

Number 11

# Impact of Preparing HMA with Modified Asphalt Cement on Moisture and **Temperature Susceptibility**

#### Dr. Sahar Safaa Hadi

Lecture Al-Furat Al-Awsat Technical University, Kerbalaa Technical Institute Naham\_1969@yahoo.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Many researchers tried to prevent or reduce moisture damage and its sensitivity to temperature to improving the performance of hot mix asphalt because it is decreasing the functional and structural life of fixable pavement due to the moisture damage had exposed to it.

The main objective of this study is to inspect the effect of (fly ash "3%, 6%, 12%", hydrated lime"5%, 10%, 20%" and silica fumes"1%, 2%, 4%) referring to previous research by the net weight asphalt cement as a modified material on the moisture and temperature sensitivity of hot mix asphalt. This was done using asphalt from AL-Nasiria refinery with penetration grade 40-50, nominal maximum size (12.5) mm (surface course) of aggregate and one type of mineral fillers (limestone dust) with 7%.

To achieve the requirements of this study, the indirect tensile strength test according to (AASHTO T 283) criteria and compressive strength test were adopted to evaluate the index of retained strength according to (ASTM D 1075) to identify the moisture damage as well as indirect tensile strength test to evaluate sensitivity to temperature of the hot mix asphalt using modification and net asphalt. These tests showed that there is a significant evolution in the resistance to moisture damage and decrease in the sensitivity to temperature of hot mix asphalt with modifying asphalt compared to the reference mixture.

**Key words:** modifying materials, modified asphalt, moisture damage, and temperature sensitivity.

# تأثير إعداد الخلطة الأسفلتية الحارة بأستخدام الأسفلت المحسن على حساسية الخلطة الأسفلتية الحارة للرطوية والحرارة

د. سحر صفاء هادی جامعة الفرات الاوسط التقنية

#### الخلاصة

العديد من الباحثين درس تحسين اداء الخلطة الاسفلتية الحارة من خلال تقليل الضرر بالرطوبة والحساسية للحرارةوذلك لانهما يقللان العمر الوظيفي والانشائي للتبليط الاسفلتي.

الغرض الرئيسي من الدراسة هُو إيجاد تأثير وأشارةً إلى البحوث السابقة ( الرماد المتطاير بنسبة 3%، 6%، 12%- الجير المطفأ بنسبة 5%، 10%، 20% ومادة السليكا بنسبة 1%، 2%، 4%) من وزن الأسفات الصافى كمواد محسنة لحساسية الخلطة الأسفلتية الحارة للرطوبة والحرارة

تم إستخدام أسفلت مصفى الناصرية بأختراق 40-50 مع ركام ذو مقاس رمزي أقصى 12.5 ملم للطبقة السطحية ونوع واحد من المادة المالئة (غبار الحجر الجيري) بنسبة 7%.

**Journal of Engineering** 



ولغرض الوصول إلى متطلبات البحث تم أعتماد فحص الشد الغير مباشر إستناداً إلى AASHTO T 283 وفحص الضغط لتقييم مؤشر القوة المتبقية إستناداً إلى ASTM D 1075 لمعرفة ضرر أو حساسية الرطوبة وأعتمد فحص الشد الغير مباشر لمعرفة حساسية الخلطة الأسفلتية المحسنة بالأسفلت المحسن وكذلك الخلطة المرجعية للحرارة.

من خلال الفحوصات المنفذة وجد ان هناك تطور ملحوظ في مقاومة الضرر بالرطوبة ونقصان في حساسية الحرارة للخلطات الأسفلتية الحارة ذات الاسفلت المحسن مقارنة مع الخلطة المرجعية.

الكلمات الرئيسية: مواد محسنة، الأسفات المحسن، ضرر الرطوبة، الحساسية للحرارة.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Many researchers studied how to improve asphalt concrete mixture resisting moisture damage and reducing temperature sensitivity by modifying it using additives as a partial replacement of mineral filler or using the same materials to modify the asphalt cement with many methods. **Table 1** summarized some of the previous work.

**Little** and **Jones**, **2003** defined the moisture damage as: due to the effects of moisture, asphalt mixtures loss its strength and durability and it occurs in two forms, softening (reduction in strength due to the reduction of cohesion of the asphalt mixture) and stripping (loss of adhesion and the physical separation of the asphalt cement and aggregate).

Brown, et al., 2001 represented that: Three main mechanisms lead to moisture damage, these are: -

- 1. Asphalt film loss cohesion;
- 2. Adhesion between the aggregate particles and the asphalt film that it has been losing; and
- **3.** Due to freezing aggregate particles degradation.

**Xiao**, et al., 2009 stated that using the Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) as a modifying mixture indirect tensile strength and tensile strength ratio were increased compared to the control mix.

**Sarsam,** and **Al-Janabi 2014** showed that there was less susceptibility to moisture damage when using recycling asphalt mixtures by an average value of 53% compared to the control mix.

**Hayder, 2015** concluded that the SBS improved tensile and compressive strength as well as Marshall Properties. **Stuart, et al., 2001**, conducted that improvement in resistance to moisture damage was done using modified polymer (SBS & SBR) mixtures.

### 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF USED MATERIALS

To meet the requirements of this study; AL-Nasiria refinery asphalt cement (40-50) penetration grade was used. **Table 2** shows the physical properties of it.

Limestone dust was used as mineral filler and this was obtained from Lime Factory in Karbala governorate, south east of Baghdad city.

### 2.1 Modifying Materials

To prepare modified asphalt; locally available materials have been used such as Fly Ash (FA) of low cost and specific gravity, Hydrated Lime (HL) (from Karbala plant in powder form) and Silica Fume (SF) (a pozzolanic material of a white and fluffy powder). **Table 5** illustrated the physical properties and **Table 6** shows their chemical composition.

### 2.2 Aggregate

Coarse and fine aggregate crushed quartz from Al-Nibaie quarry were used in this study. According to the requirements of surface course gradation of (SCRB, 2003/ R9) specification, coarse and fine



Number 11

aggregate were sieved and recombined. Fig.1 shows the gradation curve for the selected aggregate for surface course. To evaluate the physical properties of aggregate; routine tests were performed. The results are summarized in **Table 7**.

### 3. MODIFIED ASPHALT PREPARATION

Modified asphalt was prepared according to the **Sarsam**, 2015 procedure as follows: -

- **1.** Heating the asphalt cement up to  $160^{\circ}$  C.
- 2. The modifying materials are added gradually with mechanical continuous stirring. The percentage of adding starts by 3%, 5% and 1% for fly ash, hydrated lime and silica fume respectively with duplicated increment.
- 3. Mixing the asphalt cement with modifying materials at 5000 rpm about 45 min at the same temperature.

### 4. MIX PREPERATION

After preparing modified asphalt and according to the Marshall Design procedure (ASTM D1559), optimum asphalt content for the mixture of each type and percent of modifying materials. **Table 8** explains the optimum asphalt content of the prepared specimen. The difference in optimum asphalt content between control mix with net asphalt and modified mixes was within the S.O.R.B tolerance  $(\pm 0.3\%)$  so the optimum asphalt content of the control mix to all mixes (5.2) was used.

#### 5. TESTING OF MIXTURE

The prepared specimens of modified and net asphalt were subjected to a number of tests to evaluate the effect of modifying asphalt on moisture sensitivity and temperature susceptibility of hot mix asphalt as shown below:

### 5.1 Moisture Sensitivity

To find out the moisture sensitivity of asphalt concrete mixture; two groups of a mixture of each type of asphalt modification for all percent of modifying were adopted; the first group: un conditioned group consists of three dry specimens were tested at 25°C. The second group: conditioned group consists of three specimens were immersed in water bath at 60 °C for 24hr and tested at 25°C according to (AASHTO T 283) criteria at 7% air voids. Indirect tensile strength (ITS) and tensile strength ratio (TSR) were calculated by equations (1) and (2):

$$ITS = \frac{2000P}{tD\pi} \tag{1}$$

$$ITS = \frac{2000P}{tD\pi}$$

$$TSR = \frac{ITS_{CN}}{ITS_{UNC}}$$
(1)

On the other hand and to evaluate the moisture damage; the Index of Retained Strength Test according to (ASTM D1075) and Index of Retained Strength (IRS) were calculated by equation (3):

$$IRS = \frac{S_{CN}}{S_{UCN}} * 100 \tag{3}$$



### **5.2 Temperature Susceptibility**

Equation (4) was used to evaluate the temperature susceptibility, **Husham**, 1999:

$$TS = \frac{ITS_{t1} - ITS_{t2}}{t_2 - t_1} \tag{4}$$

### 6. RESULTS

To assess the effect of using modified asphalt on moisture sensitivity of hot mix asphalt; **Table 9** illustrated the results of the indirect tensile strength (ITS) through values of tensile strength ratio (TSR) for the control and modified mixture adopted and percent of change in it is value. On the other hand, **Fig. 2** shows the tensile strength ratio result. **Fig. 3** explains the value of the index of retained strength (IRS). **Table 9 and Fig. 4** illustrates the result of temperature susceptibly after completing indirect tensile strength test. **Fig. 5** explains the percent of change in the value of moisture and temperature susceptibility for the mixture with modified asphalt compared to the control mix. Finally, **Table 10** explained the result of checking Marshall Stability and flow as well as volumetric properties of the mixture with and without modifying asphalt.

### 7. CONCLUSIONS

From the findings of this study; the following conclusions can show how the use of modified asphalt affected the moisture and temperature sensitivity:

- **1.** All prepared mixtures meet the required specifications for each adopted test except the control mix in the compression test to check the index of retained strength.
- 2. Adding 3%, 6% and 12% of fly ash as a modifying material by weight of asphalt cement; percent increase in tensile strength ratio was by 7.77, 9.95 and 10.79, percent increase in Index of retained strength was: 9.27, 11.41 and 16.17 and the percent decrease in temperature sensitivity was: 7.27, 15.21 and 17.48 respectively compared to the control mix.
- **3.** Using 5%, 10% and 20% of hydrated lime as a modifying material by weight of asphalt cement; the percent increase in tensile strength ratio was: 13.05, 18.28 and 18.71, percent increase in Index of retained strength was: 17.26, 22.10 and 26.37 and the percent decrease in temperature sensitivity was: 21.28, 23.80 and 30.12 respectively compared to the control mix.
- **4.** Supplement of 1%, 2% and 4% of silica fume as a modifying material by weight of asphalt cement gave percent increase in tensile strength ratio by: 22.76, 23.01 and 25.99, percent increase in Index of retained strength: 31.86, 37.76 and 42.31 and the percent decrease in temperature sensitivity: 46.65, 48.47 and 72.33 respectively compared to the control mix.
- **5.** Volumetric properties, Marshall Stability and flow met the requirements of the specification for all the used percent of modified materials by weight of asphalt.
- **6.** According to the experimental work; any increase in the percent of materials to modify asphalt other than that used in this study will adversely affect the properties of hot mix asphalt.
- **7.** The results indicate that specimens modified with silica fume have the highest resistance to moisture damage and least temperature sensitivity as the other modified materials. This may be due to its high surface area.



#### 8. REFERENCES

- AASHTO T 283-14, 2014, Standard Method of Test for Resistance of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures to Moisture-Induced Damage, American Association of State and Highway Transportation Officials.
- Al-Jumaili, M. A., 2016, *Modification of Asphalt Cement Properties and Chemical Properties by Polyprolene and Cellulose Additives*, International Journal of Advanced Materials Chemistry and Physics, (IJAMCP) Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 33-39, January.
- ASTM D1075 96,(2005), Standard Test Method for Effect of Water on Compressive Strength of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
- Brown, E.R., Kandhal, P.S., and Zhang, J., 2001, *Performance Testing for Hot Mix Asphalt*, National Center for Asphalt Technology (NCAT), Report 2001-05, Alabama.
- Eman, I. M., Adil, K.H. and Niám, L., 2010, Evaluation of the properties and storage stability of EVA polymer modified asphalt, Journal Education & Science, Department of Chemistry / College of Science, University of Mosul, Iraq, Vol. 24, No. 3.
- Guide for the Use of Silica Fume in Concrete, 2000, Reported by ACI Committee 234,2004.
- Hayder, A. O., 2015, *The Effect of Styrene-Butadiene- Styrene on Moisture Damage Resistance of Asphalt Mixtures*, Journal of Babylon University/Engineering Sciences), Vol.23, No.2.
- Husham, Ab.-M., Q., (1999)" Evaluation of Suitable Temperature Susceptibility Index for Local Paving Asphalts", M.Sc. Thesis, Civil Engineering Department, University of Baghdad.
- Ilham, I.M., and Hatice, N. A., 2015, *The Effect of Modified-Materials on Hot Mixture Asphalt-Concrete*, Open Journal of Civil Engineering, 5, 419-427, December.
- Little, D. N., Jones, I.V, and David, R., 2003, *Chemical and Mechanical Processes of Moisture Damage in Hot-Mix Asphalt Pavements*, Moisture Sensitivity of Asphalt Pavements A National Seminar. February 4-6.
- Prajna, P. S. and Anjum, M. I., 2015, *Suitability Of Sulfur As Modifier In Bitumen For Road Construction*, International Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology, (IJRET) Volume: 04 Special Issue: 04, May.
- Sarsam S.I. and AL-Janabi I.A., 2014, Assessing Shear and Compressive Strength of Reclaimed Asphalt Concrete, International Journal of Scientific Research in Knowledge, IJSRK 2(8), pp. 352-361.
- Sarsam S.I., 2014, Effect of Modified Materials on Asphalt Cement Properties, International Journal of Scientific Research in Knowledge (IJSRK), ISSN: 2322-4541, Vol 1(10), pp. 422-426, September.
- Sarsam S.I., 2015, *Impact of Modified Materials on Rheological and Physical Properties of Asphalt Cement*, International Journal of Advanced Materials Research, (IJAMR) Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 8-14, March.
- SCRB/R9 2003, General Specification for Roads and Bridges, section R/9, Hot-Mix Asphalt concrete pavement, revised edition.
- Stuart, K.D., 2001, *Moisture damage in asphalt mixtures*. A state of art report, Research Development and Technology. Turner- Fair bank highway Research centre.





• Xiao, F., Amirkhanian, S.N., Shen, J., and Putman, B., 2009, *Influences of Crumb Rubber Size* and Type on Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) Mixtures, Construction and Building Materials, Vol. 23, PP. 1028-1034.

### **NOMENCLATURE**

ITS = Indirect Tensile Strength; KPa

P = ultimate load to failure; N

t = thickness of Specimen; mm

D = diameter of Specimen; mm

TSR = tensile Strength Ratio; %

 $ITS_{CN}$  = conditioned Indirect Tensile Strength; KPa

ITS<sub>UNC</sub> = UN- Conditioned Indirect Tensile Strength; KPa

IRS = index of Retained Strength; %

 $S_{CN}$  = conditioned Compression Strength; KPa

S<sub>UNC</sub> = Uc Conditioned Compression Strength; KPa

TS = temperature Susceptibility (kPa / °C); %

ITS<sub>t1</sub>= indirect Tensile Strength at 25°C; KPa

ITS<sub>12</sub> = indirect Tensile Strength at 40°C after 30 min immersed in water; KPa.

**Table 1.** Summary of previous studies using modified asphalt in HMA

| NO. | Author and<br>Year     | Modifier<br>Materials | Additives by<br>Asphalt<br>Cement<br>weight;% | Test   | Summary of Finding  |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| 1   | Eman<br>et al;<br>2010 | EVA<br>copolymer      | 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12                            | <ol> <li>Storage Stability Test.</li> <li>Softening point;</li> <li>Ductility;</li> <li>Penetration Test.</li> </ol>   | <ul> <li>1.Increasing of polymer content; increasing in Viscous and elastic properties of modified asphalt.</li> <li>2.Decreasing in penetration value;</li> <li>3.Increasing in softening point value;</li> <li>4.Decreasing in ductility value</li> </ul> |
| 2   | Sarsam;<br>2014        | Fly ash               | 3, 6, 9, 12                                   | <ol> <li>Penetration Test.</li> <li>Softening point Test.</li> <li>Penetration index Test.</li> </ol>                  | <ol> <li>Decreasing in viscosity value when using Fly Ash;</li> <li>Increasing in viscosity value when using Silica fumes;</li> <li>Increasing in softening point;</li> </ol>   |
|     | 2011                   |                       | 1, 2, 3, 4                                    | <ul><li>4. Stiffness Modulus Test.</li><li>5. Viscosity Test.</li></ul>  | 4. Decreasing in stiffness modulus value; 5. Decreasing in temperature susceptibility value.  |
| 3   | Sarsam;<br>2015        | Silica fumes          | 1, 2  | <ol> <li>Softening point;</li> <li>Ductility;</li> <li>Penetration by needle;</li> <li>Penetration by cone;</li> </ol> | <ul> <li>1.Decreasing in penetration value;</li> <li>2.Increasing in softening point value;</li> <li>3.Temperature sensitivity controlled</li> <li>4.(10-60) % range of reduced in ductility</li> </ul>   |



|   |                               | Hydrated<br>Lime                  | 10, 20  | <ul> <li>5.Resilience (ball strain recovery);</li> <li>6.Oklahoma elastic strain recovery, and</li> <li>7. Cold bond adhesion and cohesion at 0 °C</li> </ul> | value after ageing process.  5.(6-8) % range of increase in softening point value after ageing process.  6. (10-60) % range of reduced in ductility value after ageing process.  |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 4 | Prajna S, &<br>Anjum;<br>2015 | Sulfur                            | 3, 6, 9, 12   | <ol> <li>Marshall Stability;</li> <li>Volumetric properties.</li> </ol>   | <ol> <li>At 9% sulphur and 5% asphalt cement content; Marshall Stability have the maximum value of 30.22 kN while it is 26.88 KN at the same percent for the net asphalt cement.</li> <li>Increasing in bulk density value.</li> <li>Decreasing in air voids.</li> </ol> |
| 5 | Ilham<br>&<br>Mehan;<br>2015  | Zycotherm<br>Modyfiedmat<br>erial | (0.1, 0.3, 0.5) directly added to asphalt cement (1, 3, 5) Diluted with water | 1.Indirect Tensile Strength. 2.Penetration Test. 3.Softening Point Test.  | <ol> <li>Tensile Strength Ratios increased from (71.73 -86.46)%.</li> <li>Retained Stability Index increased from (65.62- to 95.38)%.</li> <li>Increase resistance to rutting and fatigue.</li> </ol>  |
| 6 | Al-Jumaili;                   | Polyproplene                      | 1, 3, 5   | <ol> <li>1.Rotational viscosity test.</li> <li>2.Dynamic Shear<br/>Rheometer test.</li> <li>3. direct tension tester.</li> </ol>                              | <ol> <li>improved softening.</li> <li>increase in complex modulus value.</li> <li>decrease the phase angle.</li> <li>increase resistance to rutting and fatigue.</li> </ol>  |
| U | 2016                          | Cellulose                         | 1, 5, 5   | <ul><li>4. Softening point test;</li><li>5. Ductility test;</li><li>6.Penetration by needle test.</li></ul>   | 5. improve the physical and rheological properties of modified asphalt comparing with the natural asphalt cement.  |

**Table 2.** Properties of asphalt cement (40-50) penetration grade\*.

| Property                                  | ASTM designation | Test<br>Results | SCRB<br>Specification |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Penetration at 25°C,100 gm,5 sec. (0.1mm) | D-5              | 43              | 40 - 50               |
| Rotational viscosity at 135°C (cP.s)      | D-4402           | 483             |                       |
| Softening Point. (°C)                     | D-36             | 47              |                       |
| Ductility at 25 °C, 5cm/min,(cm)          | D-113            | >100            | >100                  |
| Flash Point, (°C)                         | D-92             | 273             | Min.232               |
| Specific Gravity                          | D-70             | 1.038           |                       |
| Residue from thin film oven test          | D-1754           |                 |                       |
| - Retained penetration,% of original      | D-5              | 72.1            | >55                   |
| - Ductility at 25 °C, 5cm/min,(cm)        | D-113            | 89              | >25                   |

<sup>\*:</sup> Tests conducted in the laboratory of the University of Karbala



Table 3. Physical properties of filler used.

| Specific Gravity | Specific Surface (m²/kg) | Percent Finer than 75 microns |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2.44             | 244                      | 96                            |

<sup>\*:</sup> Tests conducted in the laboratory of the University of Karbala

Table 4. Chemical composition of filler used.

| SiO <sub>2</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | $Al_2O_3$ | CaO  | MgO  | $SO_3$ | Loss on Ignition |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------|------|--------|------------------|
| 2.23             |                                |           | 68.3 | 0.32 | 1.2    | 27.3             |

<sup>\*:</sup> Tests conducted in the laboratory of the University of Karbala

**Table 5.** Physical properties of modified materials.

| Tested Properties             | Modified Materials |               |             |  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Topicos Tropersion            | Fly Ash            | Hydrated Lime | Silica Fume |  |
| Specific Gravity              | 2.05               | 2.77          | 2.16        |  |
| Specific Surface (m2/kg)      | 650                | 395           | 16000       |  |
| Percent Finer than 75 microns | 94                 | 98            | 100         |  |

<sup>\*:</sup> Tests conducted in the laboratory of the University of Karbala

Table 6. Chemical composition of modified materials.

| Chemical                       | Modified Materials |               |             |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--|--|
| Composition (%)                | Fly Ash            | Hydrated Lime | Silica Fume |  |  |
| SiO <sub>2</sub>               | 61.95              | 1.38          | 99.1        |  |  |
| Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | 2.67               | 0.12          | 35 ppm      |  |  |
| $Al_2O_3$                      | 28.82              | 0.72          | 0.03        |  |  |
| CaO                            | 0.88               | 56.1          | 0.03        |  |  |
| MgO                            | 0.34               | 0.13          | 52 ppm      |  |  |
| $SO_3$                         | < 0.07             | 0.21          | < 0.07      |  |  |
| Loss on Ignition               | 0.86               | 40.6          | 0.70        |  |  |

<sup>\*:</sup> Tests conducted in the laboratory of the University of Karbala

Table 7. Physical properties of Al-Nibaie quarry aggregate.

2017

| Property  | ASTM<br>Designation | Test Results | SCRB<br>Specification |  |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Coarse Aggregate                                |                     |              |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk Specific Gravity                           | C – 127             | 2.615        |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Apparent Specific Gravity                       | C – 127             | 2.688        |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Water Absorption, %                             | C – 127             | 0.432        |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Wear by Los Angeles<br>Abrasion, %      | C – 131             | 17.70        | 30 Max.               |  |  |  |  |
| Soundness Loss by Sodium<br>Sulfate Solution, % | C – 88              | 3.1          | 10 Max.               |  |  |  |  |
| Fractured pieces, %                             |                     | 97           | 90 Min.               |  |  |  |  |
|   | Fine Aggrega        | nte          |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk Specific Gravity                           | C – 127             | 2.665        |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Apparent Specific Gravity                       | C – 127             | 2.701        |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Water Absorption, %                             | C – 127             | 0.718        |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Sand equivalent,%                               | D-2419              | 52           | 45 Min.               |  |  |  |  |

Table 8. Optimum asphalt content.

|      | Modified Materials                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |  |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
|      | Fly Ash Hydrated Lime Silica Fume |      |      |      |      |      |      | e    |  |
| 3%   | 6%                                | 12%  | 5%   | 10%  | 20%  | 1%   | 2%   | 4%   |  |
|      | Optimum Asphalt Content*          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |  |
| 5.18 | 5.20                              | 5.21 | 5.18 | 5.18 | 5.21 | 5.21 | 5.21 | 5.22 |  |

<sup>\*:</sup> Optimum Asphalt Content for mix with nature asphalt = 5.2

**Table 9.** Indirect tensile strength result according to (AASHTO T 283).

| TYPES OF<br>ASPHALT<br>MODIFICATION | MODIFIED<br>MATERIALS<br>PERCENT;<br>% | TSR*  | PERCENT<br>CHANGE IN<br>TSR | TS; KPa/ C°** | PERCENT<br>CHANGE<br>IN TS |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Control                             | 0                                      | 70.15 |                             | 85.52         |                            |
|                                     | 3                                      | 75.60 | 7.77                        | 79.31         | -7.27                      |
| Fly Ash<br>F.A                      | 6                                      | 77.67 | 9.95                        | 72.52         | -15.21                     |
|                                     | 12                                     | 78.53 | 10.79                       | 70.57         | -17.48                     |
| Hydrated Lime                       | 5                                      | 80.40 | 13.05                       | 67.32         | -21.28                     |

| li |     | ١ |
|----|-----|---|
|    | 3)) | ) |
| h  | 24  | • |

| H.L                | 10 | 84.84 | 18.28 | 65.17 | -23.80 |
|--------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                    | 20 | 86.03 | 18.71 | 59.76 | -30.12 |
| Silica Fume<br>S.F | 1  | 89.73 | 22.76 | 45.62 | -46.65 |
|                    | 2  | 90.80 | 23.01 | 36.32 | -48.47 |
| 5.1                | 4  | 93.75 | 25.99 | 23.66 | -72.33 |

<sup>\*</sup>TSR: = Tensile Strength Ratio; \*\*TS: Temperature Susoeptility

Table 10. Marshall Stability& flow and volumetric properties.

| TYPES OF<br>ASPHALT  | MODYFIED<br>MATERIALS | MARSHALL       | MARSHALL  | VOLUMETRIC PROPERTIES |      |       |  |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|-------|--|
| MODIFICATION         | PERCENT; %            | STABILITY,(KN) | FLOW,(mm) | VMA                   | AV   | FVA   |  |
| Control              | 0                     | 11.34          | 3.37      | 18.23                 | 4.23 | 76.80 |  |
| Fly Ash<br>F.A       | 3                     | 15.02          | 2.65      | 15.76                 | 4.01 | 74.56 |  |
|                      | 6                     | 17.57          | 2.86      | 22.65                 | 3.87 | 82.91 |  |
|                      | 12                    | 18.22          | 2.51      | 16.34                 | 3.65 | 77.66 |  |
| Uvdnotod             | 5                     | 21.98          | 2.42      | 19.51                 | 3.57 | 81.70 |  |
| Hydrated<br>Lime H.L | 10                    | 28.05          | 3.25      | 17.75                 | 3.26 | 81.63 |  |
| Emic II.E            | 20                    | 29.73          | 2.28      | 21.45                 | 3.32 | 84.52 |  |
| C:1: E               | 1                     | 31.16          | 2.25      | 18.63                 | 3.35 | 82.02 |  |
| Silica Fume<br>S.F   | 2                     | 33.23          | 2.83      | 15.08                 | 3.16 | 79.05 |  |
| 5.1                  | 4                     | 36.04          | 3.22      | 18.31                 | 3.05 | 83.34 |  |

<sup>\*:</sup> Tests conducted in the laboratory of the University of Karbalaa

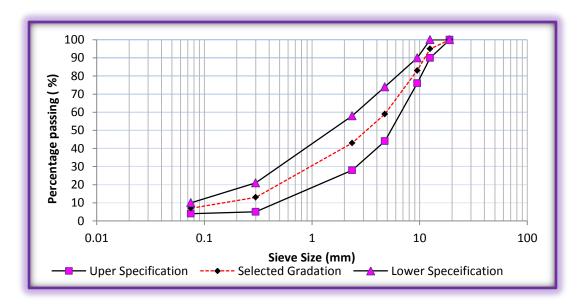
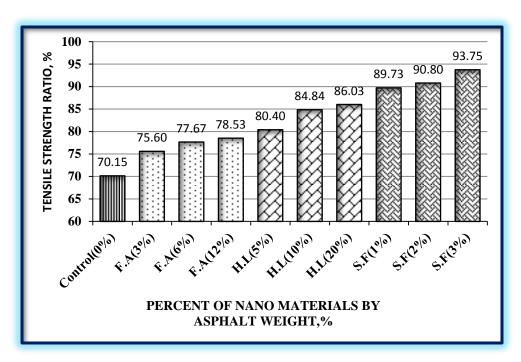


Figure 1. Gradation limit of surface course.





**Figure 2.** Results of tensile strength ratio (TSR).

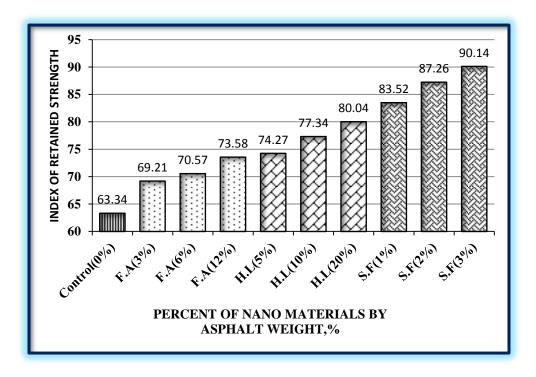


Figure 3. Results of index of retained strength.

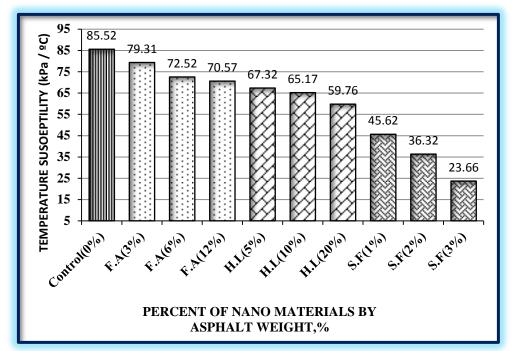


Figure 4. Results of temperature sensitivity.

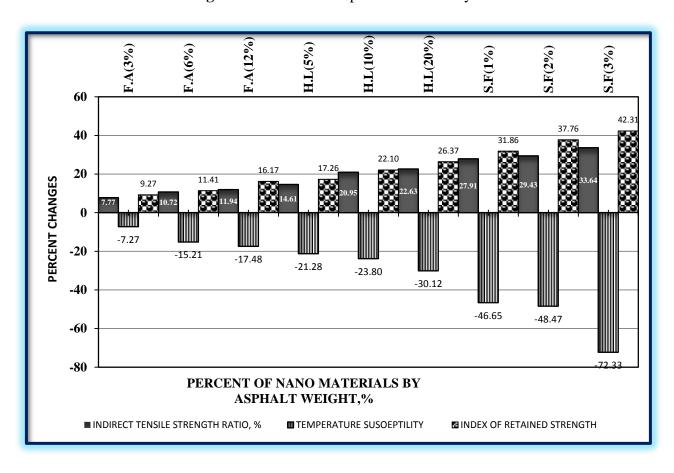
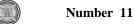


Figure 5. Percent change in temperature and moisture susceptibly.





# Hydrodesulfurization of Iraqi Atmospheric Gasoil by Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> **Prepared Catalyst**

**Abdul Halim Abdul Karim Mohammed** 

**Hussain Kasim Hussain Assistant Professor** 

**Tariq Mohammed Naife** 

**Journal of Engineering** 

Professor

AL-Farabi University College imahalim 2005 @yahoo.com

Engineering College - Baghdad University husseingassab@yahoo.com

tariqaltaee@yahoo.com

Lecture

### **ABSTRACT**

 ${f T}$ his study investigates the improvement of Iraqi atmospheric gas oil characteristics which contains 1.402 wt. % sulfur content and 16.88 wt. % aromatic content supplied from Al-Dura Refinery by using hydrodesulfurization (HDS) process using Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> prepared catalyst in order to achieve low sulfur and aromatic saturation gas oil. Hydrodearomatization (HDA) occurs simultaneously with hydrodesulfurization (HDS) process. The effect of titanium on the conventional catalyst Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was investigated by physical adsorption and catalytic activity test.Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst was prepared under vacuum impregnation condition to ensure efficient precipitation of metals within the carrier y-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The loading percentage of metals as oxide; titanium oxide 3 wt. %, nickel oxide 5 wt. % and molybdenum oxide 12 wt. %. The performance of the synthesized catalyst for removing sulfur and aromatic saturation were tested at various temperatures 275 to 350°C, LHSV 1 to 4h<sup>-1</sup>, constant pressure 40 bar and H<sub>2</sub>/HC ratio 500 ml/ml.Results showed that the sulfur and aromatic content were reduced at all operating conditions. Maximum sulfur removal was 75.52 wt. % in gas oil on Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at temperature 350°C, LHSV 1h<sup>-1</sup>, while minimum aromatic content achieved was 15.6 wt. % at the same conditions.

**Keywords:** hydrodesulfurization, hydrodearomatization, gas oil, hydrotreating catalyst.

# أزالة الكبريت بالهيدروجين لزيت الغاز العراقي بواسطة الحفاز المحضر Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

طارق محمد نايف مدرس

حسين قاسم حسين استاذ مساعد كلية الهندسة - جامعة بغداد

عبدالحليم عبدالكريم محمد \* استاذ متمرس \*كلية الفارابي الجامعة

#### الخلاصة

هذه الدراسة تحقق تحسين من خصائص زيت الغاز العراقي والذي يحتوي 1.402 ٪ نسبة وزنية من الكبريت و 16.88٪ نسبة وزنية من المركبات الاروماتية والذي تم الحصول عليه من مصفى الدورة عن طريق إدخاله لعملية ازالة الكبريت بالهيدروجين باستخدام الحفاز المحضر γ- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> اTi-Ni-Mo لغرض الحصول على زيت غاز عراقي واطئ الكبريت واشباع المركبات الاروماتية ،عملية معالجة المواد الاروماتية بالهيدروجين تحدث تلقائيا مع عملية ازالة الكبريت بالهيدروجين ،تاثير اضافة التيتانيوم على الحفاز التقايدي Ni-Mo/γ- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> تحقق بواسطة الامتزاز الفيزياوي واختبار اداء الفعالية ، تم تحضير الحفاز تحت ضغط التحميل الفراغي لضمان كفاءة ترسيب المعادن داخل الحامل γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. نسبة تحميل اكاسيد المعادن على الحامل كانت 3 % نسبة وزنية من اوكسيد التياتنيوم و 5 % نسبة وزنية اوكسيد النيكل و 12 % نسبة وزنية من اوكسيد



المولوبدنيوم تم اختبار اداء الحفاز المحضر لازالة الكبريت واشباع المركبات الاروماتية لمختلف درجات الحرارة من 275 – 350 م وسرعة حجمية فراغية للسائل من 1- 4 سا  $^{-1}$  ، وضغط 40 بار ونسبة  $H_2/HC$  مل اظهرت النتائج أن محتوى الكبريت واشباع المركبات الاروماتية ينخفض في جميع ظروف التشغيل للحفاز المحضر اعلى نسبة ازالة للكبريت تم الحصول عليها 75.52 % نسبة وزنية لزيت الغاز باستعمال الحفاز  $Ti-Ni-Mo/\gamma-Al_2O_3$  حصلت في درجة حرارة 350 وسرعة حجمية فراغية للسائل 1 سا  $^{-1}$  ، بينما اقل قيمة للمحتوى الاروماتي 15.6 % نسبة وزنية وبنفس الظروف التشغيلية

**الكلمات الرئيسية** :ازالة الكبريت بالهيدروجين ،الهدرجة الاروماتية ،زيت الغاز ،حفازات الهدرجة.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of recently decade proposed legislation in most countries in the world is to reduce the sulfur content of transportation fuels, Babich, 2003. Sulfur present in fuels leads to SOx air pollution generated by vehicle engines. Diesel fuel is presently used as the primary energy source for the ship, trains, trucks and some automobiles. It is in principle a more attractive fuel than gasoline since the higher compression ratios used to give higher fuel efficiencies. However, the further use of diesel will require solutions to some major environmental pollution problems, Kabe, et al., 1999. Hydrodesulfurization is one type of hydrotreating process which catalytically stabilizes petroleum products and/or removes objectionable elements from products or feedstocks by reacting them with hydrogen. When the process is employed specifically for sulfur removal it is usually called hydrodesulfurization (HDS). To meet environmental objectives it also may be necessary to hydrogenate aromatic rings to reduce aromatic content by converting aromatics to paraffins, Gray, 1994 and Kinya, et al., 2003. The S-containing molecules present in petroleum or synthetic oils are generally classified into two types: non-heterocycles and heterocycles. The former comprises thiols, sulfides and disulfides. Heterocycles are mainly composed of thiophenes with one to several aromatic rings and their alkyl or aryl substituent sulfur and nitrogen compounds, which comprises maintaining a bed of a sulfided catalyst, Liu, et al., 2009. When hydrodesulfurization reaction is found hydrodearomatization also occurs simultaneously because aromatic compounds are always present in refinery streams, Gabor, et al., 2007. As environmental considerations become of greater concern, it is desirable to treat hydrocarbons such as naphthenes and middle distillate hydrocarbons to decrease the content of undesirable aromatic components, Gachet, et al., 1984. Noble metal catalysts, which are excellent for aromatic saturation, but will quickly get poisoned by the sulfur and nitrogen compounds that are present in typical hydrocarbon feedstocks, and lose their hydrogenation activity in a short time. Therefore, noble metal catalysts cannot be used for a one-step process for hydrodearomatizing (HDA), Speight, 2007. The most typical HDS catalysts consist of an MoS<sub>2</sub> active phase promoted by Co or Ni atoms, called 'CoMoS' or 'NiMoS' phase, both of which have been extensively researched and by porous γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> supports, Song, 2003, Venner, 2000, and Girgis and Gates, 1991. Noble metals have often been proposed as newly developed active phases. Improvement in the properties of γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> based supports and enhancement of the catalytic functions of CoMoS or NiMoS phase might be achieved by the use of newly developed supports or promoters such as TiO<sub>2</sub> or mixed oxides comprising 0.1 to 15% by weight of one or more non-noble Group VIII metals; and from 1 to 50% by weight of tungsten and/or from 1 to 20% by weight or molybdenum or chromium, parameters affecting on hydrotreating process such as passing a charge hydrocarbon feed in the presence of hydrogen catalyst, thereby effecting hydrogenation, hydrodearomatization, contact with



hydrodesulfurization and hydrodenitrogenation of charge hydrocarbon feed containing undesired aromatic components, sulfur and nitrogen, and forming a product stream of hydrocarbon containing a lesser concentration of undesired aromatic components because it affected on health of human and causes in many life problems especially the cancer diseases and respiratory system, sulfur and nitrogen. Hydrotreating is applied to a wide range of feedstocks, from naphtha to residue for reducing crude undesired compound, **Schulz**, et al., 1999. The aim of present study is to introduce and characterize a modified HDS catalyst which is suitable and applicable to HDS processes.

**Journal of Engineering** 

#### 2. EXPERIMENTAL WORK

#### 2.1 Feedstock

Iraqi atmospheric gas oil, supplied by Al-Dura Refinery –Baghdad, is used as the feedstock in the present investigation, the specifications of Iraqi Gas Oil are characterized in AL-Dura refinery and Labrotaries in Chemical Engineering Department - College of Engineering at the University of Baghdad. These characteristics are tabulated in **Table 1**.

#### 2.2 Materials

### 2.2.1 Support

Alumina support ( $\gamma$ - Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) with a spherical shape and an average diameter of 3mm was supplied by the FLUKA AG Company. The properties of  $\gamma$ - Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are tabulated in **Table 2**.

### 2.2-2 Chemicals

The chemicals used in this study are listed in **Table 3**.

#### **2.2.3** Gases

### 2.2-3-1 Nitrogen

Nitrogen was supplied from Baghdad Company with purity 99.9 %.

### 2.2-3-2 Hydrogen

Hydrogen was supplied from Baghdad Company with purity 99.9 %.

#### 3. CATALYST PREPARATION

### 3.1 Impregnation Apparatus

The impregnation apparatus consists of a conical flask conducted with a separating funnel, vacuum pump, electric shaker and trip to absorb the moisture and gases for efficient deposition of metal oxides into the carrier. The flask was placed upon shaker to ensure good contacting between the aqueous solution and alumina particles. The objective is to impregnate the carrier with an aqueous solution of metal salt, which was adjusted to a concentration which gives desired metal loading.



## 3.2 Preparation of Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Catalyst

Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst was prepared by three impregnation stages. A first impregnation solution was prepared by dissolving 19.73 g of ammonium paramolybdate and 8.72 cm<sup>3</sup> of ammonium hydroxide in 96.45 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water. This first impregnation solution was employed to impregnate the alumina which is calcined at 538 °C for 16 hours by pouring the solution on the 309 g alumina with continuous shaking. The prepared material was air dried for 16 hours at 120 °C. A second impregnation solution was prepared by dissolving 77.93 g of Ni (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O in 229.72 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water. This second impregnation solution was employed to impregnate the dried molybdenum containing material by pouring this impregnation solution in dried molybdenum with continuous shaking. Then, this material was air dried at 120 °C for 16 hours and calcined at 538 °C for 16 hours. A third impregnation solution was prepared by dissolving 80.78 cm<sup>3</sup> of titanium tetrachloride in 370 cm<sup>3</sup> of n- heptane. The third impregnation solution was employed to impregnate the calcined molybdenum and nickel containing material under substantially anhydrous conditions. After the third impregnation, the catalyst is air dried at 120°C for 16 hours and calcined at 538 °C for 16 hours, Beuther, et al., 1976, and Peyman and Matin, 2011. The weights percents of titanium, molybdenum and nickel are deposited on  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> support by impregnation were determined by using atomic absorption spectrophotometer (PERKIN-ELMER 5000). The properties of the prepared catalyst are listed in **Table 4**.

### 3.3 Catalytic activity test

Catalytic activity studies were carried out in a continuous hydrotreating pilot plant unit located in the Petroleum Development and Research Center / Ministry of Oil (Baghdad). The hydrotreating unit designed by (VINCI technologies). The unit consists mainly of vertical tubular stainless steel reactor (17.5 mm I.D., 25.5 mm O.D. and 300 mm length) electrically heated in a two oven, temperature controller, dosing pump, gas meter and high-pressure separator **Fig. 1**. Hydrogen gas was supplied to the unit from a hydrogen cylinder. 50 g of catalyst (catalyst layer length 23 cm) was loaded into the midsection of the reactor, while the upper and lower sections were packed with ceramic balls (ceramic layer length 3.5 cm). The unit was purged with nitrogen to ensure oxygen removal from the system, the was pressure increased gradually up to 65 bars for 3h to check leaks, then the pressure was reduced to 10 bar and nitrogen was replaced by hydrogen with 99.99% purity. The static hydrogen pressure increased up to 65 bars to check the leaks again. The hydrogen pressure was reduced to 5 bars to prepare the unit for sulfiding process.

Pre-sulfiding was carried out at pressure 30 bars, temperature 310°C, and feed flow rate 1ml/min for 12h using gas oil with 1.402 wt. % sulfur content.

2017

The hydrotreating of gas oil was carried out at 40 bar hydrogen pressure, 1 to 4 h<sup>-1</sup> LHSV, 275 to 350 °C reaction temperatures and hydrogen to hydrocarbon ratio 500 ml/ml. The liquid product was collected (after a stabilization period to attain a steady state) in a receiver from which samples were taken for analysis the sulfure content by X-ray fluorescence device located in the oil training institute / Baghdad.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Surface area and Pore volume

The specific surface area determination was carried out using the BET isotherm, nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms were measured on Thermo Finnegan type instrument located in the Petroleum development and Research Center / Ministry of Oil. The specific surface area [SA] which is the area in m<sup>2</sup> of one gram of solid is calculated as in equation (1).

$$S_A = \frac{Vm}{22400} \times a_m \times N \times 10^{-20} \tag{1}$$

Where Vm is the monolayer coverage,  $a_m$  is the area occupied by one molecule of adsorbate in the monolayer which is  $0.162 \text{ nm}^2$  for nitrogen molecule, and N is Avogadro's constant, 6.02 x  $10^{23}$  molecules/mol. Results of surface area and pore volume are  $225.1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$  and  $0.37 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$  respectively.

#### 4.2. Pore Size Distribution

**Fig.2** shows the pore size distribution for Ti-Ni-Mo  $/\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> prepared catalyst, these characteristics were measured by Thermo Finnegan type instrument located in the Petroleum Development and Research Center / Ministry of Oil. It's obvious from the figure that there are numerous pores goes toward macro size diameter. This certainly affected the pore-size distribution change with a decrease in total pore volume.

### 4.3. Catalytic test

The HDS activity of the prepared catalyst was tested at hydrotreatment pilot plant.

4.3.1 Effects of Temperature and LHSV on sulfur removal

**Fig.3** shows the effect of temperature and LHSV on sulfur removal on Ti-Ni-Mo  $/\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> prepared catalyst. The values of sulfur removal calculated by Eq. (2), **Herna** and **Yang, 2004**.

$$Sulfur\ removal = [(C(S)o - C(S))/C(S)o] * 100$$
(2)



Where C(S)o is initial sulfur concentration (ppm), in this study 1.402 wt. % sulfur content, and C(S) residual sulfur concentration (ppm). It can be observed from the figure that catalyst in general shows better sulfur removal than standard conventional catalysts (Co-Mo, Ni-Mo) at all the temperatures and LHSVs which is characterized by **Abdul-Halim**, et al., 2015 and Swaty, et al, 2001. Maximum sulfur removal was 75.52 wt. % in gas oil on Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at temperature 350°C, LHSV 1h<sup>-1</sup>. This implies that the HDS activity of promoter's catalysts improves the HDS activity, a decrease in LHSV from 2.5 to 1 h<sup>-1</sup> a better range for sulfur removal for the catalyst. Increasing the temperature generally leads to increasing in hydrotreating conversion even at higher LHSV, Steiner and Blekkan, 2002. This indicates that rate of HDS is fast enough at a higher temperature to mask the effect of an increase in LHSV. The increasing of sulfur removal at high reaction temperature may be attributed to that the unreactive sulfur compounds which most properly belong to thiophene derivatives become activated enough to react with hydrogen. Thus, the upper-temperature value is limited by the undesirable side reactions such as hydrocracking reactions which are expected to occur at high temperature. As the LHSV increases sulfur conversion slightly decreases, which means that the film diffusion has no effect on the reaction kinetics. The decrease in LHSV means that lesser quantity of gas oil contacting the same quantity of catalyst per time, while increasing in LHSV provides for a greater quantity of gas oil through the reaction per unit of time, Segawa and Satoh, 1999.

### 4.3.2 Effects of Temperature and LHSV on aromatic content

Aromatic test was done in AL-Dura refinery by using Agilent Technologies Instrument (7890 A, GC system, Wasson – ECE instrumentations). Hydrogenation of aromatics may occur simultaneously in HDS process. **Fig. 4** shows the aromatic content of the hydrotreated product. The figure indicates that the aromatic content decrease with increasing reaction temperature and decreasing of LHSV. The increase of reaction temperature leads to increase the rate of hydrogenation of aromatic and decrease the equilibrium constant, as mentioned by **Girgis** and **Gates, 1991,** while the LHSV decreasing leads to increasing the contact time. Also, as temperature increases, the aromatic compounds are decomposed into smaller one which can more easily diffuse into the catalyst macro and mesopores and reach the inner active sites where the desulfurization reaction mainly occurs. The maximum aromatic reduction is achieved between  $(300 - 350 \, ^{\circ}\text{C})$  because of the interrelation between thermodynamic equilibrium and reaction rates and also for a given pressure, the optimum temperature is a function of the types of aromatic compounds in the feed and space velocity, **Peyman** and **Matin, 2011**.



### **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 1. Titanium is a good additive that increases the activity of the catalyst for sulfure removal from gas oil.
- 2. Sulfur removal from gas oil is highly dependent on the reaction temperature and LHSV variation within the range of studied operation.
- 3. The aromatic compounds of the hydrodesulfurized products decrease with increasing the reaction temperature and decreasing of LHSV, while the saturated compounds increase with temperature increasing and LHSV decreasing.

#### **NOMENCLATURE**

 $a_{\rm m}$  = area occupied by one molecule for  $N_2$ , Eq. 1

C(S)o = intial sulfur concentration (ppm), Eq.2

C(S) = residual sulfur concentration in liquid product (ppm), Eq.2

 $V_m$  = Monolayer volume, Eq.1

N = Avogadro's constant 6.02 x 10<sup>23</sup> molecules / mol., Eq.1

 $r'_p$  = Pore radius,  $A^{\circ}$ 

 $V_P$  = Pore Volume,  $A^{\circ}$ 

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

HAD = Hydrodearomatization

HDS = Hydrodesulfurization

LHSV = Liquid hourly space velocity

SA = Surface area

### **REFERENCES**

- Abdul Halim A. Karim Mohammed, Hussein Q. Hussein and Tariq M. Naife, 2015, Comparative Study of New Re-Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Conventional Hydrodesulphurization Catalyst, IJCPE, Vol.16 No.4, 1-9.
- Babich I.V., Moulijn J.A., 2003, Science and Technology of Novel Processes for Deep Desulfurization of Oil Refinery Streams: A review, Fuel 82, 607.
- Beuther et al, 1976, *Hydrodesulfurization Process Employing A titanium Promoted Catalyst*, United States Patent", No.3997431.



- Gachet C, R. Paulus, L. Demourgues, C. Durand, H. Toulhoat, 1984, Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg. *Unsupported Ni-Mo sulphide catalysts relation between the HDS and hydrogenation activities and some structural-properties*, 93, 681.
- Gabor Nagy1, Jenő Hancsók1, Zoltán Varga2, György Pölczmann1, 2007, *Hydrodearomatization of gas oil fractions on Pt-Pd/USY catalyst*, Petroleum & Coal 49 (1), 24-32.
- Gray MR. 1994, *Upgrading Petroleum Residues and Heavy Oils*, New York: Marcel Dekker Inc., New York.
- Girgis M.J., Gates B.C., 1991, Reactivities, reaction networks, and kinetics in high-pressure catalytic hydroprocessing, Ind. Eng. Chem. Res. 30, 2021.
- Herna'ndez-Maldonado A. J., Yang F. H., 2004, Desulfurization of transportation fuels
  by π-complexation sorbents: Cu (I)-, Ni (II)-, and Zn (II)-zeolites., University of
  Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2136, USA.
- Kabe T., Ishihara A., Qian W., 1999, *Hydrodesulfurization and hydrodenitrogenation*, Kodansha Ltd., Tokyo, WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH, Weinheim.
- Kinya S., Hamdy F, Masato Kouzu, 2003, *Design of Novel Carbon-Supported NiMo and Non-Supported Mo Sulfide Catalystsfor Ultra-Deep Hydrodesulfurization of Gas Oil*, Proceedings of 13th Saudi-Japanese Catalyst Symposium.
- Liu, Y, Gao L, Wen, L and Zong B, 2009. Recent Advances in Heavy Oil Hydroprocessing Technologies, Recent Patents on Chemical Engineering, 2, 22-36.
- Peyman M. and Matin P., 2011, *Hydrodesulfurization Reaction: Alumina-Titania Supported Catalysts*, International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Process, IPCBEE vol.10.,137-140.
- Schulz H., Bohringer W., Waller P., Ousmanov F, 1999, Gas oil deep hydrodesulfurization: refractory compounds and retarded kinetics, Catal. Today 49, 87.
- Segawa K.and Satoh S.,1999, in: "Hydrotreatment and Hydrocracking of Oil Fractions", B.Delmon, G.F. Froment and P. Grange (Eds.), Elsevier, Netherlands, 129.
- Song C., Ma X.L., 2003, Redox properties and oxidation catalysis of group 5 metal (V, Nb, Ta)-containing Keggin and Wells–Dawson hetero-polyacid (HPA) catalysts, Appl. Catal. B 41,207.
- Speight J. G., 2007, "The Chemistry and Technology of Petroleum", 4th Ed., CRC Press (USA).
- Steiner P., Blekkan E.A., 2002, "Catalytic hydrodesulphurization of light gas oil and over Ni-Mo catalyst", Fuel Processing Technology, 1-12, 79.

- - Swaty T. E., Nocca J. L., Ross J., 2001, What are the options to meet Tier II sulfur requirements, Hydrocarbon Processing 80,2,62.
  - Venner S.F., 2000, European refiners will have to make adjustments and investments to meet 2000/2005 "clean" gasoline and diesel specifications, Hydrocarbon Processing 79,51.

**Table 1.** Properties of atmospheric gas oil.

| Specification                       | Value  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Specific gravity at 15.6 °C/15.6 °C | 0.8289 |
| API gravity                         | 37.6   |
| Viscosity / 40 °C ,C.st             | 6.62   |
| Sulfur content ,wt. %               | 1.402  |
| Aromatic content ,wt. %             | 18.66  |
| Flash point, °C                     | 82     |
| Pour point, °C                      | -9     |
| Diesel index                        | 63     |
| Aniline point, °C                   | 71.5   |
| Cetane Number                       | 57     |
| Colour, ASTM                        | 0.5    |

**Table 2.** Properties of  $/\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

| Surface Area, m <sup>2</sup> /g | 280   |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Pore Volume, cm <sup>3</sup> /g | 0.365 |
| Porosity                        | 0.45  |
| Bulk density, g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 1.06  |
| Crushing strength, Kg           | 18    |
| Loss in attrition, wt. %        | 1.6   |



 Table 3. Chemical component used.

| No. | Compound                   | Purity | Company           |
|-----|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1.  | Titanium tetrachloride     | 99%    | BDH               |
| 2.  | Ammonium paramolybdate     | 99%    | HOPKIN & WILLIAMS |
| 3.  | Ammonium hydroxide         | 99%    | Fluka             |
| 4.  | Nickel nitrate hexahydrate | 99%    | AAG               |
| 5.  | n-Heptane                  | 99%    | Riedel-DE HAENAG  |

 Table 4. Properties of prepared catalyst.

| NO. | Property                        | Ti Ni Mo /γ-Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1   | NiO ,wt.%                       | 5  |
| 2   | MoO ,wt.%                       | 12   |
| 3   | TiO, wt.%                       | 3  |
| 4   | Surface Area, m <sup>2</sup> /g | 225.1                                      |
| 5   | Pore Volume, Cm <sup>3</sup> /g | 0.38                                       |
| 6   | Porosity                        | 0.33                                       |
| 7   | Bulk density, g/Cm <sup>3</sup> | 1.71                                       |
| 8   | Crushing strength, Kg           | 14   |
| 9   | Loss in attrition, wt.%         | 1.45                                       |



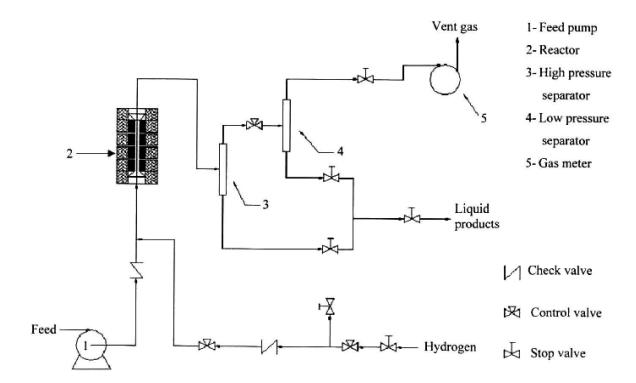
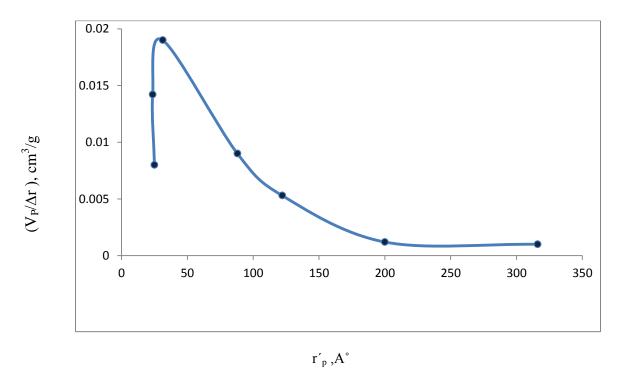


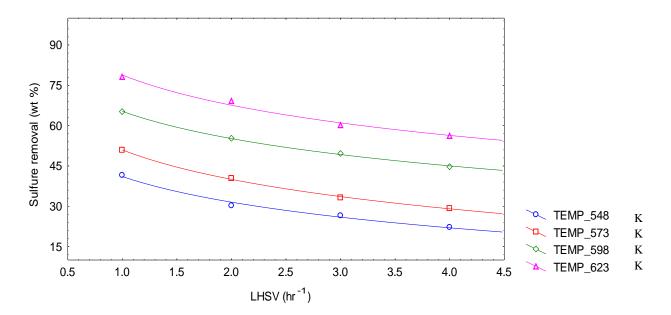
Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the hydrodesulfurization unit.



