, but by the ultraviolet light that the decomposition of losing its vitality. Thermally unstable in acidic solution, but in the neutral and alkaline environment is very stable and heated under 100 ° C for 1 hour will not be damaged[4].
Folic acid chemically: (s)-2-(2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy pteridine-6-yl) methyl amino) pentandioic acid one of the water soluble B vitamins. It is degraded in aqueous solution by sunlight, ultraviolet and visible light. It has little native fluorescence, it can be turned into a strongly fluorescense compound by oxidation. Folic acid is made up of bicyclic joined by peptide linkage to a...
A single molecule of L-glutamic acid as shown in Figure 1 [5].

![Figure 1. The structure formula of folic acid.](image)

IUPAC name: (2S)-2-[[4-[(2-Amino-4-oxo-1H-pteridin-6-yl)methylamino]benzoyl]amino]pentanedioic acid.

**Formula C_{19}H_{19}N_{7}O_{6}**

**Molar mass:** 441.40 g·mol⁻¹

A deficiency of folate in the diet is closely linked to the presence of neural tube defects in newborns and to an increase rise of megaloblastic anemia, cancer, Alzheimer's disease and cardiovascular disease in adults [6]. There are various analytical methods for determination of Vitamin B₉. These analysis include: HPLC [7], spectrophotometric [8-10], fluorimetry [11,12], Chemiluminescence [13,14] Chemiluminescence with Flow injection analysis [15] and Voltammetry [16].

In this work, using flow injection turbidimetric method, the turbidity is measured via reflection of incident light from the surfaces of particles formed (ion pair complex of vitamin B₉-ammonium molybdate system) at 0-180° by homemade Ayah-6SX1-ST-2D solar cell provide with six snow-white light as a source with two solar cells as a detector [17].

**Experimental:**

**Reagents and chemicals**

Every chemicals were used of analytical-reagent grade and all the solutions dissolved by distilled water. A standard solution 0.01 Mol.L⁻¹ of Vitamin B₉ C₁₉H₁₉N₇O₆ molar mass 441.42 g·mol⁻¹ Hopkins & Williams was prepared by dissolving 1.10355 g folic acid in 10 ml of 1Mol.L⁻¹ Na₂CO₃ and complete the volume to 250 ml with distilled water. A stock solution (0.01 Mol.L⁻¹) of ammonium molybdate(NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄.4H₂O, molar mass 1235.58 g.mol⁻¹ was prepared by dissolving 6.178 g in 500 ml of distilled water.

**Sample Preparation**

Twenty tablets were weighted then crushed and grinded. Tablets containing (5,5,1) mg of vitamin B₉ were weighted 0.5476g, 1.0164g, 3.3199g (equivalent to 0.0441g of active ingredient, 1Mol.L⁻¹) for Folic acid (actavis UK, julphar U.A.E & Samarra - Iraq), respectively and dissolved in approximately 10 ml from 1Mol.L⁻¹ Na₂CO₃. The solution was filtered to get rid of undissolved materials; the residue was washed with distilled water and completed the volume to 100 ml with distilled water.

**Apparatus**

The manifold flow system which is used for the determination of vitamin B₉ consisting of two lines which were used to conduct this work as shown in Fig. 2A. The determination of vitamin B₉ was carried out by the reaction between folic acid and ammonium molybdate (Am) 0.7Mol.L⁻¹ in aqueous medium to form a gray color precipitate as an ion pair complex form. The first line represents the carrier stream (distilled water) at 1.4 ml.min⁻¹ flow rate which leads to the injection valve to carry a sample volume (110µl of vit.B₉ uses open valve mode, while the second line supplies Ammonium molybdate solution at 1.5 ml.min⁻¹. Both lines met at a Y-junction, with an outlet for reactants product from complex, which passes through a homemade Ayah-6SX1-ST-2D solar cell CFI Analyzer, applied voltage to the LEDs source (six snow white light emitting diodes) was 2.08 volt DC. The response profile of each was recorded on x-t potentiometric recorder to measure energy transducer response expressed as peak heights in mV that is shown in Fig.2 B, C using (0.5 and 5 mMol.L⁻¹) concentration of vit.B₉. A proposed reaction in alkaline medium between vit. B₉ and Am is shown in Scheme.1 [18,19]
Figure 2. A- Flow diagram manifold system used for determination of vitamin B₉ using homemade Ayah 6SX1-ST-2D CFIA, Ammonium molybdate 0.7mMol.L⁻¹.

B- Response profile for vit. B₉ (5mMol.L⁻¹), C-Response profile for vit. B₉ (0.5mMol.L⁻¹)

Response profile as explained in Fig .2B and C shows that there is a gradient in the distribution of precipitated particles within precipitate plug, and this in turn leads to formation of three regions.

The first region (head region): represents a region of dispersed light due to the presence of inter particles spaces that gives the allowance for light reflection, refraction, dispersion and also a diffused light that will cause an increased signal profile as shown in part - A (Fig.3).

The second region (center region): A dense bulky plug of precipitated particles that holdup the incoming incident light, which is a drop in signals. This is represented as shown in Fig .3- part B, the yellow arrows.

The third region (Tail region): An elongated dispersed region that precipitated particles are far away from each other causing with the effect of carrier stream an increase in the incident light i.e: in the peak height. These are represented in blue arrow as shown in Fig .3-part C.

Scheme 1. Probable ion-pair complex product species for proposed reaction of turbidity system between vitamin B₉ and Am in basic medium.

Figure 3. a- Deformed response profile at concentration of vitamin B₉ (0.5mMol.L⁻¹) and 0.7mMol.L⁻¹ of Ammonium molybdate (Am). b-Schematic representation for the distribution of precipitate particles as it is pass through flow cell.
Study of the optimum parameters for determination of vitamin B$_9$ Chemical parameters Effect of variable concentration of Ammonium molybdate [Am]

A series of the precipitating reagent [Am] solutions (0.005 -0.7) mMol.L$^{-1}$ were prepared at constant concentration of vitamin B$_9$ 0.5 mMol.L$^{-1}$, 110 µl sample volume at (1.4 & 1.5) ml.min$^{-1}$ flow rate for carrier stream and reagent respectively. The intensity of incident light of LEDs 2.08 V was used. Fig. 4A shows the increase in concentration of Am leads to increase in the shoulder of response up to 0.1 mMol. L$^{-1}$ and became wider. At 0.1 mMol.L$^{-1}$ of Am concentration steady movement of sample segment in steady equilibrium with no destruction of peak profile. While more than 0.1 mMol. L$^{-1}$ might be due to resistance of sample segment to movement due to bulky and density of formed precipitate. So, at high concentration (> 0.1 mMol. L$^{-1}$) does not really reflect actual structural deformation; therefore, it is not a reliable to choose from, as shown in Fig. 4B. A 0.1 mMol. L$^{-1}$ Am concentration was chosen as the optimum concentration that is used for further experiments.

- Physical parameters
- Effect of variable flow rate
Variation of the flow rates (0.2 - 2.8) & (0.4 - 3) ml.min$^{-1}$ for carrier stream and reagent respectively, controlled by the peristaltic pump for determination of vitamin B$_9$ at 0.5 mMol.L$^{-1}$ concentration was studied. While keeping all other variables constant (i.e. 110µl sample volume, 0.1 mMol.L$^{-1}$ (Am) concentration and intensity of light is 2.08 V). Fig 5A shows the obtained response, it was noticed that at low flow rate (< 2.5 ml.min$^{-1}$ flow rate for carrier stream) increased resistance due to bulky weight of precipitate formed while at higher flow rate > 2.5 ml.min$^{-1}$, overcome the steady lessness sample segment movement that causes from dense precipitate which in turn to cause agglomerate of precipitate particulate. Therefore, the best flow rate was 2.5 and 2.7 ml.min$^{-1}$ (Fig 5B). The results obtained were summarized in Table 1.

Figure 4. A: Response profile at variable concentrations of Am. B: Influence of [Am] on peak height.