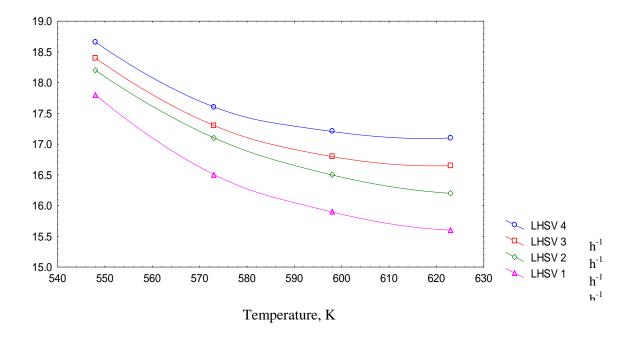
**Figure 2.** Pore size distribution of Ti-Ni -Mo/  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst.



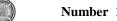
AromaticContent, wt %



**Figure 3.** Effect of LHSV on the sulfur removal of hydrotreated product for Ti Ni Mo/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst.



**Figure 4.** Effect of temperature on aromatic content of atmospheric gas oil for Ti Ni Mo/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>catalyst.



# Modelling and Optimization of Corrosion Inhibition of Mild Steel in **Phosphoric Acid by Red Pomegranate Peels Aqueous Extract**

2017

#### Khalid Hamid Rashid

Lecturer

Chemical Engineering Department University of Technology email: 80053@uotechnology.edu.iq

#### Zaidoon Muhsen Shakor

**Assistant Professor** Chemical Engineering Department University of Technology

email: 80063@uotechnology.edu.iq

### **Ayad Bahaddin Ahmed**

Lecturer

Med. Tech. Institute/AL- Mansour Middle Technical University email: ahmed.ayad2002@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Taguchi experimental design (TED) is applied to find the optimum effectiveness of aqueous Red Pomegranate Peel (RPP) extract as a green inhibitor for the corrosion of mild steel in 2M H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> solution. The Taguchi methodology has been used to study the effects of changing, temperature, RPP concentration and contact period, at three levels. Weight-loss measurements were designed by construction a L<sub>2</sub> orthogonal arrangement of experiments. Results of the efficiencies of inhibition were embraced for the signal to noise proportion & investigation of variance (ANOVA). The results were further processed with a MINITAB-17 software package to find the optimal conditions for inhibitor usage. Second order polynomial model was used for experimental data fitting. Optimum conditions for achieving the maximum corrosion inhibition efficiency are obtained from optimizing the above model and are found as follow: 39.66 °C temperature of acidic media, 38.29 ml/L inhibitor concentration and 2.95 h contact period. Results demonstrated that rate of corrosion was increased with temperature increasing & decreasing inhibitor concentration. It was concluded that the Taguchi design was adequately useful in the optimization of operating parameters and that RPP sufficiently inhibited the corrosion of steel at the range of variables studied.

**Keywords:** corrosion, inhibition, red pomegranate peel, optimization, weight loss, taguchi experimental design

# نمذجة وإيجاد الظروف المثلي لتثبيط تآكل الحديد الكاربوني الواطيء الكاربون في حامض الفسفوريك بالمستخلص المائي لقشور الرمان الاحمر

م.د. اياد بهاء الدين احمد قسم التحليلات المرضية المعهد الطبي التقني ـ المنصور الحامعة التقنية الوسطي

أ.م.د. زيدون محسن شكور قسم الهندسة الكيمياوية الجامعة التكنو لوجية

قسم الهندسة الكيمياوية الجامعة التكنولوجية

#### الخلاصة

تم إستخدام تقنية تاكوجي لتصميم التجارب لإيجاد الظروف المثلى لإستخدام المستخلص المائي لقشور الرمان الاحمر كمآنع لتآكل الحديد الواطئ الكاربون في محلول 2 مولاري لحامض الفسفوريك. تم أستخدام هذه التقنية لدراسة التأثير المشترك لتغيير درجات الحرارة، تركيز المثبط و فترة التلامس وعلى ثلاثة مستويات تم تصميم تجارب قياس معدل التآكل بتقنية فقدان الوزن. نتائج كفاءة التثبيط المستحصلة أستخدمت في دراسة نسبة الاشارة الى التشويش وتحليل التباين بواسطة أستخدام البرنامج الأحصائي MINITAB-17 لإيجاد الظروف المثلي لإستخدام المثبط، أعطى تعبير رياضي من الدرجة الثانية لتمثيل النتائج بينت النتائج أن الظروف المثلى لإستخدام المثبط هي 29.38 مل / لتر لتركيز المثبط عند درجة حرارة 39.66 م° للوسط الحامضي ولوقت تلامس مقداره 2.95 ساعة. بينت النتائج معدل التآكل يزداد بزيادة درجة الحرارة ونقصان تركيز المثبط في الظروف تحت الدراسة . من خلال البحث تم أستنتاج أمكانية أستخدام المستخلص المائي لقشور الرمان كمآنع جيد لتآكل الحديد الكاربوني في محلول 2 مولاري حامض الفسفوريك وتم تأكيد فعالية تقنية تاكوجي في إستنباط الظروف المثلى لعملية التثبيط.

الكلمات الرئيسية: تآكل ، تثبيط ، قشور الرمان الأحمر ، إيجاد الظروف المثلى ، فقدان الوزن ، تصميم تاكوجي العملي.



### 1. INTRODUCTION

Mild steel (MS) is a standout amongst the most generally utilized building materials, in spite of its moderately constrained corrosion resistance it is an essential material of decision because of minimal effort & simple fabrication. Corrosion is one of the fundamental worries in the solidness of metallic materials & their structures. Many efforts have been made to build up a corrosion inhibition procedure to draw out the life of existing structures and limit consumption harms & damages of corrosion, **Bavarian**, and **Reiner**, **2003**.

To connect to one another they consider variables, a huge number of runs must be done to cover all the conceivable variable blends which are exceptionally uneconomical & troublesome. The routine enhancement optimization methods include modification of one variable & retain the other variables at a fixed level, which allows studying the influence of specific parameter on the whole execution of the procedure. This strategy is tedious, bulky & requires an extensive number of exploratory informational indexes so it is hard to give data about the common associations between parameters in the traditional improvement strategies, Beg, et al., 2003.

Statistical tools and experimental design make it easier to optimize such processes. Taguchi dynamic approach encourages the investigation of communication of a substantial number of factors spread over by variables & their settings with few examinations prompting to impressive time spare and cost for the procedure advancement, **Murthy**, **et al.**, **2012**. Many studies utilized the technique of Taguchi procedure as a gadget to assess the effect of different variables on the characteristics of the framework beneath thought, **Oktem**, **et al.**, **2007**. Yajid et al., have concentrated the inhibitive characteristic of aqueous extracted of Murray Koenig & Cymbopogon citrates aqueous extracted in 0.25-1.0 M sulfuric acid solution utilizing Taguchi technique, **Yajid**, **et al.**, **2013**.

Environmentally friendly corrosion inhibitors are compounds showing good inhibition efficiency and low environmental risk. Among the so-called "green corrosion inhibitors" are organic compounds that act by adsorption on the metal surface, such as caffeine, Fallavena, et al., 2006, succinic acid, Amin, et al., 2007, ascorbic acid, Ferreira, et al., 2004 and extracts of natural substances, Raja, and Sethuraman, 2008. The inhibitors are organic structures with hetero- atoms such as sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen, Rani, and Basu, 2012. The adsorption of these natural atoms on metal-solution interface happen by four mechanisms: (i) electrostatic attraction between the charged particles & charged metal, (ii) interaction of uncharged electron pairs in the particle with metal, (iii) Association of JI-electrons with metal, & (iv) mix of (i) & (iii). Among these natural compounds are fruits and their waste. Fruit and its waste is the opulent provenance of chemicals, for example, minerals, vitamins, organic (natural) acids & phenolic mixes. The pomegranate peel contains various levels of poly phenolic mixes, flavonoid, anthocyanin, tannins and metals, Orak, et al., 2012.

Taguchi introduced the Taguchi technique, **Taguchi**, **et al.**, **2005** to acquire the coveted execution properties by enhancing the outline parameters. In Taguchi method, three-phases, for example, framework plan, parameter outline, & resistance configuration are utilized. Framework configuration comprises of the utilization of logical & designing data required for creating a section. Resilience configuration is utilized to decide & dissect resistances about the ideal blends recommended by parameter plan. Parameter configuration is utilized to acquire the ideal levels of process parameters for building up the quality attributes & to decide the item parameter values relying upon the ideal procedure parameter values. In view of orthogonal arrangements, the number of trials which may build the time & cost can be lessened by utilizing Taguchi system. Taguchi utilizes S/N proportion keeping in mind the end goal to distinguish the quality attributes connected for building outline issues. The S/N



proportion attributes can be separated on the premise of three criteria: bring down the better (LB), higher-the-better (HB) and ostensibly the best (NB). The parameter level blend that augments the fitting S/N proportion is the ideal level setting.

2017

Minitab software (Minitab Inc., Minitab Statistical Software, version 17) was utilized for the spontaneous outline of tests in light of Taguchi method. Minitab programming can be utilized to automate L<sub>9</sub> empirical orthogonal arrangement with 3 parameters at their three various levels, **Ugur**, **2010**.

$$S/N_j = -10 \log \left[ \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{a=1}^{N_j} \frac{1}{y_a^2} \right]$$
 (1)

Where  $N_j$  is the quantity of attempts for trial number j, a is the number of experiments & y is the estimation of experimental response  $\text{IE}_{E}(\%)$ .

In order to minimize the number of experiments, the experiments are planned against a three level Taguchi's orthogonal arrangements that required 9 tests in total to be achieved. The cause for choosing the three levels of each parameter is that the third level for a parameter simplifies investigation of a quadratic relationship between the response and effect of each parameter, **Bikash**, and **Prasanta**, **2014**.

In element Taguchi methodology, the impact factors are divided into flag parameter, control parameter & commotion parameter. The concentration of Fe<sup>2+</sup> and roughness of surface are appointed as the commotion parameters. The control component is a variable that is relied upon to give influence on the reaction. The temperature, concentration of aqueous pomegranate peel extracts and contact period were chosen as the control parameters.

Maintaining the level of flag & commotion parameters fixed, the levels of control parameter was varied.

The aim of the present work was to conduct the process optimization and to investigate the effect of the optimal operating conditions, (temperature, inhibitor concentration and contact period) on the inhibition efficiency of aqueous Red Pomegranate Peel (RPP) in the corrosion of mild steel alloy in phosphoric acid solution. The experimental design was done through Taguchi (TED) analysis by using the statistical *MINITAB-17* software for design and analysis of experiments to perform response surface methodology (RSM), then evaluating experimentally the outcome of using optimum operating parameters on the inhibition efficiency of the inhibitor under study.

### 2. EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Throughout the present investigation 2 M phosphoric acid solution was used as the corrosive media. Experiments were conducted under static conditions in the absence and presence of red pomegranate peel (RPP) aqueous extracts.

Inhibitor concentrations were 20 and 40ml of RPP added per litre of 2M  $H_3PO_4$  solution. Temperatures used were 30, 40 and 50  $^{\circ}C$ .

A mild steel coupon (supplied by engineering Lab. and Inspection department, Ministry of Science and Technology) was used as working electrode. The chemical composition of the mild steel coupon is shown in **Table 1**. Test specimens of rectangular shape with 2 cm (width), 4.0 cm (length) and 0.15 cm (thickness) were used for weight loss measurements.

Phosphoric acid (supplied by BDH lab supplies, England), was diluted with distilled water to get the required concentration. The aqueous extract of red pomegranate peels was extracted as follows: red pomegranate was purchased from the local market (Baghdad-Iraq). 250 g of completely dried peel powder was weighed and boiled with double distilled water. The



particle size of peel powder (50  $\mu$ m). The aqueous extract of pomegranate peel was filtered to remove suspending impurities and made up to 250 ml, **Rani**, and **Basu**, **2012**.

2017

The three parameters at three various levels behold for the empirical outline are described in **Table 2**. Every one of the parameters has been specified with three levels perform in an array of L<sub>9</sub> empirical plan as shown in **Table 3**, with eight grades of opportunity (number of tests less one).

Weight loss technique includes samples preparation of coupons were strengthened in a vacuum at 595 °C for 1.25 h & were allowed to cool to 25 °C in the furnace in order to remove mechanical stresses. An annealed sample was abraded in sequence under running tap water using emery paper of grade 120, 220, 320, 400 and 600 respectively, washed with running tap water followed by distilled water, dried on clean tissue, immersed in benzene for 10 seconds and dried with clean tissue, immersed in acetone for 10 seconds and dried with clean tissue and then kept in desiccators over silica gel bed until time of use.

The procedure of weight loss technique includes:

- 1. The measurements of each specimen were measured with a vernier to the second decimal of millimetre & weighed precisely to the fourth decimal of gram before using.
- 2. Specimens were totally drenched in 400 ml of corroding medium contained in (500 ml) glass test cell at 2 M H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 30, 40 and 50 °C, and 20 and 40 ml/L pomegranate peel aqueous extract concentration for a contact period 1, 2 and 3 h. The test cell was submerged in a water bath to maintain the temperature of the cell at a desired thermal level. Controlling on temperature by using heater plate with the thermostat. The weight loss measurements was carried out in a cell described in **Fig. 1**.

After each test, the sample was washed with running faucet water, scoured with a brush to evacuate corrosion items, washed with faucet water took after by distilled water & dried on a spotless tissue, inundated in benzene, dried, submerged in C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O, dried & left in a desiccators over silica gel for one hour some time as of late weighting.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Weight Loss Data:

The rate of corrosion of mild steel was resolved in presence and absence of inhibitor at different operating conditions utilizing the formula:

$$C.R = \frac{\Delta m (g)}{S (m^2) x t (day)}$$
 (2)

C.R: Corrosion rate (g/m<sup>2</sup>. day) (gmd)

Where  $\Delta m$  the loss of mass (g), S is the area (m<sup>2</sup>) & t is the contact time (day).

The percentage inhibition efficiency (IE (%)) was computed as follows, **Alaneme**, and **Olusegun**, **2012**:

$$IE\% = \frac{C.R_0 - C.R}{C.R_0} \times 100 \tag{3}$$

Where  $C.R_0$  and C.R are the corrosion rate without and with inhibitor, respectively.

**Table 4** shows a variation of inhibition efficiency and corrosion rate with temperature and contact period in presence and absence of inhibitor. Unmistakably at a certain temperature, the corrosion rate of steel decreases with an increase in the concentration of inhibitor and contact period. Without inhibitor, the corrosion rate increases with a rise in temperature at different contact periods, obeying the Arrhenius equation. It was accounted for



that the rate of corrosion of iron in acidic solutions roughly doubles for each 10 °C ascend in temperature, **Uhlig**, and **Winston**, **2008**. The efficiency of the inhibitor increased with increasing concentration of inhibitor at different periods of contact.

2017

Nonlinear regression for the Data in **Table 4** is done to estimate the coefficients of the proposed model. **Table 5** shows the experimental inhibition efficiency values and the predicted ones

### 3.2 Response Surface Methodology (RSM):

Response surface methodology is a statistical technique based on simple multiple regressions. By this method, the effect of two or more factors on quality criteria can be investigated and optimized, Montgomery, 2005. Accordingly for the surface technique, there ought to be no less than three levels for each variable. The effect of component values that are not really tried utilizing less exploratory blends can be estimated, Neseli, et al., 2011. It was accounted for that temperature, inhibitor concentration and exposure time fundamentally affected the rate of corrosion of mild steel alloy in 1 M H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> solution using natural apricots juice as the inhibitor, Yaro, et al., 2013. After the ID of the vital parameters, the test range was classified in Table 2. A Taguchi experimental measurable outline with three components & three levels was utilized to understand second request polynomial model & exponential model was utilized to represent these parameters. These models consider the impact of temperature, inhibitor concentration, contact period & the cooperation of them on inhibition efficiency. Minitab software (Minitab Inc., Minitab Statistical Software, version 17) was utilized to produce an outline of test appeared in Table 3, which will be utilized for both model's examination & streamlining. In most RSM issues, there is a useful connection amongst reactions & free factors & this formula can be clarified utilizing the model, Salam, et al., 2014. The primary & intuitive values between the free factors & response (predicted inhibition efficiency  $IE_P$  (%)) were assessed by producing the first second order model in the form represented in Eq. (4).

$$IE_{P}(\%) = b_{0} + b_{1}T + b_{2}C + b_{3}t + b_{11}T^{2} + b_{22}C^{2} + b_{33}t^{2} + b_{12}TC + b_{13}Tt + b_{23}Ct$$
 (4)

One more second exponential model was additionally proposed, which depended on the accompanying presumptions:

i. The rate of corrosion can be identified with temperature by Arrhenius equation, which gives a sign that the corrosion rate depends exponentially on temperature:

$$C.R \propto Exp \left[ \frac{-1}{T} \right]$$

ii. The corrosion inhibition increases as the inhibitor concentration increases and contact period decreased, so;

$$IE_P\left(\%\right) \propto \frac{C^{b_5}}{t^{b_6}}$$

These two assumption respect propose the second exponential model:

$$IE_P(\%) = b_4 C^{b_5} t^{-b_6} Exp\left[\frac{-1}{T^{-b_7}}\right]$$
 (5)

Where:  $IE_P$  (%), T, C and t are predicted corrosion inhibition percentage, temperature (°C), inhibitor concentration (ml/L) and contact period (h) respectively. Nonlinear minimum squares regression investigation in view *Rosenbrock and Quasi-Newton* estimation method



employing the Minitab software can be used for estimation of coefficients  $b_0$ ,  $b_i$ ,  $b_{ij}$  and  $b_{ii}$ , the results showed in **Table 6**. And creating the accompanying condition for mild steel alloy with 1.000 correlation coefficient for first model Eq. (4):

$$IE_P$$
 (%) = 18.45 - 3.34  $T$  + 1.71  $C$  + 69.26  $t$  + 0.05  $T^2$  - 0.06  $C^2$  - 7.03  $t^2$  + 0.05  $T$  ×  $C$  - 0.96  $T$  ×  $t$  + 0.26  $C$  ×  $t$  (6)

The regression results of coefficients  $b_4$ ,  $b_5$ ,  $b_6$  and  $b_7$  for another estimated model Eq. (5), showed in **Table 7**.

And producing another evaluated display Eq. (5) with 0.992 coefficient of correlation:

$$IE_P$$
 (%) = 13.965  $C^{0.474}t^{0.106}Exp[-T^{-8.784}]$ 

**Fig. 2** shows the performance plot of percentage predicted inhibition efficiency by Eq. (4) and Eq. (5) versus experimental values. The figure demonstrates that the both models represent the inhibition efficiency information with coefficients of high correlation.

### 3.3 Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

The measurable system known as an investigation of variance (ANOVA) can be to determine the significance of differences that exist among the methods for a few gatherings of observations. Two-way ANOVA has been utilized as a part of a request to decide the impact of temperature, the concentration of inhibitor and contact period on inhibition efficiency.

**Table 8** gives the analysis of variance ANOVA for inhibition efficiency for mild steel alloy. Fisher's F-test at 95% level of confidence can also be used to determine which process factors have a significant effect on performance, **Jeff Wu**, and **Michael**, **2009**. When F value is large, it means that the change of the process factor has a significant effect on characteristics of performance. It can be observed from **Table 8** that inhibitor concentration has large F value which suggests that the inhibitor concentration is the major factor which affects the efficiency of inhibition at 98.09 % contribution.

The accuracy of an empirical model can also be tested by means of statistical factors, such as the correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) is a statistical measure of the strength of correlation between the predicted and measured values, **Devore**, **2005**. For the current problem, the following result is obtained:  $R^2 = 1.000$ , which suggests a full compatibility.

### 3.4 Experimental Variables & their Main Influences - S/N proportion Analysis

**Fig.3** shows the influence of input variables, for example, temperature, the concentration of inhibitor & contact period on inhibition efficiency. It can be observed that efficiency increases with increase in concentration and contact period and generally decreases with increase in temperature. **Fig. 4** demonstrates the effect of every individual component on the efficiency of inhibition as far as S/N proportions. Increment the concentration of element RPP & contact period has brought about the increment in inhibition behaviour mirroring the high positive S/N proportions for level 2 and 3. The maximum inhibition in temperature is obtained at level 1 and increased in temperature has also decreased the inhibition efficiency with further increment in variable levels efficiency of inhibition increased. The efficiency of inhibition diminishes with increment in temperature, **Bodude**, and **Sanni**, **2014**.



### 3.5 Optimization of Maximum Inhibition Efficiency

In **Table 9**. It can be seen from the table that RPP have a huge part in the corrosion inhibition than the other chose components. The consequences of the S/N & examination of variance unmistakably demonstrate that the level of concentration of the inhibitor builds; the S/N proportion additionally increments. The bigger S/N proportion as the main effect is watched for RPP in level 3 as shown in **Fig. 4**. Temperature and contact period are the other basic components which influence the utilization method & subsequently the efficiencies of inhibition. RPP concentration exhibits beneficial outcome on the considered parts. The effect of the factors main, square and interaction, levels 1.98, 2.93 and 2.87 for temperature, RPP concentration and contact period, respectively, are the optimum conditions realizing higher percentage inhibition for the inspected system. For the RPP concentration level 2.93 in coded factor, i.e., 38.29 ml/L in real factor produce better results.

According to Eq. (6), using *POLYMATH* software version 4.02 in terms of maximum percentage inhibition efficiency, the optimum values were obtained. The optimum values of the studied independent factors in real and coded form are listed in **Table 9** below for mild steel alloy. An approval trial was led by the predetermined upgraded values & the outcomes were utilized to compute the response. The experimental value of the inhibition efficiency at the optimum conditions was comparable with the theoretical value and the result was closed are listed in **Table 10**.

## 3.6 Effect of Process Factors on Inhibition Efficiency

The parametric influences of corrosion inhibition process factors on inhibition efficiency at the optimum circumstances are presented as response surface plots and can also be interpreted with the contour plot diagram and these are given in Figs. 5 through 7.

To show the combined influence of any two inhibition factors on the inhibition efficiency at the optimum value of the third factor. For example, the effect of temperature and concentration of inhibitor (aqueous pomegranate peel extract) on inhibition efficiency is shown in Fig. 5 A response surface plot while keeping constant contact period at the optimum value 2.95 h. From Fig. 5 describes the surface behaviour of up growth of the inhibition efficiency as a function of the temperature and the concentration of inhibitor and demonstrate the collaboration between shifting estimations of temperature & concentration at an optimum estimation of the contact period. Maximum inhibition efficiency of 87.08 % was observed when concentration of inhibitor was 2.93 in coded variable, i.e., 38.29 ml/L in real variable at optimum circumstance at 39.66 °C. There was a slight decrease in inhibition efficiency when temperature expanded to 39.66 °C while sharp increase when concentration of inhibitor increased to 38.29 ml/L. Considering simultaneous effects of temperature and inhibitor concentration is presented in Fig. 5. Contour plot shows the variation of corrosion inhibition efficiency with temperature and concentration of RPP. This plot reveals that concentration of RPP has a greater effect on corrosion inhibition process. The better inhibition is achieved in minimum temperature (30 °C) when the concentration of RPP was increased. This is also in close agreement with a previous work, Yaro, et al., 2013.

**Fig. 6** describes the relationship between different values of temperature and contact period at optimum inhibitor concentration. Optimum inhibition efficiency of 87.08 % was recorded at contact period 2.95 h and temperature 39.66 °C, and inhibition efficiency was expanded as the temperature was decreased. Even though inhibition efficiency was upper in high contact period however it didn't avert dynamic increment in inhibition efficiency as the temperature was decreased. Analysis of inhibition efficiency as effects of interaction between



temperature and contact time is shown in **Fig. 6** contour plot, demonstrates the variety of efficiency of inhibition with contact period and temperature. It was seen the higher contact period and lower temperature gave better performance in terms of inhibition efficiency at the optimum condition of RPP concentration 38.29 ml/L and this in agreement with another study, **Banerjee**, et al., 2012.

Surface conduct of various estimations of the concentration of inhibitor & contact period at the optimum value 39.66 °C in **Fig. 7**. Optimal inhibition efficiency of 87.08 % was experienced at optimum contact period (2.95 h) with optimum RPP concentration (38.29 ml/L). This estimation diminished with decreased in the estimation of RPP concentration to 20 ml/L, beyond 20 ml/L there was decreased in inhibition efficiency to zero at absence inhibitor. **Fig. 7** Contour plot demonstrates the variety of efficiency of inhibition with a concentration of RPP & contact period. At higher values of RPP concentration and contact period responsible for corrosion inhibition and depicts a methodology polynomial surface response relating to the effect of RPP concentration and contact period on inhibition efficiency. Contact period increased inhibition efficiency from 12-72 % along the contact period setting (1-3 h). The concentration of RPP from 0-40 ml/L has increased inhibition efficiency from 12-72 %. This is also in close agreement with the research done by, **Al-Moubaraki**, **et al. 2015**.

### 4. CONCLUSION

The multivariable regression model of the impact of temperature, the concentration of inhibitor & contact period on the inhibition efficiency of mild steel alloy was effectively considered with least number of trial runs utilizing reaction surface methodology (RSM) gives Eq. (6) depicts the behaviour of the inhibition process with high accuracy (correlation coefficient = 1.000). The (RSM) of three levels, Taguchi experimental design (TED) was shown to be very useful for the effect of process parameters as the main, quadratic and combined effect on the response. From the analysis of variance it is experienced that the three parameters effect on the inhibition efficiency in following order:

Red pomegranate peel extract concentration > Temperature > Contact period. The optimization result shows optimum circumstances as predicted from Eq. (6) is 39.66 °C temperature of acidic media, 38.29 ml/L inhibitor concentration and 2.95 h of the contact period for mild steel alloy. Aqueous RPP extract is effective acts as a green corrosion inhibitor and provides good inhibition of corrosion of mild steel alloy in 2 M  $\rm H_3PO_4$  solution with maximum RSM predicted inhibition efficiency 87.08 % and experimentally 88.64 % under the mentioned optimum circumstances. There is a close agreement between the predicted and experimental results of inhibition efficiency at optimum circumstances which portrays the precision of the statistical model & can be utilized in the test conditions. The inhibition action of RPP extract increases with the increase of inhibitor concentration and contact period and decreases with increase in temperature.



### 5. REFERENCES

- Alaneme, K. K. and Olusegun, S. J., 2012, Corrosion Inhibition Performance of Lignin Extract of Sun Flower (Tithonia diversifolia) on Medium Carbon Low Alloy Steel Immersed in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Solution, Leonardo Journal of Sciences, No. 1-6, Issue 20, PP. 59-70.
- Al-Moubaraki, A. H., Al-Judaibi, A. and Asiri, M., 2015, *Corrosion of C-Steel in the Red Sea: Effect of Immersion Time and Inhibitor Concentration*, Int. J. Electrochem. Sci., Vol. 10, April, PP. 4252-4278.
- Amin, M. A., Abd El-Rehim, S. S., El-Sherbini, E. E. F. and Bayoumi, R. S., 2007, *The inhibition of low carbon steel corrosion in hydrochloric acid solutions by succinic acid. Part I. Weight loss, polarization, EIS, PZC, EDX and SEM studies*, Electrochimica Acta, No. 11, Vol. 52, PP. 3588-3600.
- Banerjee, S., Srivastava, V. and Singh, M. M., 2012, *Chemically Modified Natural Polysaccharide as Green Corrosion Inhibitor for Mild Steel in Acidic Medium*, Corrosion Science, Vol. 59, June, PP. 35-41.
- Bavarian, B. and Reiner, L., 2003, Corrosion Protection of Steel Rebar in Concrete with Optimal Application of Migrating Corrosion Inhibitors, MCl 2022, 2-3, URL: www.cortecvci.com/Publications/Papers/mci\_bavarian.pdf.
- Beg, Q. K., Sahai, V. and Gupta, R., 2003, Statistical Media Optimization and Alkaline Protease Production from Bacillus mojavensis in a Bioreactor, Process Biochemistry, Vol. 39, No. 2, PP. 203-209.
- Bikash, P. and Prasanta, S., 2014, *Optimization of micro hardness of electroless Ni-P coatings using Taguchi technique*, International Conference on Advances in Engineering and Technology, PP. 15-19.
- Bodude, M. A. and Sanni, O.S., 2014, Evaluation of Inhibitive Performance of Some Plants Extracts on Low Carbon Steel Corrosion, Studies in Engineering and Technology, No. 2 August, Vol. 1, PP. 21-28.
- Devore, P., 2005, *The Exploration and Analysis Data*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition Thomson Learning, Belmont, USA.
- Fallavena, T., Antonow, M. and Goncalves, R. S., 2006, *Caffeine as a non-toxic corrosion inhibitor for copper in aqueous solutions of potassium nitrate*, Applied Surface Science, No. 2, Vol. 253, PP. 566-571.
- Ferreira, E. S., Giacomelli, C., Giacomelli, F. C. and Spinelli, A., 2004, *Evaluation of the inhibitor effect of L-ascorbic acid on the corrosion of mild steel*, Materials Chemistry and Physics, Vol. 83, No. 1, PP. 129-134.



- Jeff Wu, C. F. and Michael, S.H., 2009, *Experiments: Planning, Analysis and Optimization*, John-Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, USA, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.
- Montgomery, D. C., 2005, *Design and Analysis of Experiments*, John Wiley and Sons, New York, USA, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition.
- Murthy, B., Rodrigues, L. L. and Devineni, A., 2012, *Process Parameters Optimization in GFRP Drilling through Integration of Taguchi and Response Surface Methodology*, Research Journal of Recent Sciences ISSN, Vol. 2277, P. 2502.
- Neseli, S., Yaldiz, S. and Turkes, E., 2011, *Optimization of tool geometry parameters for turning operations based on the response surface methodology*, Measurement, Vol. 44, PP. 580-587.
- Oktem, H., Erzurumlu, T. and Uzman, I., 2007, Application of Taguchi Optimization Technique in Determining Plastic Injection Modeling Process Parameters for A Thin-Shell Part, Materials & Design, No. 4, Vol. 28, PP. 1271-1278.
- Orak, H.H., Yagar, H. and Isbilir, S. S., 2012, Comparison of Antioxidant Activities of Juice, Peel and Seed of Pomegranate (Punica Granatum L.) and interrelationships with total Phenolic, Tannin, Anthocyanin, and Flavonoid Contents, Food Science and Biotechnology, No. 2, April, Vol. 21, PP. 373-387.
- Raja, P. B. and Sethuraman, M. G., 2008, *Natural products as corrosion inhibitor for metals in corrosive media-a review*, Materials Letters, No. 1, Vol. 62, PP. 113-116.
- Rani, B. E. A. and Basu, B. B. J., 2012, *Green inhibitors for corrosion protection of metals and alloys: an overview*, International Journal of Corrosion, Article ID 380217, Vol. 2012, 15 pages.
- Salam, K.K., Arinkoola, A. O., Oke, E. O. and Adeleye, J. O., 2014, *Optimization of operating parameters using response surface methodology for paraffin-wax deposition in pipeline*, Petroleum & Coal, No. 1, Vol. 56, PP. 15-23.
- Taguchi, G., Chowdhury, S. and Wu, Y., 2005, *Taguchi's Quality Engineering Handbook*, John-Wiley and Sons, Inc., USA, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition.
- Ugur Esme., 2010, Application of Taguchi Method for the optimization of Resistance Spot Welding Process, The Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering, No. 2B, Vol. 34.
- Uhlig, H. H. and Winston, R. R., 2008, *Corrosion and Corrosion Control*, John-Wiley and Sons Inc., New York, USA, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition.
- Yajid, M. A. M., Rohani, J. M. and Tang, C., 2013, *Characterization of Green Corrosion Inhibitor Using Taguchi Dynamic Approach*, International Journal of Electrochemical Science, No. 6, Vol. 8.



• Yaro, A. S., Khadom, A. A. and Wael, R. K., 2013, *Apricot juice as green corrosion inhibitor of mild steel in phosphoric acid*, Alexandria Engineering Journal, Vol. 52, PP. 129-135.

**Table 1.** Average chemical composition of mild steel coupon (% by weight).

| Component | Weight %  |
|-----------|-----------|
| С         | 0.069     |
| Si        | 0.009     |
| Ni        | 0.026     |
| Mn        | 0.441     |
| S         | 0.005     |
| Iron      | Remainder |

**Table 2.** Experimental range and levels of control independent Factors for mild steel corrosion inhibition.

| Control independent     |        |        | Ra      | vel      |         |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| factor                  | Symbol | Unit   | Level 1 | Level 2  | Level 3 |
| ractor                  |        |        | (Low)   | (Middle) | (High)  |
| Temperature             | T      | (°C)   | 30      | 40       | 50      |
| Inhibitor Concentration | С      | (ml/L) | 0       | 20       | 40      |
| Contact Period          | t      | (h)    | 1       | 2        | 3       |

**Table 3.** Sequence of experiments according to Taguchi experimental design of the three factors.

|             |   | Coded Factor | r |       | Real Factor        |                   |
|-------------|---|--------------|---|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Exp.<br>No. | T | С            | t | Temp. | Inhibitor<br>Conc. | Contact<br>Period |
|             |   |              |   | ( C)  | (ml/L)             | (h)               |
| 1           | 1 | 1            | 1 | 30    | 0                  | 1                 |
| 2           | 1 | 2            | 2 | 30    | 20                 | 2                 |
| 3           | 1 | 3            | 3 | 30    | 40                 | 3                 |
| 4           | 2 | 1            | 3 | 40    | 0                  | 3                 |
| 5           | 2 | 2            | 1 | 40    | 20                 | 1                 |
| 6           | 2 | 3            | 2 | 40    | 40                 | 2                 |
| 7           | 3 | 1            | 2 | 50    | 0                  | 2                 |
| 8           | 3 | 2            | 3 | 50    | 20                 | 3                 |
| 9           | 3 | 3            | 1 | 50    | 40                 | 1                 |

**Table 4.** Experimental layout using an L<sub>9</sub> orthogonal arrangement.

2017

|      |                  | Factor's Level             |                   |                   |                        |                     |  |
|------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Exp. | T                | C                          | t                 | $C.R_{uninhibit}$ | C.R <sub>inhibit</sub> |                     |  |
| No.  | Temperature (°C) | Inhibitor<br>Concentration | Contact<br>Period | (gmd)             | (gmd)                  | IE <sub>E</sub> (%) |  |
|      | , ,              | (ml/L)                     | (h)               | 44.20             | 11.20                  | 0                   |  |
| 1    | 1                | 1                          | 1                 | 44.29             | 44.29                  | 0                   |  |
| 2    | 1                | 2                          | 2                 | 50.19             | 14.61                  | 70.88               |  |
| 3    | 1                | 3                          | 3                 | 133.49            | 11.25                  | 91.57               |  |
| 4    | 2                | 1                          | 3                 | 74.39             | 74.39                  | 0                   |  |
| 5    | 2                | 2                          | 1                 | 50.95             | 25.11                  | 50.72               |  |
| 6    | 2                | 3                          | 2                 | 77.23             | 15.05                  | 80.51               |  |
| 7    | 3                | 1                          | 2                 | 76.05             | 76.05                  | 0                   |  |
| 8    | 3                | 2                          | 3                 | 79.03             | 29.20                  | 63.05               |  |
| 9    | 3                | 3                          | 1                 | 130.73            | 19.21                  | 85.31               |  |

**Table 5.** L<sub>9</sub> orthogonal arrangement of experiments with the observed, predicted values and experimental error for the inhibition efficiency.

| Coded Factor |   |   |   | Real Facto | r                            | Exp. Inhibition Efficiency | Predicted<br>Inhibition<br>Efficiency | Corresponding<br>Residual |  |
|--------------|---|---|---|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| No.          | Т | С | t | Temp. (°C) | Inhibitor<br>Conc.<br>(ml/L) | Contact<br>Period<br>(h)   | IE <sub>E</sub> (%)                   | IE <sub>P</sub> (%)       | $\mathbf{e_i} = \mathbf{I}\mathbf{E_E} - \mathbf{I}\mathbf{E_P}$ |
| 1            | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30         | 0                            | 1                          | 0                                     | 0                         | 0.00   |
| 2            | 1 | 2 | 2 | 30         | 20                           | 2                          | 70.88                                 | 70.88                     | 0.00   |
| 3            | 1 | 3 | 3 | 30         | 40                           | 3                          | 91.57                                 | 91.57                     | 0.00   |
| 4            | 2 | 1 | 3 | 40         | 0                            | 3                          | 0                                     | 0                         | 0.00   |
| 5            | 2 | 2 | 1 | 40         | 20                           | 1                          | 50.72                                 | 50.72                     | 0.00   |
| 6            | 2 | 3 | 2 | 40         | 40                           | 2                          | 80.51                                 | 80.51                     | 0.00   |
| 7            | 3 | 1 | 2 | 50         | 0                            | 2                          | 0                                     | 0                         | 0.00   |
| 8            | 3 | 2 | 3 | 50         | 20                           | 3                          | 63.05                                 | 63.05                     | 0.00   |
| 9            | 3 | 3 | 1 | 50         | 40                           | 1                          | 85.31                                 | 85.31                     | 0.00   |

**Table 6.** The regression analysis coefficient values of the predicted correlation (polynomial model).

| Coeff.                          | $b_0$                                     | $b_1$ | $b_2$ | $b_3$ | $b_{11}$ | $b_{22}$               | $b_{33}$ | $b_{12}$ | $b_{13}$ | $b_{23}$ |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Value                           | 18.45                                     | -3.34 | 1.71  | 69.26 | 0.05     | -0.06                  | -7.03    | 0.05     | -0.96    | 0.26     |
| Correla                         | Correlation Coefficient (R <sup>2</sup> ) |       |       | 000   |          | Proportion of Variance |          |          | 1.000    |          |
| Final Value of Loss<br>Function |   |       | 0.0   | 000   |          |                        |          |          |          |          |



**Table 7.** The regression analysis coefficient values of the suggested correlation (exponential model).

| Coefficient                               | $b_4$  | $b_5$ |                              | $b_6$ |       | $b_7$  |
|---|--------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Value                                     | 13.965 | 0.474 | -0.106                       |       |       | -8.784 |
| Correlation Coefficient (R <sup>2</sup> ) |        | 0.992 | 0.992 Proportion of Variance |       | 0.983 |        |
| Final Value of Loss Function              |        |       |                              | 205.0 | 081   |        |

Table 8. Numerical results of analysis of variance (ANOVA).

| Control<br>Independent<br>Factors | Degree<br>of<br>Freedom<br>(DF) | Sum of<br>Squares<br>(Adj.SS) | Mean<br>Squares<br>(Adj.MS) | F-ratio<br>(F) | Probability Percent P (%) | (%)<br>Contribution |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Temperature                       | 2                               | 162.96                        | 81.48                       | 4.139          | 19.5                      | 1.36                |
| RPP Conc.                         | 2                               | 11737.37                      | 5869.69                     | 298.12         | 0.3                       | 98.09               |
| Contact Period                    | 2                               | 65.77                         | 32.89                       | 1.671          | 37.4                      | 0.55                |
| Total                             | 6                               | 11966.1                       |                             |                | 57.2                      | 100                 |

**Table 9.** Optimum conditions of the control independent factors.

| Control Independent Factor                               | Optimum Conditions (mild steel alloy) |       |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------|--|
| Control independent Pactor                               | Code                                  | Real  |  |
| T. Temperature (°C)                                      | 1.98                                  | 39.66 |  |
| C. Inhibitor Concentration (ml/L)                        | 2.93                                  | 38.29 |  |
| t. Contact Period (h)                                    | 2.87 2.95                             |       |  |
| RSM Predicted Inhibition Efficiency, IE <sub>P</sub> (%) | 87                                    | 7.08  |  |

**Table 10.** Experimental validation at objective optimization adjusting.

|                       | Objectiv               |   |                  |  |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|--|
|                       | of Percentage          |   |                  |  |
| Pagpanga              | Result of RSM          | Desult of Experiment                        | Percentage of    |  |
| Response              | Predicted at           | Result of Experiment at Optimum Conditions, | Prediction Error |  |
|                       | Optimum                | 1   |                  |  |
|                       | Conditions, $IE_P$ (%) | ${ m IE}_{ m O.C}\left(\% ight)$            |                  |  |
| Inhibition Efficiency | 87.08                  | 88.64                                       | 1.759 %          |  |



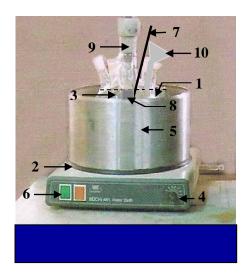


Figure 1. Experimental set-up for weight loss investigation.

| 1. | Corrosive Solution    | 6.  | Switch       |
|----|-----------------------|-----|--------------|
| 2. | Heater and Controller | 7.  | Thermometer  |
| 3. | Corrosion Cell        | 8.  | Sample       |
| 4. | Thermostat            | 9.  | Teflon Rod   |
| 5. | Water Bath            | 10. | Glass Funnel |

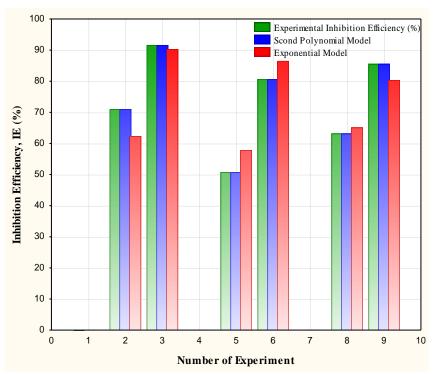


Figure 2. The performance plot of experimental and predicted values.



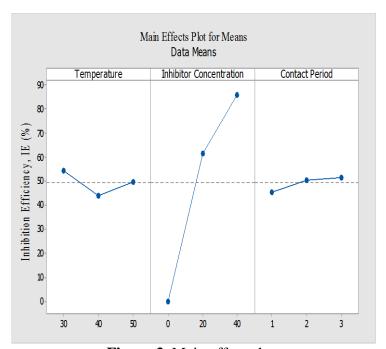
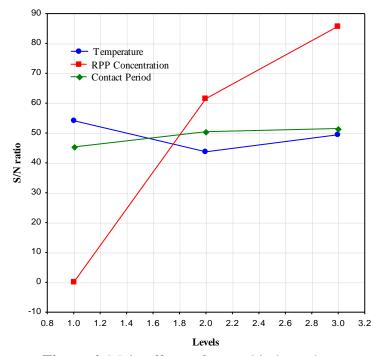
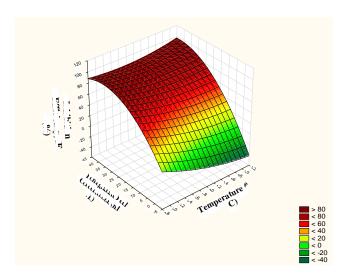


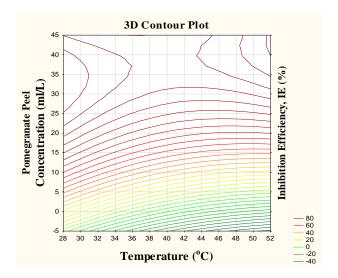
Figure 3. Main effect plot.



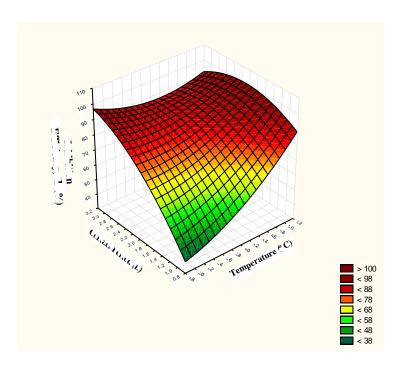
**Figure 4.** Main effects of control independent factors at their different levels.

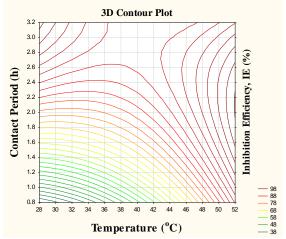






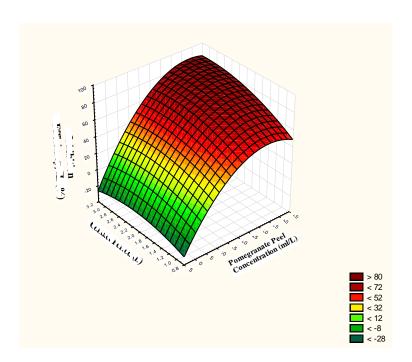
**Figure 5.** Response surface contour for interaction on mild steel corrosion inhibition between temperature and pomegranate peel concentration at the optimum value (2.95 h).

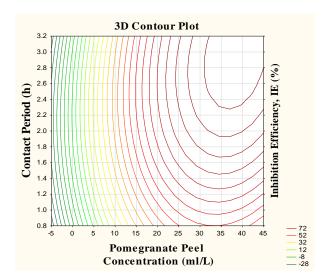




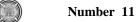
**Figure 6.** Response surface contour for interaction on mild steel corrosion inhibition between temperature and contact period at the optimum value (38.29 ml/L).







**Figure 7.** Response surface contour for interaction on mild steel corrosion inhibition between pomegranate peel concentration and contact period at the optimum value (39.66 °C).





### **Development the Mechanical Properties of (AL-Li-Cu) Alloy**

Dr. Ihsan Kadhom AlNaimi Instructor **Vocational Education** Ministry of Education Ihsan\_kad@yahoo.com

Awatif Mustafa Ali Instructor Mechanical Eng. Dep. AL-Mustansiriya University Awatif\_alimustafa@yahoo.com

#### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this research is to develop mechanical properties of a new aluminium-lithiumcopper alloy. This alloy prepared under control atmosphere by casting in a permanent metal mould. The microstructure was examined and mechanical properties were tested before and after heat treatment to study the influence of heat treatment on its mechanical properties including; modulus of elasticity, tensile strength, impact, and fatigue. The results showed that the modulus of elasticity of the prepared alloy is higher than standard alloy about 2%. While the alloy that heat treated for 6 h and cooled in water, then showed a higher ultimate tensile stress comparing with as-cast alloy. The homogenous heat treatment gives best fatigue behaviour comparing with as-cast and other heat treatment alloys. Also, the impact test illustrates that the homogeneous heat treatment alloy gives the highest value.

Keywords: aluminium-lithium alloys, heat treatment, microstructure, mechanical properties

## تطوير الخواص الميكانيكية لسبيكة ألمنيوم ليثيوم نحاس

كلبة الهندسة الحامعة المستنصرية التعليم المهني

#### الخلاصة

الهدف من هذا البحث هو تطوير الخواص الميكانيكية لسبيكة جديدة من ألمُنيوم- ليثيوم- نحاس. هذه السبيكة حضرت بطريقة السباكة بقالب معدني دائمي تحت ظروف جوية مسيطر عليها تم فحص التركيب المجهري وأجريت الفحوصات الميكانيكية للسبيكة قبل وبعد المعاملة الحرارية لدراسة تأثير المعاملة الحرارية على خواصها الميكانيكية والتي تتضمن: معامل مرونة، مقاومة الشد، مقاومة الصدمة، وجهد الكلال. وقد بينت النتائج زيادة في معامل المرونة للسبيكة المحضرة مقارنةً مع السبيكة القياسية بمقدار 2% تقريباً. بينما أعطت السبيكة المعاملة حرّارياً لمدة 6 ساعات ومبردة بالماء مقداراً أعلى لمقاومة الشد الأقصى مقارنة مع السبيكة قبل المعاملة. إن السبيكة التي أجريت عليها معاملة المجانسة أعطت سلوك كلال أفضل مقارنة مع السبيكة قبل المعاملة والسبائك الأخرى المعاملة حرارياً أيضاً إن فحص الصدمة بيّن إن السبيكة المعاملة حرارياً بطريقة المجانسة قد أعطت أعلى قيمة.

الكلمات الرئيسة سبانك ألمنيوم- ليثيوم، معاملة حرارية، خواص ميكانيكية، التركيب الداخلي.

**Journal of Engineering** 



#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Aluminum-lithium (Al-Li) alloys have inherently desirable properties such as increased specific stiffness and strength. Aircraft designers have been searching for lightweight metallic materials with good strength for use in structural applications since the beginning of the aviation era. The most attractive reason for alloying with Li is the beneficial impact on stiffness and weight reduction. For every 1 wt% addition of Li, the elastic modulus is increased by 6% and the density is reduced by roughly 3%, **Prince**, **2013**. In addition, since aluminium by itself is a lightweight metal, there are only a few choices for alloying additions for further weight reduction. On the periodic table, Si, Be, Mg, and Li are the primary metals with a lower density that could be alloyed with Al. Of those four metals, only Mg and Li have good solubility. However, alloying with Mg tends to produce alloys with lower stiffness and increased corrosion susceptibility, **Starke** and **Staley**, **1996**. On the other hand, Li metal is the lightest metallic element, has increased solubility at high temperatures, and upon ageing produces fine precipitates that increase strength and stiffness, **Kumar**, **et al.**, **1991**. These characteristics make Li metal as the ideal alloying candidate.

Typical components that can benefit from low-density alloys include structural members in airframes, aerospace vehicle skins, and liquid oxygen and hydrogen fuel tanks in spacecraft. The advantages of Al-Li alloys over conventional aluminium alloys include relatively low densities, high elastic modulus, excellent fatigue and cryogenic strength and toughness properties, and superior fatigue cracks growth resistance. The last property is a key factor for damage-tolerant aircraft design. However, it has been discovered that the high resistance to fatigue crack growth is due to a jagged crack path through the material that produces a large amount of roughnessinduced crack closure under tension dominated loading. Unfortunately, loading conditions that contain compression or compressive overloads, that flatten the crack surfaces, reduce or eliminate crack closure and cause crack growth rates to accelerate significantly. Another disadvantage of these alloys is that in the strongest (desirable) heat treated conditions, the mechanical properties are often highly an isotropic. There exists, for example, significantly depressed ductility and fracture toughness in the short transverse direction. Another drawback is a very high crack growth rate for microstructural short cracks which potentially allows for fast crack initiation. This could mean relatively early cracking in high-stress regions such as rivet holes, Tayon, 2012.

Despite possible limitations regarding specific stiffness and high-temperature stability, AI- Li alloys enjoy several advantages over composite materials. Economically, AI- Li alloys are typically only three times as expensive as conventional aluminium alloys; whereas competing for hybrid materials can be up to 10-30 times more expensive, **Peel**, **1986**. Secondly, AI-Li alloy fabrication technology is generally compatible with existing manufacturing methods such as extrusion; sheet forming, and forging to obtain finished products. They offer considerably higher ductility and fracture toughness properties compared with most metal matrix composites, **Nair**, **et al.**, **1985** and **Jackson**, **1989**. High strength AL-Li alloys are obtained by precipitation heat treatments similar to those used for conventional Al-alloys, with some variations. Many of the AL-Li alloys have peak strength only if cold-work is performed prior to the precipitation, or agehardening treatment. Furthermore, ancillarly key alloy elements, such as zirconium (Zr) are added to control the grain microstructure during heat treatment. Alloy (AA 2090) was developed as a replacement for (AA 7075-T6), offering 8% lower density and 10% higher stiffness than conventional alloy that is used heavily in aircraft structures. The (AA 2090) alloy also offers superior corrosion resistance in the salt-spray environment than (AA 7075-T6).



Alloy (AA 2091) was developed as a replacement for conventional aluminium alloy (AA 2024-T3), offering 8% lower density and 7% higher modulus as well as superior damage tolerance. Alloy (AA 8090) was developed as a replacement for some of the longest serving of the commercial aluminium alloys, namely (AA 2014) and (AA 2024). Alloy (AA 8090) has 10% lower density and 11% higher modulus than these conventional counterparts, and (AA 8090) exhibits superior mechanical properties at cryogenic temperatures, **Venkateswara**, and **Ritchie**, **1992**.

2017

Tan and Sheppard, 1987 studied microstructure and properties with extrusion processing of Al-Cu-Li alloy (AA 2091). A homogenous temperature was established and used as standard throughout the work. Extrusions were performed over a range of temperature compensated strain rates. After solution treatment, a series of ageing curves were obtained for both stretched 2% and unstretched specimens at various ageing temperatures. Yong-Lai, 2007 was studied the hot deformation behaviour of a new Al-Cu-Li-Mg-Zr alloy and its microstructure. The true stress was characterized as a function of the deformation temperature and the strain rate using the Gleeble-1500 thermal mechanical simulator. The results show that with the increase of the strain rate from 0.001 s<sup>-1</sup> to 10 s<sup>-1</sup>, the peak value of actual stress is elevated at the same deformation temperature, and at the same strain rate, the peak value of the actual stress decreases with the increase of the deformation temperature from 360°C to 520°C.

In this study, a direct comparison of the cast prepared Al-Li alloy with that of the heat treatment alloys. The objective was to characterize the main features of theses alloys. This study also is aimed to study the tensile and fatigue behaviour, in relation to the microstructural change. Comparison with our test data as well as those from open literature indicates that the prediction based on the developed work is very credible.

#### 2. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

#### 2.1 Alloys Preparation

The alloys were prepared by melting and casting in a permanent metal mold under controlled atmosphere as shown in **Fig. 1**. Lithium has a great affinity for oxygen and this reactivity requires great care to be taken during any process that involves heating the alloy. These processes comprise melting, casting, high-temperature heat treatment and welding. Therefore, in this work, it wrapped with aluminium foil before melting, and then the molten alloy was poured and cast under control atmosphere with argon gas in a specially designed permanent mold as a recommendation in reference, **Sauermann et al., 2006**. **Table 1** shows the weight percentage of the alloying elements compositions as cast prepared in this work compared with some of the most important alloys in this class. The chemical composition of the alloy, which was cast in this work, was analyzed by a spectrum analyzer. The samples were cast as bars and sheets as shown in **Fig. 2**.

#### 2.2 Microstructure Specimen Examination

The following steps were used to prepare the specimen for microstructure images:

- 1. First is cold mounting, which was used manually with an acrylic polymer resin (pink).
- 2. Struers grinding equipment contains SiC abrasive in a resin bond for soft, non-ferrous materials in the HV 40-150 hardness range, using plenty of water as a lubricant and gradually reduces the pressure as the paper grade becomes finer.
- 3. Polish both cross-sections with 30 µm and then 6 µm diamond 2P3 casting polishing fluid. Repeatedly, using plenty of lubricants to keep the sample clean and avoid cross contamination of polishing fluid. An optical microscope was used to check progress in removing scratches.