Figure 5. Effect of flow rate on: A- Response profile vs. time. B - Energy transducer response.
Table 1. Influence of flow rate on the measurement of energy transducer response using 110µl sample volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pump speed</th>
<th>Flow rate ml/min</th>
<th>Energy transducer response expressed as an average peak heights (n=3) $\bar{y}_i$ in mV</th>
<th>RSD %</th>
<th>Reliability (two tailed) at 95% $t_{0.05/2, n-1}$</th>
<th>$t_B$</th>
<th>$t_B$ at 95%</th>
<th>$V_{adu}$ ml</th>
<th>Concentration M Mol.L$^{-1}$ at flow cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.575</td>
<td>120 ± 1.714</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.0385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.259</td>
<td>320 ± 2.062</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>0.0203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.162</td>
<td>520 ± 2.087</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>0.0213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.157</td>
<td>592 ± 2.310</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>0.0153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.162</td>
<td>596 ± 2.459</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>0.0123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.145</td>
<td>604 ± 2.559</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>0.0116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.161</td>
<td>624 ± 2.658</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>0.0116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$t$: Arrival time from injection valve reaching to measuring cell (Sec), $\Delta t_B$: Base width of peak (Sec), $t_{0.05/2, 2} = 4.303$, vs.: versus, $F_1$: Flow rate of carrier stream (distilled water), $F_2$: Flow rate of Reagent(Am).

Variation of Sample loop volume and its effect on response sensitivity and response profile with the sake for decrease signal –Noise (S/N) ratio.

Using the manifold system is shown in Fig.6A, a series of measurements were carried out to establish the most suitable optimum sample volume that will be used to conduct the rest of the research work concerning the determination of vitamin B$_9$ (folic acid). A solution of 0.5mMol.L$^{-1}$ folic acid of variable volume extended from 60-up to 310µl. Other variables were kept at their optimum. It was noticed that at larger sample volume broadening was the apparent features (Fig.6A). Therefore, a small size volume was the adopted volume to be used throughout this work. The causes of broadening might be attributed to the reverse effect of precipitate weight that the carrier streams tend to push it through the manifold unit. While less difficulty occurred when a small volume is used. (Fig.6B) shows all the practically obtained response. So, 60µl of sample volume is the best.

-Effect of variable coil length

Variable coil length 0-50 cm were studied. These length comprises a volume (0 – 392.5) µl which connected after Y-junction directly in flow system. While keeping all other changeable constant: vitamin B$_9$ 0.5mMol.L$^{-1}$, (Am) concentration 0.1 mMol.L$^{-1}$, flow rate 2.5 & 2.7 ml.min$^{-1}$ for carrier stream (distilled water) and reagent (Am) respectively, sample volume 60µl and applied voltage of LEDs was 2.08 volt DC. Fig. 7A shows the increase of coil volume which leads to decrease of peak height with increase of base width $\Delta t_B$ (which is measured by taking the tangential for base of peak). This might be attributed to diffusion and dispersion of precipitate particulate due to increase of dispersion regions and mostly lead to accumulation of precipitate particles causing loss of some of the reflecting surface. So, it can be seen clearly that no reaction coil was selected for further work, Fig. 7B shows the best choice.
A study was carried out to determine the optimum duration of the injection time, i.e. allowed permissible time for purging of the sample segment from the injection valve. Variable purge time extended from 3- up to 15 sec and open valve mode were used in this study. The optimum physical and chemical parameters achieved in previous section were kept constants. Fig. 8A shows the continuation of the increase of the height of response with increase of purge time up to 10sec, after that there was no longer significant difference in peak height; therefore, 10sec as a purge time was chosen as an optimum to completely purge of sample segment from sample loop (Fig. 8B).

Fixing all previous experimental parameters leading to monitor the new methodology approach for the determination of vitamin B<sub>9</sub>. Another parameter which quite important in dealing with extension or restriction of calibration graph with a linear plot representing the simple straight line equation y= a+bx that was born from initial scatter plot. Lambert –beer law uses a fixed intensity and representing -Log I/ I as the unitless absorbance. While have intensity of incident light can be varied according to the course of the nature of the formed precipitate. (i.e; more intense incident light is required to determination highly populated dense precipitate; while less intensity is required for a more transparent or less dense of precipitate). Therefore, a compromise should be made between extension of linear range of calibration graph and the capability of maneuverability according to the nature of agglomerate precipitated grains that will form a dense highly populated precipitate.

Reliability of measurements and its repetition will be a major concern. To a certain upper limits of applied Dc-voltage to the light source it was used starting from a weak intensity 0.62 VDC up to just about a bright light.
source reaching 2.13 VDC. Care was considered not to use an over-voltage that might shorten the life-time of the light sources. Figure no. 9A shows the kind of responses obtained. It is noise-free while Fig 9B shows the variation of responses vs. applied VDC; it is kind of growth curve. 2.10 VDC was the choice.

**Figure 9.** Effect of variation intensity of light on: A- Response profile vs. time. B- Energy transducer response by reflection of incident light Scatter plot for determination of vitamin B9

-Construction of calibration graph obeying linear response for a given range of concentration of vitamin B9 from a scatter plot.

A study was carried out to establish a calibration graph that is linearity relating responses obtained using Ayah 6SX1 -ST - 2D- Solar cell CFI Analyzer versus concentration of vitamin B9. A series of solutions ranging from 0.005- up to 5 mMol.L⁻¹ were prepared; and all measurements were conducted while optimum parameters that were established previously were fixed at their values. Scatter profiles of various concentrations were shown in Fig .10A. A clear linear response having a correlation coefficient of 0.9810 with a coefficient of determination of 0.9623 with r² % (squared-R ) =96.23% ; i.e; the linear range from 0.01-0.6 mMol.L⁻¹ can be explained with 96.23 % (Fig.10B) by the chosen linear equation of the form of:

\[
\text{Response} = \text{intercept} + \text{slope} \ [B_9] \ \text{mMol.L}^{-1}
\]

Summary of results using Ayah 6SX1 -ST - 2D- Solar cell CFI Analyzer tabulated in Table 2. Limit of detection for vitamin B9 calculated by three different methods. Table 2 tabulated all the practically and theoretically value of detection limit. Repeatability of the measurements were studies at fixed concentration of vitamin B9 (0.07 and 0.5) mMol.L⁻¹ and the obtained results were summed up in Table 2 with RSD% less than 0.1%. Fig. 11Aand B shows the profile versus time, which repeated for nine successive injections.

**Figure 10.** A: Profile for the variation of vitamin B9 concentration versus time using vitamin B9- Am system and 60µl., B: Calibration carve for the variation of vitamin B9 concentration on the energy transducer response expressed by linear equation using Ayah 6SX1- ST-2D solar cell CFI Analyzer (New Developed method).
Table 2. Summary of linear regression for the variation of vitamin B₉ concentration using simple straight line equation with Ayah 6SX1 -ST - 2D - Solar cell CFI. Analyzer limit of detection using three different methods and repeatability for nine successive injections, 60 µl sample volume loop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measured [B₉] mMol.L⁻¹</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Range of [B₉] mMol.L⁻¹</th>
<th>( \hat{Y}_{(mV)} = a \pm s_a t + b \pm s_b t )</th>
<th>( r )</th>
<th>( r^2 )</th>
<th>Calculated t-value</th>
<th>tₜab at 95 %, n-2</th>
<th>( \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{n-2}} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.005-5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.6</td>
<td>( \hat{Y}_i = 186.428 \pm 60.427 + 1559.186 )</td>
<td>0.9810</td>
<td>0.9623</td>
<td>96.23%</td>
<td>2.228 &lt; 15.977</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>±217.342[B₉]mMol.L⁻¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limit of detection

Practically based on the gradual dilution for the minimum concentration(0.005)mMol.L⁻¹
Theoretical (slope method) based on the value of slope: \( X = 3S_B / \text{slope} \)
Theoretically (linear equation) based on the value of: \( \hat{Y} = Y_b + 3S_B \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measured [B₉] mMol.L⁻¹</th>
<th>Energy transducer response expressed as an average peak heights ( \hat{Y}_i ) in mV</th>
<th>RSD %</th>
<th>Reliability (two tailed) at 95 %</th>
<th>( \hat{Y} \pm 3\sigma_B / \sqrt{n} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>320 ± 0.060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>0.095</td>
<td>876 ± 0.638</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11. Response profile of repeatability of vitamin B₉ in different concentration: A: 0.5mMol.L⁻¹ B: 0.07mMol.L⁻¹

-Study of the absorption spectrum of vitamin B₉ and the preferentiation of selected band and its usage

An ultra violet scanning of vitamin B₉ was carried out (0.04mMol.L⁻¹). It was noticed that a three peaks absorbance at three different wavelengths (255nm (2.334), 286nm (2.301) and 363nm (0.812)). The full spectrum is shown in Fig .12. On the above basis a calibration graph was constructed at all three different wavelengths as shown in Table no.3.in which two concentrations were not detected at 363nm(mainly 0.005 and 0.007mMol.L⁻¹). They gave no reading (i.e., zero absorbance).
Figure 12. Absorbance spectra of the vitamin B<sub>9</sub> at 0.04mMol.L<sup>-1</sup> concentration vs. distilled water as a blank.