- 4. Etching with Keller's reagent (0.5HF 1.5HCl 2.5HNO<sub>3</sub> 95.5H<sub>2</sub>O) was used, etching for 5 seconds initially. The etching was repeating until the grain boundaries clearly seen.
- 5. Use the optical microscope to examine microstructure at a series of magnifications. Capture images of the microstructure including different grain morphologies, inter-dendritic/cellular regions and any defects, such as pores, cracks, oxides strings, inclusions, etc. The microscope was used in this work is beam engineers (rmm-7t 2003-1200x).

#### 2.3 Heat Treatment

Heat treatment was conducted to samples to investigate the behaviour effect of heat treatment. They were immersed in a salt solution at 470°C for half hours and six hours. Then, some of the specimens were cooled in the furnace and the others were cooled by water. The age hardening was used by heating some samples for 8 hours at 177°C. Heat treatment as homogeneous was performed to the other samples at 530°C for 18 hours. The muffle furnace which was used for heat treatment of prepared alloy is shown in **Fig. 3**, and the practical experiments were conducted at Al-Mustansiriya University-engineering college lab.

#### 2.4 Tensile, Impact and Fatigue Tests

The specimens for tensile test and toughness test were cut to dimensions recommended in ASTM E8/E8M-11, and (ASTM E-23) respectively, and for fatigue according to ISO 10328. **Fig. 4** shows tensile, impact and fatigue tests specimens.

The static tensile test was performed at Technical College in Baghdad by Zwick/Roell computerized device, the tests performed at room temperature with relatively low deformation rate (2 mm/min) to ensure pure tensile force applied to the specimen. The impact test was conducted as a Charpy V-notch test (simply supported beam test) by HECKERT device. The fatigue test carried out as a torsion fatigue and conducted at Al-Mustansiriya University-engineering college lab, the device which was used is HI-TECH. **Fig. 5** shows the images of the mechanical tests devices. All mechanical properties tests were recorded as the average values for three to five specimens.

#### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Microstructure Examinations

The light optical microscope was used to examine the microstructural variations. **Fig. 6** illustrates the microstructures of the specimen of Al-Li alloy specimen as-cast (without heat treatment) in two different zones. It is not clearly crystals and  $\delta$ -phase defined since these specimens are not heat treatment or age hardening. However, the hygroscopic property of element Li causes porosity and cracking, where are illustrated in this figure. It is known that these alloys exhibit an unusual fusion boundary cracking phenomenon that is associated with an equiaxed grain zone that forms via a solidification mechanism in alloys containing precipitates of Li and Zr. This is because the combination of Li and Cu in the interface liquid lowers the eutectic temperature of the liquid and is responsible for the hot cracking problem **Lee et al.**, **2016**. The evolution of the microstructure for heat treatment specimens demonstrates in **Fig. 7**. Figure 5-a shows heat treated specimen for a half hour and cooled by water. The time is very short for this heat treatment; therefore, the microstructure is not much differing with micro structure as-cast specimen. While the heat-treated specimen for (6 hours) and cooled by water the size of the crystal is fine, as shown in figure 5-b. The difference between the microstructure of



Number 11

specimen which cooled in the furnace and the previous specimen which cooled by water is only in the size of the crystals that are larger, as well as more precipitating the  $\delta$ -phase as shown in figure 5-c.

Significant changes in the microstructure of homogeneous heat treatment specimen, which is shown in **Fig. 8**. The crystals are coarser also a little bit more precipitating the  $\delta$ -phase comparing with heat treated for 6 hours and cooled by the furnace.

The age hardening of Al-Li alloys involves the continuous precipitation of  $\delta$ -phase (Al<sub>3</sub>Li) from a supersaturated solution. The Al and Li in the  $\delta$ -phase precipitates are positioned at specific locations.

#### 3.2 Tensile Test

The mechanical properties of the tensile specimen were investigated in the as-cast and the heat-treated. **Table 2** illustrates the values of the tested specimen comparing with the standard Al-Li alloy (AA 8090-T3), which is the closest in terms of its components with the prepared alloy in our lab. Due to the increased lithium amount in the prepared alloy comparing with the amount of the standard alloy, increase the modules about 2%, and this is in line with previously published research, such as work by, **Romios**, **et al.**, **2005**.

While clearly notice that the ultimate tensile was decreased in its value for the heat-treated specimens than the standard alloy specimens from 335 MPa to 290 and 315 MPa for heat treated for 6 hours and cooled in the furnace, and heat treated for the same duration but cooled in water respectively. It is believed that the reason of the decreases the value of the ultimate strength due to lack of the heat treatment proper procedures. However, the evolution of the mechanical properties of heat-treated specimens significantly comparing with as-cast alloy specimen.

The amount of elongation of heat-treated specimens are lower than those of as-cast specimen, and the reason is due to the precipitation of the  $\delta$ -phase (Al<sub>3</sub>Li), which in turn prevents the movement of dislocations and thus will decrease dramatically the ductility.

#### 3.3 Impact Test

In addition to the tensile test, the impact test was performed for a clear vision of mechanical properties of the prepared Al-Li alloy to provide a background on this alloy. The impact test is the criteria of the toughness to indicate the power absorption of the material. **Table 3** shows the results of this test for as-cast, heat for 1/2 h and cooled in water, heat 6 h and cooled in the furnace, ageing for 8 h at  $177^{\circ}$ C, and homogeneous at  $350^{\circ}$ C for 18 h. The highest value is 89 J for homogeneous specimen due to the highest amount of the precipitation of  $\delta$ -phase in evolution alloy, and this is because the duration of the homogeneous heat treatment is very long (18 hours) allowing very fine particles of  $\delta$ -phase to precipitate uniformly on the whole alloy.

Conversely, the as-cast alloy gives the lowest value in toughness because there is no good chance to improve the alloy by precipitation hardening. However, this toughness value is better than the toughness of the alternative aluminium alloys such as (AA 2024) or (AA 7075), which both are among the competitive alloys in the aviation and aerospace industries. Whenever evolution the alloy through heat treatment, the toughness has been improved gradually was clear from the values of the tests, which are listed in the table.

#### 3.4 Fatigue Test

Torsional-fatigue tests were calculated and obtained at the low cycle and room temperature for four groups specimens; the 1<sup>st</sup> group was for as-cast alloy specimens, the 2<sup>nd</sup> group for heat 6



h and cooled in the furnace, the 3<sup>rd</sup> group for heat 6 h and cooled in water and 4<sup>th</sup> group for a homogenous at 530°C for 18 h. **Fig. 9** illustrates the fatigue life of the four groups as the load in N versus number of cycles, each point of the data was recorded as the average of five specimen tests. The first observation, there is not a significant variant of fatigue life between the four cases. The second observation is that the heat-treated alloy for 6 hours and cooled by water gives highest fatigue life regarding with temper specimens because this alloy is better in terms of tensile strength. This is a well-known fact, there is a direct correlation between ultimate tensile strength and fatigue life; increasing tensile strength will increase the fatigue life and vice versa. Although, the load is less than 25 N the as-cast alloy failed in just above 4000 cycles, due to this alloy has lower tensile strength as indicated in table 2.

There is a little bit improvement in fatigue life about 1000 cycles between the heat-treated alloy which cooled in furnace comparing with the as-cast alloy. The last observation from these curves is the fatigue life of homogeneous heat treatment, which is the best curve comparing with alternative curves those with temper specimens. An essential feature of the fatigue behaviour of AI- Li alloys are the sharable nature of  $\delta$ -phase (Al<sub>3</sub>Li) strengthening precipitates, which results in inhomogeneous (planar-slip) deformation and unusually tortuous (zigzag) crack path morphologies. Therefore, the homogeneous heat treatment has a greater chance of increasing precipitation phase in the microstructure, which improves the fatigue life, This is in line with **Ritchie** and **Rao**, **1992**.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are drawn from this experimental work:

This study proved that Al-Li alloys have inherently desirable properties such as increased specific stiffness and strength especially when heat-treated. It is concluded that significant improvements have been made to this alloy to enable improved performance of next generation aviation and aerospace industries.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows:

- 1. It is required to understand the influence of chemical composition and microstructure on mechanical properties. Increasing amount of lithium as an alloying element to aluminium up to solubility limit (4.2%) improved significantly the young modulus and ultimate tensile strength in addition to improvement of the toughness and fatigue.
- 2. Al-Li alloys are precipitation hardening, therefore the parameter of time and temperature in the heat treatment of these alloys influence significantly on microstructure evolution and mechanical properties due to the amount of precipitate the δ-phase (Al<sub>3</sub>Li) in structure.
- 3. Increasing time and temperature in heat-treated alloys improve ultimate tensile, toughness, and fatigue.
- 4. Heat-treated alloy for 6 h and cooled by water gives a higher value of tensile strength (315 MPa), while as-cast alloy gives lower strength (185 MPa).
- 5. Alloy with homogeneous heat treatment at 530°C for 18 h gives a higher toughness (89 J) than other alloys.
- 6. Best behaviour to fatigue live is with homogenous heat-treatment alloy for at 530°C for 18 h.



#### 5. REFERENCES

- Geiger, A. L. and Jackson, M., 1989, Low-Expansion MMCs Boost Avionics, Advance Material Processes, 136 (7), pp. 23-30.
- Kumar, A., Krishna, P.R., and et al., 1991, *Anisotropic Tensile and Fracture Behavior of Aluminum Lithium Alloy* 8090, Metals, Materials and Processes 2 pp. 279-292.
- Lee, H., Yoon, J., Yoo, J., and No, K., 2016, Friction Stir Welding Process of Aluminum-Lithium Alloy 2195, International Conference on Manufacturing Engineering and Materials, Slovakia, Procedia Engineering-149, pp. 62 66.
- Nair, S. V., Tien, J. K., and Bates, R. C., 1985, SiC-Reinforced Aluminum Metal matrix composites, International Material Review, 30 (1), pp. 275-290.
- PEEL, C. J., 1986, *Aluminum Alloys for Airframes limitations and Developments*, Material Science and Technology, vol. 2, issue 12, 1169-1175.
- Prince, V. K., 2013, *Advanced Aircraft Material*, International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Research in Mechanical Engineering (IJTARME), ISSN: vol. 2, Issue-1, pp. 2319 3182.
- Ritchie, R. O., Rao, K. T. V., 1992, *Fatigue of Aluminum-Lithium Alloys*, International Materials Reviews, vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 153-185.
- Romios, M., Tiraschi, R., and et al., 2005, Design of multi-step ageing treatments of 2099 (C458) Al-Li alloy Journal of Materials Engineering and Performance 14, pp. 641-646.
- Sauermann, R., Friedrich, B., Grimmig, T., Buck, M., and Buhrig, P., 2006, *Development of Al-Li Alloys Processed by the Rheo Container Process*, Solid State Phenomena Vols. 116-117, PP. 513-517.
- Starke Jr., E. A., Staley, J. T., 1996, *Application of modern aluminium alloys to aircraft*, Progress in Aerospace Sciences, Vol. 32, Iss. 2-3, PP. 131-172.
- Tan, M. J. and Sheppard, T., 1987, Extrusion Processing of an (Al-Li-Cu-Mg-Zr) AA 2091 Alloys, 4<sup>th</sup> International Aluminum Lithium Conference, C3-209 C3-218, DOI: 10.1051/jphyscol:1987324.
- Tayon, W. A., 2012, Exploration of Incompatibility in Al-Li Alloys Using High Energy Diffraction Microscopy and Crystal Plasticity Model, Master Thesis, Mechanical Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
- Venkateswara, R. K. T. and Ritchie, R. O., 1992, *Fatigue of Al-Li alloys*, International Materials Reviews, vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 153-163.
- Yong-lai C., 2007, *Hot deformation behaviour of Al-Cu-Li-Mg-Zr alloy containing Zn and Mn*. Hosford, W.F. Physical Metallurgy. CRC Press. Boca Raton, FL. 2005.

Table 1. Composition of Al-Li alloys (wt. %).

| Alloy                 | <b>Cu</b> (%) | <b>Li</b><br>(%) | Zr<br>(%) | Others<br>(%) | Al   |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Prepared alloy (Cast) | 1.5           | 3.0              | 0.1       | 1.0 Mg        | Bal. |
| AA 2090*              | 2.4-3.0       | 1.9-2.6          | 0.08-0.15 | 0.0-0.25 Mg   | Bal. |
| AA 2091*              | 1.8-2.5       | 1.7-2.3          | 0.04-0.16 | 1.1-1.9 Mg    | Bal. |
| AA 8090*              | 1.0-1.6       | 2.2-2.7          | 0.04-0.16 | 0.6-1.3 Mg    | Bal. |
| Weldalite 049*        | 5.0           | 1.3              | 0.1       | 0.4 Mg        | Bal. |

<sup>\*</sup> Venkateswara, and Ritchie, 1992

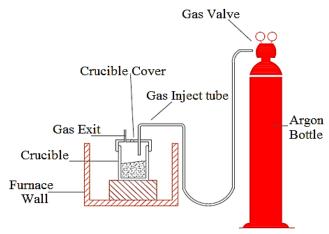


Table 2. Tensile test for Al-Li prepared alloys compared with standard alloy.

| Mechanical properties                         | Young<br>Modules<br>(GPa) | Ultimate Stress<br>(MPa) | Elongation (%) |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Standard alloy<br>AA 8090-T3                  | 77                        | 335                      | 19             |
| Prepared alloy as-cast                        | 79                        | 185                      | 30             |
| Heat treated (6 hours) cooling in the furnace | 79                        | 290                      | 12             |
| Heat treated (6 hours) cooling by water       | 79                        | 315                      | 8              |

 Table 3. Impact test results.

| As-cast alloy | Heat for 1/2 h<br>and cooled by<br>water | Heat for 6 h<br>and cooled<br>by water | Heat for 6 h<br>and cooled<br>in furnace | Aging for 8 h at 177°C | Homogeneous<br>at 530°C<br>for 18 h |
|---------------|--|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 65 J          | 68 J                                     | 75 J                                   | 70 J                                     | 85 J                   | 89 J                                |



(a) Schematic diagram for furnace equipment



Furnace Casting mold

(b) Casting furnace and mold Figure 1. Casting equipment for preparing alloy.

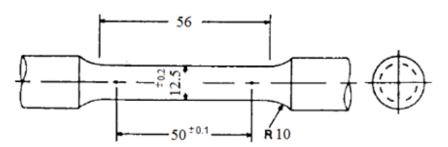




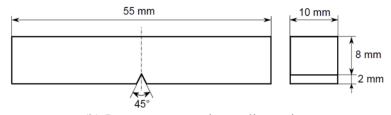
Figure 2. Al-Li alloy casting samples as bar and sheet.



Figure 3. Heat treatment muffle furnace.

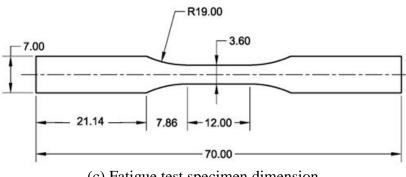


(a) Tensile test specimen dimension



(b) Impact test specimen dimension





(c) Fatigue test specimen dimension



(d) Mechanical tests specimens' images

Figure 4. Mechanical tests specimens dimension and images.

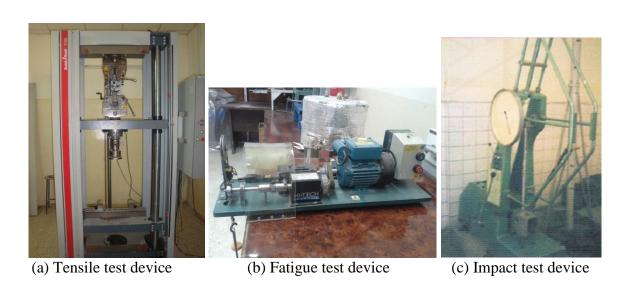


Figure 5. Mechanical tests devices.



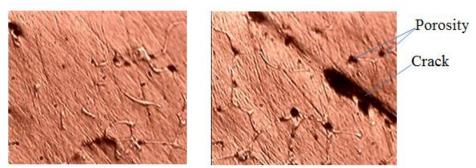
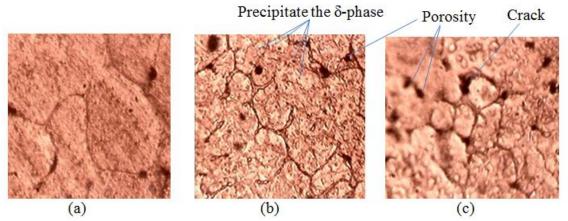


Figure 6. Microstructure images of Al-Li alloy specimens as cast 100x.



**Figure 7**. Evolution of the microstructure for heat treatment specimens 100x, . (a) heat treated for a half hour and cooled by water, (b) heat treated for 6 hours and cooled by water,

(c) heat treated for 6 hours and cooled in the furnace

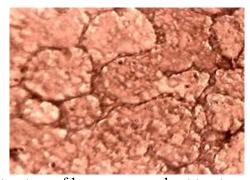
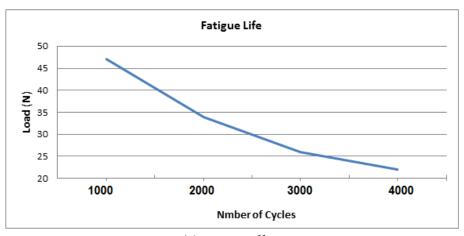
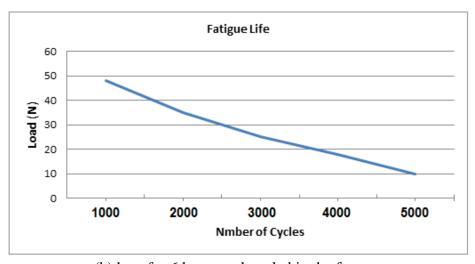


Figure 8. Microstructure of homogeneous heat treatment specimen 100x.

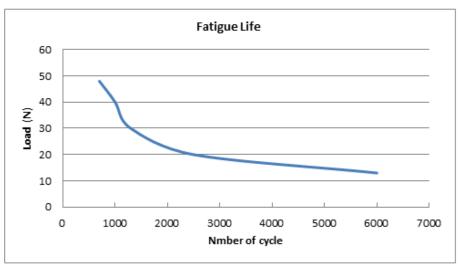




(a) as-cast alloy



(b) heat for 6 hours and cooled in the furnace



(c) heat for 6 hours and cooled by water



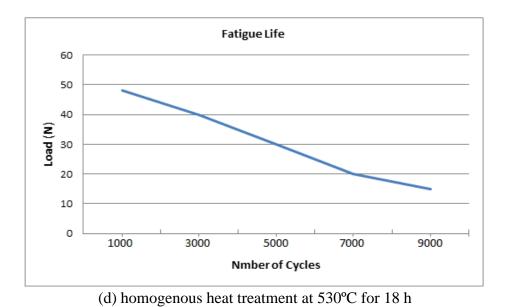


Figure 9. Fatigue tests for four cases heat treatment Al-Li alloys.



## Compressive Strength of Bottle-Shaped Compression Fields of Fiber **Reinforced Concrete Members**

Hussein Al-Quraishi Lecturer Hussain.abbas@yahoo.com

**Ghzwan Ghanim** Assistance Lecture ghzwannn@yahoo.com

Zinah Asaad Lecturer zinaassd46@yahoo.com

Building and Construction Engineering Department, University of Technology/ Baghdad

#### **ABSTRACT**

Applying load to a structural member may result in a bottle-shaped compression field especially when the width of the loading is less than the width of bearing concrete members. At the Building and Construction Department - the University of Technology-Iraq, series tests on fibre reinforced concrete specimens were carried out, subjected to compression forces at the top and bottom of the specimens to produce compression field. The effects of steel fibre content, concrete compressive strength, transverse tension reinforcement, the height of test specimen, and the ratio of the width of loading plate to specimen width were studied by testing a total of tenth normal strength concrete blocks with steel fibre and one normal strength concrete block without steel fibres. Based on experimental results; all the test specimens failed with the splitting of concrete directly under the loading plate. Increased the uniaxial compressive strength of concrete increases the maximum bearing capacity of compressive stresses. The load-transverse deformation initially behaves linearly and shows some nonlinearity before failure. Addition of steel fibre to normal strength concrete or presence of transverse reinforcement, delay the reaching of maximum compressive stress after the presence of the first crack.

**Keywords**: Fiber reinforced concrete, compressive stresses, bottle shaped compression field.

## مقاومة الانضغاط للمجال الانضغاطي على شكل قنينة للاعضاء الخرسانية المسلحة بالالياف

زينة اسعد حسين القريشي مدرس مسأعد مدرس مدر س قسم هندسة البناء و الإنشاءات، الجامعة التكنولوجية/ بغداد

عند تسليط الحمل على العضو الانشائي يمكن ان ينتج مجال انضغاطي على شكل قنينة وخاصة في حالة كون عرض التحميل هو اقل من عرض العضو الانشائي الساند. في مختبر قسم هندسة البناء والانشاءات- الجامعة التكنولوجية سلسلة من الفحوصات المختبرية قد تمت لنماذج خرسانية متعرضة الى قوى انضغاط لتكوين مجال انضغاطي. المتغيرات المأخوذة هي محتوى الالياف، مقاومة الانضغاط للخرسانة، تسليح الشد العرضي، ارتفاع النموذج، نسبة عرض بليتة التحميل الى عرض النموذج تم دراسة تأثير هذه المتغيرات على قابلية الاسناد لمحتوى الانضغاط الذي يكون على شكل قنينة. تم فحص تسعة نماذج ، ثمانية منها مسلحة بالالياف وواحد فقط غير مسلح بالالياف

بالاعتماد على نتائج الفحوصات المختبرية ، كل النماذج المفحوصة فشلت بالانشطار تحت بليتة التحميل مباشرة . زيادة مقاومة الانضغاط للخرسانة يزيد اجهادات الاسناد للانضغاط العلاقة بين القوة والتشوه العرضى يتصرف بالبداية خطى ولكنه يكون غير خطى قبل الفشل. اضافة الياف الحديد للخرسانة العادية او اضافة تسليح عرضي يؤخر الوصول الى اعلى اجهاد الاضغاط بعد ظهور التشقق الاولى.

الكلمات الرئيسية: خرسانة مسلحة بالالياف، اجهادات الانضغاط، مجال الانضغاط على شكل قنينة



#### 1. INTRODUCTION

A normal strength concrete considers as a brittle material with high compressive strength in comparison with the low tensile strength. To increase the tensile strength of concrete, small pieces of fibres could be added to concrete members. Fibers are classified according to its nature of the material (e.g. steel, glass, polymer and carbon). Steel fibers are usually short with the aspect ratio between 30 to 200. It will combine with concrete and they are randomly distributed **Craig**, 1984.

2017

One of the main reasons to use the steel fibres in structural concrete is crack arrestors through the bridge process. Also, using steel fibres will increase the ductility and toughness and the possibility of shrinkage of concrete will be reduced.

The degree of improvement of the mechanical properties of concrete by addition of steel fibres is dependent on the shapes, aspect ratio and steel fibres content.

Meanwhile, the main disadvantage of steel fibre reinforced concrete (SFRC) is the difficulties of mixing the fibres into concrete which affected by the orientations and segregation of fibres.

Internal strut in a compression member may take the shaped of prismatic or bottle-shaped, as shown in **Fig. 1**. The Bottle-shaped struts are thinner at the ends and wider at the mid-height. The compression stresses spread parallel to the strut, meanwhile, tensile stresses developed perpendicular to the direction of the strut, which results in longitudinal cracks.

Most of the researchers preferred to idealize the bottle-shaped compression field with a prismatic section with a linearly tapered section at the ends with a slope of 1:2 as shown in Figure 1b. The strength of the strut depends on the effective compressive strength of concrete. To avoid the longitudinal cracks due to transverse tensile stresses, reinforcement is added parallel to the direction of the strut, **James** and **James**, **2012**.

The main objectives of this study are:

- Study the mode of failure of fibre reinforced concrete (FRC) members subjected to compressive stresses.
- Study the effect of compressive strength of concrete, fibre content, the ratio of the width of loading plate to the width of concrete member, the height of concrete member, and presence of transverse reinforcement on bearing capacity of compression field of fibre reinforced concrete member.

#### 2. MATERIAL AND MIX PROPORTIONS

The following materials were used in the present investigation: Ordinary Portland cement –type I with specific gravity 3.15; Coarse aggregate, 5-19 mm size aggregate with specific gravity 2.62; fine aggregate, manufactured sand with specific gravity 2.57 and fineness modulus 3.05.

Three different compressive strength of concrete (fc=13.4, fc=30.4 and fc=50.7) were proposed and at least three samples of 10x20 cm cylinder were used to measure the compressive strength of concrete at 28 days according to ASTMC39. The compositions of the mix design adopted for the present investigation are presented in **Table 1**.

#### 3. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

The experimental program was conducted in the laboratories of Building and Construction Department- University of Technology-Iraq.

A total of ten cubes were tested: nine was made from normal strength concrete with steel fibre and one was made from normal strength concrete without steel fibre.

The influence of steel fibres on bearing capacity of compression field was studied on three specimens (C1-0F, C2-0.5F and C3-1.2F). The compressive strength of concrete was studied by comparisons of three specimens (C2-0.5F, C6-fc13 and C7-fc50). The ratio of the width of loading plate to the width of the specimen was investigated by four specimens (C2-0.5F, C4-10b/a, C5-2b/a



and C10-1.5b/a). The effect of the height of concrete specimen was studied by comparison of two specimens (C2-0.5F and C8-h60). Finally, the effect of the presence of transverse reinforcement on bearing capacity of compression field was investigated by comparisons of two specimens (C2-0.5F and C9-TR). The characteristics of tested specimens were presented in **Table 2**. In this table,  $f_{c'}$  represents the compressive strength of cylinder at 28 days. b/a represents the ratio between the width of the specimen to the width of loading plate.

#### 4. GEOMETRY OF TESTED SPECIMEN

Number 11

All the tested specimens had a cubic shape with 30x30x30 cm long side; only the specimen of C8-h60 had a height of 60 cm to study the effect of the height of specimen on bearing capacity of compression field.

#### 5. STEEL FIBER

**Fig. 2** shows the steel fibre type that was used in this study. This fibre has a length of 15 mm, the diameter of 0.20 mm and the aspect ratio is 75.

#### 6. TEST SETUP

The tests were carried out using the hydraulic jacks of 2500 kN in the laboratory of the building and construction department at the University of Technology-Iraq as shown in **Fig. 3**. The specimens were subjected to compressive stresses using 5 cm plate thickness.

#### 7. MEASUREMENTS

The applied load was measured using an accurately calibrated load cell. The vertical displacement at the top and bottom (point 4) of the specimens was measured using dial gauge. The horizontal displacements in three locations (points 1,2 and 3) were also measured using dial gages as shown in **Fig. 4**.

#### 8. CURING PROCESS

The specimens were placed in the water tank with an average temperature of 22 °C for 28 days. After that, the specimens were laid in the laboratory temperature until the date of testing.

#### 9. TESTING PROCEDURE

Before testing, the dial gauges were adjusted and checked; as shown in **Fig. 5**. The vertical load was applied to the specimens by load increments of 5 kN.

In all tests, loading was continued till the peak load (ascending part) to clearly see the whole crushing of concrete specimens. In this research, descending part is not an important consideration in bearing capacity of compression field. Cylinder compressive tests were carried out approximately on the same day as the corresponding specimen test. As the crushing of concrete was completed, the load was removed to allow more photographs of the final cracks and failure patterns to be taken. The time spent in testing one specimen was about 15 to 20 minutes.

#### 10. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents test results of first crack load, the effect of fibre content, the effect of b/a ratio, the effect of compressive strength of concrete, the effect of specimen height and the effect of the presence of transverse reinforcement on compressive strength of bottle-shaped compression field. Also, the load-transverse deformation behaviour, load-vertical deformation behaviour, and modes of failure were presented.



Number 11

### 10.1 The Effect of Fiber Content on Bearing Capacity of Compression Field

As mentioned before, the test specimens have three fibre contents, first with 0% fibre content (C1-0F), second with 0.5% fibre content (C2-0.5F) and third with 1.2% fibre content (C3-1.2F).

By keeping b/a constant (b/a=5) and changing only the fibre content, the maximum compressive stresses  $G_{c,max}$  is calculated which is represented by the applied load divided by and the area of loading plate.

As expected, the ratio of  $G_{c,max}/f_c$  increased by 1.6% when the steel fibre content increased from 0% to 0.5%, while this ratio increased by 8% when the steel fibre content increased from 0.5% to 1.2% as listed in **Table 3**. This may be due to the fact that the steel fibre arrested the opening of the cracks through the bridging process which causes an increase in the maximum compressive stresses.

#### 10.2 The Effect of b/a on Bearing Capacity of Compression Field

The test results of the effect of the width of the test specimen (b) to the width of loading plate (a) are represented by (b/a) on bearing capacity of compression field are summarized in **Table 4**. As expected, for b/a= 1, the value of  $G_{c,max}/f_c$  equal to 1. From **Table 4**, with an incremental increase of b/a, the value of  $G_{c,max}/f_c$  decrease till reaching the minimum value, then increased till reaching the values more than fc. The whole behaviour of the effect of b/a on the ratio of  $G_c/f_c$  is shown in **Fig. 6**. The reasons of that are, for high b/a, the effective width of bottle-shaped at the mid-height of the specimen is small producing compressive stresses beyond the transverse tensile stresses increased the bearing capacity of compression field.

## 10.3 The Effect of Compressive Strength of Concrete on Bearing Capacity of Compression Field

The three tested specimens as mentioned before have three uniaxial compressive strength of 13.4, 30.4 and 50.7 MPa for C6-fc13, C2-0.5F and C7-fc50 specimens respectively. AS expected, by increasing the uniaxial compressive strength of concrete from 13.4 to 50.7 MPa, the ratio of  $G_{c,max}$  /f<sub>c</sub> decreases from 0.78 to 0.49 respectively (see **Table 5**).

#### 10.4 The Effect of Specimen Height on Bearing Capacity of Compression Field

To study the effect of the height of specimen on bearing capacity of compression field, two specimens were constructed, first; specimen of 30 cm height (C2-0.5F) and a second specimen of 60 cm height (C8-h60). The test results are summarized in **Table 6**. When the height of specimen is doubled the bearing capacity of compression field is increased by 32.3% and the ratio of  $\sigma_{c,max}/\sigma_{c}$  is also increased. The reason of that is, increase the height of concrete specimen means increased the path of concrete resistance up to failure.

#### 10.5 Transverse Reinforcement Effect on Bearing Capacity of Compression Field

To study the effect of transverse reinforcement on bearing capacity of compression field, the C9-TR specimen transversely reinforced with 7- $\phi$ 6mm diameter equally spaced in the middle of the specimen (exactly in the maximum transverse tensile stresses of bottle-shaped). **Table 7** summarized the test results, in which, the transverse reinforcement increases the ratio of  $G_{c,max}/f_c$  by more than two times. This is because of the resistance of transverse reinforcement to maximum transverse bottle-shaped tensile stresses in the middle of the specimen.

#### 11. LOAD-TRASVERSE DEFORMATION BEHAVIOR

As stated before, the horizontal dial gauges were used to measure the horizontal displacement at a quarter (point 1 and 3) and at middle height (point 2) of the specimen as stated in **Fig. 4**. The relation between  $G_{c,max}/f_c$  and the transverse displacements were illustrated in **Fig. 7** to **Fig. 11**.

Disregarding some nonlinearities at the beginning of testing resulting from the test setup, the load-transverse deformation behaviour of tested specimens was initially linear till about 93% of the maximum stresses and then nonlinear behaviour pronounced till the maximum compressive stresses. The softening zone after reaching the maximum compressive stresses will be disregarded because it is beyond the scope of this work.

By comparisons with the reference specimen (C2-0.5F), as shown in **Fig. 7** to **Fig. 11**, the differences of measurement in transverse displacement between dial gauges placed at point 1 or 3 and dial gauge placed at point 2 confirm the distribution of compressive stresses in bottle-shaped.

Also, the test results of transverse displacement at mid-height shows the biggest width of bottle-shaped occurs at the C4-10b/a (specimen with less width of loading plate). And, the less width of bottle-shaped of compression field occurs at C3-1.2F specimen (with 1.2% fibre content). The specimen C7-fc50 (specimen with compressive strength 50.7 MPa) shows the more nonlinear behaviour before failure.

#### 12. LOAD-VERTICAL DEFORMATION BEHAVIOR

As previously pointed, the dial gages also used to measure the vertical displacement at the edge of specimens. The relations between the  $G_{c,max}/f_c$  and the vertical displacement is illustrated in **Fig. 12**.

#### 13. MODES OF FAILURE

The bearing failure of compression field for all tested specimens is splitting type of failure. Splitting started with a crack under the edges of load application area due to load concentration there. Sometimes two splitting cracks developed. **Fig. 13** shows the modes of failure for tested specimens

#### 14. CONCLUSIONS

- Addition of steel fibre to normal strength concrete or presence of transverse reinforcement increases the maximum bearing capacity of compressive strength of the specimen.
- Increased the uniaxial compressive strength of concrete increases the maximum bearing capacity of compressive stresses.
- The load-transverse deformation initially behaves linearly and shows some nonlinearity before failure.
- With incremental increasing the ratio of b/a, the value of  $\sigma_{c,max}/f_c$  decrease till reaching the minimum value, then increased till reaching the values more than  $f_c$ .
- The dial gauges measurements in transverse direction confirm the bottle-shaped compression stress distributions.
- The bottle-shaped compression field failed with the splitting type of failure due to load concentrator.

#### REFERENCES

- AASHTO, 2007, *LRFD Bridge Specifications*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.
- Al-Quraishi H., 2014, *Punching Shear Behavior of UHPC Flat Slabs*, PhD Thesis, Kassel University-Germany.
- Craig, J., 1984, Structural Applications of Reinforced Fibrous Concrete, ACI Concrete



- International, P.P 40-46.
- Gary K., 2008, *A detailing tool for Strut and Tie Model*, Concrete International, American Concrete Institute.
- James W. and James M., 2012, *Reinforced Concrete Mechanics and Design*, Text Book, Sixth Edition.

- Jörg S. and Dieter W., 1982, *Detailing of Concrete Structures*; Comite Euro-International du Beton, Paris.
- Jörg, S. and Kurt S., 1991, *Design and Detailing of Structural Concrete Using Strut and Tie Models*, the Structural Engineering, Vol.69, No.6, P.P 46-62.
- Perry A. and Zongyu A., 1993, *Bearing Strength of Compressive Struts Confined by plain Concrete*, ACI Structural Journal, Vol.90, No.5, P.P 112-116.
- Torsten L. and Ekkehard F., 2012, *Compressive Strength of UHPC in Bottle-Shaped Compression Field*, International Symbision in Kassel University-Germany, P.P 96-104.

Mtaerials  $f_{c'}=13.4$  $f_{c'}=30.4$  $f_{c'}=50.7$  $(kg/m^3)$ Cement (kg/m3) 338.2 472.8 788.1 Fine aggregate 1003.4 868 553.1 Coarse aggregate 967.2 967.2 967.2 Water 236 236 236 W/C 0.7 0.5 0.3

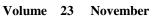
**Table 1.** Compositions of concrete mix design.

**Table 2.** Details of tested specimens.

|             |          |          |         | 1   | 1         |               |               |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|-----|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Specimens   | Concrete | $f_{c'}$ | fiber   | b/a | Height of | Width of      | Transverse    |
| Designation | Type     | (MPa)    | content |     | specimen  | loading plate | reinforcement |
|             |          |          | (%)     |     | (cm)      | (cm)          |               |
| C1-0F       | NSC      | 29.6     | 0       | 5   | 30        | 6             | ı             |
| C2-0.5F     | NSC      | 30.4     | 0.5     | 5   | 30        | 6             | ı             |
| C3-1.2F     | NSC      | 32.1     | 1.2     | 5   | 30        | 6             | 1             |
| C4-10b/a    | NSC      | 30.4     | 0.5     | 10  | 30        | 3             | 1             |
| C5-2b/a     | NSC      | 30.4     | 0.5     | 2   | 30        | 15            | 1             |
| C6-fc13     | NSC      | 13.4     | 0.5     | 5   | 30        | 6             | 1             |
| C7-fc50     | NSC      | 50.7     | 0.5     | 5   | 30        | 6             | -             |
| C8-h60      | NSC      | 30.4     | 0.5     | 5   | 60        | 6             | -             |
| C9-TR       | NSC      | 30.4     | 0.5     | 5   | 30        | 6             | 7-φ6mm        |
| C10-1.5b/a  | NSC      | 30.4     | 0.5     | 1.5 | 30        | 20            | -             |

**Table 3.** Maximum compressive stresses at failure.

| Specimens | f <sub>c</sub> (MPa) | б <sub>с,max</sub> (MPa) | $G_{c,max}/f_{c}^{'}$ |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| C1-0F     | 29.6                 | 18.3                     | 0.61                  |
| C2-0.5F   | 30.4                 | 19                       | 0.62                  |
| C3-1.2F   | 32.1                 | 21.6                     | 0.67                  |



**Table 4.** Effect of b/a on bearing capacity of compression field.

| Specimens  | $\mathbf{f_c}^{'}$ | b/a | a (cm) | $\sigma_{\rm c,max}/f_{\rm c}$ |
|------------|--------------------|-----|--------|--------------------------------|
| C4-10b/a   | 30.4               | 10  | 3      | 1.56                           |
| C2-0.5F    | 30.4               | 5   | 6      | 0.62                           |
| C5-2b/a    | 30.4               | 2   | 15     | 0.75                           |
| C10-1.5b/a | 30.4               | 1.5 | 20     | 0.82                           |

**Table 5.** Effect of compressive strength of concrete on maximum compressive stresses.

| Specimens | f <sub>c</sub> (MPa) | $\delta_{c,max}$ (MPa) | $G_{c,max}/f_{c}{}^{'}$ |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| C6-fc13   | 13.4                 | 10.5                   | 0.78                    |
| C2-0.5F   | 30.4                 | 18.8                   | 0.61                    |
| C7-fc50   | 50.7                 | 25                     | 0.49                    |

Table 6. Effect of height of specimen on maximum compressive stresses.

| specimens | f <sub>c</sub> (MPa) | б <sub>с,max</sub> (MPa) | $G_{c,max}/f_{c}$ |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| C2-0.5F   | 30.4                 | 18.8                     | 0.61              |
| C8-h60    | 30.4                 | 27.8                     | 0.91              |

Table 7. Effect of transverse reinforcement of specimen on maximum compressive stresses.

| Specimens | f <sub>c</sub> ' (MPa) | б <sub>с,max</sub> (MPa) | $G_{c,max}/f_{c}^{'}$ |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| C2-0.5F   | 30.4                   | 18.8                     | 0.61                  |
| C9-TR     | 30.4                   | 44.4                     | 1.46                  |



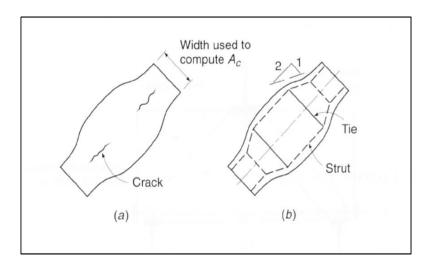


Figure 1. Bottle-shaped strut.



Figure 2. Steel fibre used in constructed the specimens.

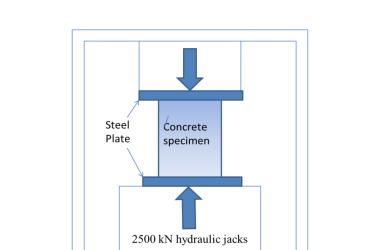


Figure 3. Test Setup.

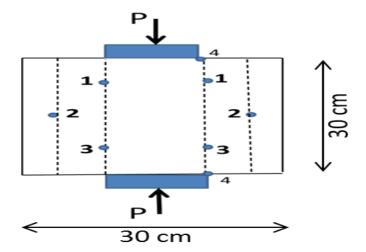


Figure 4. Points of measurement.





Figure 5. Specimen under test.

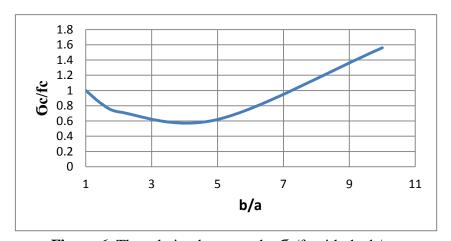


Figure 6. The relation between the  $\ensuremath{\sigma_{c}}/f_{c}$  with the b/a.

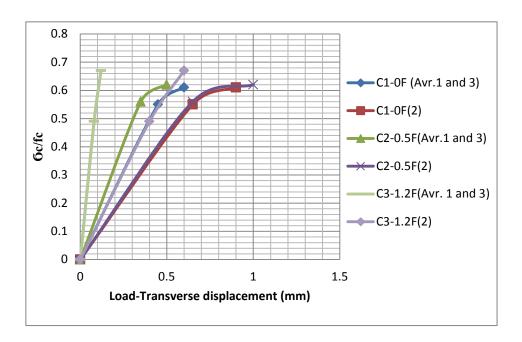
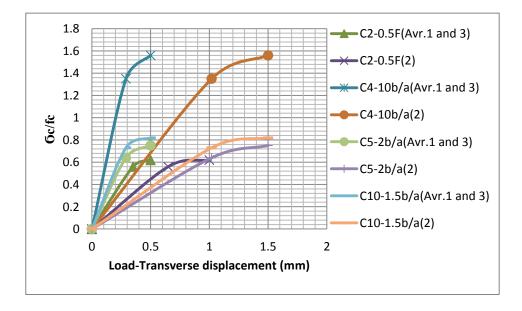
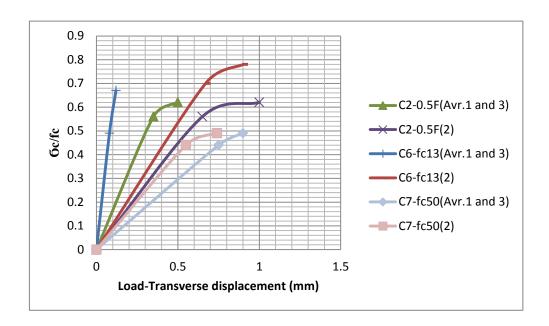


Figure 7. Load-Transverse displacement of C1-0F, C2-0.5F and C3-1.2F specimens.



**Figure 8.** Load-Transverse displacement of C2-0.5F, C4-10b/a, C5-2b/a and C10-1.5b/a Specimens.





**Figure 9.** Load-Transverse displacement of C2-0.5F, C6-fc13 and C7-fc50 specimens.

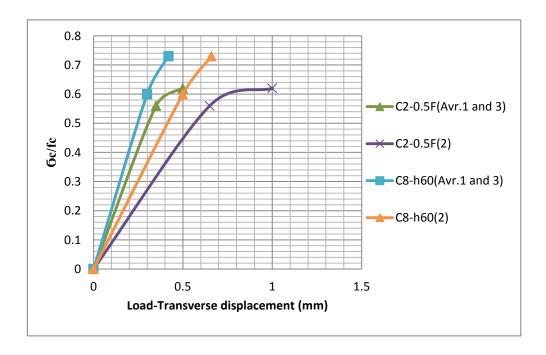
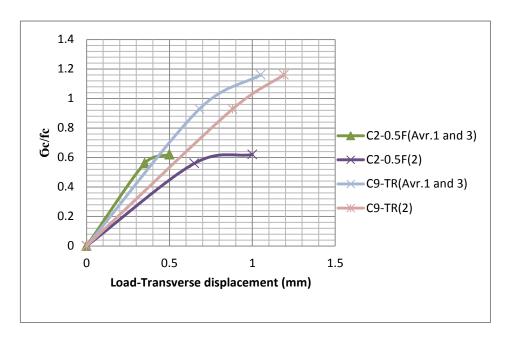


Figure 10. Load-Transverse displacement of C2-0.5F and C8-h60 specimens.





**Figure 11.** Load-Transverse displacement of C2-0.5F and C9-TR specimens.

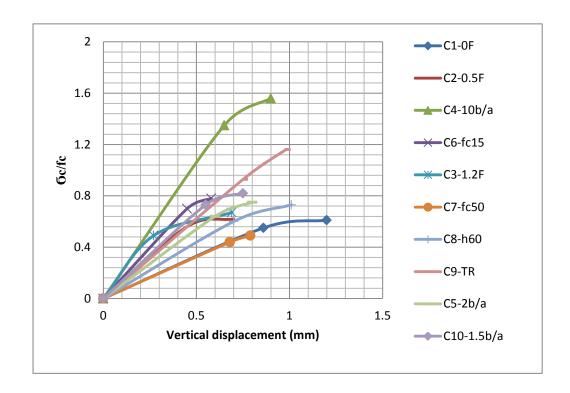


Figure 12. Vertical displacement of tested specimens.

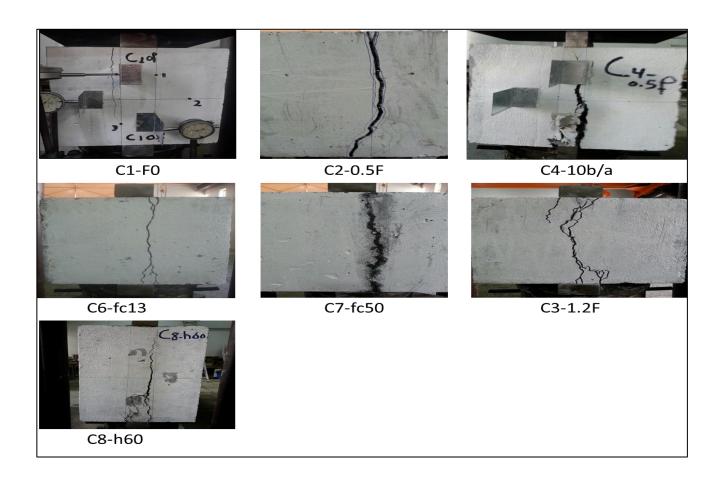


Figure 13. Mode of failure of tested specimens.



# Calculating Production Rate of each Branch of a Multilateral Well Using Multi-Segment Well Model: Field Example

2017

Mohammed S. Al-Jawad
Professor
Petroleum Technology/ Technology University
mohaljawad@yahoo.com

Muhel Abdulwahab Abdulrazaq M.Sc. Petroleum Engineering/ Baghdad University muhelabdulwahab@gmail.com

#### **ABSTRACT**

Multilateral wells require a sophisticated type of well model to be applied in reservoir simulators to represent them. The model must be able to determine the flow rate of each fluid and the pressure throughout the well. The production rate calculations are very important because they give an indication about some main issues associated with multi-lateral wells such as one branch may produce water or gas before others, no production rate from one branch, and selecting the best location of a new branch for development process easily.

This paper states the way to calculate production rate of each branch of a multilateral well-using multi-segment well model. The pressure behaviour of each branch is simulated dependent on knowing its production rate. This model has divided a multi-lateral well into an arbitrary number of segments depending on the required degree of accuracy and run time of the simulator.

The model implemented on a field example (multi-lateral well HF-65ML) in Halfaya Oil Field/Mishrif formation. The production rate and pressure behaviour of each branch are simulated during the producing interval of the multilateral well. The conclusion is that production rate of the main branch is slightly larger than a lateral branch.

**Keywords**: multilateral well, multi-segment well model, branch, production rate, pressure behavior.

## حساب معدل انتاج كل ذراع في بئر متعدد الاذرع باستخدام موديل بئر متعدد الاجزاء :مثال حقلي

مهل عبدالوهاب عبدالرزاق طالبة ماجستير تكنولوجيا النفط\ الجامعة التكنولوجية **محمد صالح الجواد** استاذ كلية الهندسة النفط\جامعة بغداد

#### الخلاصة

ابار متعدده الاذرع يتطلب موديل بئر من النوع المتطور متطبق لتمثيلها في برامج المحاكاة المكمنية. الموديل يجب ان يكون قابل لتحديد معدل انتاج كل مائع والضغط خلال البئر. حسابات معدل الانتاج مهمة جدا بسبب انها تعطي مؤشر حول بعض القضايا الرئيسية المتعلقة بالبئر المتعدد الاذرع مثل احد الاذرع ينتج ماء او غاز قبل الاخر، عدم الانتاج من احد الاذرع، وسهوله اختيار افضل موقع الذراع الجديد لغرض عمليات التطوير.

هذا التقرير يصف الطريقة لحساب معدل انتاج لكل ذراع في بئر متعدد الاذرع باستخدام موديل بئر متعدد الاجزاء سلوك الضغط لكل ذراع يحسب اعتمادا على معرفة معدل الانتاجه هذا الموديل يقسم البئر المتعدد الاذرع الى عدد عشوائي من الاجزاء اعتمادا على درجه الدقة المطلوبه و زمن تنفيذ البرنامج المحاكاة

الموديل طبق على مثال حقلي (بئر متعدد الاذرع حلفايه-65) في حقل الحلفاية اطبقة المشرف. معدل الانتاج وسلوك الضغط لكل ذراع حسب خلال الفتره الانتاجية للبئر المتعدد الاذرع. الاستنتج ان الفرع الرئيسي ينتج بمعدل اكثر قليلا من الفرع الاخر.

الكلمات الرئيسية: بئر متعدد الاذرع، موديل بئر متعدد الاذرع، فرع، معدل الانتاج، سلوك الضغط.



#### 1. INTRODUCTION

A multi-lateral drilling technology is one of the unconventional technologies that play a key role in keeping the development profitable comparison with the conventional technologies today. The multilateral drilling technology increases the production per well and improves the reservoir ultimate recovery factor **Paiaman**, and **Moghadasi**, 2009.

Multilateral wells increase well to reservoir contact by allowing several horizontal/deviated well paths with different orientations from one main wellbore. However, laterals can interfere or compete with one another through both the wellbore and within the reservoir. The corrected modelling of the connection and flow dynamics in the laterals is necessary. This is done by using a multi-segment well model **Wang, et al., 2008**.

A multi-segment well model is represented by a set of segments along the path of the wellbore. This model offers flexibility in the control of appropriate parameters by segment to properly simulate the different issues that arise with multi-lateral wells.

There is a lack in studies about simulated production rate of each branch of a multilateral well. Chen, et al., 2000 presented a deliverability model to predict the performance of the multilateral well. They constructed a horizontal lateral model first to compute the production rate from each lateral. And, they considered pressure drop along the lateral in the model. Then, they applied the lateral model into the well system with more than one lateral blend to the main wellbore. The production from each lateral, the overall production rate, and the pressure in the good system are predicted by the multilateral deliverability model.

**Fahem, et al, 2003** they developed a semi analytical model for a dual lateral well that is drilled into a homogeneous reservoir with a uniform thickness. They used a multi-segment well model to represent the well in the model. They used MATLAB program to solve the linear equations in order to calculate the production rate for each segment that used to calculate pressure drop for each lateral.

**Yildiz, 2005** developed a three-dimensional model to predict the productivity of multi-lateral wells and simulated the flow into each branch. The model assumed the reservoir was homogeneous, anisotropic, sealed top and bottom boundaries with impermeable formations, and constant external pressure for four side boundaries. A steady state flow condition was implemented. The fluid was a single phase flow with constant compressibility and viscosity.

**Kamkom, 2007** represented the multi-lateral well with the multi-segment well model and calculated the productivity index of each segment in the most bottom lateral from the inflow performance model. The flow rate is computed by multiplying the pressure draw down to the productivity index of each segment.

#### 2. MULTILATERAL WELL

A multilateral well is a well that has two or more drainage holes (branches, secondary laterals, arms or legs) deviated from the main wellbore (trunk, primary well bore, mother bore or back bore), either trunk or branches can be vertical, horizontal, or deviated **Rabia**, 2005.

The junction completion of a multilateral well is the vital step to constructing the well. Multilaterals are divided into six levels according to Technology Advancement of Multilaterals (TAML)



classification on basis junction complexity as shown in **Fig. 1**. Level 1 is the simplest, but level 6 is the most advanced completion (smart well) **Hill, et al., 2008**. The selection of proper completion system depends upon the producing and well intervention requirements during the well's life.

#### 3. MULTI-SEGMENT WELL MODEL

Number 11

The Multi-segment well model offers a detailed description of fluid flow in the well bore. The facility is designed for horizontal and multi-lateral wells specifically. Also, it can be used to provide a more detailed analysis of fluid flow in inclined and standard vertical wells.

A multi-segment well may be defined as a group of segments arranging in a gathering tree topology. A single well bore comprises a collection of segments arranging along the wellbore serially. A multilateral well has a series of segments along its primary hole, and each lateral branch comprises a set of one or more segments that link at one end to a segment on the main hole as shown in **Fig. 2.** 

It can be useful for modelling certain inflow control devices as part of the segments network.

Each segment comprises a node and a flow path to its parent segment's node. A segment s node is positioned at the end that is furthest away from the well head. Each node lies at a specified depth and has a nodal pressure which is estimated by the well model calculation. Also, each segment's flow path is the flow rates of oil, water, and gas which are determined by the well model calculation.

Each segment has completions in one or more reservoir grid blocks, or none at all if there are no perforations in that location **Schlumberger**, **2010**.

#### 4. FIELD EXAMPLE

The multilateral well HF065-M65ML is a stacked dual lateral well type and is named as (HF-65ML) in this study. The well HF-65ML is drilled in Halfaya Oil Field/Mishrif formation.

The well has two horizontal sections (Main branch section target depth at 4282m MD and 2987m TVD, and Lateral branch target depth at 4070m MD and 3006.84m TVD). The main branch is cased with 4-1/2-inch perforated liner and the Lateral branch left as open hole **Petro China, 2014**. The completion of the well considers from level 2 as shown in **Fig. 3**.

#### 4.1 Constructing the Reservoir Simulation Model

The completed reservoir model for the drainage area of the well HF-65ML is built using Petrel RE and Eclipse Black Oil Simulator programs. The geological model is constructed from a contour map of the top of Mishrif (only drainage area of the well HF-65ML), CPI for the lateral branch (porosity and water saturation), and permeability. The reservoir model is built from PVT, relative permeability, and capillary pressure. The completed reservoir model is built in order to achieve the history matching between simulated and measured data (production rate and pressure) as shown in **Fig 4.** 



# 4.2 Representing HF-65MLWell Using Multi-Segment Well Model

The HF-65ML well is considered as one of the advanced wells with complex geometry configuration. It has two branches drilled from a primary well bore. The multi-segment well model is used to represent the well in the reservoir simulator as shown in **Figs. 5** and **6**. The primary (mother) well bore is represented as the segment (1) from the surface to 2964 m TVD, the main branch has represented the segments from (2 to 8), and the lateral wellbore represented the segments from (9 to 12).

#### 4.3 History of HF-65ML Well

Monthly oil production rates data is available for the well HF-65ML from August at 2014 until December at 2015. The production history matching of multi-lateral well between the measured and simulated data is made during this period as shown in **Fig. 7.** 

HF-65ML well is tested with build up test for 96 hours shut in. The test started on 16 May 2015 and ended on 20 May 2015. The pressure history matching of multi-lateral well between the measured and simulated data is made as shown in **Fig 8.** This figure states that simulated two curves closed from measured curve. One curve is simulated BHP and the other is simulated average BHP (this curve is averaging each four points from BHP). The average BHP is best for matching with measured (observed) pressure.

#### 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The well HF065ML is produced as commingled production from the branches because of its completion type. Therefore, the total production rate of the multilateral well HF-65ML is known but the production contribution of each branch is not known. The accessible way to calculate the production rate from each branch is by using the multi-segment well model. This stage is applied after the history matching between the simulated and measured data (production rate and build up test) of the multilateral well is achieved.

Oil production rate for the main and lateral branches are simulated from the date opening the well to producing at August 2014 until the end of December 2015

The production rate for the main and lateral branches are approximately close to each other as shown in **Fig. 9.** After knowing the production rate of the main and lateral branches, pressure behaviour is simulated for both branches as shown in **Figs. 10** and **11.** 

The production rate of the lateral branch is larger than the main branch about (11 STB/d) at 8th 2014 only. The production rate of the main branch increases continuously than a lateral branch from 9th 2014 to 12th 2015 to reach the difference in flow rates is (75 STB/d) at 12th 2015. This increment in the production rate of the main branch can attribute to larger producing length of the main hole and BHP of the main hole is higher than a lateral branch.



#### 6. CONCLUSIONS

The multi-segment well model is a useful method to calculate the production contribution and pressure behaviour of each branch of a multilateral well which has no advanced completion level and no production log data.

#### 7. REFERENCES

- A.D. Hill, Ding Zhu, and Michael J. Economides, 2008, *Multilateral Wells*, Society of Petroleum Engineers, Richardson, TX 75080-2040 USA.
- Chen, W., Zhu, D., and Hill, A. D., 2000, A Comprehensive Model of Multilateral Well Deliverability, SPE paper 64751.
- Fahem A., Tiab, D., Jokhio, S., and Owayed, J., 2003, *Transient Pressure Behavior of Dual Lateral Wells*, paper SPE 83971.
- Hussain Rabia, 2005, Well Engineering & Construction.
- Kamkom, R., 2007, *Modeling Performance of Horizontal, Undulating, and Multilateral Wells*, PhD Thesis; Petroleum Engineering, Texas A&M University.
- Paiaman, A. M., and Moghadasi, J., 2009, *An Overview to Applicability of Multilateral Drilling in the Middle East Fields*, SPE paper 123955
- Petro China, 2014, Final Well Report Well No HF065-M065ML, MOC, Iraq.
- Schlumberger, 2010, Eclipse Version 2010.1: Reference Manual.
- Vij, S.K., Narasaiah, S. L., and Gyan Singh, 1998, *Multilateral: An Overview and Issues Involved in Adopting This Technology*, SPE paper 39509.
- Wang, Y., Shan, D., and Heim, R. N., 2008, *Using a Discretized Well Model to Simulate Production Behavior in Horizontal or Multi-Lateral Wells*, SPE paper 112923.
- Yildiz, T., 2005, Multilateral Horizontal Well Productivity, paper SPE 94223.

#### **NOMENCLATURE**

BHP = bottom hole pressure.

CPI = computer processed interpretation

HF-65ML = HF065-M65ML well.

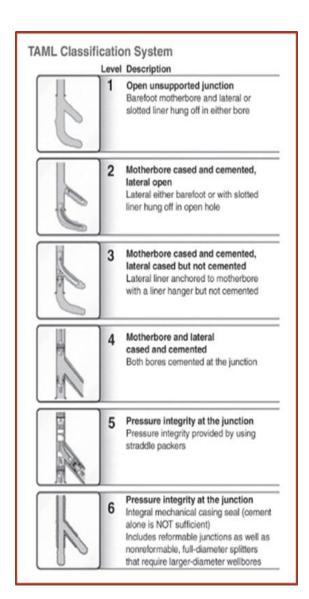
MD = measured depth, m.

PVT = pressure volume temperature.

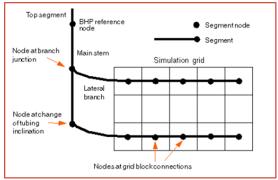
STB/d = stock tank barrel per day.

TAML = technology Advancement of Multilaterals.

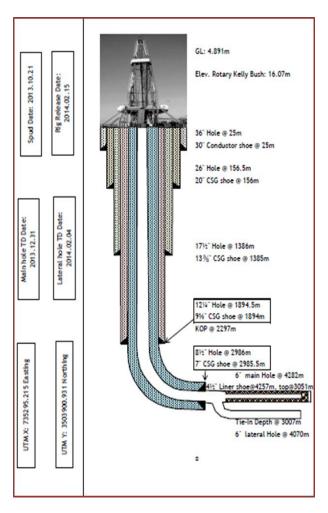
TVD = true vertical depth, m.



**Figure 1.** The TAML classification of multilateral completions **Paiaman**, and **Moghadasi**, 2009.

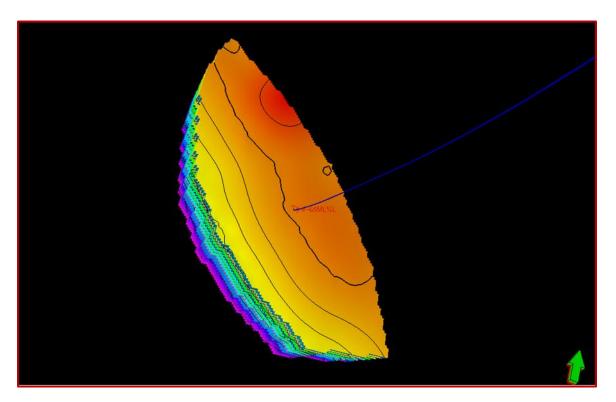


**Figure 2.** A multilateral, multi-segment well **Schlumberger, 2010**.



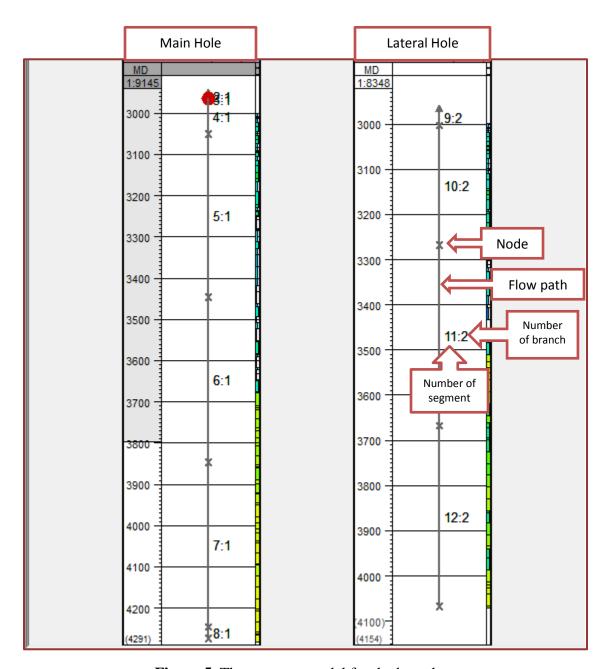
**Figure 3.** A profile of HF-65ML well **Petro China, 2014.** 





**Figure 4.** The completed reservoir model of HF-65ML well.





**Figure 5.** The segment model for the branches.



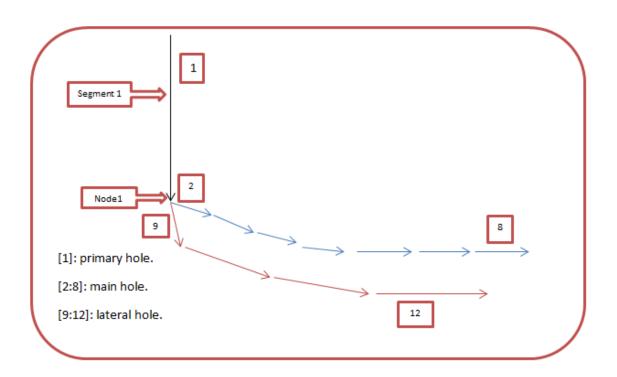
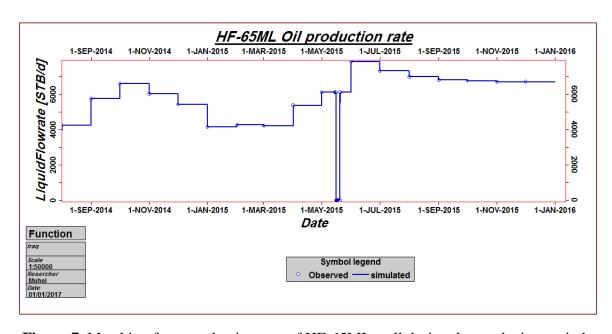


Figure 6. Segment model for the well HF-65ML.



**Figure 7**. Matching for a production rate of HF-65ML well during the producing period.



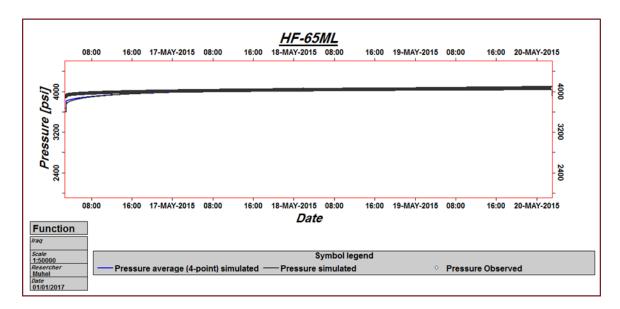


Figure 8. Matching of Buildup Pressure for HF-65MLWell.

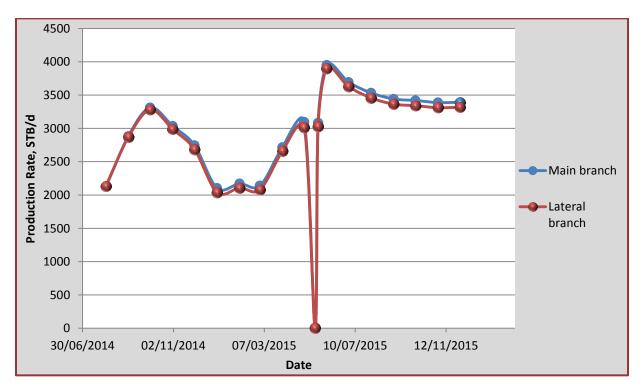


Figure 9. Production rates of the main and lateral branches.



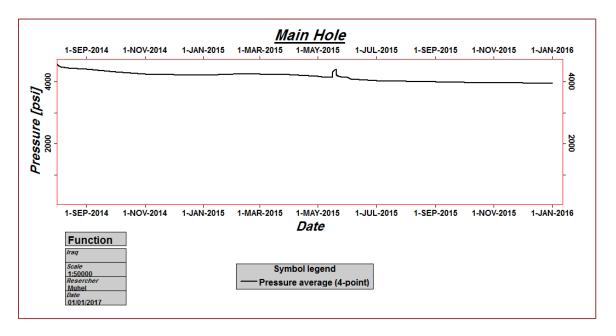


Figure 10. Pressure behaviour of the main branch.

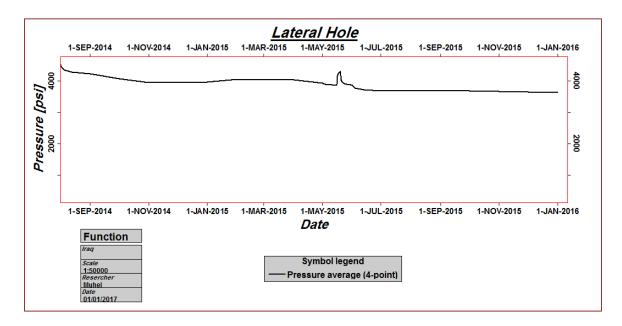


Figure 11. Pressure behavior of the lateral branch.



# Design of L1-Adaptive Controller for Single Axis Positioning Table

2017

#### Amjad Jalil Humaidi

Assistant Professor. Dr.
Control and System Engineering Department-University of Technology
601116@uotechnology.edu.iq

#### Mohammed Ali Saffah Mohammed

Assist lecturer
Almansour College
mohammadalisffah@yahoo.com

#### Mohanad N. Mustafa

Assist lecturer
Control and System Eng. Dep. -University of Technology
Moohanadnm72@yahoo.com

#### **ABSTRACT**

L1 adaptive controller has proven to provide fast adaptation with guaranteed transients in a large variety of systems. It is commonly used for controlling systems with uncertain time-varying unknown parameters. The effectiveness of £1 adaptive controller for position control of single axis has been examined and compared with Model Reference Adaptive Controller (MRAC). The Linear servo motor is one of the main constituting elements of the x-y table which is mostly used in automation application. It is characterized by time-varying friction and disturbance.

The tracking and steady state performances of both controllers have been assessed for two different types of input signals ramp and step inputs. The simulated results based on MATLAB (2012a) package showed that  $\mathcal{L}1$  adaptive controller could outperform MRAC in terms of robustness and tracking.

**Keywords:** £1 adaptive controller, position control, servo motor, x-y table

# تصميم مسيطر متكيف نوع £1 للسيطرة على الحركة الخطية لمحور لمنضدة ذات محور مفرد

ا**مجد جليل حميدي** استاذ مساعد دكتور قسم هندسة السيطرة والنظم الجامعة التكنولوجية

**مهند نوفل مصطفى** مدرس مساعد قسم هندسة السيطرة والنظم الجامعة التكنولوجية محمد علي سفاح محمد مدرس مساعد كلية المنصور الجامعة

#### الخلاصة

في هذا العمل تم استخدام محرك مؤازر ذو تيار مستمر لتطبيق الحركة الخطية لمنضدة X-Y باتجاه محور واحد وقد تم استخدام مسيطر متكيف حديث ( المسيطر المتكيف نوع £1) المستخدم في السيطرة على المنظومات ذات المعلمات المتغيرة زمنيا والمجدولة القيمة ولغرض المقارنة وتقييم الأداء تمــــت مقارنة المسيطر المقترح (المسيطر المتكيف نوع £1 مع المسيطر المتسيكيف نو المرجــــعية المنفذة الأداء تمـــت مقارنة المسيطرة على الموقع الخطي لمحور المنضدة اليها. وذلك للسيطرة على الموقع الخطي لمحور المنضدة اليها. تم تقييم متانة المسيطرين اعلاه لمختلف انواع اشارات الادخال ومختلف التراكيب الغير مؤكدة (Uncertainties).

تم تنفيذ المحاكاة للمحركات الخطية المقترحة بوجود الاضطرابات وتراكيب الاحتكاك المتغيرة وتحت اشراف المسيطرين وذلك لاثبات الاساس النظري. اثبتت النتائج النظرية باستخدام برنامج (MATLAB 2012a) بأن المسيطر المتكيف نوع  $L_1$  اعطى اداء متابعة واداء حركي داينميكي وخواص الحالة المستقرة افضل من تلك التي تم الحصول عليها من المسيطر المتكيف ذو المرجعية المنمذجة.

الكلمات الرئيسية: المسيطر المتكيف نوع L1 ، السيطرة على الموقع ، محرك مؤازر ذو تيار مستمر ، منضدة X-Y.



#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Over the last few years, *L1*-adaptive control theory has attracted the attention of many control researchers. It permits transient characterization, cope with time varying uncertainties, and can create a compromise between tracking performance and robustness, **Hovakimyan**, **2010**, and **Cao**, **2009**.

 $\mathcal{L}1$ -adaptive control theory allows for decoupling of adaptation from robustness. The architecture also allows for transient characterization and robustness in the presence of fast adaptation without using persistent excitation, applying gain scheduling, or using high-gain feedback. Moreover, L<sub>1</sub>-adaptive control can be used for nonlinear time-varying systems in the presence of state constraints, **Hovakimyan**, 2010, and **Hacker**, 2011.

To achieve its goals, L<sub>1</sub>-adaptive control uses three distinct laws; state predictor law, adaptation law and control law. The state predictor law is responsible for modelling the system's desired performance, while the adaptation law ensures that the state estimates and plans are identical. Additionally, the control law tries to reduce the chattering in the control loop by including a low pass linear filter.

The  $\mathcal{L}1$  controller has already been shown to be beneficial in many control applications such as drilling systems, wing rock, aerial vehicles, acrobats, the hysteresis in smart materials, and the regulation of arterial  $CO_2$  tension in blood, **Techy, et al.**, **2007**, and **Pomprapa, et al.**, **2013**.

In the present work, two controllers have been suggested, *L1* controller and Model Reference Adaptive Controller for positioning control of single axis positioning table. The performance comparisons of the presented controllers are assessed, via simulation, in terms of tracking and robustness.

# 2. ANALYSIS OF L<sub>1</sub>-ADAPTIVE CONTROL

Two different architectures of adaptive control will be studied: Direct MRAC and Direct MRAC with state predictor which can be developed later to synthesize  $\mathcal{L}_{I^{-}}$ adaptive control architecture. It is worthy to mention that  $L_{1}$ -adaptive control is a modified version of direct MRAC. Therefore, one can proceed to analyze the MRAC and then to state the main constructing elements of  $\mathcal{L}1$  –adaptive control.

#### 2.1 Direct Model Reference Adaptive Control (MRAC)

Let the system dynamics obey to the following structure of differential equation, **Hovakimyan**, **2010**:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = A_m \boldsymbol{x}(t) + b \left( u(t) + k_x^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}(t) \right), \quad \boldsymbol{x}(0) = \boldsymbol{x_0}$$

$$y(t) = c^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}(t)$$
(1)

where  $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is measured state of the system,  $A_m \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , a known Hurwitz matrix, defines the desired dynamics for the closed-loop system and its eigenvalues should have negative real values,  $b, c \in \mathbb{R}^n$  are known constant vectors,  $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  is the control input,  $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  is the regulated output, and  $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector of unknown uncertainty constant parameters. The development of MRAC architecture is initiated by suggesting the nominal controller;

$$u_{nom} = -k_x^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}(t) + k_g r(t) \tag{2}$$

where  $r(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  is uniformly bounded piecewise-continuous reference input and  $k_q$  is given by



$$k_g \triangleq \frac{1}{c^T A_m^{-1} b} \tag{3}$$

The direct MRAC is given by

$$u(t) = -\hat{k}_x^{\mathrm{T}}(t)x(t) + k_a r(t) \tag{4}$$

where  $\hat{k}_x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the estimate of  $k_x$ . Substituting Eq.(4) into Eq.(1) yields the closed – loop system dynamics, Hovakimyan, 2010:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = \left(A_m - b \,\tilde{k}_x^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\right) \boldsymbol{x}(t) + b \,k_g r(t), \quad \boldsymbol{x}(0) = \boldsymbol{x_0} \tag{5}$$

$$y(t) = c^{\mathrm{T}} x(t)$$

where  $\hat{k}_x(t) \triangleq \hat{k}_x(t) - k_x$  denotes the parametric estimation error. The signal of tracking error will be:

$$e(t) \triangleq \mathbf{x}_m(t) - \mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$\dot{e}(t) = A_m \, e(t) + b \, \tilde{k}_x^{\mathrm{T}}(t) x(t), \qquad e(0) = 0. \tag{6}$$

The updated law of the parametric estimate is given by Cao, 2009, and Maalouf, 2013:

$$\hat{k}_{x}(t) = -\Gamma x(t)e^{\mathrm{T}}(t) Pb, \qquad \hat{k}_{x}(0) = k_{x0}$$

$$(7)$$

 $\hat{k}_{x}(t) = -\Gamma x(t)e^{T}(t) Pb, \qquad \hat{k}_{x}(0) = k_{x0}$  (7) where  $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$  is the adaptation gain. The matrix  $P = P^{T} > 0$  is found by solution of the algebraic Lyapunov equation, Hacker, 2011, and Hovakimyan, 2007:

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{m}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{P} + \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{A}_{m} = -\boldsymbol{Q} \tag{8}$$

 $A_m^T P + P A_m = -Q$ For arbitrary  $Q = Q^T > 0$ . The block diagram of the closed-loop system is in **Fig.1**.

The following is the candidate of Lyapunov function:

$$V\left(\boldsymbol{e}(t), \tilde{k}_{x}(t)\right) = \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, \boldsymbol{P} \, \boldsymbol{e}(t) + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \, \tilde{k}_{x}^{T}(t) \, \tilde{k}_{x}(t)$$
(9)

Its time derivative along the system trajectories Eq.(6) – Eq.(7) is given by

$$\dot{V}(t) = -e^{T}(t) Q e(t) \le 0.$$
 (10)

Hence, the equilibrium of Eq.(6) and Eq.(7) is Lyapunov stable. The asymptotical convergence to zero of tracking error, the second derivative of Eq.(9) is used;

$$\ddot{V}(t) = -2e^{T}(t)Q \,\dot{e}(t). \tag{11}$$

It follows that  $\dot{e}(t)$  is uniformly bounded, and hence  $\ddot{V}(t)$  is bounded, implying that  $\dot{V}(t)$  is uniformly continuous. Application of Barbalat's lemma yields, Hovakimyan, 2010:

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \dot{V}(t) = 0 \tag{12}$$

which leads to the fact  $e(t) \to 0$  as  $t \to \infty$ . Thus, x(t) asymptotically converges to  $\mathbf{x}_m(t)$ .

#### 2.2 Direct MRAC with State Predictor

One can re-parameterize the above-discussed structure utilizing a state predictor as follows, Hacker, 2011, and Hovakimyan, 2007

$$\dot{\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}}(t) = A_m \widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) + b \left( u(t) + \hat{k}_x^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{x}(t) \right), \quad \widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}(0) = x_0$$

$$(13)$$

 $\widehat{y}(t) = c^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{x}(t),$ 

where  $\hat{x}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the state of the predictor. By subtracting Eq.(1) from Eq.(13), the prediction error dynamics can be obtained,

$$\dot{\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}}(t) = A_m \, \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}(t) + b \, \widetilde{k}_x^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, \mathbf{x}(t), \quad \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}(0) = 0 \tag{14}$$

where  $\tilde{x}(t) \triangleq \hat{x}(t) - x(t)$  and  $\tilde{k}_x(t) \triangleq \hat{k}_x(t) - k_x(t)$ . One may note that these error dynamics are equivalent to the error dynamics indicated in Eq. (6). Next, let the adaptive law for  $\hat{k}_x(t)$  be given as

$$\hat{k}_{x}(t) = -\Gamma \mathbf{x}(t) \, \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, \mathbf{P} \, b \qquad \hat{k}_{x}(0) = k_{x0}. \tag{15}$$



This adaptive law is identical to Eq.(7) in its structure with an exception of replacing the tracking error e(t) is by the prediction error  $\tilde{x}(t)$ . The Lyapunov function candidate is chosen as **Hovakimyan**, 2010, and **Maalouf**, 2013:

$$V\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}(t), \widetilde{k}_{x}(t)\right) = \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{P} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \widetilde{k}_{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \widetilde{k}_{x}(t)$$
(16)

which leads to

$$\dot{V}(t) = -\tilde{\chi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) Q \tilde{\chi}(t) \le 0. \tag{17}$$

This means that both errors  $\tilde{x}(t)$  and  $\tilde{k}_x(t)$  are uniformly bounded. However, Barbalat's lemma cannot be applied to prove asymptotic convergence of  $\tilde{x}(t)$  to zero without introducing the feedback signal u(t). Moreover, the estimation error  $\tilde{x}(t)$  can be kept uniformly bounded if both x(t) and  $\hat{x}(t)$  diverge at the same rate.

The closed-loop of state predictor would mimic the reference system Hovakimyan, 2010:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A_m \hat{\mathbf{x}}(t) + b k_g r(t), \qquad \hat{\mathbf{x}}(0) = x_0$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}(t) = c^T \hat{\mathbf{x}}(t)$$
(18)

Thereby, Barbalat's lemma can be included to deduce that  $\tilde{\chi}(t) \to 0$  as  $t \to \infty$ . Fig. 2 shows the block diagram of the direct MRAC with state predictor.

#### **3 PROBLEM FORMULATIONS:**

The class of system indicated in Eq.(1) can be extended to the following more general class, **Hovakimyan, 2010**, **Cao,** and **Hovakimyan, 2007**, and **Cao,** and **Hovakimyan, 2008**;

$$\dot{x}(t) = \mathbf{A}_m \, x(t) + b \left( \omega \, u(t) + \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, x(t) + \sigma(t) \right), \, x(0) = x_0 \tag{19}$$

$$y(t) = c^{\mathrm{T}}x(t) \tag{20}$$

where  $\theta(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector of time-varying unknown parameters,  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$  is an unknown constant with known sign, and  $\sigma(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  accounts for input disturbances.

The control objective is to ensure that y(t) tracks a bounded piecewise-continuous reference signal r(t) using full-state feedback adaptive controller, **Hovakimyan**, 2010, and **Cao**, and **Hovakimyan**, 2007, and **Hovakimyan**, 2007.

# 4. L<sub>1</sub>-ADAPTIVE CONTROL ARCHITECTURE

In what follows, the elements of  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller will be explained. The controller comprises three main parts; state predictor, adaptation law and control law, **Hovakimyan**, 2010, and Cao, and Hovakimyan, 2007, and Hovakimyan, 2007.

#### **4.1 State Predictor**

The following state predictor will be considered:

$$\dot{\hat{x}}(t) = A_m \hat{x}(t) + b \left( \widehat{\omega}(t) u(t) + \widehat{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) x(t) + \widehat{\sigma}(t) \right), \ \hat{x}(0) = x_0 
\hat{y}(t) = c^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{x}(t)$$
(21)

which is a similar structure indicated in Eq.(20) except that the unknown parameters  $\omega$ ,  $\theta(t)$ , and  $\sigma(t)$  are exchanged by their adaptive estimates  $\widehat{\omega}(t)$ ,  $\widehat{\theta}(t)$ , and  $\widehat{\sigma}(t)$ , respectively.

#### 4.2 Adaptation Laws

The adaptive process is conducted by the projection-based adaptation laws:

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}(t) = \Gamma \operatorname{Proj}\left(\hat{\theta}(t), -\tilde{x}^{T}(t)Pbx(t)\right) \qquad \hat{\theta}(0) = \hat{\theta}_{0}, 
\dot{\hat{\sigma}}(t) = \Gamma \operatorname{Proj}(\hat{\sigma}(t), -\tilde{x}^{T}(t)Pb) \qquad \hat{\sigma}(0) = \hat{\sigma}_{0}, \tag{22}$$



$$\dot{\widehat{\omega}}(t) = \Gamma \operatorname{Proj}(\widehat{\omega}(t), -\widetilde{x}^{T}(t)Pbu(t)) \qquad \widehat{\omega}(0) = \widehat{\omega}_{0}$$

where  $\tilde{x}(t) = \hat{x}(t) - x(t)$ ,  $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^+$  is the adaptation rate and  $P = P^T > 0$  is the solution of the algebraic Lyapunov equation  $A_m^T P + P A_m = -Q$  for arbitrary  $Q = Q^T > 0$ .

## 4.3 Control Law

The control signal is produced as the output of the following (feedback) system Cao, and Hovakimyan2007, and Hovakimyan2010:

$$u(s) = -k D(s) \left( \hat{\eta}(s) - k_g r(s) \right), \tag{23}$$

where r(s) and  $\hat{\eta}(s)$  are the Laplace transforms of r(t) and  $\hat{\eta}(t)$ , respectively, where  $\hat{\eta}(t)$  and  $k_g$  are given by:

$$\hat{\eta}(t) \triangleq \widehat{\omega}(t)u(t) + \widehat{\theta}^{T}(t) \mathbf{x}(t) + \widehat{\sigma}(t),$$

$$k_{g} \triangleq -1/c^{T} A_{m}^{-1} b;$$
(24)

where k > 0 and D(s) are a feedback gain and a strictly proper transfer function leading to a strictly proper stable

$$C(s) \triangleq \frac{\omega k D(s)}{1 + \omega k D(s)} \qquad \forall \omega \in \Omega_0$$
 (25)

The DC gain is set at C(0) = 1. Choosing D(s) = 1/s results in a simple first-order strictly proper C(s) of the form

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega k}{s + \omega k} \tag{26}$$

letting  $\theta \in \Theta$  gives, **Hacker**, 2011, and **Hovakimyan**, 2010:

$$L \triangleq \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\theta\|_1$$

$$H(s) \triangleq (s\mathbb{I} - A_m)^{-1}b \tag{27}$$

$$G(s) \triangleq H(s)(1 - C(s))$$

The  $\mathcal{L}_I$ -adaptive controller is subjected to the following  $\mathcal{L}_I$ -norm condition:

$$\|G(s)\|_{L_1} L \le 1 \tag{28}$$

The main elements  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive control structure is illustrated in **Fig. 3**.

If  $\theta(t)$  is a stationary parameter of fixed value, then the  $\mathcal{L}_{t}$ -norm condition can be further simplified. For the special choice of D(s) = 1/s, the closed-loop system matrix  $A_{g}$  is given by;

$$A_{g} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} A_{m} + b\theta^{\mathrm{T}} & b\omega \\ -k\theta^{\mathrm{T}} & -k\omega \end{bmatrix}, \tag{29}$$
 where  $A_{g}$  has to be Hurwitz with all its eigenvalues have negative real values for all  $\theta \in \Theta$  and

where  $A_g$  has to be Hurwitz with all its eigenvalues have negative real values for all  $\theta \in \Theta$  and  $\omega \in \Omega_0$ . Figu. 4 shows the difference between  $\mathcal{L}_I$ —adaptive controller and MRAC archetechture.

#### 5. PROJECTION OPERATOR

Consider a convex, compact set with a smooth boundary given by **Hovakimyan**, **2010**, and **Maalouf**, **2013**.

$$\Omega_c \triangleq \{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n | f(\theta) \le c\} \qquad 0 \le c \le 1,$$
(30)

where  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  is described by the following convex function:

$$f(\theta) = \frac{\theta^T \theta - \theta_{max}^2}{\varepsilon_\theta \theta_{max}^2} , \qquad 0 < \varepsilon_\theta \le 1$$
 (31)

where  $\theta_{max}$  is the norm bound confining the parameter vector  $\theta$ , and  $\varepsilon_{\theta}$  represents the convergence tolerance that the adaptive parameter is allowed to exceed compared to its maximum conservative value. If a special structure of the function  $f(\theta) \leq 1$ , which defines the boundaries of the outer set, then one can get that  $\theta^T \theta \leq (1 + \varepsilon_{\theta}) \theta_{max}^2$ .



The projection operator can be defined as, Cao, and Hovakimyan, 2007, and Hovakimyan, 2010.

$$Proj(\theta, y) \triangleq \begin{cases} y & \text{if } f(\theta) < 0, \\ y & \text{if } f(\theta) \ge 0 \text{ and } \nabla f^{T} y \le 0, \\ y - \frac{\nabla f}{\|\nabla f\|} \left\langle \frac{\nabla f^{T}}{\|\nabla f\|}, y \right\rangle & \text{if } f(\theta) \ge 0 \text{ and } \nabla f^{T} y > 0, \end{cases}$$
(32)

To geometrically interpret the above equation, let us define a convex set  $\Omega_o$  as

$$\Omega_0 \triangleq \{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n | f(\theta) \le 0\} \tag{33}$$

and let  $\Omega_1$  represent another convex set such that

$$\Omega_1 \triangleq \{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n | f(\theta) \le 1\} \tag{34}$$

Also, let  $\Omega_A$  represents an annulus region defined by

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{A}} \triangleq \Omega_1 \setminus \Omega_0 = \{\theta | 0 < f(\theta) \le 1\}$$
(35)

Inside  $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$  the projection algorithm subtracts a scaled component of y that is normal to boundary  $\{\theta | f(\theta) = \lambda\}$ . If the value of  $\lambda$  is set to zero ( $\lambda = 0$ ), then the scaled normal component is 0. Also, if the value of  $\lambda$  is set to unity ( $\lambda = 1$ ), then the component of y that is normal to the boundary  $\Omega_1$  is entirely subtracted from y such that  $Proj(\theta, y)$  is tangent to the boundary  $\{\theta | f(\theta) = 1\}$ . Further explanation can be seen in **Fig. 5**, where  $\theta^*$  denotes the true value of the parameter  $\theta$  and belong to  $\Omega_0$ , i.e.  $\theta^* \in \Omega_0$ .

#### 6. MODELING OF SINGLE AXIS POSITIONING TABLE

**Fig. 6** shows the typical elements in one axis. An incremental optical encoder with a resolution of  $\pm 1\mu m$  can measure the worktable position. A servomotor through a ball screw drives the worktable or slide. Rotary bearings support the screw at both ends. Linear bearings support the nut along the displacement axis. The nut is constrained to rotate axially and when the ball screw is turning, a linear motion is imparted to the nut. Linear guide-way precisely constrains the movement of the positioning table to a single translational axis. The elasticity of system is mainly caused due to the ball screw; bearing supports, and flux coupling, **Raafat**, **2011**, and **ZAN**, **2006**. The conceptual model of the mechanical system is illustrated in **Fig. 7**.

The following assumptions on the physical system are considered to develop a simplified model, **ZAN**, **2006**:

- **1.** Dynamic friction can be ignored.
- **2.** The ball screw is rigidly coupled to the motor shaft.
- 3. The compliance between the slide table position and the ball nut is negligible.

The equation of motion can be derived from the simplified model according to the second law of Newton's as follows, **Raafat**, **2011**:

$$J \ddot{\theta}(t) + B_1 \dot{\theta}(t) = T_m(t) - T_l(t) - T_d(t)$$

$$M \ddot{x}(t) + B_2 \dot{x}(t) = F_l(t) = T_l(t)/l_p$$
(36)

where J is the rotational inertia which includes motor shaft,  $\theta(t)$  is the angular position, x(t) is the measured table linear position,  $T_m(t)$  is the motor torque,  $T_l(t)$  is the load torque,  $T_d(t)$  is the torque due to disturbances, M is the mass,  $F_l(t)$  is the equivalent force acting on the positioning table, the coupling, and ball screw mass inertias,  $B_1$  is the viscous damping arises from the rotational bearing and ball nut (lumped together),  $l_p$  is the screw pitch transformation



factor (from rotational to linear motion) and  $B_2$  is the mechanical damping due to linear bearings.

It is well known that the torque  $T_m(t)$  is related to the motor current I by a proportionality torque constant  $K_T$  given by motor the equation.

$$T_m(t) = K_T I (38)$$

The control voltage is the actual input of the system. The servo amplifier receives the applied voltage and supplies the current to the motor to develop the required electro-mechanical torque. It is assumed that amplifier has fast response such that its dynamic can be ignored and it is designated by constant gain  $K_a$  only for a certain range of operating point. Therefore, the motor torque can be written as, Raafat, 2011:

$$T_m(t) = K_a K_T u(t) \tag{39}$$

where u is the input voltage signal. Consequently, the equation of motion (36) will be:

$$(J/l_p)\ddot{x} + (B_1/l_p)\dot{x} = K_a K_T u - l_p M \ddot{x} - l_p B_2 \dot{x} + f_{uc}(t)$$
(40)

By regrouping the x terms in the left-half side, the equation can be expressed as follows:

$$\left(\frac{J+M l_p^2}{K_a K_T l_p}\right) \ddot{x} + \left(\frac{B_1 + B_2 l_p^2}{K_a K_T l_p}\right) \dot{x} = u + (1/K_a K_T) f_{uc}(t)$$
(41)

where the uncertainty function  $f_{uc}(t)$  accounts for nonlinear disturbances which includes the nonlinear friction, torque disturbances and other nonlinearities of the system,

$$f_{uc}(t) = f(v) + F_L \tag{42}$$

$$f(v) = (F_s - F_c) sgn(v(t)) e^{-(v(t)/v_s)^2} + F_c sgn(v(t))$$
(43)

where  $F_L$  is the load force and  $k_v$  is the coefficient of viscous friction. Equation (41) can be written as

$$M_{x}\ddot{x} + B_{x}\dot{x} = u + (1/K_{a}K_{T}) f_{uc}(t) \tag{44}$$

where 
$$M_x$$
 and  $B_x$  can be given by:
$$M_x = \left(\frac{J + M l_p^2}{K_a K_T l_p}\right), \quad B_x = \left(\frac{B_1 + B_2 l_p^2}{K_a K_T l_p}\right)$$

Letting  $x_1 = x$  and  $x_2 = \dot{x}$  and Eq.(44) can be re-arranged to yield;

$$\dot{x}_2 = -(B_x/M_x) \, x_2 - (1/M_x) \, u - (1/M_x K_a K_T) \, f_{uc}(t) \tag{45}$$

The state space form can be written in the following form;

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{B_x}{M_x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \left( \frac{1}{M_x} u - \frac{1}{M_x K_a K_T} f_{uc}(t) \right) 
y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix},$$
(46)

If equation (46) had been compared with the following class of state equation,

$$\dot{x}(t) = A_m x(t) + b \Big( \omega u(t) + \theta^{\mathrm{T}}(t) x(t) + \sigma(t) \Big)$$

By induction, one may easily find that

$$\omega = 1/M_x$$
,  $\sigma(t) = -\frac{1}{M_x K_a K_T} (f(v) + F_L)$ ,  $\theta^{\mathrm{T}} = [0 - k_v/M_x]$ ,

 $b = [0 \ 1]^T \text{ and } c = [1 \ 0]$ 

where  $A_m = A - bK_m$  and  $K_m = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$  is the state feedback gain necessary for making the state matrix A being Hurwitz which all its eigenvalues have negative real values.

#### 7. CONTROLLABILITY CONDITION FOR POLE-PLACEMENT

The requirement for applying pole placement is that the system must be completely stated controllable. The state space matrices for DC motor are given by:



$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{B_X}{M_X} \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$
 (47)

which has the following parameters, **Raafat**, 2011:

$$M_x = 0.0064$$
 and  $B_x = 0.1966$ 

The controllability matrix is given by
$$\bar{\mathbf{M}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{B_x}{M_Y} \end{bmatrix} \tag{48}$$

Also, it is clear that the controllability matrix has a rank equal to 2; i.e., the rank value is equal to system order and the DC-motor based system is said to be completely controllable. Substituting the numerical values of model parameters into state and input matrices, one can

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -30.7692 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ,  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

The eigenvalues for this system is  $s_1 = 0$  and  $s_2 = -30.7692$ . Since the system has been shown to be completely state controllable, then the pole placement can be applied. If the desired eigenvalues are set as follows;

$$\lambda_1 = -12.02$$
 and  $\lambda_2 = -20.2$ 

The state feedback gain  $K_m$  which transfer the eigenvalues to desired location is given by

$$\mathbf{K}_m = [k_1 \quad k_2] = [242.804 \quad 1.4508]$$

$$K_m = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 242.804 & 1.4508 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
This model matrix can be easily calculated as follows  $A_m = A - b K_m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -242.804 & -32.22 \end{bmatrix}$ 

# 8. STABILITY ANALYSIS OF $L_1$ -ADAPTIVE CONTROL FOR THE SINGLE-AXIS POSITIONING TABLE

In order to prove the system stability, the  $A_g$  matrix must be Hurwitz. Considering the

values of the uncertainties in Tables1 and 3, the following matrices can be found: 
$$A_m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -242.804 & -32.22 \end{bmatrix}, \ b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \theta^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1.2521 \end{bmatrix}, \ \omega = 156.51077$$

Again, based on the simulation, k = 100. Substituting these parameters into the matrix  $A_g$  will produce the following matrix:

$$A_g = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -242.804 & -33.4721 & 156.51077 \\ 0 & -125.21 & -15651.077 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Using MATLAB package, the eigenvalues of matrix  $A_g$  is given by;

$$\lambda_1 = -12$$
,  $\lambda_2 = -20$ ,  $\lambda_3 = -15652$ 

 $\lambda_1=-12,~\lambda_2=-20~,~\lambda_3=-15652$  Since all of these eigenvalues have negative real parts, this made  $\pmb{A}_g$  being Hurwitz and this will lead to the stability of overall system.

# 9. SIMULATED RESULTS OF SINGLE-AXIS POSITIONING TABLE

In what follows, the effectiveness of the two suggested controllers will be examined for different uncertainty structures and for different types of inputs. Table1 gives different uncertainty structure used in simulated results for various input types. If f(v) is the friction force given by the following equation;



$$f(v) = (F_s - F_c)sgn(v(t)) e^{-(v(t)/v_s)^2} + F_c sgn(v(t))$$
(49)

The values of friction parameters used in the simulation are given below, ZAN, 2006.

$$k_v = 0.008 \text{ N. s/mm}, F_c = 0.0008 \text{ N}, F_s = 0.012 \text{ N}, v_s = 0.0008 \text{ mm/s}$$

Other system parameters can are listed below, Raafat, 2011.

$$M_x = 0.0064 \, kg, \, B_x = 0.1966 \, \text{kg/s}$$

The form of the uncertainty  $\sigma(t)$  becomes

$$\sigma(t) = -(1/M_x K_a K_T)(f(v) + F_L)$$

The other standard parameters are

$$\theta^{\mathrm{T}} = [0 \quad -k_v/M_x], \, \omega = 1/M_x$$

Using the numeric values, the range of compact set of  $\sigma(t)$  for this application is given

$$\sigma(t) \in \Delta = [-81.4939, 79.6953] N$$

and the values of  $\theta^{T}$  and  $\omega$  are given, respectively, as

$$\theta^{T} = [0 \quad -1.2521], \ \omega = 156.25 \ (N/Amp. Kg)$$

# 9. 1 Results based on ramp input

The behaviours of position and control signals for the single-axis system are reported based on different structures of uncertainties and under the supervision of two suggested controllers. The first structure of uncertainty is indicated as case (1) in Table 1. **Fig. 8** shows that  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller could keep good tracking performance giving a small value of steady state error (0.03) mm. On the other hand, MRAC could keep the tracking only for a period of time (2.4 sec), beyond which the system shows instability characteristics and the response would grow without limit. This is shown in **Fig. 9**.

For the uncertainty structure described in case (2) of Table 1, the system responses and control signals are shown in **Fig. 10** and **Fig. 11**. In case of **Fig. 10**,  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller still gives good tracking characteristics. However, the steady state error based on this controller is equal to 0.001mm. Again, MRAC could only keep a tracking for a while as shown in **Fig. 11**. Beyond 2.4 sec., the response due to MRAC becomes unstable and the response would grow without bound.

The uncertainty structure of Case (3) will be considered. **Fig. 12**and **Fig. 13** show the position and control signal responses for both suggested controllers. The same discussion as the above can be argued with the exception that the steady state error resulting from  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller is equal to 0.03mm. Also, the responses based on MRAC shows instability behavior after a period of time (2.4 sec.).

For the fourth case of Table 1, the responses and the control signals are shown in **Fig. 14**. Unfortunately, large steady state error are recorded for both controllers; as the value 0.25 mm is measured for the response based on  $\mathcal{L}_I$ -adaptive controller and the value 0.33 mm is measured for MRAC.

Table 2 lists the summary of steady state errors for all considered cases and for prescribed input. It is clear from the above scenarios that the steady state errors resulting  $\mathcal{L}_{1}$ -adaptive controller is much less than those resulting from MRAC.

# 9. 2 Results based on step input

In the next scenario, the uncertainty structures listed in Table 1 are reformulated and presented in Table 3. For the first case of Table 3, the responses and the control signals for bot controller are shown in **Fig. 15**. It is clear from the figure that  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller offers better tracking characteristics rather than MRAC. The steady-state error resulting from  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller is about 0.0076mm, while that for the MRAC is 0.0329mm.



Number 11

For the uncertainty structure described in case (2) of Table 2, the responses and the control signals are shown in **Fig. 16**. Again  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller gives better tracking performance with smaller delay time than its counterpart. The steady-state error recorded for this scenario is 0.274 mm for  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller-based response and 0.4 mm for the MRAC-based response.

For the uncertainty structure depicted in case (3), the responses and the control signals for the suggested controllers are illustrated in **Fig. 17**. In case3, the disturbance amplitude was fixed, but the frequency was changed to 100 times of the first case. It is clear from the relative figure that the tracking performance given by  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller is better than the other one. Also, the steady-state error for  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive control response has been measured to be 0.0083 mm while that for the MRAC has been measured to be 0.025mm.

For the last case of Table 3, the responses and the control signals based on suggested controllers are shown in **Fig. 18**. In the present simulation, one can easily see that an oscillation would appear at the responses resulting from both controllers. However, at the steady state, low variance oscillation has been observed at the response resulting from  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller, while a considerable oscillation with large variance has appeared at the output resulting from MRAC. The steady state values given by  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller and MRAC are 0.0265 mm and 0.2774mm, respectively.

Table 4 gives the summary of different steady state errors for different cases. Again, the errors based on  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller are much less than those obtained from MRAC. Table 5 shows the settling time for step input response of 5 mm. It can be noticed that the settling time of  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller for all considered cases are less than MRAC. This means that  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller has a faster adaptation rate than MRAC.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

Based on observations of the simulated result, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- **1.** For ramp exciting input, the results showed that  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller has better tracking performance than MRAC. However, for specified uncertainty structures, MRAC fails to follow ramp input after a short time. This leads to instability problems in MRAC and its corresponding response grows without bound.
- **2.** For step exciting input,  $\mathcal{L}_1$ -adaptive controller could track and gives better transient characteristics than MRAC. However, for specified uncertainty structures, the response based on MRAC shows severe oscillatory characteristics.
- **3.** In case of step input, it can be concluded that the settling time of the  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller for all cases of uncertainties is less than that of MRAC. This means that the adaptation rate of  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ -adaptive controller is faster than that of MRAC.
- **4.** Chattering shown in responses of positions occurred because of the presence of Signum function in the friction model.

#### REFERENCES

- Hovakimyan, N., 2010, *L1-Adaptive Control Theory Guaranteed Robustness with Fast Adaptation*, Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM) Philadelphia.
- Cao, C., 2009, *L1*-Adaptive Output Feedback Controller for Non Strictly Positive Real Reference Systems with Applications to Aerospace Examples, AIAA Guidance.



- Hacker, J. E., 2011, *L1*-Adaptive Control of Uncertain Nonlinear Systems with Dynamic Constraints" As Applied to Commercial Aircraft Engines, Master Thesis, University of Connecticut, Mechanical Engineering.
- Techy, L., Reddy, C. K., and frere, C. A., C., N., 2007, Nonlinear Control of a Novel Two-Link Pendulum, American Control Conference, New York City, USA, pp. 19–24, July.
- Pomprapa, A., Walter M., and frere, C., B., S., 2013, £1 -Adaptive Control of end-tidal CO2 by optimizing the muscular power for mechanically ventilated patients, 9th IFAC Symposiumon Nonlinear Control Systems, Toulouse, France, pp. 259–264.
- Maalouf D., 2013, Contributions to Nonlinear Adaptive Control of Low Inertia Underwater Robots, PhD Thesis, Universite Montpellier II, Sciences et Techniques du Languedoc.
- Cao C., and Hovakimyan N., 2007, Guaranteed Transient Performance with *L1* Adaptive Controller for Systems with Unknown Time varying Parameters and Bounded Disturbances, American Control Conference, New York City, USA, pp. 3925–3930.
- Cao C., and Hovakimyan N., 2008, £1- Adaptive Controller for Systems with Unknown Time-Varying Parameters and Disturbances in the Presence of Non-zero Trajectory Initialization Error, International Journal of Control, Vol. 81, No. 7, pp. 1147-1161.
- Cao C., and Hovakimyan N., 2007, £1- Adaptive Output Feedback Controller for Systems with Time-varying Unknown Parameters and Bounded Disturbances", American Control Conference, New York City, USA, pp. 486–491.
- Hovakimyan N., 2007, Stability Margins of L1 Adaptive Controller: Part II", American Control Conference, New York City, USA, pp. 3931–3936.
- Raafat M. 2011, Intelligent Robust Control of Precision Positioning Systems Using Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System", PhD thesis, International Islamic University, Malaysia.
- •BIN M. Z., ZAN M., 2006, Control Strategy Of A Ballscrew Driven Positioning Table In The Presence Of Friction, Master thesis, International Islamic University, Mechatronics Engineering, Malaysia.



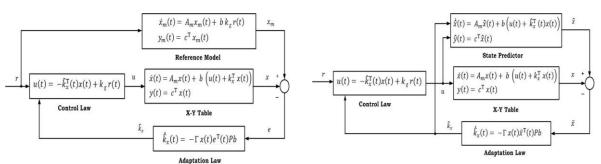


Figure 1. Closed-loop direct MRAC architecture

**Figure 2.** Closed-loop MRAC architecture with state Predictor

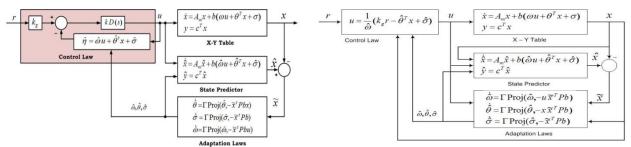
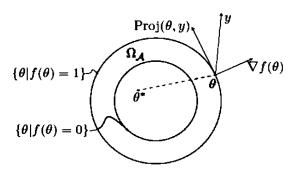
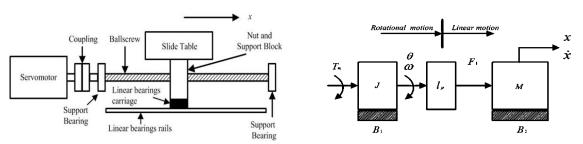


Figure 3. Closed-loop L<sub>1</sub>-adaptive system

Figure 4. Closed-loop MRAC system

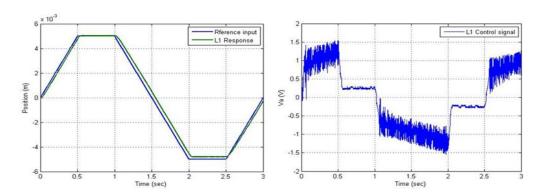


**Figure 5**. Visualization of Projection Operator in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 



**Figure 6.** Elements of single axis positioning table. **Figure 7.** Simplified model of positioning table.





**Figure 8.** Transient responses based on  $L_1$ - adaptive controller for ramp input (case 1).

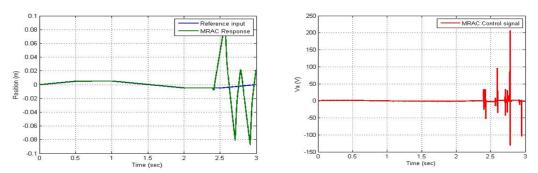
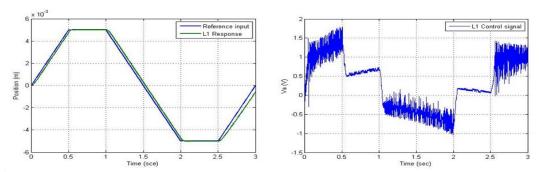


Figure 9. Transient responses based on MRAC for ramp input (case 1)



**Figure 10.** Transient response based on  $L_{1-}$  adaptive controller for ramp input (case 2).

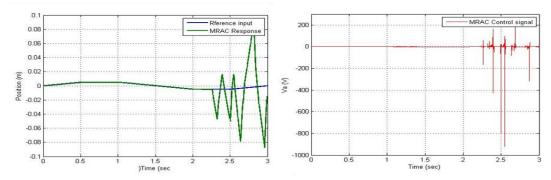


Figure 11. Transient response based on MRAC for ramp input (case 2).



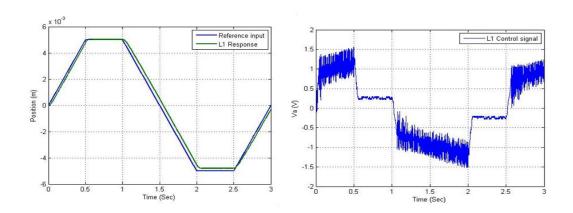


Figure 12. Transient response based on  $L_1$  adaptive controller for ramp input (case 3).

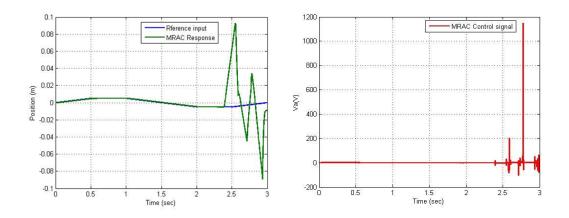


Figure 13. Transient response based on MRAC for ramp input (case 3).

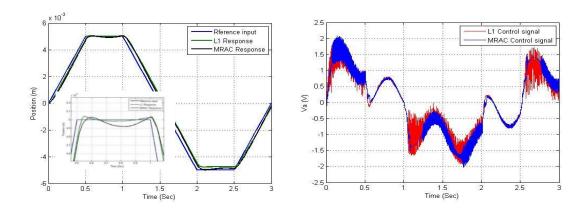
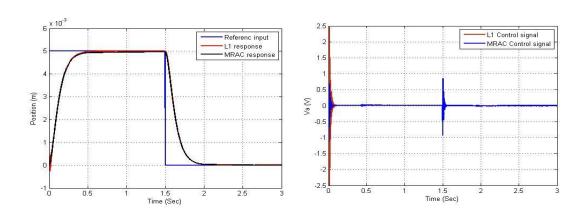


Figure 14. Transient response based on MRAC for ramp input (case 4).





**Figure 15.** Transient responses based on  $L_1$  adaptive controller and MRAC for step input (case 1).

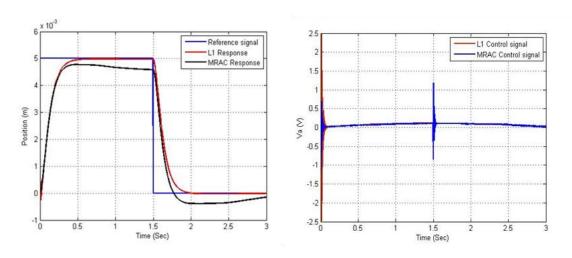
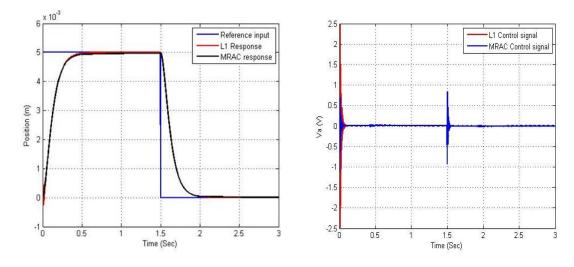
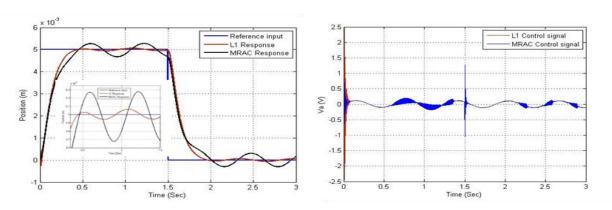


Figure 16. Transient responses based on L<sub>1</sub> adaptive controller and MRAC step input (case 2).