Table 3. Summary of linear regression equations for determination of vitamin B<sub>9</sub> using classical spectrophotometry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>[vit.B9] mMol.L&lt;sup&gt;-1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Absorbance(y&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt;)</th>
<th>Y&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt;=a±S&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt;t+b±S&lt;sub&gt;b&lt;/sub&gt;t [B&lt;sub&gt;9&lt;/sub&gt;]mMol.L&lt;sup&gt;-1&lt;/sup&gt; at 95% confidence level, n=2</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>r&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>r&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>255 (0.005-0.01)</td>
<td>0.09 0.12 0.21 0.39 0.58 0.81 1.00 1.21 1.42 1.58 1.82 1.98</td>
<td>0.006±0.019+20.081±0.331[B&lt;sub&gt;9&lt;/sub&gt;]mMol.L&lt;sup&gt;-1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.9997</td>
<td>0.9994</td>
<td>99.94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286 (0.005-0.1)</td>
<td>0.10 0.19 0.25 0.49 0.62 0.79 1.05 1.25 1.52 1.65 1.82 1.93</td>
<td>0.051±0.057+19.664±1.001[B&lt;sub&gt;9&lt;/sub&gt;]mMol.L&lt;sup&gt;-1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.9974</td>
<td>0.9948</td>
<td>99.48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363 (0.01-0.1)</td>
<td>0 0 0.10 0.14 0.32 0.49 0.69 0.89 1.02 1.46 1.52 1.66</td>
<td>-0.162±0.094+18.262±1.655[B&lt;sub&gt;9&lt;/sub&gt;]mMol.L&lt;sup&gt;-1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.9918</td>
<td>0.9837</td>
<td>98.37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comparative study will be conducted to establish the most suitable wavelength that will be based upon to compare the achieved methodology with the most sensitive most reliable wavelength to be compared with. As different researcher [7, 9] used different wavelengths.

Two methods of comparison will be carried out that will depends on the results tabulated in Table 3.

**a-** Paired t-test [20] between all three wavelengths. Table no.4 tabulated all results.

The Null hypothesis H<sub>0</sub>: μ<sub>255nm</sub> = μ<sub>286nm</sub> = μ<sub>363nm</sub> i.e.: There is no significant difference between the mean of the absorbance at three wavelengths.

The Alternative hypothesis H<sub>1</sub>: μ<sub>255nm</sub> ≠ μ<sub>286nm</sub> ≠ μ<sub>363nm</sub>

Using SPSS version 20 gave the summary of data that is tabulated in Table 4, taking two tailed and three levels of confidence i.e., α = 0.1, 0.05 and 0.001.
Table 4. Paired t-test results for comparison between three wavelengths at 90%, 95% & 99.9% confidence level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of paired (mean)</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>Confidence interval at 90%</th>
<th>95%</th>
<th>99.9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>t_{cal}=1.796</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>t_{cal}=2.201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>t_{cal}=4.437</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower-upper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower-upper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower-upper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>0.9344</td>
<td>0.998</td>
<td>-0.0373</td>
<td>0.0461</td>
<td>-0.0612</td>
<td>-0.0666</td>
<td>-0.0963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.798/ 0.017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>0.9344</td>
<td>0.991</td>
<td>0.2415</td>
<td>0.1036</td>
<td>0.2952</td>
<td>0.3073</td>
<td>0.3742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.6929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2223</td>
<td>0.2095</td>
<td>0.139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>0.9717</td>
<td>0.988</td>
<td>0.2788</td>
<td>0.1089</td>
<td>0.3552</td>
<td>0.3479</td>
<td>0.418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. of measurements= 12, Std: standard *: All have
1: The results of Absorbance at λ= 255nm df= degree of freedom=11 significant
2: The results of Absorbance at λ= 286nm difference
3: The results of Absorbance at λ= 363nm

The comparison shows a good correlation coefficient between the three wavelengths. While \( t_{cal} \) when compared with \( t_{tab} \) it shows that there is a significant difference at three probabilities level \((α=0.1, 0.05and 0.001)\) or at 90,95 and 99.9% confidence level.

b- The second method was to choose a new approach of plotting the obtained result and compared according to their slope. Table no.5 tabulates all the obtained results while Figure no.13 shows the plot of responses versus response of another wavelength. The figures indicate that a slope biased to any axis is the optimum. All results are in favour of \( λ \) at 255nm.