**Figure 17.** Transient responses based onL<sub>1</sub>- adaptive controller and MRAC step input (case 3).





**Figure 18.** Transient based on  $L_{1-}$  adaptive controller and MRAC for step input (case 4).

**Table 1.** Structure of uncertainty.

| Parameter   | Case 1                | Case 2                  | Case 3                  | Case 4                 |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| $\sigma(t)$ | $0.002\sin(t) + f(v)$ | $0.51\sin(t) \\ + f(v)$ | $0.002\sin(10t) + f(v)$ | $0.51\sin(10t) + f(v)$ |

**Table 2.** Steady-state errors for different cases.

|                             | Steady state error (mm) |           |           |        |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|                             | Case 1                  | Case 2    | Case 3    | Case 4 |
| $\mathcal{L}_1$ -controller | 0.03                    | 0.001     | 0.03      | 0.25   |
| MRAC                        | Undefined               | Undefined | Undefined | 0.33   |

**Table 3.** Structure of uncertainty for step input.

| Parameter   | Case 1          | Case 2        | Case 3            | Case 4           |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| $\sigma(t)$ | $0.002 \sin(t)$ | $0.11\sin(t)$ | $0.002\sin(100t)$ | $0.11 \sin(10t)$ |
|             | $+ f(\theta)$   | $+ f(\theta)$ | $+ f(\theta)$     | $+ f(\theta)$    |

Table 4. Steady-state errors for different cases of ramp input.

|                            | Steady state error (mm) |        |        |            |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
|                            | Case 1                  | Case 2 | Case 3 | Case 4     |
| L <sub>1</sub> -controller | 0.0076                  | 0.274  | 0.0083 | Un defined |
| MRAC                       | 0.0329                  | 0.4    | 0.025  | Un defined |

Table 5. Settling time for different cases of step input signal.

|                            | Settling time (sec) |        |        |        |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                            | Case 1              | Case 2 | Case 3 | Case 4 |
| L <sub>1</sub> -controller | 0.76                | 0.7    | 0.75   | 0.6    |
| MRAC                       | 1                   | 1.4    | 1.2    | 0.73   |



# Performance Evaluation of Sequencing Batch Reactor and Conventional Wastewater Treatment Plant based on Reliability assessment

2017

Dr. Basim Hussein Khudair Assistant professor

Engineering College -Baghdad University basim22003@yahoo.com

Shatha Abdulrazzak Jasim

M.Sc. Student

Engineering College -Baghdad University shathaabdulrazzak@gmail.com

#### **ABSTRACT**

 ${f B}$ aghdad city has been faced numerous issues related to freshwater environment deteriorations due to many reasons, mainly was the discharge of wastewater without adequate treatment. Al-Rustamiya Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) have been constructed among many plants in Baghdad city to reduce the amount of wastewater discharged into natural environment and its subsequent adverse effects. This study was conducted to evaluate the performance of the plant which consist of a conventional activated sludge (CAS) and sequencing batch reactors (SBR) systems as secondary treatment units and its ability to meet Iraqi specifications. A reliability level determination and analysis also were conducted to find the plant's stability and its capability to produce effluents that met the local standards. Coefficient of Reliability (COR) determination was done for effluent's concentrations of BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD, and TSS obtained from Al-Rustamiya WWTP for two years' data operation (2015-2016), using Iraqi standards concentrations. Generally, the results showed the effectiveness of Al-Rustamiya WWTP-(CAS and SBR system) was a major concern due to inadequate sewage treatment and that the plant effluents of both systems selected parameters BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD and TSS are not meeting the Iraqi standards due to many problems mainly were operational problems result in overall poor performance.

Keywords: performance, reliability, sequencing batch reactor, Al-Rustamiya, wastewater treatment plant.

# مقارنة بين المفاعل ذو العمليات المتسلسلة ومحطة معالجة مياه المجاري التقليدية استنادا إلى تقييم

شذى عبد الرزاق جاسم طالبة ماجستير

كلبة الهندسة-جامعة بغداد

د باسم حسین خضیر استاذ مساعد كلبة الهندسة-جامعة بغداد

تواجه مدينة بغداد العديد من التحديات فيما يتعلق بالحفاظ على البيئة المائية من التدهور نتيجة الى العديد من الاسباب اهمها هو طرح مياه المجاري الغير معالجة بصورة مناسبة. مشروع الرستمية هو واحد من بين العديد من المحطات المنشأه لمعالجة مياه المجاري وتقليل الاثار الكارثيه الناتجه عن طرحها بدون معالجة، لذلك كان من الضروري تقييم اداء هذه المحطة التي تستخدم كل من نظام الحماءة النشطه التقليدي ومفاعل العمليات المتعاقبه كمعالجة ثانوية وكذلك معرفة مدى قدرتها على طرح مياه مجاري معالجة مطابقة للمواصفات العراقية لقد تم دراسة قابلية المحطة على ازالة او تقليل ثلاث مؤشرات للتلوث ( BOD5 COD and TSS)، و قد كانت النتائج غير مرضية للعديد من الاسباب اهمها كانت مشاكل تشغيلية سببت جميعا ضعف الاداء

الكلمات الرئيسية: تقبيم الأداء، الموثوقية، مفاعل ذو العمليات التسلسلة، الرستمية، محطة معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي



#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Wastewater disposal without adequate treatment have been made numerous issues of health hazards and freshwater environment deterioration that depended on the plant failure type and its duration especially when population explosion and increasing water requirements, **Rasheed**, **2016**.

Reliability may be defined as a time percentage at which the effluent concentrations under stated conditions for a specified time fulfilled with certain discharge standards or treatment requirements, **Metcalf** and **Eddy**, **2003**. The reliability is often related to the investigation of an object's effectiveness and its ability to function in an acceptable way, **Mlyński**, et al., **2016**. The reliability analysis is associated with the occurrence of partial damage that limits the objects' performance but does not necessarily result in breakdown, **Nowakowski**, **2011**.

Wastewater treatment plant can be described as completely reliable if the process performance response has no failure, **Gupta** and **Shrivastava**, **2006**, that is to say, if the limits established by the targets or environmental legislation are not violated, **Kottegoda** and **Rosso**, **2008**. The treatment process fails when the required effluent discharge standards or targets are exceeded, **Oliviera** and **Sperling**, **2008**. Whether the assumed wastewater treatment efficiency can be achieved strongly depends upon the design and execution of a good system in accordance with technical design guidelines, **Chmielowski**, **2009**. In cases where there is a poor quality of effluent, it is important to determine the origin of operation problems and eliminate them in order to prevent risks associated with environmental pollution. Thus, the reliability and performance study is one of the methods used to determine failures or malfunctions of the wastewater treatment process, **Krzanowski**, **et al.**, **2006**.

Baghdad city had been challenged number of difficulties related to freshwater environment decline, in general, the plants have been received quantity of wastewater more than its design capacity may even reach double or triple its capacity in recent years, UNEP, 2003. So, more wastewater was released directly to the river and more pollution contribution was introduced. On the other hand, even the pollution indicators of treated effluent (BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD and TSS) were not within the Iraqi standards, AbdulRazzak, 2013. Evaluation of the plant's performance helps in investigating the situation and identify possible risk of the negative assessment of work of the plant, Sudasinghe, et al., 2011. Thus, the goal of this study was performed a quantitative analysis of the reliability and functionality evaluation of the conventional activated sludge (CAS) and sequencing batch reactors (SBR) systems at Al-Rustamiya WWTP. Based on the results of their effluents' physico-chemical analysis, coefficient of reliability and the overall efficiency of wastewater treatment, to assure that the treated effluent meets the Iraqi standards, doesn't threaten the water resources and to find whether or not that these units have been operated efficiently.

#### 2 MATERIAL AND METHODS

#### 2.1 Study Area Description

Al-Rustamiya WWTP is located on the banks of the Diyala River south of Baghdad city and considered the wastewater collected through the sewerage network of Al-Rusafa part as shown in **Plate 1**. The conventional compartment of the plant comprised of preliminary treatment as screens, grit chambers and primary aeration tanks. Next, the primary treatment units as primary sedimentation tanks. Then, the secondary biological treatment as conventional activated sludge systems which consisted of three production lines (F0, F1, F2), each line consisted of aeration

tanks and subsequent secondary sedimentation tanks with total capacity of (175000 m<sup>3</sup>/d). The other compartment of the plant comprised of preliminary treatment as the inlet chamber with coarse screen, the intermediate pit and the compact pre-treatment unit. Then, the wastewater sent to the biological treatment as SBRs system, the new technology in Iraq, which consisted of five compacted units (U1, U2, U3, U4, U5) with total capacity of (75000 m<sup>3</sup>/d) and controlled by a matrix, **WATERLEAU**, 2009. Both of CASs and SBRs final effluents ran through the chlorination contact tank for disinfection before final discharge. Flow diagrams of the two systems are shown in **Fig. 1** (a) and (b).

2017

#### 2.2 Data Collection and Analysis

Data were collected from Baghdad Mayoralty and Al-Rustamiya WWTP office for CAS and SBRs systems for two years (2015-2016). **Table 1** and **2** showed the average yearly concentrations of influent and effluent of selected parameters and removal efficiency for the systems. In addition to the data collection, the plant was visited several times during the study to accomplish the performance index by completing a checklist from observation and discussion with employees who working at the plant. The checklist consisted of several criteria: general, technical, physical, personal responsibility, operation and maintenance.

#### 3. WWTP RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

The WWTP process behavior was the base for the reliability assessment and should be discharged an effluent with selected parameters that would not exceeded discharge's threshold. Niku, et al., 1979 model was used and recommended, which based on a probabilistic analysis to determine the threshold by relating the average concentration of a parameter with the threshold value supposed to be met, Crites and Tchobanoglous, 2000, Metcalf and Eddy, 2003. So, when required standards to the discharged effluent were exceeded failure of treatment plant process happened, Al Saleem, 2007. The mathematical model proposed by Niku, et al. 1979 was adopted for assessing the reliability of Al-Rustamiya WWTP and for stepping toward a first valuation of critical components of the wastewater treatment process. The failure of WWTP can be determined by a Eq. (1):

$$F = C_e > C_s \tag{1}$$

Where:

F: Failure

 $C_e$ : Specified effluent parameter concentration

 $C_s$ : Specified effluent parameter concentration identified by standards.

Since, probability of success or probability of acceptable performance was the essential concept of reliability. Then, the reliability would be equaled to:

$$R = 1 - P(F) \tag{2}$$

Where:

R: Reliability

P(F): Probability of failure

From Eq. (1) the value of R is equal to:

$$R = 1 - P(C_a > C_s) \tag{3}$$



The probability distribution function of the required treated effluent quality parameters concentration was extremely related to the probability of failure. Therefore, when this distribution function was identified, an analytical countenance can be used to find the portion of time that a specified concentration was exceeded in the past. Assuming that the process situations and governing parameters were reserved unchanged, that expression can be used to expect future performance of an WWTP, **Dean** and **Forsythe**, **1976**. The threshold (mx) for a specified treated effluent quality parameter average component could be derived from the Eq. (4):

2017

$$m_{X} = COR \times C_{s} \tag{4}$$

Where:

 $m_X$ : average concentration of the component; regulation for a required treated effluent parameter concentration.

COR: Coefficient of reliability.

The coefficient of reliability (COR), could be processed via the following mathematical model, **Niku, et al., 1979**:

$$COR = (C_{VX}^{2} + 1)^{1/2} \times e^{\left\{-Z_{1-\alpha}\left[\ln\left(C_{VX}^{2} + 1\right)\right]^{1/2}\right\}}$$
 (5)

Where:

 $C_{vx}$ : Coefficient of variation for required treated effluent parameter Concentration.

 $Z_{1-\alpha}$ : Standardized normal variation (gotten from the standard normal variation tables) equivalent to the probability of no exceedance at a confidence level of  $(1-\alpha)$ ;

 $\alpha$ : Significance level

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

# 4.1 Reliability Application of Al-Rustamiya WWTP

# 4.1.1 Preliminary statistics used for verification of selected data distribution

The theoretical expressions mentioned above was used to calculate the reliability of Al-Rustamiya WWTP of the CAS and SBR systems. It was employed using the daily measured concentrations of selected parameters for tracking the treated effluent quality. The reliability model of, **Niku**, et al., 1979, can be applied to data have a lognormal distribution. Thus, the first step is to determine the probability distribution function of the required treated effluent parameters. Three parameters: Five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>), chemical oxygen demand (COD), and total suspended solids (TSS) have been widely used to assess the quality of the plants effluents as shown in **Table 3**, using the daily measured concentrations of selected parameters.

A preliminary check of data's normality was done by finding the coefficients of skewness and kurtosis for treated effluents parameters as shown in **Table 3**, which showed positive values of skewness that indicated that data were skewed to the right and were not symmetrical. The coefficient of kurtosis on the other hand, had values varied from that of normal distribution



(three). Thus, the pre-check indicated the non-normality of data. In addition, the histogram is an effective graphical technique for showing both the skewness and kurtosis of data set, **Helsel** and **Hirsch**, **1992**.

#### 4.1.2 Distribution laws of selected parameters

Number 11

Variability of concentrations for selected parameters were used for finding the effluent quality can be revealed and analyzed by defining the histogram and probability density function of each parameter concentration. **Fig. 2** and **3** showed historical daily measured concentration data histograms and the Probability Distribution Function (PDF) of the CAS and SBR effluent's BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD, TSS concentrations for the year (2015-2016), which showed that the data are generally skewed to the right, as illustrated in **Table 1**. Normal, lognormal, and gamma distribution laws for concentration of BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD, and TSS were tested. The tests used to check the goodness-of-fit of these effluents concentrations data. The "software" used to perform the tests was STATGRAPHICS Centurion XVI.I. The probability plots of effluents' parameters: BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD and TSS concentration were shown in **Fig. 4** and **5**. MINITAB 17 "software" was used to perform the probability plots.

Results showed that the lognormal distribution is the most representative of the behavior of selected effluent parameters (BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD, and TSS) for CAS and SBR WWTP. Also, results obtained are reliable with the observations which indicated that it was useful to employee the most widely applicable, the lognormal distributions for effluent parameters to assess the water quality, **Charles, et al., 2005, Oliviera** and **Sperling, 2008, Bugajski, 2014** and **Górka, 2015**. Since the model applied for data had lognormal distribution, then, data were applicable for reliability assessment.

# 4.2 Application of Coefficient of Reliability (COR)

The data collected for two years of the specified effluent quality parameters (BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD, and TSS) for CAS and SBR WWTP, were tabulated, monthly average and standard deviation were found and analyzed for 95% confidence. Values of the coefficient of variation (Cv) and coefficient of reliability (COR) were processed for a confidence level equal to 95% ( $\alpha = 5\%$ , significance level), Eq. (5) and (subsequently 1- $\alpha$  values) leads to the equivalent cumulative probability of the standard normal distribution (Z-distribution).

The COR was processed based on the original data properties (monthly average effluent concentrations) and not on the logarithms of the data. **Fig. 6** and **7** showed that a higher value of the Cv which indicated that data did not represent their population adequately, results in a lower COR and a lower (mx), for the same level of reliability (95%). In general, most of (Cv) for the effluent concentrations were lower than 1 and for all selected parameters (BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD and TSS) the lowest COR values were gotten. Microsoft office Excel 2016 was used to perform the analysis mentioned above.

#### 4.2.1 Application for setting operational guidelines

The theoretical background mentioned above leads to get operational limits (mx) for selected parameters employed for tracking the treated effluent quality. Those operational limits were achieved using Eq. (4) of the model, which combines the average of parameter concentration in the effluent with the standard values in the effluent and the probability of their occurrence. The values of the variable Cs were derived from the Iraqi standard adopted at Al-Rustamiya WWTP



in strength: Cs (BOD<sub>5</sub>) = 40 mg/L; Cs (TSS) = 60 mg/L; Cs (COD) = 100 mg/L. Results of the numerical applications are presented in **Table 4** and **5**. The method applied for identifying operational guidelines produce more specific thresholds than the regulation in force. In other words, if the attention is on the reliability then, the plant should be designed and operated in such a way that the average concentration of selected parameter is kept below the regulation limit.

2017

#### 4.3 Determination of Reliability Level for CAS and SBR at Al-Rustamiya WWTP

The reliability level was processed using Eq. (3). In the model, the calculated (mx) concentration substitute the value of the variable Cs concentration. The collected data of the WWTP provides the ability for calculating the probability of failure P(Ce>Cs=mx). First, a comprehensive analysis of data was made to collect all required data. Then, a comparison was made between monthly average effluent concentrations of WWTP and the range of average concentration conferring to the different reliability level to find the proper reliability for the selected parameters. The calculations of monthly average reliability level of Al-Rustamiya WWTP for effluent BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD and TSS are shown in **Fig. 8 and Fig. 9**.

As observed that WWTP had a variable level of reliability which indicated failures or malfunctions in the treatment process. Many factors were the reason of this variability that effected the performance of the plant (reliability). In such case, it was important to identify the source of issues and eliminate them in order to prevent environmental pollution hazards. A discussion of the present situation and possible issues that maybe the CAS and SBR at the plant were faced, which may help to evaluate the overall performance of Al-Rustamiya WWTP.

### 4.4 WWTP Operational Performance Index

The observed criteria were compared with ideal one and the result was used to decide if the performance was good, satisfactory or poor. If the index value was greater than 70% the performance was considered as good. The performance was considered as poor and satisfactory if the index values of lesser than 50% and between (50-70) %, respectively, **Sudasinghe**, et al., **2011**. First, the index was calculated for each of the performance criteria. Then, the overall performance was determined by dividing the number of good performing criteria observed by the overall number of criteria investigated. The mentioned criteria were discussed below:

- a) **General Criteria:** The general performance criteria specify whether the management is careful to keep records of general information of WWTP such as funding agency, cost, wastewater generation number of connection, water supply and make annual reports at regular intervals. An indication about the availability of such information by the management of the WWTP is provided by this index.
- b) **Technical criteria:** These criteria specify whether the WWTP have an appropriate design and functional characteristics to treat the wastewater. A higher index value gives an indication that the WWTP has the ability to treat the wastewater effectively.
- c) **Physical criteria:** This criterion gives an indication about the existing physical status of the WWTP to perform its technical functions effectively and efficiently. A higher index value means that the physical condition is good and the plant do not require repairs.
- d) **Personal responsibility criteria:** Personal responsibility criteria give an indication of whether workers have the sufficient responsibility and skills to perform various functions of the WWTP. A higher index value means that there are adequate, trained staffs who have the ability to carry out various activities in operating and maintaining the plant.
- e) **Operation and maintenance criteria:** By these criteria, a knowledge would be had about the plant whether it is operated and maintained properly so it could perform its



function efficiently. Many reasons are responsible of getting a lower value of this index such as lack of funds, structural and functional flaws and carelessness of the maintenance staff to carry out their responsibilities.

CAS systems at Al-Rustamiya WWTP were designed efficiently for treating the expected domestic sewage influents. So, technically criteria were very good, it got 90% scores. However, population explosion, increasing water requirements and legal and illegal connection to the collection system caused overloading of the designed capacity of the CAS leading to the treatment process' malfunctioning. As a result, CAS discharged partially treated or raw wastewater (overflow) to the environment, which enhance the pollution of soil and water resources. The bad odor due to malfunctioning of the treatment process was also observed during the study, which could be resulted in health issues, environmental deteriorations, property devaluation, and overall quality of life, **Witherspoon, et al., 2002**.

In general, WWTP life time is 30 years, **Tchobanoglous**, **et al.**, **2003**, whereas the latest extension of CAS system (F2) was since (1974). All of these observations result in poor physically criteria with 10% scores indicate a very bad condition. Thus, the WWTP management which generally got 60% satisfactory scores, had been faced equipment's' aging besides issues of the funds' lack. Personality criteria were satisfactory which got 65%, whereas the workers had been in the field for many years. In addition, the CAS system can be operated and controlled easily, less time sensitive and less sophisticated if compared with SBRs system at the plant for the same employees. As mentioned above, lack of funds and functional flaws resulted in poor operation and maintenance criteria with 15% scores. The CAS effluent had been discharged without disinfection rather than the other issues illustrated above. This resulted in overall CAS poor performance with 48% scores as shown in **Fig. 10 (a)**.

**Fig. 10** (b) showed the overall performance of the SBR system at Al-Rustamiya WWTP which reveals that the system is in very bad conditions with overall poor performance of 16% scores. It produces effluent does not meet the adopted standards that are even less than the limits according which SBR was designed. Where general criteria with a score of 10% show that the officers do not possess the required efforts to operate the plant to the highest standards, assure to provide educate operators and equip them with the important skills, develop the management skills and improve maintenance practices. Technical criteria with a score of 30% also showed a deficit due to many operational reasons. Actually, the units were designed in such a way that if a unit faced an issue then the access to solve this issue would be very difficult and costly. In addition, the plant was designed to treat domestic wastewater only but in fact, number of factories and storm sewer have been connected legally and illegally to the collection system. This fact resulted in a flow variability and their characteristics, the treatment nature, mechanical failures and overall deterioration in the treatment process.

Physically the index value in SBR of 30% was also poor where some units were even out of serves for several months without repairing. The units were faced many issued due to the gasses emissions present in the ambient air at the plant. These emissions cause equipment's corrosion and failure subsequently. In addition to the quantity of grit carried out by the wastewater that seems to be more than amount that a unit can tolerate. Recently, SBRs discharge effluents without disinfection, again due to lack of funds result in receiving waters contamination and health hazards. The observed operational problems and conversations with the staff responsible of operating the units. Personal criteria with 5% index value showed a weakness due to lack of knowledge and skill to run out such systems. Non-repair of damaged parts of the SBR system as soon as they happened, non-repair of already existing operational and functional flaws at the



whole plant and for sure the main effective factor that is lack of funds, all of these factors were responsible of getting lower value of operation and maintenance criteria index of 5%.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The study of biological treatment system at Al-Rustamiya WWTP by the data collected for two years, contributes information that can be used by the operators of the plant to evaluate the reliability level, understand the biological treatment's performance, and consider the effluent's quality to develop discharge's standards that are suitable, operative and technically achievable. The study also reveals that both systems have overall poor performance. Indicate that technically perfect WWTP alone does not assure its successful operation and reliability over time. Funds are essential to pay personnel and cover other operational costs. In addition, regular maintenances need to be done to provide the best possible performance.

WWTP effluent's quality is variable because of varying organic loads, changing environmental condition and new industrial discharges. Sewage overflow is found to be a common experience in the plant. Rate and volume of sewage overflow of the plant should be evaluated to address this problem.

Operation and maintenance of WWTP should prepare odor managing plan by identifying causes of odor, finding failure of treatment process and its subsequent problems, taking the action to reduce odor, keeping records and settling the communities complains. For sure, it is a necessity to use chlorination in the plant to save the water resources. Providing of trained staff, developing a plan for operation and maintenance and construction of primary sedimentation tank prior to SBR system may be recommended to save the system from regression downward, big loss of money and loss of an international important technology.

#### **REFERENCES**

- AbdulRazzak A. M., 2013, *Performance Evaluation of Al-Rustamiya Wastewater Treatment Plant*, Journal of Engineering, Vol. 19, No 4.
- Al Saleem, S. S. A., 2007, Performance Analysis of Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Plants: Reliability- Based Analysis, Master thesis, King Saud University, KSA, 198p.
- Bugajski P., 2014, *Analysis of the reliability of the Bioblok PS-50 treatment plant using the Weibull method*, Infrastructure and Ecology of Rural Areas, No. 2, 667-677.
- Charles, K.J., Ashbolt, N.J., Roser, D.J., et al., 2005, *Effluent quality from 200 on-site sewage systems: design values for guidelines*, Water Sci. Technol. 51 (10), pp. 163–169.
- Chmielowski K., Satora S., Wałęga A., 2009, Evaluation of reliability of operation of waste water treatment plant for Tuchów Commune, Infrastructure and Ecology of Country Areas, 9/2009, PAN Cracow, 63-72.
- Crites, R. and Tchobanoglous, G., 2000, *Tratamiento de aguas residuales en pequeñas poblaciones*, Mcgraw-Hill Interamericana S.A., Bogota, Colombia, 776p.
- Dean, R. B.; Forsythe, S. L. 1976a-b, *Estimating the reliability of advanced waste treatment*, Part 1 and Part 2, Water & Sewage Works.
- Górka, Justyna, 2015, *Treatment Plant— an Evaluation of Treatment Process Efficiency*, Technical Transactions Environment Engineering.
- Gupta, A.K., and Shrivastava, K., 2006. *Uncertainty analysis of conventional water treatment plant design for suspended solids remova*,. J. Environ. Eng. 132 (11), pp. 1413–1421.
- Helsel, D. R. and Hirsch, R. M. 1992, Statistical methods in water resources Techniques

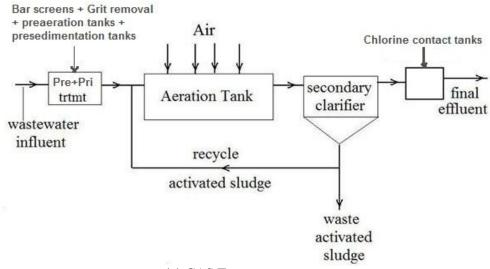


- of Water Resources Investigations Series, Book 4, chapter A3, U.S. Geological Survey, 509 p.
- Kottegoda, N. T., and Rosso, R., 2008, *Statistic, Probability, and Reliability for Civil and Environmental Engineers*, Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2nd Edition, Oxford, UK, 718p.
- Krzanowski S., Wałęga A., 2006, *Use of reliability and statistical theory quality control of wastewater for operational evaluation of rural sewage treatment plants*, Infrastructure and Ecology of Rural Areas, No. 3, 17-37.
- Metcalf and Eddy, 2003, *Wastewater engineering treatment and reuse*, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., 4th. Ed. New York, 1819p.
- Młyński D., Chmielowski K., Mlynska A. and Miernik W., 2016, Evaulation of Efficency of Sewage Treatment Plant in Jasło, Infrastructure and Ecology Of Rural Areas, No. I / 1/2016, Polish Academy Of Science, Cracow Branch, pp. 147-162.
- Niku, S., Schroeder, E. D., and Samaniego, F. J., 1979, *Performance of Activated Sludge Processes and Reliability-Based Design*, Journal Water Pollution Control Federation, Vol.51, No. 12, pp. 2841-2857.
- Nowakowski T., 2011 *Reliability of Logistic Systems*, Wroclaw University of Technology.
- Olivera, S. C., Von Sperling, M., 2008, *Reliability analysis of wastewater treatment plants*, Water Research 42, pp. 1182-1194.
- Rasheed, K. A., 2016, Study the Efficiency of two Waste Treatment Plants in the Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa of Baghdad Region in 2015. J. Int. Environmental Application & Science, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 176-179.
- Sudasinghe M.I., Galagedara L.W. and Gunawardena E.R.N., 2011, *Performance Evaluation of Selected Sewerage Treatment Plants in Sri Lanka*, Tropical Agricultural Research Vol. 22 (2): 154 164.
- Tchobanoglous, G., Burton, F.L. and Stensel, H.D., 2003, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse*, McGraw-Hill Companies Inc, U.S., 4th edition, pp. 60-63.
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Environment in Iraq: UNEP Progress Report.
- WATERLEAU, Global Water Technology, 2009. WWTP of Mayorality Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq.
- Witherspoon, J.R., Torres, E.D., Dao, C., Kogan, V., Groskreuts, R., Desing, B., Peter, B., Cris, Q., Glen, T.G. and Card, T. (2002), *Do you have an odour problem? We have a plan that will work for you In*: proceedings of the water environment federation, odor sand toxic air emissions, 26,194-219.

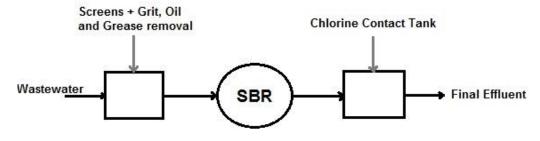




Plate 1. Al-Rustamiya WWTP location.



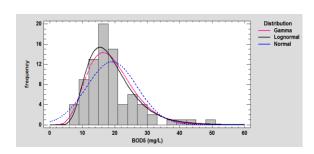
(a) CAS Treatment process



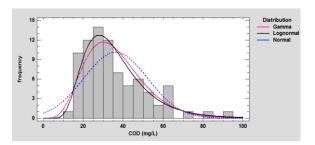
(b) SBR Treatment process

Figure 1. Al-Rustamiya WWTP flow diagram.

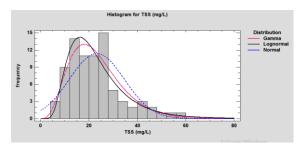




# a) BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration

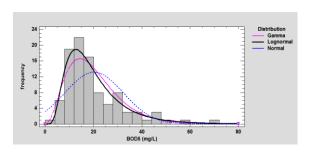


# b) COD concentration

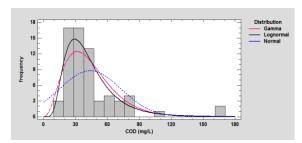


c) TSS concentration

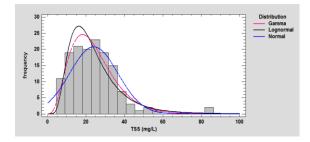
**Figure 2.** Histogram and PDF of Al-Rustamiya WWTP-CAS effluent's (2015-2016).



# a) BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration



# b) COD concentration

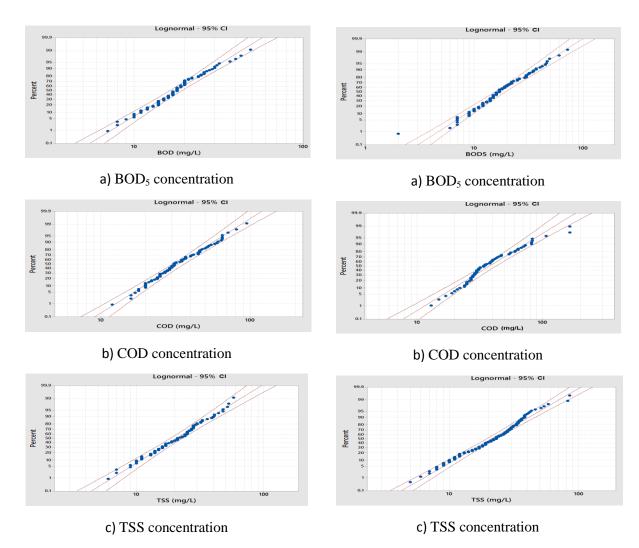


c) TSS concentration

**Figure 3.** Histogram and PDF of Al-Rustamiya WWTP-SBR effluent's (2015-2016).



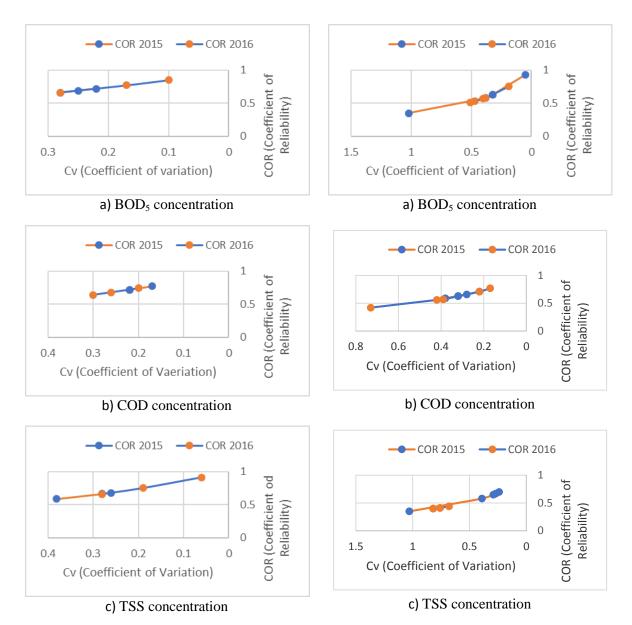




**Figure 4.** Lognormal probability plot with curve offset at 5% significance level of Al-Rustamiya WWTP-CAS effluent (2015-2016).

**Figure 5.** Lognormal probability plot with curve offset at 5% significance level of Al-Rustamiya WWTP-SBR effluent (2015-2016).

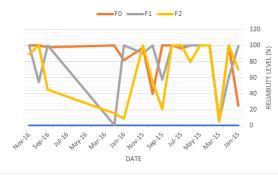


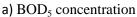


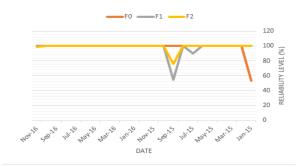
**Figure 6.** Coefficient of reliability (COR) as a function of the coefficient of variation (Cv) (CAS/Al-Rustamiah WWTP, 2015-2016).

**Figure 7.** Coefficient of reliability (COR) as a function of the coefficient of variation (Cv)

(SBR/Al-Rustamiah WWTP, 2015-2016).





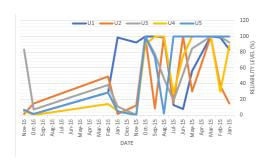


# b) COD concentration



c) TSS concentration

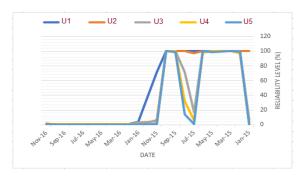
**Figure 8.** Reliability level of CAS effluents at Al-Rustamiya WWTP (2015-2016).



# a) BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration



### b) COD concentration



c) TSS concentration

**Figure 9.** Reliability level of SBR effluents at Al-Rustamiya WWTP (2015-2016).

80

60

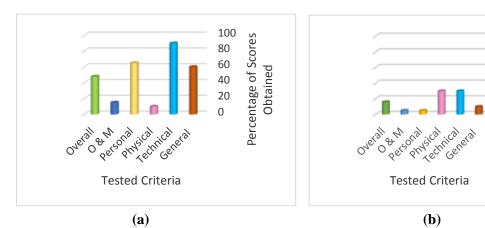
40

20

Percentage of Scores

Obtained





**Figure 10.** Major performance criteria and the overall performance of Al-Rustamiya WWTP (a) CAS and (b) SBR (2015-2016).

**Table 1**. Average concentrations of influent and effluent with removal efficiency at Al-Rustamiya -CAS WWTP during (2015-2016).

| Rustaini ya Cris W W 11 daring (2013-2010). |          |            |    |      |    |          |      |    |    |
|---|----------|------------|----|------|----|----------|------|----|----|
|   |          |            |    | 2015 |    |          | 2016 |    |    |
|   |          |            | F0 | F1   | F2 |          | F0   | F1 | F2 |
| BOD5  | Influent | Effluent   | 20 | 19   | 20 | Influent | 18   | 20 | 23 |
| mg/L  | 216.7    | Removal    | 91 | 91   | 91 | 205.6    | 91   | 90 | 89 |
|   | mg/L     | efficiency |    |      |    | mg/L     |      |    |    |
|   |          | (%)        |    |      |    |          |      |    |    |
| COD   | Influent | Effluent   | 37 | 35   | 36 | Influent | 37   | 38 | 41 |
| mg/L  | 436.2    | Removal    | 92 | 92   | 92 | 440.6    | 92   | 91 | 91 |
|   | mg/L     | efficiency |    |      |    | mg/L     |      |    |    |
|   |          | (%)        |    |      |    |          |      |    |    |
| TSS   | Influent | Effluent   | 24 | 19   | 19 | Influent | 31   | 21 | 26 |
| mg/L  | 207.6    | Removal    | 88 | 91   | 91 | 197      | 84   | 89 | 87 |
|   | mg/L     | efficiency |    |      |    | mg/L     |      |    |    |
|   |          | (%)        |    |      |    |          |      |    |    |

**Table 2**. Average concentrations of influent and effluent with removal efficiency at Al-Rustamiva -SBR WWTP during (2015-2016).

| Kustannya -SBK w w 11 during (20 |          |            |      |    |    |    | (2013 20 | 10).     |      |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|------|----|----|----|----------|----------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                                  |          |            | 2015 |    |    |    |          |          | 2016 |     |     |     |     |
|                                  |          |            | U1   | U2 | U3 | U4 | U5       |          | U1   | U2  | U3  | U4  | U5  |
| BOD5                             | Influent | Effluent   | 20   | 22 | 15 | 23 | 25       | Influent | 26   | 26  | 28  | 44  | 31  |
| mg/L                             | 213.3    | Removal    | 91   | 90 | 93 | 89 | 88       | 199      | 87   | 87  | 86  | 78  | 85  |
|                                  | mg/L     | efficiency |      |    |    |    |          | mg/L     |      |     |     |     |     |
|                                  |          | (%)        |      |    |    |    |          |          |      |     |     |     |     |
| COD                              | Influent | Effluent   | 39   | 48 | 49 | 45 | 41       | Influent | 69   | 99  | 93  | 96  | 89  |
| mg/L                             | 430      | Removal    | 91   | 89 | 89 | 90 | 91       | 480      | 86   | 79  | 81  | 80  | 81  |
|                                  | mg/L     | efficiency |      |    |    |    |          | mg/L     |      |     |     |     |     |
|                                  |          | (%)        |      |    |    |    |          |          |      |     |     |     |     |
| TSS                              | Influent | Effluent   | 32   | 24 | 24 | 28 | 30       | Influent | 153  | 169 | 149 | 166 | 158 |
| mg/L                             | 244      | Removal    | 87   | 90 | 90 | 89 | 88       | 204.5    | 25   | 17  | 27  | 19  | 23  |
|                                  | mg/L     | efficiency |      |    |    |    |          | mg/L     |      |     |     |     |     |
|                                  |          | (%)        |      |    |    |    |          |          |      |     |     |     |     |



**Table 3.** Statistic descriptive of effluent's parameters during (2015-2016).

| Statistical parameter      | BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L) |       | COD (mg/L) |       | TSS (mg/L) |       |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Statistical parameter      | CAS                     | SBR   | CAS        | SBR   | CAS        | SBR   |
| Average                    | 19.15                   | 20.24 | 36.23      | 43.91 | 23.22      | 24.03 |
| Standard deviation         | 7.75                    | 12    | 15.97      | 28.81 | 11.35      | 12.55 |
| Coefficient of variation % | 40.48                   | 59.27 | 44.09      | 65.61 | 48.78      | 52.21 |
| Minimum                    | 7                       | 2     | 12         | 13    | 6          | 5     |
| Maximum                    | 49                      | 72    | 95         | 165   | 58         | 85    |
| Range                      | 42                      | 70    | 83         | 152   | 52         | 80    |
| Skewness                   | 1.44                    | 1.69  | 1.23       | 2.54  | 1          | 1.71  |
| Kurtosis                   | 2.96                    | 3.69  | 1.68       | 7.99  | 0.84       | 5.82  |

**Table 4**. Average coefficient and operational guidelines values at Al-Rustamiya -CAS WWTP during (2015-2016).

| $\mathcal{U}$ |         |      |      |      |      |      |      |  |  |
|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
|               |         | 2015 |      |      | 2016 |      |      |  |  |
|               |         | F0   | F1   | F2   | F0   | F1   | F2   |  |  |
| BOD5          | $C_{V}$ | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.1  |  |  |
| mg/L          | COR     | 0.69 | 0.78 | 0.66 | 0.77 | 0.66 | 0.85 |  |  |
|               | mx      | 27.5 | 28.6 | 26.4 | 30.7 | 26.4 | 34.1 |  |  |
| COD           | $C_{V}$ | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.26 |  |  |
| mg/L          | COR     | 0.72 | 0.77 | 0.72 | 0.74 | 0.64 | 0.68 |  |  |
|               | mx      | 71.5 | 76.8 | 71.5 | 73.6 | 64.3 | 67.8 |  |  |
| TSS           | $C_{V}$ | 0.38 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.06 | 0.19 |  |  |
| mg/L          | COR     | 0.58 | 0.68 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.91 | 0.75 |  |  |
|               | mx      | 35   | 40.7 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 54.4 | 44.8 |  |  |

**Table 5.** Average coefficient and operational guidelines values at Al-Rustamiya-SBR WWTP during (2015-2016).

|      | 2015 |      |      |      |      |      | 2016 |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|      |      | U1   | U2   | U3   | U4   | U5   | U1   | U2   | U3   | U4   | U5   |
| BOD5 | Cv   | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.05 | 0.32 | 1.02 | 0.38 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.4  | 0.19 |
| mg/L | COR  | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.93 | 0.63 | 0.35 | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.75 |
|      | mx   | 23.2 | 25.2 | 37.2 | 25.2 | 14   | 23.2 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 22.8 | 30   |
| COD  | Cv   | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.38 | 0.22 | 0.32 | 0.22 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.73 | 0.17 |
| mg/L | COR  | 0.66 | 0.63 | 0.59 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.42 | 0.77 |
|      | mx   | 66   | 63   | 59   | 71   | 63   | 71   | 57   | 56   | 42   | 47   |
| TSS  | Cv   | 1.03 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.82 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.68 | 0.76 |
| mg/L | COR  | 0.35 | 0.7  | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.4  | 0.41 | 0.4  | 0.44 | 0.41 |
|      | mx   | 21   | 42   | 40.2 | 39   | 34.8 | 24   | 24.6 | 24   | 26.4 | 24.6 |



# **Evaluating the Quality of Authoritative Geospatial Datasets**

2017

Dr. Maythm Al-Bakri
Assist lecturer
Dept. of Surveying
College of Engineering University of Baghdad
m.m.s.albakri@gmail.com

Duaa Salman Hussien
Dept. of Surveying
College of Engineering University of Baghdad

Duaasalman869@yahoo.com

### **ABSTRACT**

General Directorate of Surveying is considered one of the most important sources of maps in Iraq. It produced digital maps for whole Iraq in the last six years. These maps are produced from different data sources with unknown accuracy; therefore, the quality of these maps needs to be assessed. The main aim of this study is to evaluate the positional accuracy of digital maps that produced from General Directorate of Surveying. Two different study areas were selected: AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh in Baghdad / Iraq with an area of 172.826 and 135.106 square kilometers, respectively. Different statistical analyses were conducted to calculate the elements of positional accuracy assessment (mean  $\mu$ , root mean square error RMSE, minimum and maximum errors). According to the obtained results, it can be stated that the maps of the General Directorate of Surveying can be used in reconnaissance or in works that require low or specified positional accuracy (eg.  $\pm 5$ m), and it cannot be used for applications need high accuracy (e.g. precise surveying).

**Key words**: accuracy, general directorate of surveying, maps, descriptive statistic.

# تقييم دقة البيانات المكانية المنتجة من المؤسسات الرسمية

دعاء سلمان حسين قسم هندسة المساحة كلية الهندسة – جامعة بغداد د. ميثم مطشر شرقي استاذ مساعد قسم هندسة المساحة كلية الهندسة — جامعة بغداد

#### الخلاصة

تُعد الهيئة العامة للمساحة احد أهم مصادر الخرائط في العراق. حيث أنتجت خرائط رقمية لكل العراق خلال الست سنوات السابقة. هذه الخرائط تم أنتاجها من مصادر مختلفة و غير معروفة الدقة، لذلك فأن هذه الخرائط تحتاج ألى تقييم جودتها. الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو تقييم الدقة الموقعية للخرائط التي تم أنتاجها من الهيئة العامة للمساحة. تم اختيار منطقتي دراسة: الرصافة و الكرخ في بغداد العراق وبمساحة 172,826 و 135,106 كيلومتر مربع على التوالي. تم تطبيق التحليل الأحصائي الوصفي لحساب عناصر تقييم الدقة الموقعية (المعدل، جذر مربع معدل الخطأ، اصغر و أكبر خطا). بألاعتماد على النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها، يمكن الاستنتاج بأن خرائط الهيئة العامة للمساحة يمكن أن تستخدم في الاستطلاع أو في الأعمال التي تتطلب دقة محدودة على سبيل المثال (± 5 متر) و لا يمكن ان تستخدم في الأعمال التي تتطلب دقة عالية ( مثل المسوحات الدقيقة) .

الكلمات الرئيسية. الدقة ، خر ائط الهبئة العامة للمساحة ، الخر ائط ، الاحصاء الوصفي.



### 1. INTRODUCTION

Maps provide important information about the resources of earth and about the distribution of these resources and help to identify their locations. Therefore, information from accurate maps should be extracted; otherwise, the results will be surprised and may be unacceptable. Many reasons lead to evaluating the map accuracy. First, a user may need to know how the extent of the map that has been produced or it is needed to enhance or increase the quality of a map by determining and correcting the errors sources. Second, it needs to compare between techniques, algorithms and analysts to know which is best. Accuracy evaluation can be qualitative or quantitative, expensive or inexpensive, quick or time consumption, has good and efficient designed or inefficient. Accuracy evaluation identifies the accuracy of map which are created from different datasets, thus, it is important and required, **Congalton** and **Green**, **2009**. In this research, the positional accuracy is adopted which is considered the most important type of quantitative parameters.

Positional accuracy is the degree of matching of point coordinates taken from the map or imagery which desired to evaluate its accuracy with the coordinates of the same points taken from survey or other sources that considered more accurate. Positional accuracy can be referred to horizontal (in plane) or vertical (elevation) accuracy, **Russell**, **2009**. Several sources of error can affect the positional accuracy of the map or referenced image, such as scanning errors, the inherent error in the original map that used to produce these maps, image processing errors, errors that occur during the collect of point samples and editing errors, **Yanwei**, **2005**.

Several studies have been previously conducted to evaluate the positional accuracy of the various spatial data sources. For instance, **Potter**, **2008**, addressed horizontal positional accuracy for Google Earth high-resolution imagery archive (A global images collection with roughly 2.5 meter resolution) using 436 control points distributed in 109 cities around the world. This was carried out by comparing the locations of points from Google Earth with its locations from the Landsat GeoCover which is an orthorectified product has absolute positional accuracy of less than 50 meters Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). In order to assess the accuracy of Google Earth, the locations of control points in Google Earth was compared to their corresponding locations in Landsat. It was concluded that this sample of the control points has an overall accuracy of 39.7m RMSE and the accuracy of these points was 24.1m RMSE in the more developed countries, which are more accurate than the control points in developed countries that have an accuracy of 44.4m RMSE. This means that the Google Earth high-resolution imagery is sufficient to use in analyzing the remote sensing results with medium resolution.

In another study, **Koukoletsos et al , 2011,** evaluated the positional accuracy of OpenStreetMap (OSM) data by comparing it with commercial data using a simplified version of the Increasing Buffer Method. The study showed that OSM can be relied upon as a source of data, but there are some limitations in its completeness in rural areas. **Farah** and **Algarni, 2014,** estimated the positional accuracy of Google Earth in Riyadh city by appointed nine stations in the campus of the King Saud University. They measured their coordinates using differential static-GPS technique. The study concluded that the error (RMSE) of Google Earth is up to (2.18m), and these results were similar to the results that obtained from other researches that conducted to evaluate the positional accuracy of Google Earth. In **2015, Pulighe et al**, analyzed the horizontal accuracy of Google Earth images of Rom / Italy city for three different years: 2007, 2011 and 2013. They used (41) GPS points and (57) control points as an accurate source of data. Accuracy was measured by calculating the differences between the real coordinates and the coordinates



taken from the images. The data were statistically analyzed using the laws of descriptive statistics and statistical graphics such as (histograms and Q-Q plot). The obtained results showed that the Google Earth very high resolution imagery of Rom has accuracy about 1m and it is possible to use these images to obtain precise measurements and produce large-scale maps.

This literary review showed how some of different spatial data sources are accurate in addition to the possibility of using these data in some surveying works such as taking measurements and producing maps in different scales depending on the accuracy of data. The main purpose of this study is to test the positional accuracy of the maps produced from the General Directorate of Surveying in Iraq for AL-Karkh and AL-Rusafa in Baghdad using different statistical measurements and graphs.

### 2. DATASETS

In the last six years ago, the General Directorate of Surveying in Iraq produced digital maps for whole Iraq with different detailed features. These maps are reliable as a source of spatial data for different surveying applications. However, these maps, similar to other geospatial data sources, need to ensure their quality to rely upon, especially for the applications that require high accuracy. Thus, in this study, the accuracy of the horizontal position of the maps produced from the General Directorate of Surveying was assessed. They were produced from several and different sources. These sources are: satellite images, aerial photos, field surveying and Military Survey Maps. These maps were produced using GIS software. These maps were referenced to WGS84 spheroid and projected into UTM. In order to assess the accuracy of the General Directorate of surveying maps, an aerial photo of 10 cm resolution that was referenced to the WGS84 spheroid was adopted as a reference data. These aerial photo maps cover the two a case study areas.

### 3. STUDY AREA

A photo map of Baghdad city was used to evaluate the accuracy of the maps of General Directorate of Surveying. Two parts of Baghdad were chosen: AL-Karkh and AL-Rusafa as two case studies. The study area in AL-Rusafa covers about 172.826 square kilometers, while the part taken from AL-Karkh covers about 135.106 square kilometers. Both of the study areas contain various features such as paved and non-paved roads, pedestrian roads, major roads, agricultural areas, residential areas, hospitals, train stations, railways and other features that have been reliable in the accuracy assessment. **Fig.1** and **Fig.2** show the case study areas that taken from the Baghdad city map.

### 4. THE SAMPLE OF POINTS

Horizontal positional accuracy evaluation was conducted by selecting 186 and 120 tested points from AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh respectively. The coordinates of these points were extracted using ArcGIS10.2 software program from corrected Baghdad photo map. The tested points were selected as sharp, clear and non-removable points such as road junctions, road endings and beginnings. **Fig.3** and **Fig.4** show examples of point locations in AL-Rusafa and Karkh. These points have been selected to be evenly distributed over the study area to represent all selected part. Horizontal coordinates of these points were measured from both the targeted data (General Directorate of Surveying maps) and the reference data (aerial image) and saved as tables. Horizontal coordinates of these points were saved as excel sheet in order to be imported in the



MATLAB code. This code has been programmed using MATLAB programming language in order to calculate the elements of positional accuracy assessment.

### 5. EVALUATION POSITIONAL ACCURACY

Horizontal positional accuracy assessment was conducted on data from the General Directorate of Surveying / Iraq maps using descriptive statistics and some statistical tests such as t-test and ftest. The descriptive statistics laws were applied to determine statistical elements such as (mean μ, RMSE, minimum and maximum values). They can be considered as a metric accuracy measurement. The determination of spatial error in the elements requires calculating the differences between the coordinates of test points to assess their accuracy (coordinates from General Directorate of Surveying maps) and the reference coordinates (coordinates from aerial image). Equations used to calculate these elements are presented in the next section. In addition, the statistical tests that used in this study to calculate the errors convergence between the two case studies will be also presented and discussed.

### **5.1 Statistical Procedures**

In this study, the horizontal positional accuracy of maps is assessed for two components of coordinates (Easting (E) and Northing (N)). This means that each of the statistical elements will be applied in the E- and N-components. The calculations of statistical elements will depend on computing the differences between the coordinates of the reference and target points ( $\Delta E$ ,  $\Delta N$ ).

Eq. (1) can be used to calculate the arithmetic mean which is an expected value of error:

$$\mu = \frac{\sum (E_{ri} - E_{mi})}{N} \tag{1}$$

μ: the mean

 $E_{ri}$ : reference coordinate (photo map coordinate)

 $E_{mi}$ : map coordinate (General Directorate of Surveying data)

N: total number of tested points

The RMSE is the square root of the mean of the differences between the reference coordinates and the map coordinates and it can be calculated as follows:

RMSE = 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (E_{ri} - E_{mi})^2}{N}}$$
 (2)

RMSE: root mean square error

 $E_{ri}$ : reference coordinate (photo map coordinate) of east component

 $E_{mi}$ : map coordinate (General Directorate of Surveying data) of east component

N: total number of tested points

The same procedure has been applied to the y-coordinate of tested points.



### **6.1 Results of Descriptive Statistics**

The points which were extracted from the General Directorate of Surveying maps for the parts AL-Karkh and AL-Rusafa have been statistically analyzed after excluding outlier points from them. The MINITAP software version 16.1 was utilized to analyze the data graphically using histogram and probability plots. The positional error values for points extracted from the parts of AL-Karkh and AL-Rusafa along Easting (E) and Northing (N) coordinates have been calculated by descriptive statistics laws as listed in **Table 1**.

It can be seen from Table 1. that the mean of errors for the differences in easting component (ΔE) were 8.987m and 8.889m for AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh, respectively, while the mean of errors in the northing component ( $\Delta N$ ) were 13.010m and 11.480m for AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh. The RMSEs were 12.1553m and 11.2108m for the easting components while they were 16.2001 and 13.9143 for the northing component for AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh, respectively. It can be also noted that the resultants of the RMSEs ( $RMSE_{EN}$ ) were 20.2532m and 17.8686m for AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh, respectively. This means that there are errors in the point positions in both easting and northing components. It can be also noted that the errors in the AL-Rusafa part larger than the errors in AL- Karkh part and this is clear from the minimum and maximum values. The maximum error in the easting components reach to about 40 m for AL-Rusafa and 27 m for AL-Karkh. While the maximum error in the northing components reach to 38 m and 30 m for AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh, respectively. This means that the error values in point positions in AL-Rusafa part are larger than the differences in AL-Karkh part.

### **6.2 Histogram Analysis**

Histogram is one of the statistical tools that graphically represent distribution of numerical data that grouped into frequency or percentage. Histograms give first indication of normally errors distribution.

# 6.2.1 AL-Rusafa Case Study

Histograms of AL-Rusafa/Baghdad show that the normal distribution curves do not match the easting and northing components very well. The histogram of easting component of AL-Rusafa Fig.5 shows that the most errors ranging between (0-15) meters and the largest proportion of the points contains inaccuracies ranging between (0-5) meters. It can be also seen sharp peaks on the left of the histogram. The rest of the errors ranging between (20-40) meters with deviations on the right side of the histogram.

Fig.6 shows the histogram of errors in the northing component of AL-Rusafa. It is clear from this figure that the large proportion of the errors in the points ranging between 1-15 m. It can be also noted that there is a great peak on the left side. This means that there is a large proportion of point's deviate of about 5-8 m from their true positions. Then the proportion of the errors increases and reaches to about 40 m but in fewer rates of points.

### 6.2.2 AL-Karkh Case Study

It can be shown from the histograms of AL-Karh/Baghdad in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 that the normal distribution curves do not converge along easting and northing coordinates very well. It is clear that the errors in the easting component is centered between 0 to 10 meters, then the error values



increase but in less rate of points. The errors rise to more than 25 meters in different rate of points. The majority of the points contain inaccuracies ranging from 3 to 5 meters. The northing component errors are concentrated between 1 to 19 meters. Then the errors increase to more than 30 meters, while the proportion of these errors is increase and decrease. The majority of the points contain inaccuracies ranging from 1 to 5 meters. There are sharp peaks on the left of the histogram for both easting and northing components.

2017

### 6.3 The Analysis of Probability Plot

## 6.3.1 AL-Rusafa Case Study

The probability plot follows a normal distribution for both the easting and northing components but there are a number of points in the both ends take the long tail pattern **Fig. 9** and **Fig. 10**. This means that it bends from the straight line and do not follow the pattern of rest of the points, and this is usually bending from the bottom to the bottom and from the top to the top. It can be noted that the long tail pattern begins after approximately 25 m in the easting component and after 32 m in the northing component. It can be also noted that the points that contain errors of 25 m and above in the easting component are more deviate from the straight line, which represent the mean of errors, because of increasing the errors in these points. It can be seen from these figures that the long tail pattern in the northing component is increasing to the top than in the easting component for both case studies.

### 6.3.2 AL-Karkh Case Study

The probability plot of AL-Karkh follows a normal distribution for both easting and northing components but there are number of points in the both ends take the long tail pattern **Fig. 11** and **Fig. 12**. The long tail pattern begins after approximately 20 m in the easting component while it begins after 27 m in the northing component. It can be seen that the points to the right of easting component, which represent the points that contain errors more than 20 m, are deviated from the mean (straight line) more than the points in the northing component because of increasing the errors in these points which lead to this deviation.

### 6.4 The Horizontal Shift Analysis

The horizontal shift can be calculated using Eq. (5) which represents the deviation of point from its true position in both directions easting (E) and northing (N). The horizontal shift was computed for each point in the both case studies. The minimum horizontal shifts were 0.740 m and 1.073 m for AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh respectively, while the maximum horizontal shift reaches to more than 50 m for AL-Rusafa and more than 30 m for AL-Karkh. The mean horizontal shift was 17.218 m and 15.893 m for AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh respectively as illustrated in **Table 2**.