On the above arrived decision the absorbance at \( λ = 255nm \) will be our aim for comparison With New developed method.

Figure 13. Calibration graph for the variation of absorbance at three different wavelengths on the same of concentration at range \((0.005 \rightarrow 0.1mMol.L^{-1})\).
Table 5. Summary of results for comparison between three wavelengths using 12 point of concentration (0.005- 0.1mMol.L⁻¹)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of relation expressed as an average of Abs. ( \bar{y}_i ) at 95%, n=2</th>
<th>b (slope)</th>
<th>( r^2 )</th>
<th>( r^% )</th>
<th>( t_{t_ab} ) at 95%, n-1, (n=12)</th>
<th>( t_{cal} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Abs}<em>{363nm} ) vs. ( \text{Abs}</em>{255nm} )</td>
<td>-0.1557±0.0981+ 0.9082±0.0865</td>
<td>(0.9082) 42.25</td>
<td>0.9908</td>
<td>2.201 &lt; 23.0958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Abs}<em>{286nm} ) vs. ( \text{Abs}</em>{255nm} )</td>
<td>-0.2049±0.1190+ 0.9219±0.1028</td>
<td>(0.9224) 42.70</td>
<td>0.9874</td>
<td>2.201 &lt; 19.9454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Abs}<em>{286nm} ) vs. ( \text{Abs}</em>{255nm} )</td>
<td>0.0566±0.0518+ 0.9793±0.0457</td>
<td>(0.9793) 44.40</td>
<td>0.9977</td>
<td>2.201 &lt; 47.1986</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- New methodology for the analysis and assessment of B₉—Application for determination a available drugs

Two methods were used for the determination of vitamin B₉. The first method was the use of Ayah 6Sx1-ST-2D Solar CFI Analyzer and the second method was the classical measurement for absorbance at \( \lambda = 255 \)nm.

A series of solutions were prepared of each pharmaceutical drug (1 mMol.L⁻¹) by transferring 0.5 ml to each five volumetric flask (10 ml), followed by the addition of gradual volumes of standard vitamin B₉ (0.01Mol.L⁻¹) (0, 0.02, 0.05, 0.07, 0.1) mMol.L⁻¹ for each developed method and classical method. Taking into consideration that the first flask is for the sample. The measurements were conducted by both methods. Results were mathematically treated for the standard addition method. Fig 14 profile for the three drugs of Folic acid in each pharmaceutical drug by developed method. Table 6A,B shows a practical content of active ingredient at 95% confidence level & efficiency of determination in addition to paired t-test which shows a comparison at two difference paths.

![Figure 14](image-url)
Table 6A. Standard addition results for the determination of vitamin B₉ in three pharmaceutical preparations using two methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial name</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Weight of sample (mg)</th>
<th>Theoretical value for the active ingredient (mg)</th>
<th>Equation of standard addition at 95% for n=2</th>
<th>Practical concentration in 10 ml</th>
<th>Practical concentration in 100 ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Folk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0620±0.0004</td>
<td>0.5476</td>
<td>178.11×10^(-4) – 4.14×10^(-4)</td>
<td>0.0524</td>
<td>0.0565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aacil</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.1151±0.0009</td>
<td>1.0164</td>
<td>151.81×10^(-4) – 3.07×10^(-4)</td>
<td>0.0493</td>
<td>0.0503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sama</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.0752±0.0006</td>
<td>3.3199</td>
<td>155.56×10^(-4) – 3.13×10^(-4)</td>
<td>0.0503</td>
<td>0.0511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Y: Estimated response in mV for developed method and absorbance for Uv-sp method, r: correlation coefficient, r²: coefficient of determination, r²%: linearity percentage, Uv-sp: Uv-spectrophotometric method, t₀.025,∞ = 1.96 at 95%, t₀.05,2 = 3.182 for n=5, Ṗ: Mean of weight for n=20.