Horizontal shift = 
$$\sqrt{\Delta E^2 + \Delta N^2}$$
 (3)

Where:

 $\Delta$ E:The difference between reference coordinates and tested coordinates in the east direction.  $\Delta$ N:The difference between reference coordinates and tested coordinates in the north direction.

The histogram of the horizontal shift was produced for both the case studies as shown in **Fig. 13** and **Fig.14**. The horizontal errors follow the normal distribution curve in the two case studies but



do not much the normal distribution curve very well. It can be seen that errors in AL-Rusafa part centered between (1 to 30) m then it increases and reaches to more than 50 m, while in AL-Karkh part, the errors rise in some points and become lower in the other until they reach to more than 30 m. From these figures and **Table 2**, it can be concluded that the horizontal shift errors in AL-Rusafa part greater than errors of AL-Karkh part and it can be also seen that errors in AL-Karkh part are more normally distributed.

2017

### 7. STATISTICAL TESTS

This section will discuss the T-test and F-test that used in this research. T-test was used to see how close the errors in the study areas to each other. F-test was applied because it is one of the t-test requirements. T-test one of the important statistical tests and the most frequently used in studies that designed to detect statistical differences between the means of two samples, **Heiman, 2013**. Types of this test are: one sample t-test and two samples t-test. To conduct this test, two hypotheses should be assumed: null hypothesis (H0) and alternative hypothesis (Ha). While the F-test represents the ratio between the variances of two populations, and it is one of the t-test requirements, **Berenson** and **Levine, 1998**.

In the current study, two sample of T-test was used to determine whether the errors between the two case studies were convergent or not. MINITAB software was used to conduct this test because it contains tools to facilitate the calculations. Before applying T-test, F-test should be applied firstly to compare the variance of the two datasets. Before starting these tests, it should be applying normality test, which was designed to find whether the data are normally distributed and following the normal distribution curve or not.

### 7.1 The Statistical Tests Results

In order to test the difference in error values between the two parts of AL-Karkh and AL-Rusafa, two Samples T-tests were adopted to detect whether the errors of AL-Karkh convergence to errors of AL-Rusafa or not. Hypotheses for this statistical test are the null hypothesis which states as follow:

 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ 

where:

μ1: mean of AL-Resafa part

μ2: mean of AL-Karkh part

While the alternative hypothesis  $(H_1)$  states  $(H_1: \mu 1 \neq \mu_2)$ .

In this test, (95%) has been used as confidence level and the results have been discussed based on the (P) value. If the P value is more than (0.05) this means that the mean of the two compared parts are equal and if the P value is less than (0.05) this means that the mean of the two compared parts are not equal.

In this study, after applying T-test on the coordinates taken from Baghdad map for the two case studies (AL-Karkh and AL-Resafa), the results showed that these values of coordinates have P value larger than 0.05 for both easting and northing. This means that the discrepancies between the two case studies were close. The results also showed that the P value for the easting



component is greater than p value for northing component, which means that errors in the north coordinates greater than errors in the easting coordinates. The results from these tests are shown in **Table 3**.

The results obtained from applying two sample t-test have been analyzed as a box plot, see **Fig.** 15 and **Fig.** 16. The box plot reflects the convergence of errors in the two case studies graphically. The horizontal axis represents the different in easting and northing components in the two case studies while the vertical axis represents the errors in the two case studies. The upper circle refers to the mean value, the lower circle represents the median value and the straight line represents the different in means of the two case studies. The difference between the mean of the two case studies has been taken. The low value of the mean means that the errors between the two case studies are converges. From box plot analysis, it is clear that the difference in mean values between the study areas was 0.098m in easting component and 1.530m in northing component. These results showed that the match is good with respect to the easting coordinates but it becomes less in the northing coordinates.

### 8. CONCLUSIONS

This study presented the spatial accuracy assessment of the digital maps that produced by General Directorate of Surveying Iraq. Two study areas: AL-Karkh and AL-Resafa in Baghdad were selected as two case studies and the point samples were extracted in order to use them in the assessment. Different statistical tests and analysis were applied to compute spatial accuracy assessment. MATLAB and MINITAB software were utilized to represent the errors graphically.

After the elements of positional accuracy assessment were calculated, the mean of errors were 8.987m and 13.01m of the easting and northing components of AL-Rusafa respectively, while the errors were 8.889m and 11.480m of the easting and northing components of AL-Karkh respectively. The RMSEs were 12.1553m and 16.2001m for the easting and northing components of AL-Rusafa, while they were 11.2108m and 13.9143m for the easting and northing components of AL-Karkh.

The statistical tests (t-test and f-test) were used in order to see whether the errors in these map are converge or not. Therefore, t-test was applied on the data that taken from the two case studies (AL-Rusafa and AL-Karkh). The results showed that the errors in the two case studies are converge.

From these results it can be shown that these maps have limited positional accuracy and they cannot be used in the precise surveying works (of accuracy, for example,  $\pm 0.5$  m). While it can be used in the not precise surveying works (with accuracy, for example,  $\pm 2$ m) such as reconnaissance or academic studies.

# REFERENCES

- Berenson, M. L., & Levine, D. M., 1998, Business statistics: A first course. Upper Saddle River, N.J: Prentice Hall.
- Congalton, R. G., and Green, K., 2009, *Assessing the Accuracy of Remotely Sensed Data*, George Green Library of Science and Engineering.
- Farah, A., and Algarni, D., 2014, *Positional Accuracy Assessment of Google Earth in Riyadh*, Artificial Satellites, Vol. 49, No. 2, doi: 10.2478/arsa-2014-0008, pp. 101-106.
- Koukoletsos T., Haklay M., & Ellul C., 2011, *An Automated Method to Assess Data Completeness and Positional Accuracy of OpenStreetMap*, 11th International Conference on GeoComputation, London, pp. 20–22.
- Heiman, G., 2013, Basic Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences, Accessed on 20-2-2017, Available at: http://books.google.com.iq/books?id=lYcWAAAAQBAJ
- Potere, D., 2008, *Horizontal Positional Accuracy of Google Earth's High-Resolution Imagery Archive*, sensors, 8, pp. 7973-7981.
- Pulighe, G., Baiocchi, V., and Lupia, F., 2015, *Horizontal accuracy assessment of very high-resolution Google Earth images in the city of Rome, Italy*, International Journal of Digital Earth, Vol. 9, Issue 4, pp. 342-362.
- Russell G. C., 2009, Assessing the Accuracy of Remotely Sensed Data. George Green Library of Science and Engineering.
- Yanwei, Z., Spatial, 2005, *Data Positional Accuracy Analyzing and Testing*. National Quality Supervision and Testing Center of Surveying and Mapping Product, pp. 257-262.

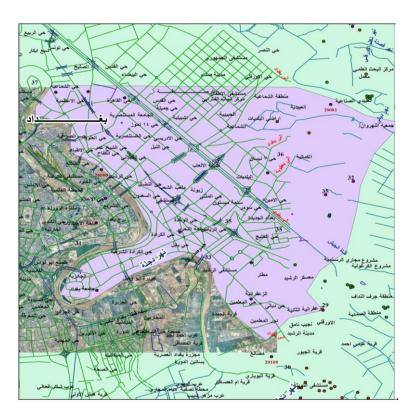


Figure 1. The study area of AL-Rusafa (General Directorate of Surveying).



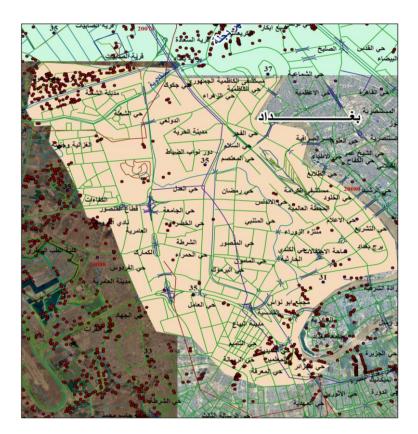


Figure 2. The study area of AL-Karkh (General Directorate of Surveying).

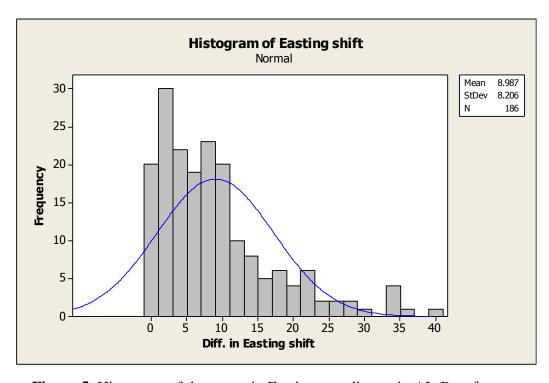


Figure 3. Point 1 in AL-Rusafa part: it is an intersection of two roads.





Figure 4. Point 23 in AL-Karkh part: it is an intersection of road and bridge.



**Figure 5.** Histogram of the errors in Easting coordinates in AL-Rusafa map.

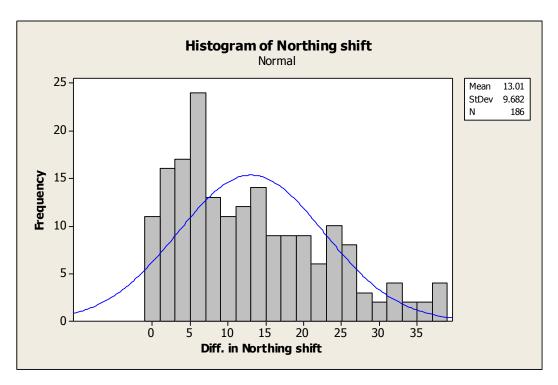
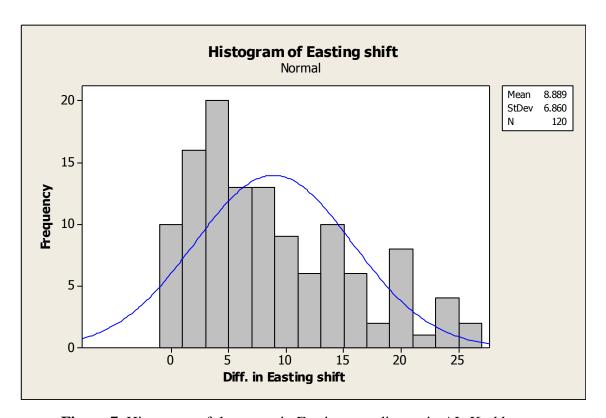


Figure 6. Histogram of the errors in Northing coordinates in AL-Rusafa map.



**Figure 7.** Histogram of the errors in Easting coordinates in AL-Karkh map.



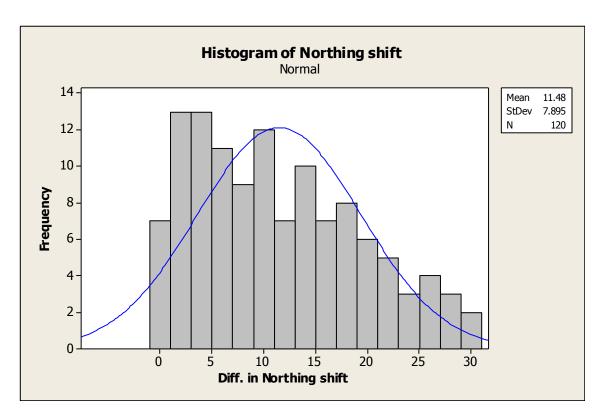


Figure 8. Histogram of the errors in Northing coordinates in AL-Karkh map.

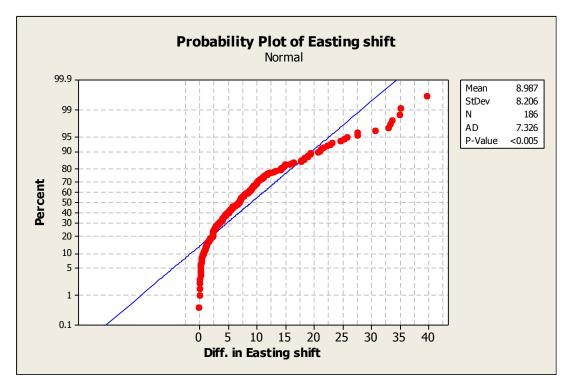


Figure 9. The probability plot of Easting coordinates in AL-Rusafa map.



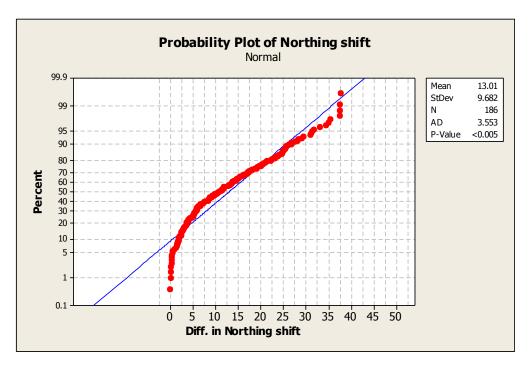
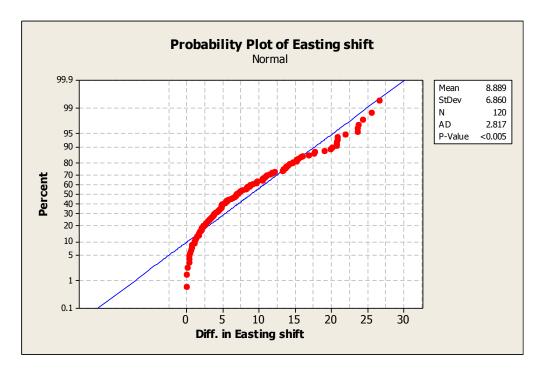


Figure 10. The probability plot of Northing coordinates in ALRusafa map.



**Figure 11.** The probability plot of Easting coordinates in AL-Karkh map.



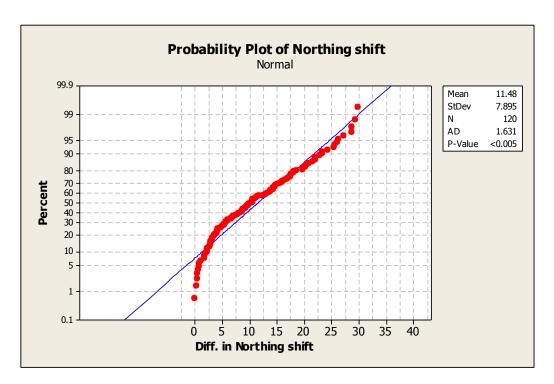


Figure 12. The probability plot of Northing coordinates in AL-Karkh map.

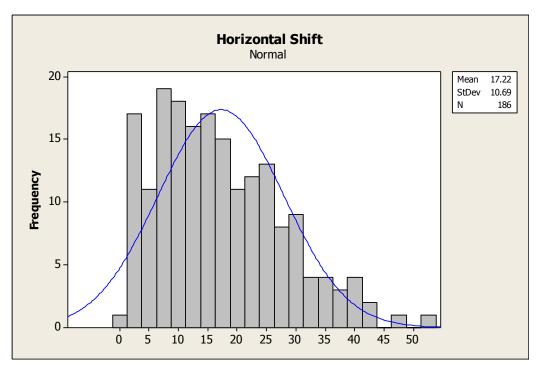


Figure 13. Histogram of horizontal shift in AL-Rusafa map.

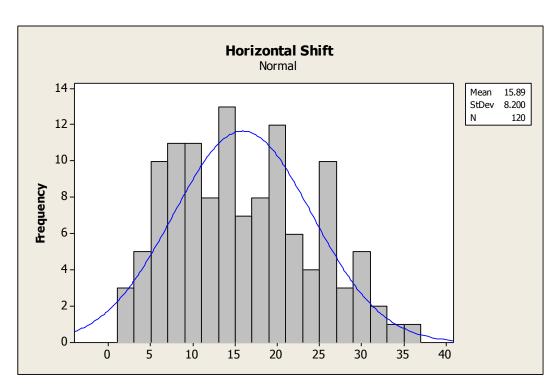
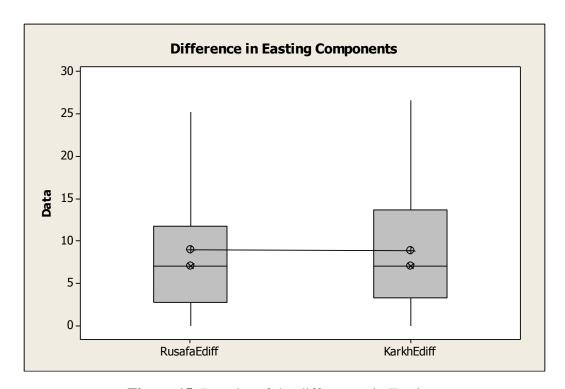
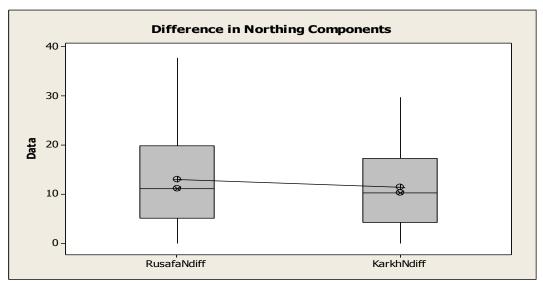


Figure 14. Histogram of horizontal shift in AL-Karkh map.



**Figure 15.** Boxplot of the differences in Easting.





**Figure 16.** Boxplot of the differences in Northing.

**Table 1.** The results of descriptive statistics of tested datasets.

| Descriptive | AL-R          | usafa         | AL-Karkh      |               |  |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| statistics  | $\Delta E(m)$ | $\Delta N(m)$ | $\Delta E(m)$ | $\Delta N(m)$ |  |
| Mean        | 8.987         | 13.010        | 8.889         | 11.480        |  |
| Min         | 0.004         | 0.018         | 0.035         | 0.042         |  |
| Max         | 39.757        | 37.587        | 26.669        | 29.797        |  |
| RMSE        | 12.1553       | 16.2001       | 11.2108       | 13.9143       |  |
| Total RMSE  | 20.2          | 2532          | 17.8686       |               |  |

**Table 2.** Horizontal shift in the two case studies.

|               | Horizontal Shift (m) |          |  |  |  |
|---------------|----------------------|----------|--|--|--|
|               | AL-Rusafa            | AL-Karkh |  |  |  |
| Minimum shift | 0.740                | 1.073    |  |  |  |
| Maximum shift | >50                  | >30      |  |  |  |
| Mean shift    | 17.218               | 15.893   |  |  |  |

Table 3. Results of statistical tests.

| Method | Statistic parameter | E difference        | N difference |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| F-test | DF1                 | 185                 | 185          |
|        | DF2                 | 119                 | 119          |
|        | Test Statistic      | Test Statistic 1.43 |              |
|        | P-Value             | 0.035               | 0.017        |
| T-test | T-Value             | 0.11                | 1.51         |
|        | P-Value             | 0.910               | 0.132        |
|        | DF                  | 284                 | 287          |



# Stator Faults Diagnosis and Protection in 3-Phase Induction Motor Based on Wavelet Theory

#### Khalid Mahdi Abd Alhassan

Lecturer College of Engineering Basra University, Basrah email:khmh7447@gmail.com

### **Adel Ahmed Obed**

2017

Assist. Prof.
Electrical Engineering Technical College,
Middle Technical University-Baghdad
email:adelrazan@gmail.com

### Sadiq Irhayim Hassan

M.Sc. Student College of Engineering Basra University, Basrah email:sadiqeng@yahoo.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Induction motor faces various stresses during operation conditions. The conditions of monitoring, diagnosis of faults and protection become needful in order to avert tragic failures. The stator winding faults are usually related with insulation failures which are generally known inter turn, line-to-ground, line-to-line and loss phase faults. Discrete and packet wavelet transforms can be employed to extract certain features for induction motor line currents to diagnosis between the healthy and faulty conditions and detect the type of fault. This paper proposes a current signature from the second level of decomposition  $(ad^2)$  and  $(dd^2)$ . The mother wavelet is chosen according to mean square error (MSR) technique, while the optimal level of resolution is chosen according to non-normalized Shannon entropy criterion. The Matlab-simulation results reflect that the proposed signature method has the ability to detect and discriminate the fault within quarter cycle (using Laptop computer, Windows\_7, Matlab\_R2010a). **Keywords:** wavelet packet transform, induction motor protection, Shannon entropy, MSR.

# تشخيص وحماية أعطال الجزء الثابت للمحرك الحثى الثلاثي الطور اعتماداً على نظرية المويجه

**صادق ارحيم حسن** طالب ماجستير كلية الهندسة / جامعة البصرة **عادل احمد عبيد** استاذ مساعد الكلية التقنية الهندسية الكهر بائية/ الجامعة التقنيه الوسطي خالد مهدي عبد الحسن مدرس كلية الهندسة / جامعة البصرة

### الخلاصة

يواجه المحرك الحثي شتى انواع الاجهاد خلال ظروفه التشغيليه. لذلك فأن الرصد والتشخيص لاعطاله وحمايته منها قد اصبح من الاحتياجات المهمة وذلك من اجل تجنب الاعطال الكارثية. تحدث اعطال ملفات الجزء الثابت عادة نتيجه تلف عوازلها والتي تعرف انواع اعطابها (داخل ملف الطور الواحد ، ملف طورمع الارضي ، ملفات طورمع ملفات طور اخر ، فقدان احد اطوار مصدر التغذية ) ان التحويلات المقطعة والحزمه للمويجه يمكن استخدامها لاستخراج ميزات تيارات خطوط المحرك الكهربائي من اجل التشخيص بين ظروف التشغيل الطبيعية وظروف العطل مع امكانية تحديد نوع ذلك العطل. ان الغرض من ذلك البحث هو استنباط بصمه من قيم المعاملات (2da) و(dd²) لتيار العطب عند تحليله حتى المستوى الثاني. تم اختيار المويجه الام وفقاً لتقنية مربع متوسط الخطأ (MSR) ، بينما تم اختيار افضل مستوى تحليل وفقاً لمعيار قانون شانون انتروبي الاول . تعكس البصمه المقترحه من خلال نتائج برنامج المحاكاه الماتلاب ان لديها القدرة على كشف وتمييز الخطأ للمحرك الحثى ضمن ربع دورة.

الكلمات الرئيسية: تحويله حزمه المويجه ، حماية المحرك الحثى ، شانون انتروبي ، مربع متوسط الخطأ



### 1. INTRODUCTION

Induction motor is commonly used in industries application for many causes; it is simple construction, solid and high reliability like compressors, low maintenance requirement, such as fans, pumps and other applications. The harmonics which are included in induction motor currents are used as indication of various faults. The Squirrel cage induction motor is an important type as it can operate during fault conditions until the fault becomes rise, **Hamma**, 2014, Gaeid, and Ping, 2011, Jawadekar, et al., 2014.

Many various techniques are applied to fault detection that focus on the stator faults to non-invasive properties. The tools of signal processing contain discrete Fourier transform (DFT), fast Fourier transform (FFT) are useful tools for non stationary signal analysis, Yang, et al., 2003, Coifman, and Meyer, 1992. The techniques of FFT signal processing which are depend on the stator current fundamental frequency, motor speed and load are enough for faults diagnosis but sometimes they cannot be applied for high sharp signals with nonlinear systems, Hamma, 2014.

The wavelet technique is capable to get information in frequency and time domains in additional to it have a high sensitive for diagnosis faults compared with classical signals processing techniques such as DFT and FFT, **Pons-Llinares**, et al., 2015. The wavelet becomes one of the most important tools which are used for analyzing the frequency and time domains. It has multi-resolution analysis and perfect time localization which produces very attractive researchers in faults diagnosis **Zhang**, et al., 2015.

A research has been done to enhance and perform reliable technique to monitor, protection and diagnostic faults of electrical machines. These techniques are based on applying tools for digital signal processing on stator currents of induction motors, Liang, et al., 2002. Another technique, Fuzzy logic is applied in induction motor faults detection, Mini, et al., 2010, Agrawal, et al., 2015, besides the wavelet technique. The last is used in transformer protection, Saleh, and Rahman, 2005, Saleh, 2003, to discriminate inrush and normal current from faulted current. The wavelet is also used for permanent magnet motor faults protection, Kafiey, 2006, Pons-Llinares, et. al., 2015. The technique uses the detail coefficients form the second level to find a signature for line current which is used for faults diagnosis.

In this paper, the WPT is used to construct an extraction features from the second level details and approximation coefficients. For this purpose, the paper includes collection of data from a 3-phase induction motor for different faults for no load and different loading conditions, chosen of the optimized mother wavelet and optimized levels number for resolution used off-line testing for data collected by Matlab\_R2010a environments.

### 2. WAVELET PACKET TRANSFORM (WPT)

The wavelet packet transforms are alternative base; it forms the linear-collections wavelet components. They get property like time-frequency location of their identical wavelet components. A wavelet packet component is composed of three indices (j), (k) and (n), as shown in Eq.(1), Coifman, and Meyer, 1992, Kafiey, 2006, Mohd Tumari, et al., 2013, Khan, and Rahman, 2008.

$$w_{j,k}^n = 2^{j/2} w^n (2^j t - k)$$
 (1)

The wavelet packet transform allows to make multi-resolution analysis of signals as they are possible to have similarity of the connected scaling function and smooth wavelet with consolidated support. Any resolution level (j) in wavelet packet transform contains (2<sup>j</sup>) cases which they are formed through low pass filter (LPF) and high pass filter (HPF) tree. The process up to 2<sup>nd</sup> level of resolution as shown in **Fig. 1**.



The original signal x(n) that has the length (N) is decomposed in the first level. The decomposition tree creates two-frequency sub-bands, the LPF (G) which is the approximation coefficient (a<sup>1</sup>) with length (N/2) and HPF (H) which is the detail coefficient (d<sup>1</sup>) with the length (N/2). The 2<sup>nd</sup> decomposition level creates four-frequency sub-bands represented the same group filters in the first level of resolution, (aa<sup>2</sup>), (ad<sup>2</sup>), (dd<sup>2</sup>), (dd<sup>2</sup>) with length (N/4) for each one. These operations are repeated while the original signals are become as sampled to a sure level of frequency in Hertz which represent highest-rate frequency that signal could restrain.

### 3. SIMULATION SETUP AND DATACOLLECTION

The initial and important step in this work is to setup the protected induction motor with all the necessary blocks to accurately collect the needed data. The needed data consists mainly of three phase normal currents (unloaded, loaded) and fault currents Line to Ground unloaded and loaded fault, Line to Line unloaded and loaded fault, multi-ratio turn to turn unloaded and loaded fault, phase loss unloaded and loaded fault. The collected data is employed for choosing both the optimized mother wavelet and number of level of decomposition. A 3-ph induction motor of 10hp, 380V, 4-poles, 1440 rpm, 50Hz is used in this simulation.

The sampling frequency of 12.8 kHz (256 samples /cycle) is applied in the proposed simulation. The fault signatures are the research requirement from the model simulation of induction motor.

### 3.1 Modeling of Healthy Induction Motor

The stator and rotor equations for flux, voltage, and torque in dq axis theory are shown in Eq.(2-5), Gerhard, 2002, Djalal, and Aissa, 2009, Obed, 2010.

$$\frac{d\Psi_{d1}}{dt} = v_{d1} - i_{d1}.R_1 + \omega_1.\Psi_{q1} 
\frac{d\Psi_{q1}}{dt} = v_{q1} - i_{q1}.R_1 - \omega_1.\Psi_{d1}$$
(2)

$$\frac{d\Psi_{q1}}{dt} = v_{q1} - i_{q1}.R_1 - \omega_1.\Psi_{d1} \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{d\Psi'_{d2}}{dt} = -i'_{d2} \cdot R'_{2} - (\omega - \omega_{1}) \Psi'_{g2} \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = v_{q1} - l_{q1} R_1 - \omega_1 \Psi_{d1}$$

$$\frac{d\Psi'_{d2}}{dt} = -i'_{d2} R'_2 - (\omega - \omega_1) \Psi'_{q2}$$

$$\frac{d\Psi'_{q2}}{dt} = -i'_{q2} R'_2 + (\omega - \omega_1) \Psi'_{d2}$$
(5)

The current equations result from the flux linkages equations as shown in Eq.(6-9).

$$i_{d1} = \frac{1}{L_S} [\Psi_{d1} - L_m \cdot i'_{d2}] \tag{6}$$

$$i_{q1} = \frac{1}{L_s} [\Psi_{q1} - L_m \cdot i'_{q2}] \tag{7}$$

$$i'_{d2} = \frac{1}{L_r} [\Psi'_{d2} - L_m \cdot i_{d1}] \tag{8}$$

$$i'_{q2} = \frac{1}{L_r} [\Psi'_{q2} - L_m \cdot i_{q1}] \tag{9}$$

The dynamic equation as shown in Eq.(10).

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{p}{I} \cdot \left[ p \cdot \left( \Psi_{d1} \cdot i_{d1} - \Psi_{q1} \cdot i_{d1} \right) - M_w \right] \tag{10}$$



### 3.2 Stator Faults Modeling of Induction Motor

In this section, it is representative a simulation model for squirrel-cage induction motor under multi-stator faults conditions. A model takes the effects of shorting for one or more circuits of stator phase winding as turn-to-turn phase fault, line-to- line fault, line-to-ground fault and loss-phase.

The stator faults are defined by two parameters:

- A real angle represents between stator phase axis (i.e. phase A) and turn-to-turn stator winding which is a localization parameter ( $\theta_{cc}$ ). It allows the faulty winding that occurs in specific localization (0,  $2\pi/3$ , or  $4\pi/3$ ) corresponding respectively to a short circuit on the stator phases A, B or C.
- The ratio of number of turns short circuit winding to total number winding in same phase as shown in Eq.(11). This detection parameter ( $\eta_{cc}$ ) allows measure the unbalance value of short circuit winding, Smail, et al., 2006, Jesper, and Carsten, 2006, Khan, et al., 2007.

$$\eta cc = \frac{ncc}{ns} \tag{11}$$

The short circuit currents as shown in Eq.(12-15):

$$i_{cck} = \frac{2.\eta_{cck}}{3.R_1} \cdot P(-\theta) \cdot Q(\theta_{ccK}) \cdot P(\theta) \cdot u_{dq1}$$
 (12)

$$P(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sin(\theta) & \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(13)

$$Q(\theta_{cc}) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_{cc})^2 & \cos(\theta_{cc}) \cdot \sin(\theta_{cc}) \\ \cos(\theta_{cc}) \cdot \sin(\theta_{cc}) & \sin(\theta_{cc})^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(14)

The resultant dq stator currents became as shown in Eq.(15)

$$i_{dq1} = i'_{dq1} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} i_{ccK}$$
 (15)

### 3.3 Data Collection for Various Operating Conditions

Each stator winding is characterized by its faulty parameters ( $\eta_{cck}$ ,  $\theta_{cck}$ ). The desired simulation results include different fault currents. **Fig. 2** shows the 25% turn to turn (phase B) fault condition case. **Fig. 3** shows the full phase B to ground fault condition case of induction motor. **Fig. 4** shows the phase to phase (10% turn phase A with 25% turn phase B) fault condition case of induction motor. **Fig. 5** shows the loss phase (phase-A) fault condition case.

# 4. SELECTION OF OPTIMAL MOTHER WAVELET FUNCTION AND LEVEL NUMBER OF DECOMPOSTION

The collected data are mainly used for simulation test and for applying the mean square error (MSR) technique criterion in the MATLAB environment. It is also applied to choose the optimal mother wavelet filter. The non normalized Shannon entropy based criterions are used for determining the optimize decomposition level numbers. Mother wavelets have many types that used for analysis such as, Daubechies (db.), Coiflets, Symlets, Haar, etc. The simulated data is used for choosing of the mother wavelet filter.



### 4.1 Selection of Mother Wavelet Filter

There are a number of wavelet families which can be applied for electrical power system transient application. The variable orthogonal and non-orthogonal wavelets of the Matlab wavelet toolbox could be tested by the mean square error (MSR) technique criterion for the optimal mother wavelet selection. The candidate mother wavelets with different length of filters for this work are:

- 1. Orthogonal Wavelet Families which contain Daubechies (db3, db4), Coiflet (coif1, coif3), and Symlet (sym5).
- 2. Biorthogonal Wavelet Families which contain (Dmey).

MSR technique is used for selection the optimal mother wavelet. The MSR index could be determined for the original signal x(n) and the reconstructed signal  $x^(n)$ , Saleh, 2003 ,Kafiey, 2006, Mohd Tumari, et al., 2013 as shown in Eq.(16):

$$\varepsilon = ||x - x^{\hat{}}|| = (\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x - x^{\hat{}}|^2)^{\hat{}} 0.5$$
(16)

The results of the mean square error indices for healthy and multi-types of fault signals are given in **Table 1**:

The Daubechies family (**db3**) is selected as a mother wavelet because it has the smallest MSR indices as a dominate of all the candidate mother wavelets. As a result, '**db3**' can be employed to carry out a MRA with the highest degree of similarity between the approximations and the original signal.

## 4.2 Selection of Optimal Level of Decomposition

The resolution levels number of the WPT chooses the resolution of an original signal in expression of its time and frequency with great time resolution. So, a signal decomposes into many different levels. But the compulsion of high memory requirements and complex calculations in real time applications, the optimum resolution levels number is the least number of decomposition levels, wherever the decomposed signal could be reconstructed into the original signal without any loss of its information.

In this section, the optimal levels number of resolution is determined by the non normalized Shannon entropy criterion using the chosen optimal mother wavelet 'db3'. The entropy values H(x) of any subspace of wavelet packet tree as shown in Eq.(17), **Obed, et al., 2011.** 

$$H(x) = -\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x(n)|^{2} * \log |x(n)|^{2}$$
(17)

The entropy of a parent sub-space compares with its children sub-spaces to find optimal out level of resolution by the equation as shown in Eq.(18), **Hassan**, et al., 2016:

$$H(x)_j \ge H(x)_j - 1 \tag{18}$$

**Fig. 6** shows the entropy values of each subspace of wavelet packet tree up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> level of resolution in case of normal no-load current of the induction motor.

Here, according to Eq.(18) the children subspaces can be kept in the tree because the entropy values of each children subspace are lower than these of their parent's substance consented. As a result, the decomposition signal up to the third level of resolution is not enough to represent its properties.



**Fig. 7** gives the entropy values of each subspace of wavelet packet trees up to the third level of decomposition for the phase to phase stator winding fault current of the induction motor. Here, the entropy values of high frequency details of the first level are lower than its combined children subspaces. A according to Eq.(18) the entropy values of each children subspace are higher than these of their parent's substance consented which its children can be omitted from the tree.

So, the optimal resolution level is the second level which is enough calculation to use with the wavelet packet transform algorithm. It is based on the protection requirements of fault current disturbance in induction motors.

### 5. PROPOSED DISTURBANCE AND CLASSIFIER DETECTOR

The modern approaches for induction motor protection are mainly based on the mathematical modeling of the motor according to the disturbances. These approaches monitor currents waveforms of the faulted motor in order to detect and diagnose faults in induction motor drive. The algorithm is used on WPT analysis of fault currents.

## 5.1 Colour Strip of the WPT-Coefficient for Different Fault Currents

In this section, a proposed signatures analysis criterion is used for the feature extraction. **Figs. 8-11** show time location color diagrams of the coefficients of wavelet packet transform  $(ad^2)$ ,  $(dd^2)$  of line currents of (unloaded-loaded) normal and fault conditions. When a disturbance occurred as in **Figs. 10-12** the details  $(dd^2)$  shows a high density of color strips between the faulted regions which are compared with these of healthy current (load and unload) of **Figs. 8-9**, **Khan and Rahman, 2010.** 

## 5.2 WPT Proposed Algorithm for Tripping Signal

The evaluation of the Wavelet Packet Transform coefficient could be down by filtering the signal with filters created by the optimal mother wavelet (*db3*). **Fig. 12** shows the realized procedure as in Flowchart.

The proposed wavelet packet transform algorithm for protection the three phase induction motors checks the highest frequency sub band values for the resolution  $2^{nd}$  level (optimal level of resolution) of the wavelet packet transform. It determines whether those values are greater than the threshold value or not. The thresholds are set by minimum of absolute of WPT-coefficient values  $aa^2$ ,  $ad^2$  and  $da^2$  of the highest frequency sub band which determined under the normal condition of the induction motors. It is to be noted that because of leakage energy between the low pass filter and high pass filter magnitude response and the effect of induction motor parameters on the magnetic saturation, some highest frequency sub-band components are present at the  $2^{nd}$  level high frequency approximate and detail coefficients for the state under normal operating condition of induction motor.

The required off line test will contain multi-fault currents and healthy operating current as details. Fig. 13 shows the case of unload-to-load normal (un-faulted) duration condition of the induction motor model, Fig.14 shows the case of loaded normal (un-faulted) steady state condition. They are clear that the WPT algorithm has responded accurately by keeping the status of the trip signal unchanged. Figs. 15-23 show the multi-case of un-normal (faulted) duration condition of the induction motor. They are clear that the WPT algorithm has specified the troubles fairly and changed the trip signal case at the first quarter cycle after the fault appearance.



### 6. CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposes an approach for diagnoses stator fault types from three phase stator currents based on wavelet packet transform. It can conclude the follows:

- \* The optimal chosen of mother wavelet and the number of decomposition level evaluate the wavelet packet transform coefficients to help the correct discrimination between healthy and faults conditions. The proposed approach revels accurate, fast and reliable method which could be applied in protection of stator faults of induction motor.
- \* The WPT algorithm has changed the status of accurately by keeping the case of the trip signal only for the status of fault current data, and it occurred almost at the first a quarter cycle of the fault (first frame of cycle fault which contain 64 samples) occurrence on a 50Hz system. The response of the WPT algorithm was very fast when it compared with the use of DWT in transformer protection with a different signature approach, Saleh, and Rahman, 2005, Saleh, 2003, which need half cycle to appear the trip signal after the time of fault occurrence.
- \* The Shannon entropy values can be used to show leakage energy between the HP and LP filters magnitude response for in the cases of multi- stator faults operating condition of the induction motors.
- \* The important features for fault detection is taken-out based on density of color strips of the WPT coefficients of fault currents, which able to supply reliable and correct diagnostic multifault currents. The WPT algorithm depends on the similarity of high frequency components  $dd^2$  of line currents of the wavelet packet tree.

### **NOMENCLATURE**

 $\varepsilon$  = mean square error index (MSR).

 $n_{cc}$  = number of inter-turns S.C windings.

 $n_s$  = total number of turns S.C windings.

 $\theta_{cc}$  = short-circuit rotor angular position.

 $\Psi(t)$  = wavelet function.

 $\Psi_{d1}$ = stator d axis flux linkage.

 $\Psi_{q1}$  = stator q axis flux linkage.

 $\Psi'_{d2}$  = rotor d axis flux linkage.

 $\Psi'_{q2}$  = rotor q axis flux linkage.

 $\omega$  =rotor speed, rad/sec.

 $\omega_1$  =synchronous speed, rad/sec.

G = low pass filter (LPF).

H = high pass filter (HPF).

H(x) = the value of entropy.

 $i_{cc}$  = short-circuit currents, A.

 $i_{d1}$  = stator d axis currents, A.

 $i_{q1}$  = stator q axis currents, A.

 $i'_{d2}$  = rotor d axis currents, A.

 $i'_{q2}$  = rotor q axis currents, A.

I =moment of inertia of motor, Kg.m<sup>2</sup>.

j =scale operations index.

K= number of the stator phase.

k =translation operations index.



 $L_s$  =stator self inductance per phase, Henry.

L<sub>r</sub> =rotor self inductance per phase, Henry.

 $L_{\rm m}$  =mutual inductance, Henry.

 $M_w = load torque, N.m.$ 

N = length of signal.

n =modulation parameter index.

P = number of pole pairs.

 $R_1$  = stator resistance per phase, Ohm.

R<sub>2</sub> =rotor resistance per phase, Ohm.

 $v_{\rm d1}$  = stator d axis voltages, V.

 $v_{q1}$  = stator q axis voltages, V.

x(n) = the original signal.

 $\hat{x}(n)$  = the reconstructed signal.

x(t) = continuous signal.

CWT = continuous wavelet transform.

db = Daubechies mother wavelet.

DFT = discrete Fourier transform.

DWT = discrete wavelet transform.

FFT = fast Fourier transform.

MRA = multiresolution analysis.

Sym = symlet mother wavelet.

WPT = wavelet packet transform.

### **REFERENCES**

- Agrawal D., N. Yadav, and S. Saini, 2015, Condition Monitoring of Slip-Ring Induction Motor, International Journal of Innovative Research in Advanced Engineering (IJIRAE), Vol. 2, Issue 3. pp. 78-84.
- Coifman R. R., Meyer Y. Wickerhauser v.,1992, Wavelet Analysis and Signal Processing, Wavelet and Their Applications, Jones and Partlett Publishers, Bosten.
- Djalal E. K., and Aissa K.,2009, *Three-Phases Model of the Induction Machine Taking Account the Stator Faults*, World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology, International Journal of Mechanical, Aerospace, Industrial, Mechatronic and Manufacturing Engineering Vol. 3, No:4.
- Gaeid, K., S., and Ping H., W., 2011, *Wavelet Fault Diagnosis and Tolerant of Induction Motor*, International Journal of the Physical Sciences Vol. 6(3), pp. 358-376.
- Gerhard H.,2002, *Electrical Machines II Dynamic Behavior, Converter Supply and Control*, based on a lecture at Aachen University, Revision 02.
- Hamma, R., 2014, Faults Identification in Three-Phase Induction Motors Using Support Vector Machines, M.Sc. Thesis, Bowling Green State University.
- Hassan S.I., Obed A. A., Abdul-Hassan K. M., 2016, Practical Implementation for Stator Faults Protection and Diagnosisin 3-Ph IM Based on WPT and Neural Network, The International Journal Of Engineering And Science 5 (10), 52 – 67.
- Jawadekar A., Paraskar S., Jadhav S. and Dhole G., 2014, *Artificial Neural Network-Based Induction Motor Fault Classifier using Continuous Wavelet Transform*, Systems Science & Control Engineering: An Open Access Journal, Vol. 2, No. 1,PP. 684–690.



- Jesper S. T. and Carsten S. K., 2006, *Stator Fault Modelling of Induction Motors*, International Symposium on Power Electronics, Electrical Drives, Automation and Motion.
- Kafiey A. S., 2006, A Wavelet Packet Transform Based On-Line Technique for The Protection of Three-phase Interior Permanent Magnet Motors, M.Sc. Thesis, Memorial university of Newfoundland, Canada.
- Khan m. A. S. K. and Rahman M. A., 2008, *A New Wavelet Based Diagnosis and Protection of Faults in Induction Motor Drives*, Proceding of IEEE International Power Electronics Specialist Conference (PESC), pp 1536-1541, Rhodes Island, Greece.
- Khan M. A. S. K., Tawfik S. R., and Rahman M. A.,2007, Real-Time Implementation of Wavelet Packet Transform-Based Diagnosis and Protection of Three-Phase Induction Motors, IEEE Transactions on energy conversion, Vol. 22, No. 3.
- Khan M. and Rahman M., 2010, Wavelet Based Diagnosis and Protection of Electric Motors, Memorial University of Newfoundland St. John's, NL, Canada, DOI. 10.5772/9068.
- Pons-Llinares J., Antonino-Daviu J., Riera-Guasp M., Lee S., Kang T. and Yang C.,2015, *Advanced Induction Motor Rotor Fault Diagnosis Via Continuous and Discrete Time—Frequency Tools*, IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, Vol. 62, Issue 3, pp. 1791-1802.
- Liang B., Payne B.S., Ball A.D. & Iwnicki S.D., 2002, Simulation and Fault Detection of Three-Phase Induction Motors, Manchester Metropolitan University, Mathematics and Computers in Simulation 61 (2002) 1–15 Elsevier.
- Mini.V.P, Sivakotaiah S.and Ushakumari S., 2010, Fault Detection and Diagnosis of an Induction Motor using Fuzzy Logic, IEEE Region 8 SIBIRCON-2010, Irkutsk Listvyanka, Russia.
- Mohd Tumari S. Z., Sudirman R., Ahmad A. H., 2013 , Selection of a Suitable Wavelet for Cognitive Memory Using Electroencephalograph Signal, Journal of Engineering, 5 (n/a). pp.15-19.
- Obed A. A., 2010, Muti-Basis Wavelet Based Speed Estimation in Direct Torque Controlled Asynchronous Motor, Journal of Engineering, College of Engineering, Baghdad University, 16 (4), 2842-5854.
- Obed A. A., Alwan M. A., Taboor W.N., 2011, A Wavelet Packet Transform-Based Technique for the Discrimination of Inrush Currents from Faults in Three-Phase Transformer, Journal of Basrah Researches ((Sciences)) Volume 37, 1-14.
- Saleh S. A., 2003, A Wavelet Packet Transform-Based Differential Protection of Three-Phase Power Transformers, M.Sc. Thesis, Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland, Canada.
- Saleh S. A. and Rahman M. A., 2005, *Modeling and Protection of a Three Phase Power Transformer Using Wavelet Packet Transform*, IEEE Trans. Power Delivery, Vol. 20, No. 2,PP. 1273-1282.
- Smail B., Slim T., Jean-Claude T., and Gérard C., 2006, *Diagnosis by Parameter Estimation of Stator and Rotor Faults Occurring in Induction Machines*, IEEE, Vol. 53, No. 3.
- Yang, D. M., Stronach, A. F. & Macconnell, P., 2003, The Application of Advanced Signal Processing Techniques to Induction Motor Bearing Condition Diagnosis,

Number 11

- International Journal on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 297–308.
- Zhang Y., T. Ji, M. Li, Q. Wu and Q. Wu, 2015, Application of Discrete Wavelet Transform for Identification of Induction Motor Stator Inter-Turn Short Circuit, IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, Smart Grid Technologies-Asia (ISGT ASIA), pp. 1-5.

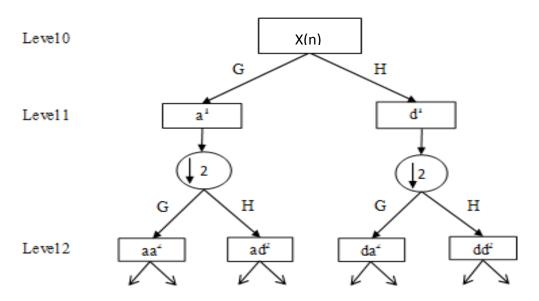
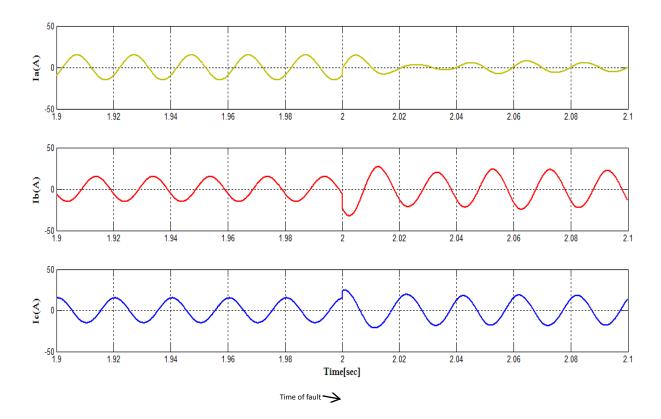
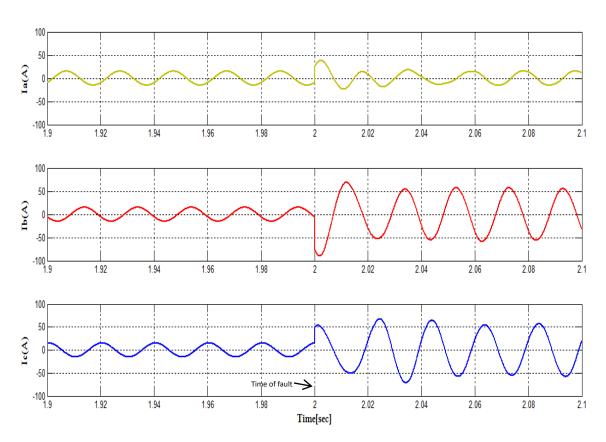


Figure 1. Implementation procedure of WPT



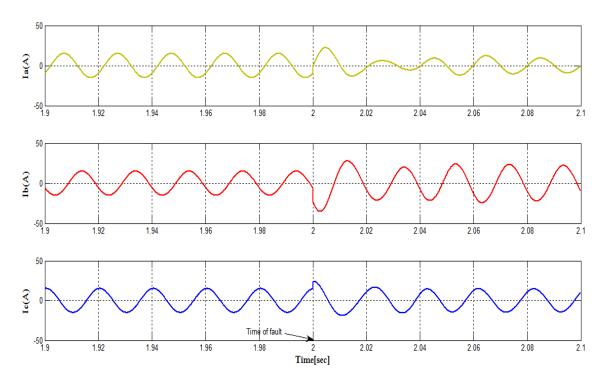
**Figure 2.** 3-ph currents for the case 0f 25% inter turn to turn (phase B) fault condition.



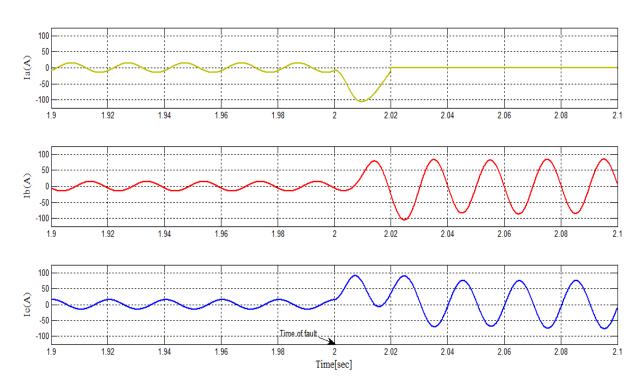


**Journal of Engineering** 

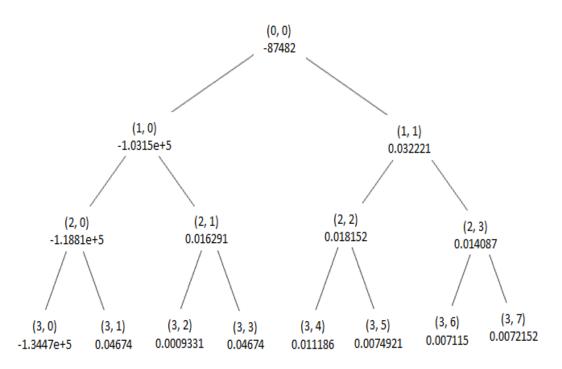
Figure 3. 3-ph currents for the phase to ground (phase B) fault condition case.



**Figure 4.** 3-ph currents for the phase to phase (10% Phase A - 25% Phase B) fault condition.

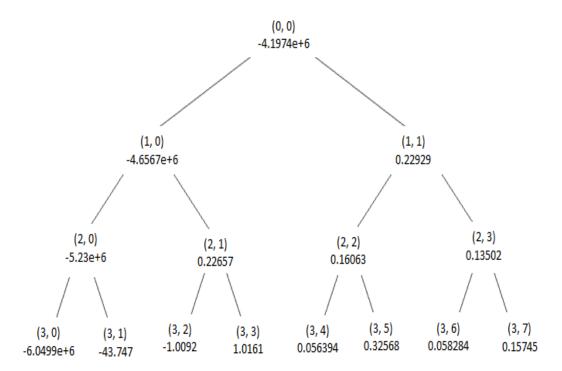


**Figure 5.** 3-ph currents for the case 0f loss-phase (phase A) fault condition of induction motor.



**Figure 6.** The entropy values of each subspace of wavelet packet tree up to the 3rd level of decomposition for the normal no-load current of the induction motor state.





**Figure 7.** The entropy values of each subspace of wavelet packet tree up to the 3rd level of decomposition for phase to phase load current fault of the induction motor state.

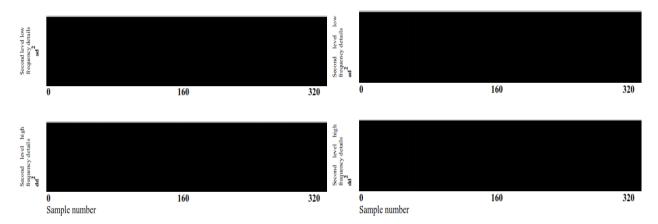
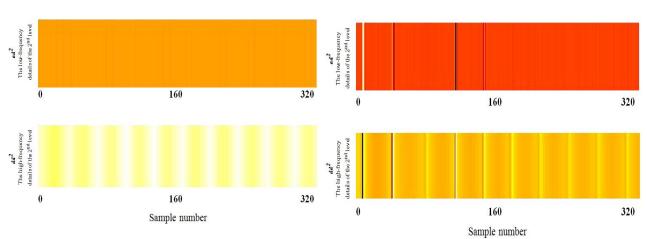


Figure 8. WPT second level approximation  $ad^2$  and 2nd level details  $dd^2$  coefficients of healthy unloaded 3-ph induction motor.

Figure 9. WPT second level approximation  $ad^2$  and 2nd level details  $dd^2$  coefficients of healthy loaded 3-phase induction motor.





15% turn to turn phase a fault 3-phase phase to ground fault 3-ph induction motor. induction motor.

Figure 10. WPT second level approximation Figure 11. WPT second level approximation  $ad^2$  and 2nd level details  $dd^2$  coefficients of  $ad^2$  and 2nd level details  $dd^2$  coefficients of

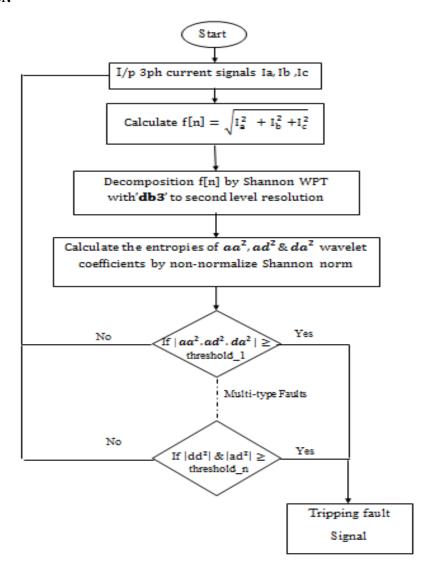
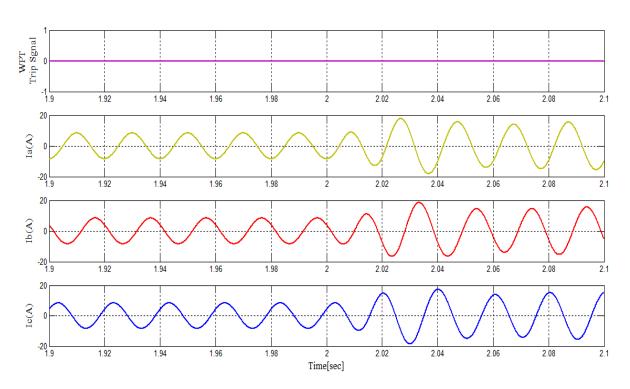
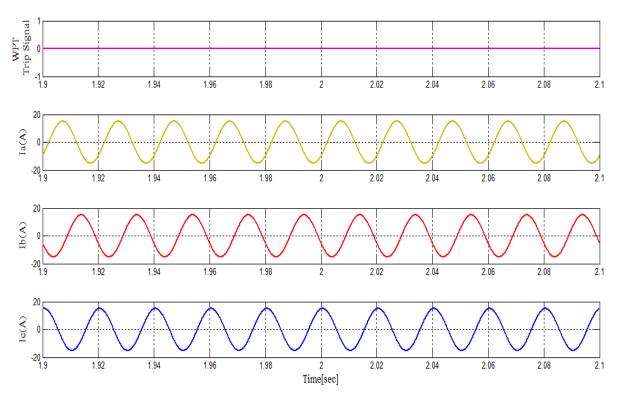


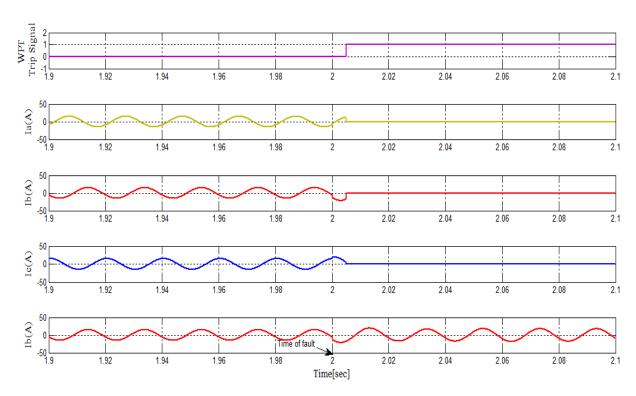
Figure 12. Flowchart of the proposed (WPT) disturbance detector.