Table 6B. Summary of results for practical content, efficiency for determination of vitamin B₉ in three samples of pharmaceutical preparations and paired t-test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of sample</th>
<th>Practical concentration mMol.L⁻¹ in 10 ml</th>
<th>Weight of B₉ in tablet m(Mol)⁻¹ x 4.303√n/σ</th>
<th>Efficiency of determination Rec. %</th>
<th>Individual t-test for compared between quoted value &amp; practical value ( x̄ ± µ)/n</th>
<th>σn⁻¹</th>
<th>t_cal= x̄ d/√n</th>
<th>σn⁻¹</th>
<th>t_tab at 95% confidence level and n degree of freedom (DF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>0.046±0.0009</td>
<td>104.66%</td>
<td>1.015 &lt; 4.303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.044±0.006</td>
<td>98.52%</td>
<td>0.470 &lt; 4.303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.044±0.005</td>
<td>99.69%</td>
<td>0.129 &lt; 4.303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

µ: quoted value (mg), Ṗ: practical content (mg), x̄ d: average of difference between two type of methods (developed & classical), t₀.05,2 = 4.303 for n(No.of samples)=3.
-First path: Conduct t-test for each sample of folic acid using both methods (classical and new developed methodology) on the following basis:
Null hypothesis (H₀) against Alternative hypothesis (H₁) for comparing between the mean for three samples from different companies using two methods, a hypothesis can be estimated as follow:
For actavis-UK: H₀: μ_class = wᵢ_class
H₁: μ_class ≠ wᵢ_class (5mg)
and H₀: μ_class = wᵢ New methodology
H₁: μ_class ≠ wᵢ New methodology

The above assumption will be repeated and reconsidered for both used drugs (i.e: julfar-U.A.E and Samarra-Iraq). Since all values obtained (t_cal) are less than t_ab, null hypothesis will be accepted and reject the alternative hypothesis. This means that there is no significant difference between the measurements of the mean of the three samples using two methods. This is clearly indicated in column no.5 in Table 10B.

-Second path: Paired t-test was used in order to compare between two methods. Taking into a consideration neglecting the effect of different drug suppliers and manufactures. Therefore, another hypothesis should be carried out as follows:
Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the means obtained from each method.(i.e: H₀: μ_class = μ_New developed method)
against
Alternative hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant difference between the means of the two methods (i.e: H₁: μ_class ≠ μ_New developed method)
Since the value of t_cal less than t_ab; this means that there is no significant difference between the two methods. Therefore, the assessment of vit.B₉; any of the mentioned methods can be used equally as there was no significant difference that could be accounted for.

References:
التحليل بالحقن الجرياني المستمر للقياس الفوتوني والتعكري لتقدير فيتامين B9 (حامض الفوليك) باستخدام ثنائيات وصلة باعثة للضوء كمصدر تشعير واثنان من الخلايا الشمسية كمحولية طاقة

نعم شاكر تركي العوادي 1

1 قسم الكيمياء، كلية العلوم للبنات، جامعة بغداد، بغداد، العراق.
2 قسم الكيمياء، كلية العلوم للبنات، جامعة بغداد، بغداد، العراق.

الخلاصة:

استخدمت طريقة جديد حساسة وبسيطة لتقدير فيتامين B9 (حامض الفوليك) في شكلها النقي وفي المستحضرات الصيدلانية تعد من فروع عدد معد مزدوج أيوني راسب محتملي من تفاعلات الفوليك ومعونيدات الأمونيوم في المحلول المائي باستخدام الجهاز المحلي الصنع المسمى Ayah-6SX1-ST-2D Solar Cell CFI Analyzer. تم دراسة الظروف المثلى لزيادة حساسية التقدير وتحسين حدود الكشف باستخدام الطريقة المطورة فكان مدى الخطأ للعينات المعادرة لفيتامين B9 r=0.9810 ملم مول. لتر. وعامل الارتباط %RSD تم الحصول عليه حسب معادلة 131.994 نانو غرام/اللتر بناءً على الموجة الناتجة الطيفية Lmax=255 nm. تم التحليل باستخدام منحنى الاضافات القياسية وأجري اختبار paired-t-test للمقارنة بين القيم المستحصلة لتقدير فيتامين B9 بالطريقة المطورة والطريقة التقليدية والنتائج أثبتت عدم وجود فرق جوهري عند مستوى ثقة 95% و بذلك يكون كلا الاختبارين ناجحين لتقدير فيتامين B9. الكليات المفتاحية: فيتامين B9، التحليل بالحقن الجرياني، التعكري، الجهاز المحلي الصنع.