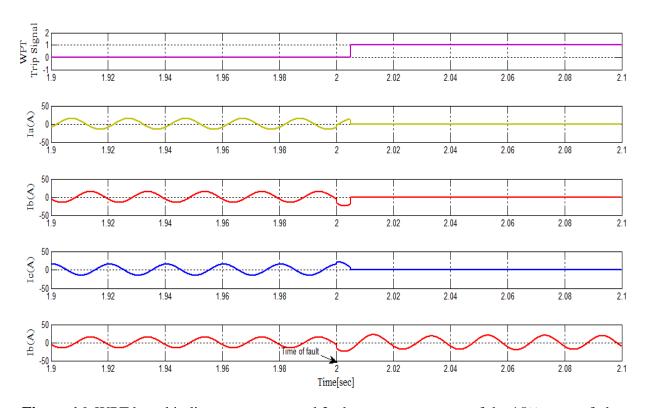
**Figure 13.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the healthy (un-faulted) no load-to-load duration condition.



**Figure 14.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the normal (un-faulted) loaded condition.

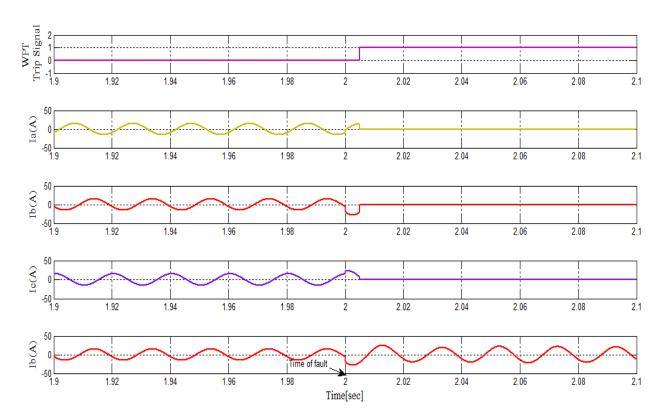


**Figure 15.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the 10% turns of phase B fault condition case.

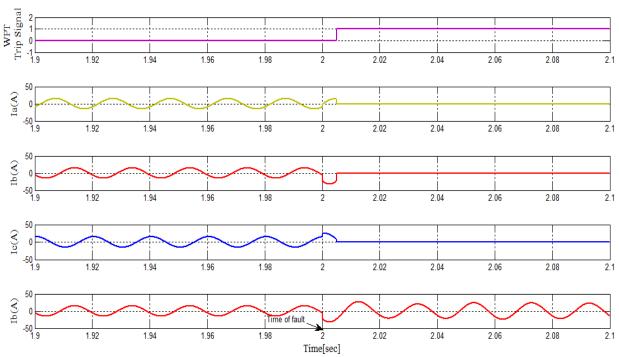


**Figure 16.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the 15% turns of phase B fault condition case.



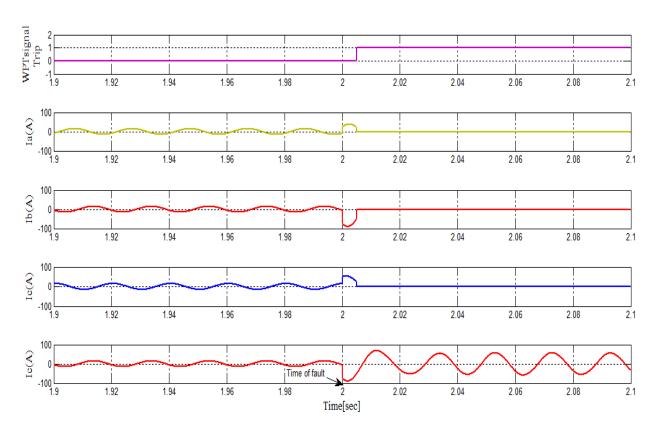


**Figure 17.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the 20% turns of phase B fault condition case.



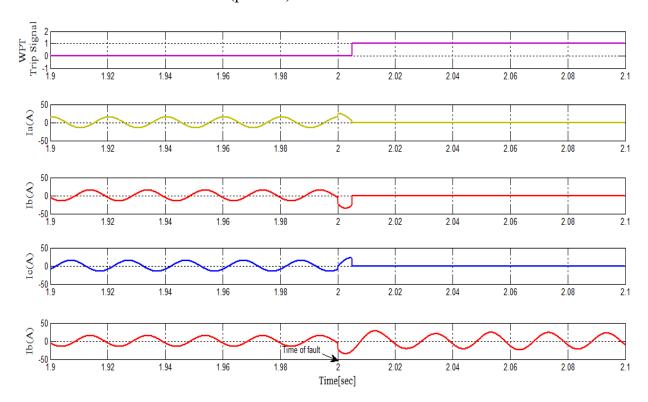
**Figure 18.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the 25% turns of phase B fault condition case.





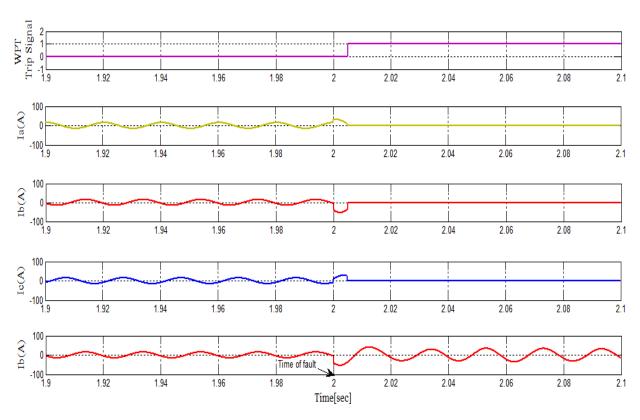
**Journal of Engineering** 

**Figure 19.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the phase-to-ground (phase B) fault condition case.



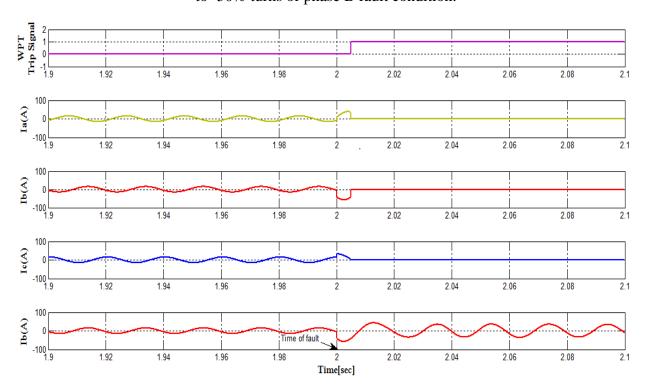
**Figure 20.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the 10% turns phase A to- 25% turns phase B fault condition case.





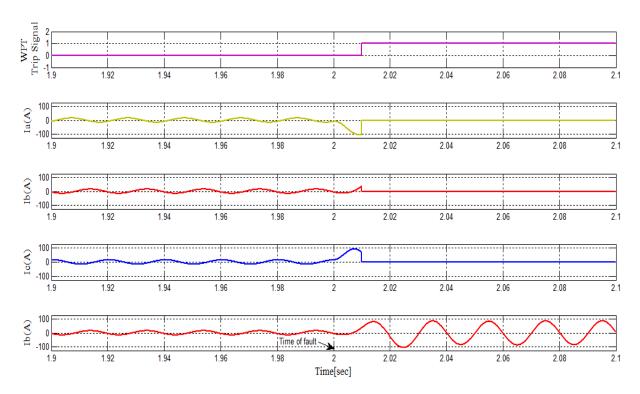
**Journal of Engineering** 

**Figure 21.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the 10% turns phase A - to- 50% turns of phase B fault condition.



**Figure 22.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the 25% turns phase A-to-50% turns phase B fault condition case.





**Figure 23.** WPT based indicator response and 3-phase stator currents of the loss phase a fault condition case.

**Table 1.** the Mean Square Error (MSR) indices for multi-types of signals

|             | dmey | db3  | db4  | db44 | sym5 | coif3 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Healthy     | 7.17 | 1.87 | 7.02 | 1.25 | 5.84 | 6.10  |
| (load)      | E-05 | E-12 | E-13 | E-03 | E-13 | E-13  |
| Healthy     | 6.32 | 2.64 | 3.17 | 2.14 | 3.30 | 3.48  |
| (no-load)   | E-08 | E-13 | E-13 | E-06 | E-13 | E-13  |
| 10%Turn     | 2.51 | 5.14 | 5.63 | 1.46 | 5.75 | 5.90  |
| (no-load)   | E-04 | E-07 | E-07 | E-03 | E-07 | E-07  |
| Phase loss  | 4.20 | 5.30 | 2.80 | 1.95 | 3.88 | 1.01  |
| (No-load)   | E-03 | E-10 | E-10 | E-01 | E-12 | E-11  |
| Line-Ground | 3.32 | 5.88 | 2.97 | 1.89 | 4.87 | 1.88  |
| (load)      | E-03 | E-10 | E-10 | E-01 | E-12 | E-11  |
| Line-Line   | 1.41 | 1.72 | 3.44 | 6.26 | 1.17 | 3.69  |
| (load)      | E-03 | E-10 | E-11 | E-02 | E-12 | E-12  |
| Sum         | 9.26 | 5.15 | 5.64 | 4.49 | 5.75 | 5.90  |
| (error)     | E-03 | E-07 | E-07 | E-01 | E-07 | E-07  |



## العوامل المؤثرة في توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة

م زينب حسين رؤوف العبيدي هندسة العمارة- الجامعة التكنولوجية

أ.م.د أسماء محمد حسين المقرم أستاذ مساعد هندسة العمارة- الجامعة التكنولوجية

#### الخلاصة

برزت في الفترة المعاصرة توجهات وأنماط جديدة في عمارة المساجد تختلف في خواصها عما هو متعارف عليه ضمن المساجد التقليدية التي تأثرت طرزها بمجموعة من العوامل أسهمت في بلورتها بشكلها النهائي. من هنا برزت المشكلة البحثية المتمثلة بـ (قصور التصور الموضوعي والمعرفي عن العوامل المرتبطة بعمارة المساجد التقليدية وتأثيراتها بعمارة المساجد المعاصرة). اما هدف البحث فتبلور في استكشاف هذه التوجهات وتحديد درجة انتمائها وتأثرها بعوامل طراز عمارة المساجد التقليدية. يفترض البحث بأن (متغيرات العوامل الطرازية الوظيفية والجمالية والرمزية العقائدية هي ألاكثر تأثيراً في صياغة عمارة المساجد المعاصرة من العوامل العقائدية والبيئية). توصل البحث الى ان (العامل الوظيفي – رمز لحدث معين) هو الاكثر فاعلية فيما يتعلق بمستوى التنظيم الكلي layout لتوجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة، بينما المفردات المتعلقة بالعوامل الجمالية والرمزية العقائدية هي ألاكثر تحققاً وفاعلية على المستوى الشكلي والتخطيطي لهذه التوجهات.

الكلمات الرئيسية: عمارة المساجد التقايدية، الطراز ، عمارة المساجد المعاصرة

#### Facters affected trends of Contemporary Mosques Architecture

Zainab Hussein Ra'ouf

Asmaamh1@Yahoo.Com

Lecturer Department of architecture-technology university Assmaa Muhammed Al- Muqram

**Assistant Professor** Department of architecture-technology university z\_alobaidi@yahoo.com

#### **ABSTRACT**

Recently new trends of mosques' architecture have appeared. These trends differed from those of traditional ones in charictaristics which include two and three dimentional level. The traditional mosques' architecture are affected by several factors, so the research problem is (lack of knowleedge about factors forming traditional mosques' architecture and its effect on contemporary trends of mosques' architecture). The hypotheses of research is (the functional, aesthetic and symbolic religious factors of style are the most active factors in forming contemporary trends of mosques' architecture than religious and environmental factor). The research conclusion is that the symbolic functional factor is most effective factor in forming the layout of contemporary trends of mosques architecture while aesthetic and symbolic religious factors represent the factors that form main prayer hall and formal level of new trends.

**Keywords:** traditional mosque architecture, styles, contemporary mosque architecture.



#### 1- المقدمة:

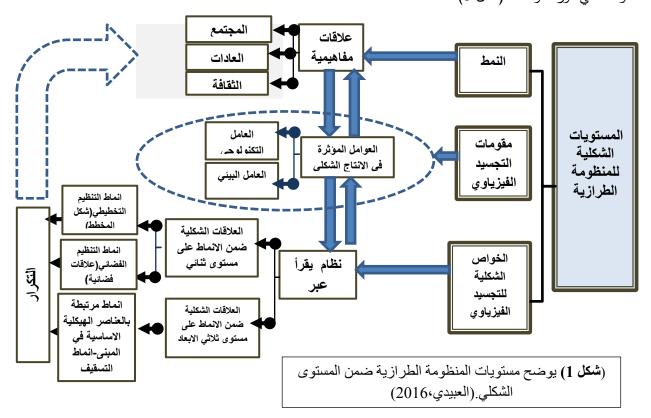
شهدت العمارة الاسلامية عموماً وعمارة المساجد خصوصاً توجهات جديدة أختلفت تفسيراتها ضمن الطروحات المعمارية وفقاً لعلاقتها بمجموعة من المفردات من ضمنها (الطراز). الا ان المعارف المتعلقة بالموضوع قد ناقشت الطراز بمحدودية ولم يتم التطرق للظاهرة الطرازية بشموليتها التي تستقرء عبر جانبين (شكلي، معنوي). ولما كانت هذه الجوانب متأثرة بمجموعة من العوامل التي أسهمت في بلورة خصائصها بشكلها النهائي.فقد ارتأى البحث التركيز على العوامل بشموليتها وتقصي مدى تأثيرها ضمن توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة.

2017

تطلب حل المشكلة البحثية وتحقيق الهدف مرحلتين أساسية .أختصت الاولى بالجزء المفاهيمي النظري. لتختص المرحلة الثانية ضمن البحث بالدراسة التطبيقية عبر انتخاب مجموعة من نماذج المساجد المعاصرة وبانماط متنوعة لاستكشاف وتقصي فاعلية عوامل طراز المساجد التقليدية ضمنها وللتحقق من فرضية البحث.

#### 2- مستويات الطراز ضمن عمارة المساجد التقليدية:

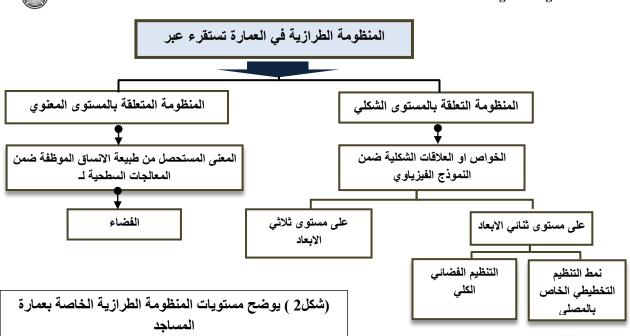
ان الطراز يمثل ظاهرة تستقرء من خلال مستوبين شكلي ومعنوي. المستوى الشكلي للطراز يتكون من منظومة قوامها ثلاث مستويات تتمثل ب"النمط، مقومات التجسيد الفيزياوي، والخواص الشكلية للتجسيد الفيزياوي" (كاظم،2000). فيما يخص النمط فيشمل على مجموعة من العلاقات المفاهيمية يمثل كل منها قطبي طرفين متقابلين في العلاقات المفاهيمية تتمثل في (الموقف من الكل والجزء، علاقة العام بالخاص،علاقة الكتلة بالفراغ،التنظيم الكلي). ارتبطت هذه العلاقات بطبيعة بناء المجتمع والعادات والثقافة التي تحكمه بينما ارتبطت مقومات التجسيد الفيزياوي بالعوامل المؤثرة بالانتاج الشكلي وتعلق بالعامل التكنولوجي كتقنية انشائية مرتبطة بالمادة البنائية .ضمن هذه المرحلة يتحول النمط الى نموذج شكلي يمتلك مجموعة من العلاقات على المستوى الثنائي والثلاثي الابعاد ،بتكرار هذا النموذج على مر الزمن يتحول الى طراز يستحضر نمطاً معيناً وهكذا في دورة متواصلة (شكل 1).





بينما يُفسر المستوى المعنوي للطراز بعده وسيلة من وسائل التعبير ،إذ يمثل "المعنى الكلي للشكل الفيزياوي الذي نحصل عليه من وجود عناصر وسمات ثابتة بالعمل الفردي أو الجماعي"(Webster dictionary). فالطراز يمثل "كيفية في التعبيرعن القيم الروحية والحضارية والانسانية فهو لغة قابلة للتطور والنكيف مع الزمن"(كاظم، ص 119). ميزت بعض التعريفات المستويين بشكل واضح، إذ يعرف الطراز من خلال سياقين "سياق فيزيائي شكلي ولافيزيائي تعبيري يتعلق بالمعنى المستحصل عن الشكل ضمن الفضاء"(Fricshman, 1994, P.72).

اختلفت تصنيفات طرز المساجد التقليدية ضمن المعارف في تركيزها على هذه المستويات إذ نجدها قد اقتصرت على بعض مستويات الظاهرة الطرازية وبالخصوص المستويات الشكلية والعوامل المرتبطة بها دون المستويات الاخرى اذ نجدها تركز مرة على الفترة الزمنية، ومرة على الاقاليم المكانية- إذ نوقشت عمارة المساجد وفقاً للسياقات الاقليمية والخصوصيات الاجتماعية المتعلقة بالعوامل التاريخية والثقافية حيث وصفت طرز المساجد بكونها طرز اقليمية (ibid,)، حيث "تطوّر فن انشاء المساجد في كل اقليم في اتجاه محلى ذي طابع اقليمي" (مؤنس، ص82). ومرة على خصائص شكلية انشائية او خصائص تنظيمية جوهرية خاصة بفضاء المصلى وعنها صُنِفت المساجد للطرز الاتية "الطراز متعدد الاعمدة، متعدد الاعمدة مع التاكيد على المحور بقبة، متعدد الاعمدة المسقف بقباب، الطراز ذو الاواوين الاربعة، ذو القبة المركزية". (بونتا،1996) كما وبرزت اهمية فضاء المصلى من الناحيتين الانشائية والشكلية كمكون اساسي في تصنيف طراز المساجد وكالاتي: النموذج النبوي/النموذج ذو المجاز القاطع /النموذج ذو الاكتاف البنائية /المسجد المعلق/النموذج ذو الايوانات/ النموذج ذو القبة المسيطرة (حسين،2013). في حين فأن التباين في خواص مكونات التنظيم التخطيطي ونوعية التصميم، ومكونات المسجد ألاساسية والمسقط وأبعاده واساليب البناء والانشاء والتغطية والحجم والارتفاع كانت الأساس في تصنيف طرز عمارة المساجد الى اربعة انواع اساسية تشمل الطراز (العربي، السلجوقي، المغولي الهندي، العثماني) (العمري،1988). فطرز عمارة المساجد التقليدية تركز على اهمية فضاء المصلى من (ناحية التخطيط والتنظيم والنظام الانشائي المعتمد والشكل) كنقاط أساسية في بلورة تصميماتها. بينما ركزت معارف اخرى مرتبطة بطراز المساجد على الظاهرة الطرازية بشموليتها. اذ اشتملت على معظم جوانب المنظومة الطرازية للعمارة من خلال تكونها من ثلاث مستويات رئيسية تتضمن "الجانب المورفولوجي والتكنولوجي و التفاصيل التصميمية المرتبطة بالمعالجات السطحية ضمن الفضاء" (Tarrifshah,2014). فالمستوى المورفولوجي morphology يتعلق بالتنظيم الخاص الذي يشمل شكل وأبعاد ومخططات الطوابق والترتيب والتنظيم الشامل للفضاء، التناظر، المقياس العام (Ibid). يتضح ان المستوى المرفولوجي يمثل مفهوماً شاملاً للمستويات الشكلية للمنظومة الطرازية، كما يشمل العلاقات التركيبية من ناحية علاقة فضاء المصلى كمكون اساسي ببقية المكونات اللااساسية كالمنارة والمدخل والصحن والفعاليات الخدمية (الجبوري،1998). اما المستوى الثاني للمنظومة الطرازية في العمارة والمتعلق بالفضاء. فقد نوقش كمستوى مؤثر في المنظومة الطرازية للعمارة المسجدية عبر الاعتماد على التأثير البصري للمعالجات التفصيلية التزيينية المعتمدة ضمن فضاء المصلى. إذ يقصد بالمعالجات التفصيلية Design Articulation "اللغة التصميمية الزخرفية وتضم الزخارف الهندسية والنباتية والزخارف المعمارية فضلاً عن توظيف االكتابات"(Tarrifshah,p.61). يتبين مما سبق وعبر المعارف أن المستوى الشكلى للظاهرة الطرازية يرتبط بالتنظيم التخطيطي لفضاء المصلى والتنظيم الفضائي الكلى بينما ارتبط المستوى المعنوي بالمعنى وتعلِّق بالمعالجات ضمن الفضاء. وقد توضح محدودية التمييز في العوامل المؤثرة في كل من المستويات الشكلية والمعنوية للظاهرة الطرازية ويما قاد الى تحديد مجال المشكلة البحثية. يوضح (شكل 2) مستويات المنظومة الطرازية ضمن عمارة المساجد.



#### 3- مشكلة البحث:

(قصور التصور الموضوعي والمعرفي عن العوامل المرتبطة بمستويات المنظومة الطرازية الخاصة بعمارة المساجد التقليدية وتأثيراتها بعمارة المساجد المعاصرة).

هدف البحث: يهدف البحث الي تحديد العوامل المؤثرة في طراز عمارة المساجد التقليدية اولاً وتحديد توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة ثانياً ومن ثم تحديد مدى فاعلية العوامل التقليدية ضمن عمارة المساجد المعاصرة.

منهج البحث: تطلب حل المشكلة البحثية وتحقيق الهدف مرحلتين أساسية. أختصت الاولى بالجزء المفاهيمي النظري وضمن جزئين، الاول اختص ببناء اطار مفاهيمي عن العوامل المكونة والمؤثرة في المنظومة الطرازية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية بينما اختص الثاني بتحديد واستكشاف اهم توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة. لتختص المرحلة الثانية ضمن البحث بالدراسة التطبيقية عبر انتخاب مجموعة من نماذج المساجد المعاصرة وبانماط متنوعة لاستكشاف فاعلية عوامل طراز المساجد التقليدية ضمنها والتحقق من فرضية البحث.

#### 4- العوامل المؤثرة بالمنظومة الطرازية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية

1-4 العوامل المؤثرة بالمستويات الشكلية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية: لقد تنوعت المستويات الشكلية وفقاً لتأثرها بمجموعة من العوامل شملت العامل العقائدي والعامل البيئي والعامل الوظيفي والعامل التكنولوجي. وسيتم توضيحها تباعاً:

أ-العامل العقائدي: يمثل المسجد رمزاً للاسلام كدين ومبادئ وقيم. فهو يمثل رمزاً للنظام العقائدي (كورينس). اثر هذا العامل على مستويات المنظومة الطرازية عبر الشروط التي يفرضها ويحددها والتي جاءت بمجملها لتؤكد على مفهوم الاتجاهية. فقد فرضت العقيدة الاسلامية بعض المحددات الشرعية الواجب اعتمادها في تخطيط قاعة الصلاة والمستحصلة عن اقوال الرسول فيما يخص الافضلية والمباركة للصف الاول في شكل فضاء المصلى اذ يتسم بأستطالته بموازاة جدار القبلة، اذ ورد عنه قوله: "الاتصفون كما تصف الملائكة عند ربهم عز وجل، وقلنا كيف تصف الملائكة؟ قال: يتمون الصفوف المقدمة ويتراصون في الصف" وقوله "سوّوا صفوفكم فان تسوية الصف من تمام الصلاة" (رواه البخاري ومسلم). تمثل ذلك ضمن فضاء المصلى لمسجد الرسول المستطيل الذي ضلعه الاول يواجه جدار القبلة(العمري،2000) .فوظيفة المسجد



الاساسية كمكان للصلاة تفرض استواء تام للناس في صفوفٍ بموازاة جدار القبلة. كما وتجعل هنالك تفضيلا لبعض الاشكال عن الاخرى. فالشكل المستطيل الموازي بضلعه الاكبر للقبلة وشبه المنحرف ونصف الدائرة كلها اشكال تحقق صفوف اولى اكثر طولا (Kahera,2009,p.54). كما تشمل الشروط بعض الضوابط المطلوبة لتأدية فعل الصلاة ومنها جدار القبلة ووجود فضاء للصلاة الجماعية" (Arrifshah,p54). بينما حددت الثوابت في طراز المساجد ضمن معارف اخرى بـ"التوجه الكوني لقاعة الصلاة باتجاه مكة، مكان للامام وسط جدار القبلة والذي يمثل الاتجاه لمكة لقيادة المصلين ويتمثل بالمحراب والذي يؤسس تناظر المسجد حول محوره المركزي، المأذنة، مكان الوضوء، وللروحانيات الاخرى مثل المنبر (Tabbaa,1987). يتوضح التركيز على توجيه الصلاة باتجاه مكة الذي فرض مجموعة من المعالجات الخاصة ضمن فضاء الصلاة تتعلق بالمكونات والتوقيع. فالتحديدات تتمحور حول الاتجاهية كمفهوم اساسى الذي يقود التنظيم التخطيطي وانعكاساته على المستوى الشكلي. حيث جسد التنظيم الكلي توجيه فضاء المصلي باتجاه مكة المكرمة خضوعاً لامر الله تبارك وتعالى "فَلْنُولَيْنّك قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ"(البقرة:144). كما وانعكست تأثيرات ذلك على المستوى الشكلي. تم ذلك عبر مجموعة معالجات منها :أسلوب التسقيف الخاص لقاعة الصلاة ضمن المحور المؤدي الى جدار القبلة، اذ قد يرتفع عما يجاوره، او يتم تعزيزه بقبة توضع ضمن المحور الخاص امام المحراب. بينما وضمن مستوى علاقة فضاء المصلى ببقية العناصر المنائر مثلا فقد وقعت بشكل يعزز من الاتجاهية باتجاه جدار القبلة.حيث يتم توقيعها اما على جانبي المحور المؤدي الى المحراب او الى يمين المحراب او توقع على امتداد المحور المؤدي الى المحراب.إزاء ماتقدم يتبين ان تاثيرات العامل العقائدي بالمنظومة الطرازية للعمارة المسجدية برزت عبر مفهوم الاتجاهية الذي اثر على المستويين المورفولوجي والفضائي. أما المؤشرات الخاصة بالتنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بقاعة الصلاة فتتبلور براالاتجاه الطولى لقاعة الصلاة بموازاة جدار القبلة، خطية جدار القبلة،التناظر على مستوى المخطط، التاكيد على الاتجاهية من خلال حنية المحراب). اما فيما يخص التنظيم الكلى فقد اعتمد بعض المعالجات من ناحية التوقيع لتعزز من الاتجاهية. بينما وفيما يخص المستوى الشكلى فقد تم رفع السقف ضمن المحور المؤدي للمحراب ووضع قبة امام المحراب وجميعها معالجات تعزز من الاتجاهية كمفهوم متعلق بالعامل العقائدي.

ب- العامل البيئي ويشمل مؤثر البيئة الثقافية ومؤثر البيئة الطبيعية: تشمل مقومات البيئة الثقافية التاريخ والموروث الحضاري والمؤثرة بالمستويات المتعلقة بالمنظومة الطرازية (الشكلية والمعنوية) عبر مفردة التراكب والتقاطع الحضاري overlay. يفسر التراكب الحضاري على انه عملية ألاخذ والاقتباس عن الاخر مع التعديل والتطوير (ننون،2008). فطرز المساجد قد اقتبست بعضها من الاخر الا انها تحور العناصر المقتبسة وتضمنها طابعها الخاص (مؤنس،1981،ص1982). حيث تمتلك المساجد ومن خلال التراكب الحضاري حضوراً قوياً عبر تقاطع المبادئ الاسلامية العالمية والواقع المحلي لاثراء التبادل الدائم والمستمر (Cantacauzino,1985,P.72). هذا ويجسد التقاطع والتراكب الحضاري مدى حيوية الفكر الاسلامي التي تحث للتحاور والتواصل مع الامم الاخرى (فالثقافة الثابتة تموت حتماً) (Itewi,2007). توضحت مستويات تأثير هذا العامل بالمنظومة الطرازية عبر نمط التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بفضاء المصلى والمستوى الشكلي. اذ برزت اربعة طرز اساسية للتنظيم التخطيطي والفضائي لفضاء المصلى، تمثلت بـ:

الطراز المعمد العربي Hypostyle Mosque الذي أتسم بالشكل التخطيطي المربع او المستطيل لفضاء المصلى والمتأتي عن بيت الرسول (صلى الله عليه وسلم) ، يكون ذو نمط متعدد الاعمدة ويشتمل على صحن او فناء تطل عليه حنيات تكون موازية او عمودية على جدار القبلة. شمل العديد من الانواع منها الطراز الاموي والعباسي والاندلسي والفاطمي وغيرها. بينما تميّز الطراز الايران الايران Iranian mosque ببروز تأثير الصحن المركزي المحاط باواوين اربعة كمكّون اساسى

في التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بالمصلى متأثراً بمخططات الارث المعماري للسلالة الساسانية قبل الاسلام، فكان الصحن اكثر بروزاً من قاعة الصلاة نفسها. في حين تأثر الطراز العثماني بالحضارات السابقة وبالأخص الحضارة البيزنطية. إذ توضحت ضمن التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بالمسجد العثماني تأثيرات كنيسة ايا صوفيا بفضاء المصلى عبر تكونه من قاعة مركزية كبيرة عليها قبة باسقة ،وتتدرج منها منظومة قباب انشائية انسيابية الشكل(Bouhoula,2014). غالباً ماتكون هذه المساجد جزءاً من مجمعات كبيرة. بينما ضمن الطراز الهندي انعكس تأثير المعبد الهندوسي ضمن التنظيم التخطيطي. اذ جاء هذا الطراز ليمثل إنشاءاً مقفلاً يضم خلوات صغيرة للصلاة المنفردة، وتكويناً معمارياً خارجياً اقرب الى النحت منه الى العمارة وكسيت اسطحه بكاملها بالزخارف والنحت البارز (حسين،2013).ضمن مستوى التنظيم الكلي، أتسم هذا النمط بتباعد اجزائه بما ميزة بفقدان الوحدة والتماسك (ثويني،2005). كما شمل تأثير التاريخ والموروث الحضاري المستوى الشكلي للمنظومة الطرازية من خلال استمرارية العناصر وتحويرها لتلائم المبادئ الإسلامية. فالعنصر العمودي المرفق بالمبنى الديني ظل مستمراً قبل وبعد الاسلام واصبح بهيئته يمثل الصلة بين الارض والسماء. في حين فان مؤثر البيئة الطبيعية شمل مجموعة من المفردات التي تتعلق بالمناخ والمواد البنائية والتضاريس الطبيعية ،إذ "يمتزج المناخ والطبوغرافيا بالعوامل التاريخية وتعمل جميعها في تكييف حجم العمائر الاسلامية وهياكلها (صيداوي، ص45). اثرت هذه العوامل بمجموعها في تتوع طراز العمارة المسجدية وشمل الخصائص الشكلية لعناصرها كالمنائر.

نستخلص ان تاثير العامل البيئي الثقافي ومن خلال التاريخ والموروث الحضاري يتضح عبر مفرده التراكب او التداخل الحضاري التي اثرت في المنظومة الطرازية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية. حيث برزت اربعة انماط للتنظيم التخطيطي وانسحبت تأثيراتها ضمن المستوى الشكلي توضح ذلك ضمن الطراز العربي والايراني والعثماني والهندي. كما شمل التاثر بالموروث الحضاري استمرارية بعض المعالجات منها توظيف الشاخص العمودي الذي يوازي الاتجاه الافقي.

ج- العامل الوظيفي الرمزي - رمز لحدث معين: تتحصر المساجد المرتبطة بأحداث معينة بمجموعة نماذج صُنفت على النها مساجد مقدسة لارتباطها بحادثة تاريخية معينة وتشمل "مسجد قبة الصخرة المسجد الاقصى، الكعبة المشرفة والحرم النبوي"(Tajuddin&rasdi,2014)، تعبر هذه المساجد عن قوة الدين(القحطاني،2009). جاءت خصائص هذه المساجد لتؤكد الناحية الرمزية رغبة في تعزيز الحدث ضمنها. برز ذلك في مسجد قبة الصخرة المتأثر بحادثة الاسراء والمعراج وضمن مستوى التنظيم التخطيطي والشكل الكلي. اذ يتسم التنظيم التخطيطي المتعلق بفضاء المصلى بتأثره بطبيعة الحدث ضمنه وكان ذلك عبر اختيار الشكل المركزي المثمن للبناء الذي يمثل الطبيعة الاحتفالية للبناء(المصدر السابق)، والذي يمكن من رويته بالشكل نفسه في اثناء الدوران حوله. كما وانعكست تأثيرات الحدث على التنظيم الفضائي الكلي. عن طريق علاقة المسجد بالسياق المكاني المتموضع ضمنه. حيث وقع المسجد في وسط موقع مؤثر محاطاً بسور الحرم الابراهيمي الشريف. إذ تعد قبة الصخرة اول تكوين معماري اسلامي يعتمد الشكل الثماني.في حين فأن تحفيز الوعي بأهمية الحدث عُزِز ضمن المستوى الشكلي عبر الاعتماد على مجموعة مؤشرات تتعلق باعتماد مواد انهائية متميزة للعناصر. برز ذلك في القبة الذهبية المستوى الشكلي عبر الاعتماد على مجموعة مؤشرات تتعلق باعتماد مواد انهائية متميزة للعناصر . برز ذلك في القبة الذهبية ضمن الفضاء الداخلي للمسجد فان الناحية الرمزية المتعلقة بمركزية الله (الجانب المقدس) انعكست تأثيراتها عبر جعل حركة العين ترتفع الى أعلى في بحثها الدائم عن المطلق. اي ان رمزية الفضاء عززت عبر توظيف الاتجاة العمودي ضمنه فالفراغ العنه لقبة الصخرة هو تدرج من الافقى الى العمودي عبيدا من الجدار الخارجي المثمن للقبة وصولاً الى الصخرة نفسها، ثم الداخلى لقبة الصخرة هو تدرج من الافقى الى العمودي عبيدا من الجدار الخارجي المثمن للقبة وصولاً الى الصخرة نفسها، ثم الدار الخارة على المثمن للقبة وصولاً الى الصخرة نفسها، ثم

the state of the 1889 co

أ تجدر الاشارة الى ان قبة الصخرة يعد جامع وليس مسجد كونه ارتبط بمدينة يوجد فيها قاضي والذي يعد شرط اساسي في التمييز بين الجامع والمسجد ،الا ان ماسينكر ضمن المتن بكونه
 مسجد بحسب ماجاء ضمن الادبيات والطروحات.



لايلبث هذا الفراغ ان يبلغ الذروة في قبة الفناء التي تعتلي الصخرة .عليه فأن توظيف رمزية الحدث المقدس له تأثيرات في طراز عمارة المساجد بجانبيها الشكلي والمعنوي، وتنحصر المؤشرات المتعلقة بالمستوى الشكلي بنمط التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بالمسجد -بالخروج عن المألوف عبر اختيار الشكل المركزي للمصلى ويما عزز من هيمنته، وفي التوقيع الخاص بالمسجد ضمن السياق المكاني المحيط-حيث احيط بفضاء يمكن من رؤيته من جميع الجهات. كما وان تضخيم المقياس واعتماد مواد انهائية متميزة وتعزيز الاتجاه العمودي ضمن الشكل والفضاء تعد مؤشرات مجسدة ومعبرة عن رمزية وقدسية الحدث على المستوى الشكلي.

د – العامل التكنولوجي وتأثيره في المنظومة الطرازية للمساجد التقليدية: أثر هذا العامل بالمنظومة الطرازية عبر فهمه كنظام انشائي ،فالعناصر الانشائية تشمل "القبة، القبوات، الاواوين، الاعمدة، العقود"(الجبوري،1998) تؤثر في شكل فضاء المصلى والشكل الكلي بشكل عام،ومواد بنائية. شملت النظم ألانشائية أربعة انماط أساسية أرتبطت بالانماط الرئيسية لطراز العمارة المسجدية السابقة الذكر، إذ شملت(النظام متعدد الاعمدة hypostyle ويرتبط بالطراز العربي، والنظام ذو ألاواوين الاربعة ويرتبط بالطراز الايراني، ونظام القباب الثلاثة الموظف في الطراز الهندي،ونظام القباب الموظف ضمن الطراز العثماني). يمكن توضيح اثر النظام الانشائي بالطرز الاساسية للعمارة المسجدية وكالآتي:

د-1 النظام متعدد ألاعمدة hypostyle المرتبط بالطراز العربي وأنماطه المتعددة: مكّن توظيف هذا النظام من اكساب فضاء المصلى المرونة وقابلية التوسع. حيث يسمح هذا النظام بأنشاء فضاءات كبيرة وواسعة ،وشكل السقف للمصلى يكون مسطح يرتكز على اعمدة متباعدة بصورة منتظمة او اروقة، فأنه يشكل وحدة معمارية مرنة للنمو العمراني المستمر "(Flood,2001) .يضم العديد من الانماط "نظام ألاكتاف البنائية، النموذج ذو الرواق الوسطي، نموذج الوحدات المكررة وتشمل نظام الحوائط المتقاطعة ونظام القباب وألاقبية "(الفتلاوي، 2011)

د-2 النظام ألانشائي ذو ألاواوين الاربعة المرتبط بالطراز الايراني: أثّر في تحديد الملامح العامة لقاعة الصلاة للمسجد. حيث توظف اربعة اواوين ضخمة تكون أربعة محاور رئيسة. برز ذلك في مسجدالشاه المتميز بفخامته (فكري،1969)

د-3 النظام الانشائي ذو الثلاث قباب: المعتمد بالطراز الهندي المغولي، فقد تأثر المصلى ضمنه بأنظمة التناسبات الهندسية وأختير الشكل المستطيل لمجمل المساجد الهندية. رفعت القباب على اعمدة مرتفعة رشيقة غنية بالزخارف. (ثويني، 2005)

د-4 النظام الانشائي ذو القبة الواحدة: الموظف ضمن الطراز العثماني اثر في تحديد فضاء المصلى بشكل واحد مركزي مهيمن على مجمل التكوين. حيث يتحقق فضاء واسع بدون اعمدة او عوائق بصرية ويسمى بالمسجد ذو الوحدة الواحدة. ان القبة هي البنية الاساسية في تكوين العمارة العثمانية، القبة هي اختراع انشائي قصد به تغطية فراغات واسعة،اذ تمثل نظاماً انشائياً فعالاً يمكن من تغطية اكبر قدر من الفراغ. بفعل القباب ارتفعت جدران الهياكل العثمانية وكبرت دعاماتها واتسعت قبابها (القحطاني،2009). بذلك فالنظام الانشائي، بوصفه عاملاً تكنولوجياً، يكون مؤثراً في مستويات المنظومة الطرازية المتعدد المتعدة بنمط التنظيم التخطيطي الفضاء المصلى والكلي وللمعالجات التفصيلية الشكلية. حيث كان لاعتماد النظام المتعدد الاعمدة في كافة انماطه تأثيراً على امتلاك نمط التنظيم التخطيطي للمصلى الامكانية للتوسع والتمدد بكافة الاتجاهات. ففضاء المصلى اتسم بإمتلاكه لفضاء موحد ذو تقسيمات. ينما كان تأثير النظام المقب مؤثراً على المستويين التنظيم التخطيطي والمعالجات التفصيلية الشكلية. حيث يتسم المصلى بتكونه من فضاء مركزى موحد

4-2 العوامل المؤثرة في المستويات المعنوية للمنظومة الطرازية: يرتبط المستوى المعنوي بالمعالجات التفصيلية الشكلية التزيينية المعتمدة ضمن الفضاء لتعزيز التواصل. إذ يمثل الفضاء الحيز المغلق ويعد غاية الجهد التأليفي للحضور الكلي لمكونات الفعل المعماري من "بنيان وشكل ووظيفة ورمز" (المزوغي، 2014). جاءت المعالجات ضمنه معتمدةً على





توظيف مجموعة من العوامل التي تعزز من إنتماء الانسان للفضاء الاسلامي وتحقيق الالفة معه (استئناس الفضاء). شملت هذه العوامل (العامل االجمالي والعامل الرمزي العقائدي ) وكما يلي:

أ-العامل الجمالى: تتبلور الأفكار العامة للرؤية الجمالية الأسلامية في سياقها المعماري بعدة جوانب منها (حرص الفنان المسلم على تحقيق التناسق العام والتوازن بين الاجزاء وكمال التكوين الفني، الكمال الفني في جوهره امتداد ونظير للأنسان الكامل، الاحساس بالتناسق) (حسين، 2013). تشمل عناصر الجماليات المعمارية الاسلامية للفضاء الاسلامي وعبر معالجاته السطحية التربينية:

توظيف البعد الرياضي: التقدير الرياضي هو جزء لايتجزأ من الجماليات المعمارية ضمن الفضاء الاسلامي وهو واضح ضمن معظم القيم الجمالية في العمارة الأسلامية والمتمثلة بالفخامة والاتساق والوحدة والرصانة والجلال. اذ يتجسد التعبير الرياضي عبر المعالجات التشكيلية للقشرة السطحية للفضاء. تعتمد هذه المعالجات على انساق تستثير الانسجام والتتاسق والتكامل عن طريق توظيف الهندسة الرياضية الكسرية والتي تمثل فرعاً من الرياضيات تركز اهتمامها في الانساق غير المنتظمة المتكونة من اجزاء تكون في طريقة ما مشابهة للكل مثل الاصول وفروع الاشجار حيث تمتلك خاصية التشبيه الذاتي او النتاظر الذاتي (المقرم،2008).فالخواص الهندسية للانساق التزيينية تعتمد على خواص الهندسة الرياضية الكسرية والتي تتمثل في امتلاك الجزئ خواصاً واضحة ضمن المقياس الصغير ،كما وتتسم بالتعقيد، وتمتلك خاصية التشبيه الذاتي وتقوم على الخاصية التكرارية (المصدر السابق). فالنسق الكسري ممثلاً للواحد ضمن تعددية والتعددية ضمن واحد من خلال التكرار اللانهائي للنموذج الاساسي ضمن النسق الكلي.فالتكرار كاسلوب معتمد للتوليد الشكلي برز عبر العديد من الاليات الموظفة ضمن المعالجات التزيينية الشكلية، منها تكرار لنفس المعالجة حول محور وسطى (الانعكاس)، او تكرار لنفس المعالجة وبمقياس مختلف(المقياس)، او تكرار نفس المعالجة وبتدوير حول نقطة مركزية (التدوير) او تكرار لنفس الشكل على بعد ثابت افقياً او عمودياً او مائلاً (النقل). اي يختص العامل الجمالي بالبحث في نسق العناصر الشاملة لـ(الانسجام والتناسق والوحدة والتكامل) ضمن المعالجات السطحية التزيينية لفضاء المصلى. استحصلت هذه الانساق من خلال مجموعة من الاساليب والعناصر منها: توظيف الرياضيات ومن خلال الاعتماد على خواص الهندسة الكسرية التي تشمل: التكرار، التشابه الذاتي، نسب ذهبية ،نسب كسرية. كما وإن اعتماد التكرار كاسلوب توليدي ضمن المعالجات السطحية التزيينية لفضاء المصلى وعبر "الية الانعكاس، المقياس، التدوير والنقل" عزز من التجربة الجمالية ضمن.

 ب- العامل الرمزي العقائدي: يمثل الجانب الثاني للمستوى المعنوي للمنظومة الطرازية . يرتبط بالعامل الجمالي ،إذ أن الجمالية "هي البحث عن تجسيد المضامين الروحية للاسلام عبر الانساق والمظاهر الزخرفية للمعالجات السطحية" (الهنداوي،2013). فالفضاء يمثل رمزاً للعقيدة الاسلامية عبر تعالقه مع مجموعة من المبادئ الاسلامية وتتمثل بـ:

ب-1 مبدأ الوحدة : يمثل المسجد وفضاءه تجسيداً حقيقياً للاسلام كدين ومبادئ وقيم ؛فهو "يمثل مظهراً ايديولوجياً في الفضاء،الزمن، المادة (Alrouf,2011). كما وانه يمثل بناية تسقط رسالة الاسلام ضمن اللون والشكل والمادة والحجم. ففكرة الاسلام عن التوحيد تتمثل ضمن فضاء المسجد الذي يعد رمزاً لها.

يمثل التوحيد جوهر الاسلام ويعني ان الله سبحانه وتعالى هو الاحد الصمد الاول والاخر ملك الكون الذي ترجع اليه الامور والذي يتاكد من خلاله ارتباط الخالق بالمخلوق الذي لايخرج عن الارادة الالهية. فالانسان خاضع لقوة عظيمة واحده في عالمه المحسوس المدرك وعالمه الغيبي. جاء انعكاس هذا المبدأ في العمارة الاسلامية بشكل عام. اذ تمثل المبدأ الذي نشعره في كل مبنى، في كل زخرفة وعلى مستوى المدينة. فالعمارة الاسلامية تمثل عمارة الوحدة (schulze,1993). إنّ الاساس للاحساس بالتوحيد ضمن الفضاء يتم اما بترجمة هندسة الطبيعة ضمن المعالجات التزبينية للسطوح المحيطة لفضاء المصلى-



فالزخرفة تكون ذات اصل واحد، شكل واحد ومن خلال التكرار. فالتكرار الزخرفي وعبر نتابع الوحدات يشكل نسقاً اساسياً حيوياً فيها بامتلاكه للجمال والنظام اذ ان "النسق الزخرفي هو تصميم تكوين واحد من العناصر الزخرفية المتكررة؛ او اكثر،يتعدد وينظم في تسلسل نظامي" (المالكي،2002)، او عبر التكرار الايقاعي للعناصر الموظفة كالاقواس والاعمدة فضلاً عن النسب التي تشغل الفضاء والنابعة من المقياس الانساني.كان ذلك الاساس لتعميق الجانب الروحي للمسجد عبر لامادية الاشكال. بذلك فالوسائل والاساليب المعززة للجانب الروحي ضمن الفضاء تعتمد ترجمة هندسة الطبيعة وخواصها وخصوصاً التكرار ضمن العناصر المادية سواء اكانت معالجات سطحية او عناصر مميزة.او عبر النسب التي تشغل الفضاء. فالجانب الروحي انعكس من خلال لامادية الاشكال والتي برزت بطبيعة التكوين الوحدوي للمعالجات السطحية التزيينية ومن خلال

ب-2 مبدأ البساطة والتجريد: ان البساطة ترتبط بالعامل الرمزي العقائدي عبر مبدأ التجريد. اذ يعد التجريد من المبادئ الاساسية التي يدعو اليها الاسلام وهو الشرط الاساسي في الفن الاسلامي حيث تختفي كل الاشكال المادية مما يحرض الخيال للتفكير في الحقائق الالهية دون ان يكون حبيس مادة او صورة او مسألة. تعد البساطة أحد الخواص الناتجة عن التجريد وتمثل مبدأ مهم انعكس في صياغة فضاء المسجد. كما انها تمثل المفهوم الذي يملا الفراغ الداخلي الاسلامي الذي يعكس الروحانية ويجعل المرئي لامرئي لامرئي (Longhurst,2012,p.6). فمن خلال تكرار وتتابع الخطوط المستقيمة والمنحنية يعبر عما هو مطلق وروحي معززاً من الشعور الانساني بوجود قوة عظيمة غير متخيلة يمثلها الله سبحانه وتعالى. عليه يتبين أن تأثير العامل الروحي بالمنظومة الطرازية انعكس في المعالجات المعتمدة في المعالجات السطحية وعبر اعتماد (الوحدة الأشكال ومن خلال اعتماد التكرار كالية اساسية/ البساطة والتجريد وماتثيره من مفاهيم تتعلق بالمركز الحر والحركة نحو المطلق). وقد اسهمت هذه الخواص في تعزيز سمات (اللامادية للاشكال وبما يجعل المرئي لامرئي، الاستمرارية، النقاوة، البساطة). ازاء ماتقدم يمكن تحديد مقومات المنظومة الطرازية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية بالعوامل المرتبطة بالمستويات المعنوية. ويوضح جدول(1) القيم والمفردات الممثلة لعوامل المرتبطة المساجد التقليدية.

جدول(1-1) يوضح الاطار النظري الخاص بعوامل المنظومة الطرازية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية-إعداد الباحث

| القيم الثانوية  | مستويات المنظومة الطرازية للعمارة<br>المسجدية التقليدية |                                       | القيم الرئيسة | لمنظومة الطرازية<br>بدية التقليدية | العوامل المؤثرة با                         |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| الاتجاه الطولي لقاعة الصلاة بموازاة جدار القبلة<br>خطية جدار القبلة<br>التناظر على مستوى المخطط<br>التأكيد على الاتجاهية من خلال حنية جدار القبلة "المحراب" | نمط التنظيم التخطيطي لفضاء المصلى                       |                                       |               |                                    | العوامل المرتبطة<br>باالمستويات<br>الشكلية |
| مراعاة التوجيه نحو القبلة عند التخطيط<br>رسمانية الحركة والتسلسل الايقاعي لمراسيم الصلاة  | علاقة المصلى بالموقع                                    |                                       |               |                                    |  |
| تموضع المنارة على جانبي المحور المؤدي الى فضاء المصلى تموضع المنارة الى يمين المحراب المنارة عنصر حريقع على امتداد المحور المؤدي الى المحراب                | علاقة فضاء المصلى<br>ببقية العناصر                      | على مستوى<br>التنظيم<br>الفضاني الكلي | الاتجاهية     | العامل العقائدي                    |  |
| رفع السقف ضمن المحور المؤدي للمحراب<br>وضع قبة امام المحراب   | المتعلقة بفضاء المصلى                                   | على مستوى<br>المعالجات<br>الشكلية     |               |                                    |  |



| استطالة قاعة الصلاة   | التنظيم التخطيطي   |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| بموازاة جدار القبلة   | الخاص بفضاء المصلى   | بيت الرسول "ص"                           |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| امتداد فضاء الصلاة ضمن  | التنظيم الفضاءي الكلى  | اثر في الطراز                            |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| الصحن   | ਤ ਜਾਂ ਜਿ   | العربي                                   | ١ - ١                                    |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| فضاء المصلى يتسم  | التنظيم التخطيطي   |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| باستطالته وضخامته   | الخاص بفضاء المصلى   |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| هيمنة الصحن المركزي   | التنظيم الفضاءي الكلى  | الايوان السلجوقي                         |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| المستحصل عن تقاطع   | = 7 1"   | اثر في الطراز<br>الاسا:                  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| محاور اواوينه على فضّاء   |  | الايراني                                 |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| المصلى  |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| تتسم بمركزيتها علاوة  | التنظيم التخطيطي   |  |  | التاريخ               |                                     |                           |                                      |
| عن أن فضاء المصلى   | الخاص بفضاء المصلى   | كنيسة ايا صوفيا                          | التنظيم الخاص بفضاء                      | والموروث<br>الحضاري _ |                                     | العامل البيئي             |                                      |
| يتسم بكونه فضاء موحد<br>مركزي التخطيط.  |  | اثر في الطراز                            | المصلى والتنظيم الكلي                    | اعتصاري –<br>مراجع    |                                     |                           |                                      |
| تداخل فضاء المصلى مع  | التنظيم الفضائي الكلي  | العثماني                                 | ا کاری داد                               | المنظومة              |                                     |                           |                                      |
| الصحن   | ، ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ   |  |  | الطرازية              |                                     |                           |                                      |
| نمط ذو اجزاء مفصصة  | التنظيم التخطيطي   |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| تستطيل بموازاة جدار   | الخاص بفضاء المصلى   |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| القبلة.   |  | المعبد الهندوسي                          |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| فضاء المصلى يتسم  |  | المعبد الهدوسي<br>اثر في بروز الطراز     |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| بتقسيماته التناسبية   | teti a siti temb   | مر عي برور مسرار<br>الهندي               |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| هيمنة الجزء المفتوح على   | التنظيم الفضاني الكلي  | * -                                      |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| المغلق.<br>اجزاء متباعدة  |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| اجراع مستوى الواجهة<br>على مستوى الواجهة  | الخاسف والبار زغ   |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| عى مسوى الرابعة النفقي الذي يوازي الاتجاه الافقي  |  | المعالجات المعتمدة                       |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| ، الذي يواري الانجاه الاطفي<br>جود  |  |  | نمط التنظيم التخطيطي                     |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
|   | _  | الصحن                                    | الكلى من ناحية                           | المناخ                |                                     |                           |                                      |
| وجود  | عدم  |  | المكونات "مثل                            |                       | مؤشر البيئة                         |                           |                                      |
| ىكل   | شكل  |  | المعالجات التفصيلية                      | المواد البنانية       | الطبيعية                            |                           |                                      |
| 377   |  | المكونات                                 | المعالجات التقصيلية                      | التضاريس              |                                     |                           |                                      |
| يقيع  |  | الارضية المنتقية                         |  | الارضية               |                                     |                           |                                      |
| طط المركزي  | شكل المذ   | فاص بفضاء المصلى                         | نمط التنظيم التخطيطي الم                 |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| ملى بفضاء يمكن من رؤيته   |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| ع الجهات  | نظيم الكلي من جميع الجهات  |  | نمط التنظيم الفضائي الخاص بالتنظيم الكلي |                       | الوظيفة                             |                           |                                      |
| هيمنة فضاء المصلى   |  | المسجد رمز                               |  |                       | الرمزية                             | العامل الوظيفي            |                                      |
| ، المقياس<br>انية متميزة  |  | لحدث معين<br>المعالجات التفصيلية الشكلية |  |                       | للمسجد                              | <b>Q</b> 100              |                                      |
| اللية منميره<br>دى ضمن افضاء  |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| دي للشكل الكلي  |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| ع والامتداد الافقى  |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| و موحد ذو تقسيمات   |  | اء المصلى                                | نظيم التخطيطي الخاص بفض                  | نمط الت               | نظام متعدد                          |                           |                                      |
| قبة في المحور المؤدي الى  |  |  | teati - a ti                             | الأعمدة               |                                     |                           |                                      |
| الأمام والوسط   | *  |  | المستوى الشكلي                           |                       |                                     | العامل<br>التكنولوجي      |                                      |
| موحد بدون عوائق بصرية   |  | اء المصلى                                | نظيم التخطيطي الخاص بفض                  | نمط الت               | نظام القباب                         |                           |                                      |
| موحد تتداخل فيه العناصر   |  |  | المستوى الشكلي                           | ٠٠٠, حـــ             |                                     |                           |                                      |
| ، ذهبية   | •  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| كسرية   |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           |                                      |
| عرار<br>د : ۱۹۶۳  |  |  |  |                       | المعالجات                           |                           |                                      |
| اييس مختلفة   |  |  | the transfer to                          |                       | التزيينية<br>السطحية                | ti -a ti t 1-ti           | 5                                    |
| ، محور معين<br>، نقطة معينة   |  |  | توظيف البعد الرياضي                      |                       | السطحية<br>الموظفة ضمن              | العامل الجمالي            | اط<br>ق                              |
| تكرار حول نقطة معينة<br>تكرار ضمن مسافات اما افقية او عمودية او مائلة   |  |  |  |                       | الموطعة لطمن<br>فضاء المصلي         |                           | -5<br>-5                             |
| التخرار صمل مساقات الم العقية ال عمودية ال مالك   |  |  |  |                       | .,                                  |                           | <b>1</b>                             |
|   |  |  |  |                       |                                     | ٠.<br>نغ                  |                                      |
| تطاع اجزاء)   |  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           | 1                                    |
| تطاع اجزاء)<br>بت أو مقاييس مختلفة  | التجزئة بمقياس ثا  |  |  |                       |                                     |                           | 3                                    |
| تطاع اجزاء)   | التجزئة بمقياس ثُار<br>التكرار الايقاعي بي   |  | 7 m . 11                                 |                       |                                     |                           | ستو ا                                |
| تطاع اجزاء)<br>بت أو مقاييس مختلفة<br>نن المصمت والمفتوح<br>ت التزيينية وبما يعزز من<br>ة الإشكال                           | التجزئة بمقياس ثا<br>التكرار الايقاعي بر<br>اللغة المستمرة للمعالج<br>لامادي   |  | الوحدة                                   |                       | المعالجات                           |                           | ستويات ا                             |
| تطاع اجزاء)<br>بت أو مقاييس مختلفة<br>نن المصمت والمفتوح<br>ت التزيينية وبما يعزز من<br>ة الإشكال<br>القبة السماوية         | التجزئة بمقياس ثا<br>التكرار الايقاعي بد<br>اللغة المستمرة للمعالج<br>لامادي<br>التدرج باتجاد  |  | الوحدة                                   |                       | التزيينية                           | المادات الدمة م           | ستويات المغز                         |
| تطاع اجزاء)<br>بت أو مقاييس مختلفة<br>نن المصمت والمفتوح<br>ت التزيينية وبما يعزز من<br>ة الإشكال<br>القبة السماوية         | التجزئة بمقياس ثا<br>التكرار الايقاعي بد<br>اللغة المستمرة للمعالج<br>لامادي<br>التدرج باتجا<br>الب                                  |  | الوحدة                                   |                       | التزيينية<br>السطحية                | العامل الرمزي<br>العقائدي | العوامل العرتبطة باالمستويات المغوية |
| تطاع اجزاء)<br>بت أو مقاييس مختلفة<br>نن المصمت والمفتوح<br>ت التزيينية وبما يعزز من<br>ة الإشكال<br>القبة السماوية<br>ساطة | التجزئة بمقياس ثا<br>التكرار الايقاعي بد<br>اللغة المستمرة للمعالج<br>لامادي<br>التدرج باتجاد<br>الب                                 |  |  |                       | التزيينية<br>السطحية<br>الموظفة ضمن | العامل الرمزي<br>العقائدي | ستوييات المعفوية                     |
| تطاع اجزاء) بت أو مقاييس مختلفة ن المصمت والمفتوح ت التزيينية وبما يعزز من آلاشكال القبة السماوية ماطة مركز الحر            | التجزئة بمقياس ثا<br>التكرار الايقاعي بد<br>اللغة المستمرة للمعالج<br>لامادي<br>التدرج باتجاد<br>الب<br>الب<br>البر                  |  | الوحدة<br>البساطة و التجريد              |                       | التزيينية<br>السطحية                |                           | ستويات المغوية                       |
| تطاع اجزاء)<br>بت أو مقاييس مختلفة<br>نن المصمت والمفتوح<br>ت التزيينية وبما يعزز من<br>ة الإشكال<br>القبة السماوية<br>ساطة | التجزئة بمقياس ثا<br>التكرار الايقاعي بد<br>اللغة المستمرة للمعالج<br>لامادي<br>التدرج باتجاد<br>الب<br>الب<br>المفهوم ا<br>الحركة أ |  |  |                       | التزيينية<br>السطحية<br>الموظفة ضمن |                           | ستويات المغوية                       |



5- توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة: ان المسجد المعاصر يتخطى الحدود الاقليمية عن طريق قانونه الوظيفي والرمزي وليس عبر ادراكه الشكلي(Frishman,1994,P.247) ويمكن تصنيفه الى أربعة أنواع رئيسة وفقاً للاولويات والعوامل المعتمدة في التأثير بالتصميم والتي تركز على: العامل العقائدي وتضم المساجد اللامادية او اللاشكلية Sustainable mosques، العامل البيئي ويضم المساجد المستدامة sustainable mosques، العامل الجمالي ويضم المساجد المنصية staged mosques والعامل التكنولوجي ويضم عدة انواع تعتمد على طريقة تفسير التكنولوجيا وتشمل:المساجد المجلوبة hybrid mosques والمساجد اللاتقليدية transplanted mosques

 $\frac{5}{1}$  المساجد اللاشكلية الناتجة عن التأثر بالعامل العقائدي: يعتمد تصميم هذه المساجد على مفهوم (الفضاء المرن). فالمسجد يعبر عن (المرونة)، عبر:

- الفعالية الادائية المتعلقة بالصلاة وعبر تجسيد المبادئ الاسلامية المرنة ضمن نموذج شكلي يتسم باستجابته للظروف البيئية، الاجتماعية، الطبيعية، المختلفة مع التزامه بالمبادئ الشرعية كما في المقترح التصميمي لنموذج المسجد المولد \_Aksamija,2012) generic mosque) إذ شكل تحولاً في فهم المسجد من فهمه كنمطٍ بنائي ذو مكونات أساسية "فضاء صلاة،صحن،جدار القبلة"الي فهمه كفضاء عام يعرّف من خلال الفعالية ألادائية المتعلقة بطقوس الصلاة. تتبلور المبادئ ألاسلامية المعتمدة ضمن هذا النموذج بأربعة نقاط أساسية تمثل بمجملها ألاطار المفاهيمي الموّلد لهذا النموذج. تشمل: (مبدأ ألاتجاهية، مبدأ الفعالية ألادائية للصلاة، مبدأ اللامحدودية، مبدأ المرونة من خلال البرنامج التنوعي الوظيفي) (ibid). فمبدأ الاتجاهية عبر عنه ضمن مُجمل المعالجات الموظفة ضمن الفضاء بدءاً من ألاسلوب ألانشائي الذي تضمن توظيف اعمدة حديدية مخروطية الشكل ذات انساق هيكلية متأتية عن الانساق الزخرفية ألاسلامية تميل قمتها بأتجاه مكة المكرمة لتؤكد على اتجاهية الصلاة. كما وان هذه ألاعمدة قد وظفت باحجام ومقابيس مختلفة أثرت بكليتها في توجيه البصر ضمن فضاء المصلى،فالفضاء يقوم بوظيفة المحراب. كما وان المسجد عبّر عن مبدأ المرونة او الفكرة التحولية للبرنامج الوظيفي للمسجد من خلال عدم تحديد الفضاء وفقاً للحدود التقليدية من خلال الجدران والقواطع بل أن تحديده وتمييزه يكون عبر مجموعة المعالجات السقفية التي تتتغير وفقاً للاستخدام ضمن الفضاء. فالسقف مكون من وحدات هيكلية مشتقة من الانساق الزخرفية الهندسية الاسلامية مجهزة بمستشعرات لونية حساسة .فوضع سجادة الصلاة على الارض يحفز من حساسات السقف ويغير من لونها. فالاجزاء السقفية ستميز مكان الصلاة اسفلها. جسد المسجد المولِّد فكرة التحول في الاساليب والالتزام بالوظائف ليس فقط من خلال فضائه الذي يقوم بوظيفة المحراب ولكن أيضاً من خلال عناصره أيضاً فالوظيفة الرمزية للمنارة التي تتمثل بتأشيرها لوقت الصلاة "كرمزِ مسموع" قد حُولت الى رمزِ مرئي عبر توظيف اللون ضمن الواجهة ذات القشرة الهيكلية الزجاجية. (شكل3) فمرونة الواجهة حُققت من خلال جعل المصلى "جزءاً من عملية ألانتاج الشكلي للواجهة" .اذ حررت من نسق البناء بالطابوق ووظفت ضمنها الهياكل الحديدية التي تتموضع ضمنها سجادات الصلاة. فمرونة المبادئ التصميمية مثلت اطاراً مولداً للمسجد المعاصر والذي أستتبع بتغييرات على كل مستويات عمارة المساجد التخطيطية والشكلية .
- المبادئ الاسلامية التي يعرّف المسجد من خلالها والتي تحث على مفهوم اللامحدودية والتفاعلية. فوجود المسجد يعتمد على الحدث المقام ضمنه ويتعلق عندئذٍ بمفهوم التدفق الوظيفي و يمثل طاقة حيوية vital force تتعلق بالحدود بين الداخل والخارج. حيث يتحول فضاء المسجد(كيان الموضوع) الى وجودٍ مائع ضمن السياق .يشترط هذا النموذج عدة معالجات تتمحور حول نقطة أساسية تتعلق بالتوقيع ضمن المحيط الحضري.كما في المسجد المتلاشي The



Place of the property of the

• التركيز على جوهر الفضاء الديني وتعزيز الناحية الروحية للاسلام عن طريق اعتماد البساطة والعودة الى الطبيعة بالضد من المادية الشكلية للمسجد كما في مسجد الكهف Cave Mosque.

#### 2-5 المساجد المستدامة Sustainable Mosque الناتجة عن التأثر بالعامل البيئي:

تظهر النماذج المنصوية ضمن هذا التوجه تأثرها بالعامل البيئي وإنتمائيتها لتوجه الاستدامة عبر تركيزها على الجوانب والاعتبارات التي تركز عليها والتي تتراوح مابين (الأعتبار البيئي، الأعتبار البيئي 2015: حيث حُددت الفكرة التصميمية النمط او التوجه مجموعة من النماذج منها مسجد سابير جايا عن الاعتبار البيئي 2015: حيث حُددت الفكرة التصميمية للمشروع بنقطتين، تمثل الاولى الرغبة في تجسيد مبادئ التصميم الاخضر. بينما تمثل رغبة المصمم بتوظيف التوجهات المعاصرة في تصميم المسجد تعزيزاً لتصوير الاسلام كعقيدة تطورية لم تغرض شكل معين للمساجد النقطة الثانية التي تمحور حولها التصميم. جُسدت هذه الافكار ضمن مستويات المسجد التخطيطية والشكلية. بينما يمثل المسجد العائم حل كامن Mosque: (moon,2011) نموذجاً عن العمارة الثورية المائية التي تمثل حل كامن للقضايا المعاصرة كأرتفاع منسوب المياه والطاقة المستدامة. شمل هذا النموذج مؤشرات الاستدامة ضمن عدة جوانب تتمثل بالاتي:تدفق ضوء النهار خلال الاعمدة والعناصر السقفية الشفافة منظام تبريد المياه من خلال تدوير مياه البحر ضمن الارضية والسقف والجدران (ibid). تتكون قاعة الصلاة من سقفٍ زجاجيٍ مسنود باعمده خمسة تشير الى اركان الاسلام. السقف والاعمدة مصنوعة من مواد اكريلك ،وهذه المادة تستعمل للمتاحف المائية ،والماء يتدفق من الارضية الى الجدران والاسقف ،الخاصية الشفافة فعالة و تعزز الناحية الجمالية تقاد مياه للمتاحف المائية ،والماء يتدفق من الارضية الى الجدران والاسقف ،الخاصية الشفافة فعالة و تعزز الناحية الجمالية تشاد مياه

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> ويمثل المصطلح الذي اطلقه deleuze لتفسير المواضيع المرتبطة بالاحداث. والمعتمدة على علم الوجود الدينامي deleuze لتفسير المواضيع المرتبطة بالاحداث. والمعتمدة على علم البيئة كفضاء في اثارة" space وفكرة الموضوع كحدث ممكن ان تطبق على البيئة المعمارية حسب المنظرة الادائية "dorita Hannah وضمنها تكون البيئة كفضاء في اثارة" organisms of society". والمعتمويات الاجتماعية "organisms of society" فالعلاقات الحقلية تستجيب وتسبب متغيرات مستمرة وهناك نتائج طارئة مستمرة بين السبب والنتيجة . وفكرة تداخلات الاحداث في العمارة عرفها تشومي "tschumi" على انها ترابط في وقت واحد لل"فضاءاتspaces، احداث وverents برنامجprogramme» وضمن هذه الفكرة فان القضايا التي تكون خلفية الاحداث تصبح احداث بحد ذاتها ""ballantyne, 67, 2012"

<sup>3-</sup> http://www.arcspace.com/features/emre-arolat-architects/sancaklar mosque/#.VrS16f4FURw.facebook 4-hadhramouts.blogspot.com



البحر عن طريق الفلترات من الخارج وضمن الارضيات ،والجدران ثم السقف ثم تُعاد من السقف ضمن دورة كاملة (شكل 5)، ببينما المسجد الاخضر Green Mosque بمثل نموذجاً عن الاعتبار الاجتماعي والبيئي. أشرت مظاهر الاستدامة المتعلقة بالجانب الاجتماعي ضمن هذا النموذج عبر وظيفة المسجد الشاملة للجانبين الديني والدنيوي والمتأتية عن طراز المساجد العثمانية التي تشمل انشاء مجمعات ذات وظائف متعددة. فالمسجد يمثل مجمعاً لمختلف ألاتشطة ألاجتماعية والفعاليات المتبادلة. برز ذلك بمكوناته الشاملة، فبالاضافة الى بناية المسجد الاساسية يشمل المسجد "مكتبة، قاعة للتعليم والمحاضرات مطبخ ومطعم خاص للمحتاجين". اتسم التنظيم الخاص بالمسجد بتكونه من اجزاء تمت مراعاة احترام خصوصية المصلين في توقيعها .حيث فصل فضاء المصلى الاساسي ومناطق الوضوء عن بقية الفعاليات بواسطة المستويات المختلفة للمداخل الخاصة بكل جزء، ان اعتماد هذه المعالجة عزز من تدرجية الانتقال من العام الى شبه العام وإلى المستوى الخاص بالمجمع. (شكل 6) بينما تتحصر جوانب الاستفادة من مياه الامطار والخصائص الشمسية لادامة الفعاليات الخاصة بالمسجد والتي تتطلب الحاري الرطب استدعى ذلك الاستفادة من مياه الامطار والخصائص الشمسية لادامة الفعاليات الوظيفية معتمدةً على توظيف مياه الامطار. فرعاية السقف الاخضر للمكتبة والمطبخ وقاعات المحاضرات يُعد مطلب مهم لأهميته في عزل البناية توخسين نوعية الهواء في المنطقة الحضرية. كما وان زراعة الاراضي الزراعية ببعض المنتجات التي يُستفاد من وارداتها لتحضير وجبات للمحتاجين يُعد عامل معزز للدعم الاجتماعي ضمن المجتمع.

### 3-5 المساجد المنصية Staged Mosque الناتجة عن التاثر بالعامل الجمالي والرمزي العقائدي:

أشرت مظاهر الجمال في توجهات ضمت نماذج متعددة تباينت في تفسيرها للجمال وأشتركت في انتمائيتها لتوجه معاصر يتمثل بتوجه منصة العمارة (staged architecture). سجل هذا التوجه الرغبة في اعتماد الناحية الجمالية والروحية كمنطلق او مرجع للتصميم. اذ يعرّف بانه عملية حضور العمارة ويمثل احد التوجهات المعاصرة المُعتمدة في التصميم والفن والثقافة (ardhiati,2013). يتعلق هذا التوجه بالتفسير الاسلامي للجمال الذي يرتبط بالبساطة وتتاسق المظهر والتوافق في التكوين والارتباط مع السياق المكاني "الحدث" بصريا بما يعزز من درامية وروحانية الحدث التصميمي المعتمد. فالمسجد ومن خلال الجانبين الجمالي والروحي يمثل حدث درامي يرتبط حضور العمارة به.يشمل هذا التوجه عدة نماذج مثل:-مسجد ألارشاد<sup>5</sup> في اندونيسيا-2010حيث يُعد تجسيداً واضحاً لهذا المفهوم عبر الاعتماد على بساطة وتتاسق المظهر وقد مثل تمهيداً لنهضنة ابداعية في عمارة المساجد (rad,2012).كما ويعد مسجد ألاصلاحIslah Mosque<sup>6</sup> في سنغافورة 2015 نموذجاً اخر مجسداً لتوجه منصة العمارة. جُسد الجانب الجمالي بتوظيف الانساق التزيينية الاسلامية بينما تعلق الجانب الروحي بتوظيف مفهوم الانفتاحية والحوار الذي يدعو اليه الاسلام (يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَر وَأَنْتَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا) ضمن المعالجات التخطيطية الخاصة بالمسجد.اعتمد الفريق التصميمي للمشروع المتمثل بـ Formwerkz Architectsعلى التركيز على الجوانب اعلاه، فضمن نمط التنظيم التخطيطي لجأ الفريق التصميمي الى تحقيق الانفتاحية ضمن المستوى العمودي الخاص بقاعة الصلاة. حيث شملت قاعة الصلاة اطلالات من بقية الفعاليات عليها وضمن مستويات متعددة (شكل7). كما تحققت الانفتاحية لقاعة الصلاة ضمن المستوى الافقى من خلال توظيف نظام العقود الانشائي ،اذ تمتلك جوانب مفتوحة تسمح للمصلين بالامتداد خارج حدود القاعة في اوقات الذروة. كما يعد الشكل الكلي تعبيراً واضحاً عن الجمال بأعتماده على الانساق الزخرفية الاسلامية المستوحاة من المشربيات كأساس للمعالجات السطحية للقشرة الخارجية

<sup>5</sup> (http://www.styleofdesign.comu ) (http://www.rangkep.com/

13

<sup>6</sup> https://foursquare.com/v/alislah-mosque/55767410498e91ef49c51750



Number 11

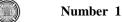
(الواجهات). قد عزز توظيف القشرة المسامية من تعميق الشعور الروحاني ضمن قاعة الصلاة من خلال الانساق المتنوعة للظلال المنعكسة للواجهة المسامية. بنفس الوقت فقد عُززت التواصلية البصرية ضمن قاعة الصلاة من خلال المسامات التي سمحت بمد الفضاء خارج حدوده.

#### 5-4 العامل التكنولوجي ويشمل ثلاثة انماط:

أ- المساجد المنقولة الناتجة عن تفسير العامل التكنولوجي ك(مواد جديدة تنقل صورة قديمة): تشمل نماذج صرحية ذات نزعة تاريخية تفسر ضمنها التكنولوجيا كمواد حديثة تتقل الصورة التاريخية القديمة. فالمساجد ضمن هذا النموذج تُرمز القوة (الاقتصادية،السياسية). وتتسم بغناها بالعناصر الرمزية المرتبطة بعمارة المساجد كنمطٍ بنائي كالقبة والمنارة فهي تمثل عناصر مجازية تعزز من فهم الهوية الاسلامية كشكل ثابت، لغة واحدة. برز ذلك ضمن العديد من النماذج منها مسجد الفاروق في دبي (شكل7) ومسجد الشيخ زايد في الامارات- 2007 الذي تبرز انتمائيته للمساجد المجلوبة عبر توظيف مجموعة من الطرز المعمارية الإسلامية المختلفة. فالتكنولوجيا وظفت لنقل صور وطرز مختلفة "كالطراز المغربي في القباب، والطراز العثماني في اسلوب توقيع المنائر، والطراز الهندي من ناحية اسلوب توقيع القباب الثلاث المتجاورة فوق قاعة الصلاة الرئيسة". يؤكد ماسبق أن المساجد المنقولة تمثل المساجد التي تستلهم الطرز القديمة وتعيد انتاجها بتكنولوجيا جديدة. ب- المساجد الهجينة الناتجة عن تفسير العامل التكنولوجي (وسيلة لتعزيز التفاعلية مع السياق): تُفسر التكنولوجيا ضمن هذه النماذج على انها وسيلة تعزز من التكيف السياقي عبر مجموعة المعالجات التي اتاحها التقدم التكنولوجي (مواد،تقنيات) في معالجة المفاصل الرابطة بالسياق وبما يعزز من فهم الاسلام كثقافة مفتوحة تتقبل الاخر. يقصد بالمساجد الهجينة مجموعة النماذج الشكلية التي تظهر التزاماً ببعض العناصر والمكونات المميزة للمسجد كنمط بنائي مع اظهارها لمرونة ضمن اجزاء اخرى تتتج عن التعامل بتكيفٍ مع السياق الخاص بالموقع. من هنا يظهر ارتباط هذه المساجد بمجموعة من المصطلحات منها المساجد الحضرية urban mosque والمراكز الاسلامية Islamic centers. فالمسجد الحضري يعمل بظل قيود خاصة بالموقع وبهذا فهو يُجبر لعمل هويته الخاصة به والتي يتحدى بها الكثير من المبادئ المرتبطة بالحضرية. يشير هذا النموذج الى "النماذج التمثيلية العقائدية المنشئة من المسلمين المقيمين ضمن المحليات الحضرية في العالم، وغالباً ماتوصف هذه النماذج كمراكز أجتماعية متعددة الوظائف" (kahera,2009,p.1). حيث يتم فهم المعنى المعماري الذي يمثله المسجد كأجزاء

معزولة عن السياق الا ان الانعزال عن السياق يكون من الناحية الشكلية فقط، اذ يشمل المسجد الحضري تكيفات سياقية من الناحية الوظيفية. حيث يكون في علاقة وظيفية مباشرة بالبيئة الحضرية المقحم ضمنها، بذلك فهو يمثل مركزاً اجتماعياً يقدّم افكاراً فريدة من العلاقات والحدود الحضرية. مثل مركز يسلي فادي في اسطنبول (شكل8)، ومثله الكثير من النماذج منها مسجد كولونيا المركزي الذي انشأ وفقا للطراز العثماني. جاءت الفكرة الاساسية للمسجد من الرغبة في انشاء مكان خاص لعبادة المسلمين مُعززاً للتعايش والانفتاح بين الثقافات. حيث أتسم المسجد بأنفتاحه لجميع سكان المدينة بغض النظرعن اديانهم وعقائدهم وطوائفهم. فقد صميم المسجد وفقاً لمفهوم الانفتاحية ليكون مؤهلا للقاء والتعارف والتقارب بين الناس، واضحى رمزاً للاندماج الناجح في المجتمع الالماني. جاءت معظم المعالجات على صعيد التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بالمسجد وعلى صعيد المعالجات النفصيلية للقشرة الخارجية معززةً لهذه الفكرة.

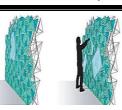
ج- المساجد اللامألوفة الناتجة عن تفسير العامل التكنولوجي كعامل مؤثر في الفكرة التصميمية: تُفسر التكنولوجيا ضمن هذا النموذج على انها احد العوامل المؤثرة في العملية والانتاج التصميمي. حيث أخضعت الفكرة التصميمية لتفاعل أربعة قوى رئيسة تتمثل بـ"الثقافة، التطلعات الخاصة بالمصمم، التكنولوجيا، المناخ" (Rauof,2007). فالتكنولوجيا تُخضع المواد الجديدة للعملية التحولية التصميمية ذات الطابع التفاعلي والتي تستدعي اعادة لاكتشاف التعبير المعماري. برز ذلك ضمن مجموعة



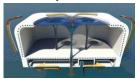
من النماذج المقترحة والمقدمة ضمن المسابقات المعمارية مثل مسجد المعراج ومسجد ستارسبورغ لزها حديد مسجد المعراج في دبي (شكل 9). وكذلك مسجد الزهرة البيضاء في تيرانا. نستخلص ان توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة تعتمد في تصميماتها على ذات العوامل المقومة للمنظومة الطرازية والتي تشمل (العامل

العقائدي، العامل البيئي،العامل التكنولوجي،العامل الجمالي) الا ان طريقة تفسيرها اختلفت واثر ذلك بدوره على المستويات التخطيطية والشكلية للمسجد ويوضح جدول (1-2) اهم توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة وخواصها والمعالجات المعتمدة





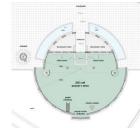
Azra Aksamija شكل 3) يوضح نموذج المسجد العام المقترح من قبل عن http://tdd.elisava.net/coleccion/24/aksamija





(شكل) المسجد الاخضر عن مصدر -http://www.bustler.net/images/new2/green-mosque





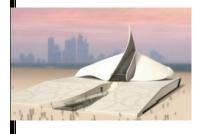
(شكل 5) المسجد العائم من تصميم Koen Olthuis نموذجاً عن المساجد المستدامة . عن مصدر ( moon,p.5,2011 )



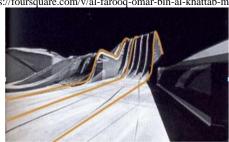


(شكل8)مسجد يسلى فادي في اسطنبول https://www.google.iq/search?q)

(شكل 7 )مسجد الفاروق نموذجاص عن المساجد المجلوبة https://foursquare.com/v/al-farooq-omar-bin-al-khattab-mosque







(شكل9) يمين-مسجد ستارسبورغ لزها حديد، وسط مسجد المعراج ضمن مسابقة برشتينا، يسار مسجد شعاع الضوء في دبي (mosque-zest-architecture)/(mosque-zest-architecture)/(mosque-zest-architecture)



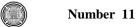
#### جدول(2-1) يوضح خواص توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة

| المعالجات المعتمدة وعلى المستويين الخطيطي   | بعض النماذج عن                               | الخواص الاساسية   | النقطة الاساسية المعتمدة في                              | توجها العمارة            | العوامل او النقاط |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| المستوري المستوريي المستوريي المستوريي المستوريي المستوري المستوري المستوري المستوري المستوري المستوري المستوري | بـــــ , <u>ـــــ بـــ</u><br>كل نمط او توجه | رسورس روسسور  | ركب روسادي روسادي عي<br>تصميم المسجد                     | المسجدية المسجدية        | المؤثرة في تصميم  |
| يي  | <del>-</del> 5-5-2-                          |   |  | المعاصرة                 | المساجد المعاصرة  |
| فضاء المسجد يمثل فضاء مرن يعرف من خلال  | Generic                                      | عدم الالتزام بنمط شكلي معين   | الفضاء   | المساجد                  | العامل العقائدي   |
| الفعالية الادائية المتعلقة بطقوس الصلاة   | mosque                                       | .,,   |  | اللاشكلية                | *                 |
| فضاء المسجد عبارة عن فضاء مائع يشترط عدة  | An objectial                                 |   |  | non-                     |                   |
| معالجات تتعلق بالتوقيع والاستمرارية مع المحيط   | bosque                                       |   |  | physical                 |                   |
| الحضري(وظيفياً)   |  |   |  | form                     |                   |
| فضاء المسجد يمثل جوهر الفضاء الديني وتعزز   | Cave mosque                                  |   |  | mosque                   |                   |
| الناحية الروحية للاسلام ويتعلق بالاستمرارية مع  |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| المحيط الحضري بينياً على مستوى مسطحات   |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| خضراء   | 11 1 .                                       |   |  | . 1 1                    |                   |
| اعتماد الحدود المنزلقة التي تتيح استمرارية  | مسجد سايبر جايا                              | العلاقة التفاعلية من الناحيتين  | - اولوية الاعتبارات التي تهتم                            | المساجد<br>المستدامة     | العامل البيني     |
| الفضاء ضمن الفضاءات المجاورة ويكون ذلك<br>على المستويين الافقى والعمودي   | في ماليزيا                                   | الوظيفية والبيئية مع السياق   | بها العمارة المستدامة وتشمل (الاعتبار البيني، الاقتصادي، | المستدامة<br>sustainable |                   |
| الاعتماد على موارد السياق لديمومة المسجد  | المسجد العانم                                |   | (الاحتماعي).   | mosque                   |                   |
| الاعتماد على موارد السياق لديمومه المسجد<br>وتزويده بالطاقة ومن خلال الاعتماد على                               | المستجد العالم                               |   | ره جند عي).<br>انشاء مجمعات متعددة                       | mosque                   |                   |
| معالجات لامألوفة مثل الاعمدة الشفافة  |  |   | الوظائف شاملة للوظيفتين                                  |                          |                   |
| اعتماد المستويات المتعددة على مستوى التنظيم   | المسجد الاخضر                                |   | الدينية والدنيوية  |                          |                   |
| العام الكلى تتيح التدرج والانتقال من العام الى  |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| شبه العام الى الخاص   |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| -انشاء العناصر المعرفة للمسجد (الرمزية) مثل   |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| القبة بشكل تلقاني دون اقّحام.   |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| المخظطات والعبارات الأسلامية توظف على   | مسجد الارشاد                                 | بساطة التكوين   | الاعتماد على الجانب الجمالي                              | المساجد                  | العامل الجمالي    |
| مستوي المعالجات السطحية وتوظيف  |  | التجريد   | بالمفهوم الاسلامي والذي                                  | المنصية                  |                   |
| الاستمرارية والعلاقة التفاعلية مع السياق على  |  | التناسق   | يعتمد:   | staged                   |                   |
| المستوى الافقي  |  | anti St.  |  | mosque                   |                   |
| الانساق الاسلامية توظف على مستوى المعالجات  | مسجد الاصلاح                                 | بساطة التكوين   |  |                          |                   |
| السطحية وتوظيف الاستمر ارية بين الفضاءات<br>الوظيفية المختلفة وفضاء المصلى على المستوى                          |  | تناسق المظهر  |  |                          |                   |
|   |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| العمودي.<br>توظيف الانساق الاسلامية التي تعتمد في   | مسجد الروضة                                  | الاعتماد على المفاهيم الاسلامية   | -  |                          |                   |
| صياغتها على الهندسة الكسرية وذلك ضمن  |  | الفضاء كفهوم الفضاء كفهوم الفضاء الفضاء الفهوم الفضاء الفهوم الفضاء الفهوم الفضاء الفهوم الفضاء الفهوم الم |  |                          |                   |
| المعالجات السطحية للفضاء على المستوى  |  | عي صديم ،صد ، صهرم<br>اللامركزية .  |  |                          |                   |
| الشكلى الخارجي والذي ينتج عليه تعدية المراكز  |  | . ~ 3   |  |                          |                   |
| ضمن الفضاء من خلال تأثيرات الضوء والظل  |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| النافذ من خلالها.   |  |   |  |                          |                   |
| نقل الطرز التقليدية وتمثيلها بمواد جديدة  | مسجد الشيخ زايد                              | الالتزام بالاشكال والمكونات   | تفسر التكنولوجيا على انها مواد                           | المساجد                  | العامل التكنولوجي |
|   |  | التقليدية للمساجد   | حديثة تنقل الصورة القديمة                                | المجلوبة                 |                   |
| الالتزام ببعض العناصر للطراز وتطبيق معالجات   | مسجد كولونيا                                 | الالتزام بالعناصر الرمزية   | تفسر التكنولوجا على انها                                 | المساجد                  |                   |
| خاصة ضمنها مثل استعارة القبة من الطراز  | المركزي                                      | للمسجد كالقبة والمنارة والتي  | وسيلة تعزز من فهم الاسلام                                | الهجينة                  |                   |
| العثماني وصياغتها بما يحقق التواصل الوظيفي  |  | تكون بعيدة عن السياق شكليا  | كثقافة مفتوحة  |                          |                   |
| مع المحيط   |  | ولكن متكيفة ومستمرة مع<br>السياق وظيفياً  |  |                          |                   |
| انشاء مركز متعدد الوظائف والمسويات ضمن  | مسجد الزهرة                                  | الشياق وطيعيا اشكال لامألوفة للمسجد   | تدخل التكنولوجيا كعامل في                                | المساحد                  |                   |
| المداء مزدر متعدد الوطاعات والمساويات طلمن الموقع الحضري فضلا عن الوظيفة الاساسية                               | مسجد الرمره<br>البيضاء                       | السان وسوف سسب  | للكن التعلولوجية تعامل في التصميمية                      | المساجد<br>اللاتقليدية   |                   |
| التي تتطلب انشاء مصلي   | , <del>- """</del> ,                         |   |  |                          |                   |
|   | 1  | 1   | i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e                  | i e                      |                   |

للتحقق من مدى فاعلية عوامل المنظومة الطرازية للمساجد التقليدية ضمن المساجد المعاصرة سيصار الى انتخاب مجموعة من العينات التي تنتمي لهذه الوجهات وتطبيق مفردات الاطار المفاهيمي للمنظومة الطرازية للمساجد التقليدية ضمنها وهو ماستوضحه المرجلة الثانية.

#### 6- مرحلة الدراسة العملية:

6-1 معايير إنتخاب العينات: في اطار تحليل نماذج العمارة المسجدية المعاصرة ،تم انتخاب العينات البحثية وفقاً لعدة معايير تتمثل ب: (تعدد وتتوع توجهات العينات المنتخبة وفقاً الى اولوية الاعتبارات في التصميم والتي تم تحديدها ضمن المحور السابق "البيئية ،الجمالية ،العقائدية ،التكنولوجية "/انتخاب العينات على اساس الاتفاق في انتمائيتها الزمانية ،إذ اعتُمدت جدة العينات وتم تحديدها بالنماذج المنشئة ضمن القرن الواحد والعشرين) . لابد من الاشارة على عدم وجود محدد للعينات المنتخبة بتوجه بذاته ،حيث يمكن ان تنطبق عدد من الاسس لتصنيف التوجهات ليكون المشروع انعكاساً لصدى عدد من التوجهات في ذات الوقت.



2-6 وصف العينات: سيتم الاعتماد على انتخاب احد العينات التي تتمي للتوجهات السابقة وكالاتي:

أ-مسجد الكهف Emre Arolat عن المساجد اللاشكلية يقع في ضواحي السطنبول للمهندس المعماري ايمير اليرولايت Emre Arolat وأفتتح عام 2013. كان اعتماد غار حراء الذي نزل فيه الوحي بالتبليغ بالنبوة للرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم أساساً للفكرة التصميمية للمشروع. تم توقيع المسجد تحت المستوى الارضي لتحقيق اعلى تجربة روحية ممكنة. فالمسجد يفتقر للعناصر الشكلية الواضحة والبارزة بأستثناء المنارة ومنطقة مسقفة مخصصة للجلوس مجاورة لها. (شكل 10) تكون المشروع من قاعة صلاة اساسية واماكن وضوء ومنطقة مظلله للجلوس بجوار المنارة ودار للامام. تم أختيار نمط التنظيم التخطيطي لقاعة الصلاة بشكل شبه مستطيل وبموازاة جدار القبلة ،وقد ضمت القاعة مجموعة معالجات من شأنها تعزيز الاتجاه لجدار القبلة. كما وانه عمد المصمم الى توظيف المواد الطبيعية كالصخور الخشنة كمواد انهائية عززت من الطابع الطبيعي للمسجد بشكل عام والتي بتناقضها مع السطوح الافقية الكونكريتية البيضاء عززت من التكامل البصري له. اما المكان المخصص لصلاة النساء فتم فصله ضمن نفس قاعة الصلاة الرئيسة بواسطة مرآة كبيرة نُقشت عليها عبارة "واذكر ربك كثيرا"..

ب-مسجد الارشاد عن المساجد المنصية staged mosque: جُسدت مظاهر البساطة ضمن معظم مستويات المسجد النظيمية والتخطيطية والشكلية. فضمن المستوى التخطيطي تم اعتماد الشكل المربع لموائمته لترتيب صفوف المصلين بأتجاه القبلة. تميز جدار القبلة بشفافيته تعزيزاً لفكرة الامتزاج مع الطبيعة و رغبة لتعميق الشعور الايماني للمصلي عبر رؤيته لروائع خلق الله . كما وان التلال البانورامية الموقعة كخلفية تُبرز الكتابة النحتية الواقعة امام مكان الامام ،توكيداً للاتجاهية ضمن القاعة باتجاه جدار القبلة ،تم توقيع نحت برونزي لكلمة الله المام الجدار الشفاف ليمثل معالجة جديدة للمحراب. (شكل 11).على مستوى المواد الانهائية فقد اختار المصمم التنوع في المواد الطبيعية مثل (الصخور البيضاء، ماء، اضاءة طبيعية، كتابة معدنية في غطاء الضوء) لتمثل جمال الطبيعه، ضوء شمس يدخل من خلال الفتحات او الثقوب في الجدران) بينما توضحت بساطة المستوى الشكلي عبر اعتماد الشكل المكعب كشكل اساسي للمسجد يتعالق مع الكعبة.جاءت المعالجات السطحية لهذا الهيكل مؤكدة للبساطة عبر اعتماد المادة الكونكريتية كمادة انهاء اساسية منقوشة بالمخطوطات الاسلامية وبعبارة "لااله الا شمحمد رسول الله" وتمنح الشفافية لهذه السطوح، فمن خلالها تسلل الضوء مالئاً فضاء الصلاة بأكمله.

ج- مسجد سايبر جايا عن المساجد المستدامة sustainable mosque: يقع ضمن مدينة سايبرجايا التي تمثل مدينة المستقبل والتكنولوجيا في ماليزيا. يمثل البناء الصديق للبيئة. حيث سُمي بمسجد البلاتينيوم لحصوله على اعلى درجة في مؤشر البناء الاخضر (LEED). أهم العناصر للوصول للنقاط المطلوبة لهذا المؤشر هي ألابداع والاقتصاد في إستخدام الطاقة والتخطيط للموقع وإدارة المياه والعلاقة بالمجتمع . إذ تتمثل معايير التصميم الاخضر ضمن المسجد بـ: (جمع مياه الامطار لارواء المزروعات والحمامات/ نظام تكيييف لحفظ الطاقة الطاقة المزروعات والحمامات/ نظام تكييف لحفظ الطاقة الصلاح التي تقلل من تسرب الحرارة. /استخدام Grass ذات كفاءة لحفظ الطاقة/ استخدام الواح زجاجية من نوع e المنخفض Low-e التي تقلل من تسرب الحرارة. /استخدام الجانبين والدنيوي ضمن المسجد من خلال مكوناته المتنوعة. (شكل 12)

د- مسجد كولونيا المركزي عن المساجد الهجينة hybrid mosque: افتتح المشروع عام 2012، للمصمم بول بوم العناس، Böhm. انشأ وفقا للطراز العثماني. صُمِم المسجد وفقاً لمفهوم الانفتاحية ليكون مؤهلا للقاء والتعارف والنقارب بين الناس، واضحى رمزاً للاندماج الناجح في المجتمع الالماني. جاءت معظم المعالجات معززةً لهذه الفكرة. فضمن المستوى الشكلي اتسم المسجد بتكونه من شكل واحد متناظر حول محور وسطي. وظفت منارتين بطراز عثماني على جانبي الشكل الكلي وبأرتفاع



55م مؤكدةً على التناظر (شكل13). تضمن المشروع قاعة صلاة وباحة ضخمة مفتوحة لكل الاديان،فضلا عن بزار ومدخل وقع ضمن المستوى الارضى. شغلت قاعة محاضرات السرداب. بينما جاءت مساحة الصلاة ضمن المستوى العلوي. وظفت رحبة وسطية كجزء رابط بين المستوبين معززةً من الجو العام المعزز للتعايش والانفتاح. اذ وظفت هذه الباحة كمكان للقاء الاجتماعي بين افراد المجتمع الالماني.

ه - مسجد الشيخ زايد نموذجاً عن المساجد المجلوبة transplanted mosque وظفت التكنولوجيا لنقل صور وطرز مختلفة. عدّ هذا النموذج تحفة معمارية معبرة عن القوة الاقتصادية لمؤسسيه.حيث اتسم المسجد بسعته (شكل14).استخدم في تشييد المسجد مواد بناء تم استيرادها من دول مختلفة. تم اختيار المواد الطبيعية للبناء والتصميم. تميز المسجد بقبابه التي تصل إلى 82 قبة مستوحاة من الفن المعماري المغربي، والمصنوعة من الرخام الأبيض.وظفت انواع الرخام المختلفة في جميع أنحاء المسجد. يحيط المسجد أربع مآذن في زواياه الأربع. كما يحيط المسجد البحيرات الاصطناعية تضم بلاطًا داكن اللون. و- مسجد الزهرة البيضاء عن المساجد اللاتقليدية unfamiliar mosques يمثل المقترح التصميمي المقدم من قبل Festim Toshi كمشروع خاص للتخرج عام 2015.تداخلت عدة اعتبارات لانشاء فكرة المشروع تراوحت بين اعتبارات جمالية وبيئية واجتماعية. أنطلقت فكرة المسجد من الرغبة في انشاء مركز شامل للمدينة يعرّف بالثقافة الاسلامية .لاتقتصر وظيفته على الفعالية الادائية المرتبطة بالصلاة، وانما التفكير به كبناية ورمز مرحب للمجتمع ككل. فهو يُعد رمزاً ذو قوة مغناطيسية تهدف لجذب الناس الى الواحة الايمانية والقيم الكونية الانسانية. تمثيلًا لهذه الرغبة تم اختيار موقع المشروع ضمن مركز مدينة تيرانا. جسدت المستويات المتعددة للمسجد التعبير عن الوظيفة الشاملة له .ضمن المستوى الشكلي، جاءت الاستعارة الشكلية للزهرة البيضاء محققةً لعدة جوانب (شكل15) اذ أعتمد شكلها للارتباط بالخواص الطبيعية ضمن الموقع، كما وانها رمزاً للنقاء والجمال الملازم للعقيدة الاسلامية.فضلا عن ان تقاطع الشبكات الناتجة الخاصة باتجاه القبلة من جهة والخاصة بالساحة يُلزم بشكل غير منتظم تُلبيه الزهرة. وقد وُظِفت مادة لـ Glass Reinforced Fiber Plastic (GRFP)- للمساعدة في تنفيذ هذا الشكل اذ تتسم هذه المادة بطواعيتها للتشكيل.

6-3 منهجية التحليل والمفردات المنتخبة للقياس وأسلوب القياس والتحليل: اعتمد البحث منهج الدراسة الوصفية التحليلية في تحليل العينات المنتخبة وفقاً لمتغيرات الاطار النظري المتعلق بـ"عوامل المنظومة الطرازية للعمارة المسجدية التقليدية". في الجدول (1-4) تتوضح عملية تطبيق للعينات المنتخبة. قد تم اعتماد المؤشرات المستنبطة من تطبيق الاطار النظري ومن ثم اعتماد الحاسوب بشكل تكميلي كاداة تحليلية واحصائية عبر البرنامج التحليلي الاحصائي 2010 excel لحساب النسب والمقارنة

#### القياس ومتغيراته

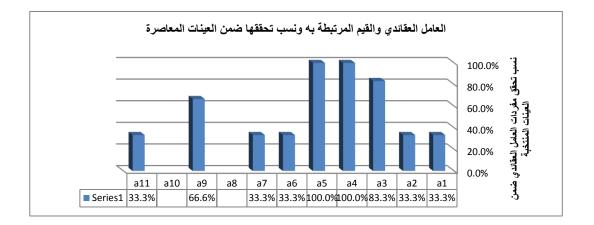
اعتمد القياس على تطبيق مجموعة المفردات الخاصة بالاطار النظري لتشمل مجموعة العوامل المؤثرة بالمنظومة الطرازية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية التي تتوضح بمؤشرات تتعلق بالمستوى الشكلي ومؤشرات متعلقة بالمستوى المعنوي والموضحة ضمن الجدول الملحق(1-3).

7-نتائج الدراسة التطبيقية: بعد ان تم تطبيق مفردات الاطار النظري الخاص بالعوامل الطرازية لعمارة المساجد التقليدية ضمن العينات المنتخبة المعاصرة حسب جدول (1-4). تم التوصل للنتائج الاتية:

#### أولاً - فيما يخص العوامل المؤثرة بالمستوى الشكلى فيشمل:

أ-العامل العقائدي: وقد أشرت نتائج التطبيق النسب الاتية كالاتي:

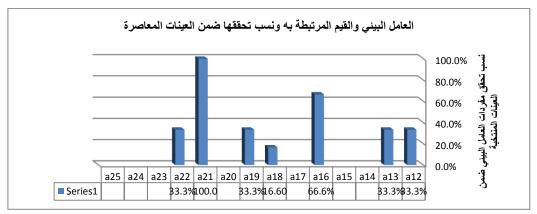
Number 11



ضمن مفهوم الاتجاهية الذي يؤكد على الاتجاه الطولي لقاعة الصلاة بموازاة جدار القبلة (a1) فقد أشرت العينات تحققا لهذا المتغير ضمن مسجد الشيخ زايد ومسجد سايبر جايا. اما خطية جدار القبلة (a2) فقد اشرت النتائج تحققا لهذا المؤشر ضمن مسجد الشيخ زايد وسايبر جايا. اما وفيما يخص التناظر على مستوى المخطط (a3) فقد أظهرت غالبية العينات تحقيقها لهذا المؤشر باستثناء مسجد الكهف بينما كان متغير التاكيد على الاتجاهية من خلال المحراب (a4) هو الاكثر فاعلية ضمن العينات المعاصرة وبنسب تحقق تامة ضمن جميع المشاريع .بينما مراعاة التوجيه نحو القبلة عند التخطيط (a5) يؤشر تحققه ضمن كافة العينات وبنفس النسبة.

اما رسمانية الحركة والتسلسل الايقاعي (a6) فقد اشرت تحققا بشكل نسبي وبمعدل مسجدين كما في مسجد سايبر جايا ومسجد الشيخ زايد. اما وفيما يخص النتائج المستحصلة عن تطبيق العامل العقائدي على مستوى علاقة المصلى كجزء ببقية المكونات (المنارة) ، تؤشر النتائج نسبية تحقق توقيع المنارة على جانبي المحراب (a7) ضمن مسجد الشيخ زايد ومسجد كولونيا المركزي.بينما لم تؤشر تحققا لتموضع المنارة يمين المحراب .اما التعامل مع المنارة على انها عنصر حر (a9) فقد اثبتت فاعليتها وبمعدل اربعة مساجد من اصل ستة.اما وضع قبة امام المحراب فقد أشر فاعليته ضمن مسجد سايبر جايا ومسجد الشيخ زايد.يتضح مما سبق ان مراعاة التوجيه نحو القبلة عند التخطيط والتاكيد على الاتجاهية ضمن المصلي وعبر المحراب بمعالجاته المختلفة والتناظر على مستوى المخطط تمثل المؤشرات الاكثر فاعلية المتعلقة بالعامل العقائدي.

ب<u>- العامل البيئي للمنظومة الطرازية</u>: يشمل التاريخ والموروث الحضاري والعامل البيئي الطبيعي، اشرت نتائج التطبيق القيم الاتبة:

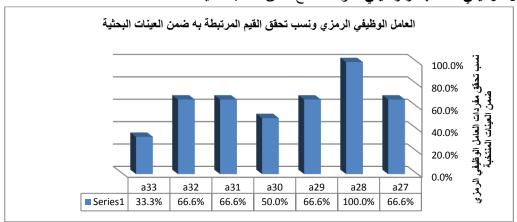


انحصرت تأثيرات العامل البيئي الثقافي وضمن مفردة التراكب الحضاري ضمن المستوى التخطيطي بالانماط ااتخطيطية الرئيسة والتي توزعت بين نسبة قليلة للطراز العربي "النمط الطولي للمخطط"(a13،A12) ضمن مسجد سايبر جايا ومسجد



الشيخ زايد.بينما شكل مؤشر مركزية المصلى السائد بالطراز العثماني (a16) تحققه ضمن العينات الاخرى كما في مسجد الارشاد ومسجد كولونيا ومسجد الزهرة البيضاء ومسجد الكهف. وضمن المستوى الشكلي فوجود الشاخص العمودي الذي يوازي الاتجاه الافقي(a21) أشر تحققاً ضمن كافة العينات المحلية والعربية والعالمية. اما العامل البيئي الطبيعي والذي يرتبط بمجموعة مؤشرات منها وجود الصحن (a22) فقد أشرت بعض العينات تحقيقها لهذا المؤشر كما في مسجد سايبر جايا ومسجد الشيخ زايد. اي انه يظهر من خلال النتائج وفيما يخص المستوى التخطيطي اثبتت فاعلية مفردة التراكب الحضاري وضمن الطراز العثماني ،اذ تحقق اعتماد التخطيط المركزي ضمن غالبية العينات.اما وفيما يخص المستوى الشكلي فقد أشارت النتائج لتحقق متغير وجود الشاخص العمودي الذي يوازي الافقي ضمن كافة النماذج ويما يؤشر لفاعلية هذا المتغير.

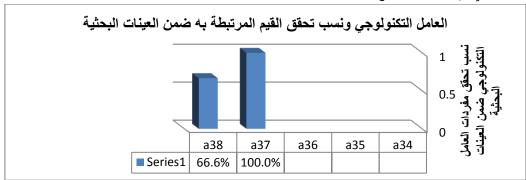




تبرز من خلال النتائج فاعلية غالبية متغيرات هذا العامل وبنسب متقاربة باستثناء متغير الاتجاه العمودي للشكل الكلي (a33) الذي شكل تحققا نسبيا ضمن العينات وذلك ضمن مسجد مسجد كولونيا ومسجد الزهرة البيضاء.اذ ان احاطة المسجد بفضاء يمكن من رؤيته من جميع الجهات (a28) برزت كمؤثر فاعل وبنسب تحقق تامة وضمن كافة العينات. اما بقية المتغيرات التي تشمل الاتجاه العمودي ضمن فضاء المصلى (a32) ومواد انهائية متميزة (a31) وهيمنة المصلى (a29) فاظهرت النتائج فاعليتها وبنسب متوسطة وبمعدل اربع من اصل 6.نستنتج ان مؤشرات العامل الوظيفي للمسجد كرمز ديني حققت تاثيرا بالعمارة المسجدية المعاصرة وضمن المستوى التخطيطي الخاص بالمصلى كجزء اساسي والمستوى التخطيطي الكلي العيمنة والتخطيط المركزي والتوقيع المهيمن من خلال توفير مساحات كافية لاستيعاب الحدث الذي يمثله المسجد من المؤشرات الفاعلة ضمن العينات. في حين وضمن المستوى الشكلي ،أشر متغير تضخيم المقياس والاتجاه العمودي ضمن الفضاء من المؤشرات الفاعلة ضمنها. اي انه أشرت النتائج فاعلية المؤشرات المرتبطة بهذا المتغير ضمن المستوى التخطيطي اكثر من المستوى االشكلي المؤشرات الموتبطة بهذا المتغير ضمن المستوى التخطيطي اكثر من المستوى االشكلي للعينات.

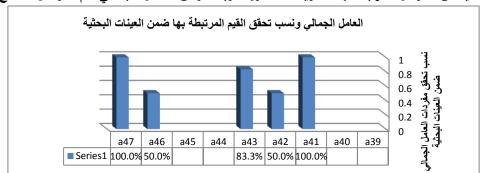


#### د-العامل التكنولوجي تم التوصل للنتائج الاتية:



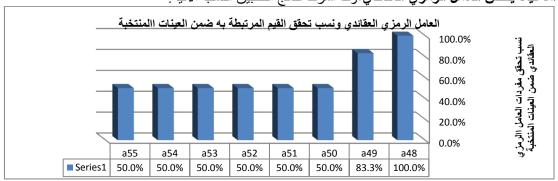
أشرت النتائج وفيما يخص المستوى التخطيطي فاعلية مميزات النظام القشري وعبر فضاء موحد بدون عوائق بصرية (a38) ضمن العينات، كما تبرز فاعلية الشكل موحد الذي تتداخل ضمنه العناصر (a38) ضمن مسجد كولونيا وارشاد والزهرة البيضاء والكهف. اي تبرز من خلال النتائج ان العامل التكنولوجي كنظام انشائي اعتمد في اولوية النظام الذي يحقق فضاء مستمر بدون عوائق بصرية.

ثانياً: فيما يخص العوامل المرتبطة بالمستويات المعنوية ،وبخصوص العامل الجمالي فتم التوصل للنتائج الاتية



ضمن المستوى التخطيطي أشرت العينات أعتماد وتوظيف الرياضيات ضمنها وعبر متغير التكرار (a41) وبتحقق تام ،كما وان اعتماد اسلوب التجزئة سواء ضمن المستوى التخطيطي وعلى مستوى معالجة جدار القبلة او ضمن المستوى الشكلي وبمقياس ثابت او بمقاييس مختلفة اثبت فاعليته ضمن العينات (a47). بينما اشر فاعلية التكرار حول محور معين (المحور المرار بالمحراب) (a43) ضمن مسجد كولونيا والارشاد وسايبر جايا والشيخ زايد والزهرة البيضاء. ان ماذكر من النتائج اعلاه يؤكد فاعلية العامل الجمالي بمؤشراته في الصياغة التخطيطية والشكلية للعينات وبما يدعم فرضية البحث.

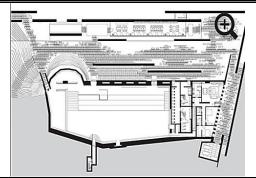
- اما فيما يخص العامل الرمزي العقائدي، وقد أشرت نتائج التطبيق النسب الاتية:



فيما يتعلق بالمستويات الشكلية فقد أشرت النتائج تحقق أسلوب النتاوب الايقاعي بين المصمت والمفتوح (a48) ضمن العينات. كما برزت فاعلية متغير اللغة المستمرة على المستوى الشكلي ضمن كافة العينات باستثناء مسجد الكهف (a49). بينما اشرت بقية متغيرات هذا العامل تحققاً بنفس النسبة ضمن العينات وشمل ذلك متغير التدرج باتجاه القبة (a50)، البساطة (a51)، المركز الحر (a52)،الحركة نحو المطلق (a53)، تضخيم المقياس (a54)، تعزيز الاتجاه العمودي (a55). عليه فقد اظهرت النتائج اعلاه ان مؤشرات العامل الروحي كانت الاكثر فاعلية في الصياغة التكوينية لفضاء المصلى وشكله الخارجي.

2017





شكل(10)لمساجد اللاشكلية-مسجد الكهف في اسطنبول 2013 يظهر المصلى المشترك للرجال و النساء . http://www.arcspace.com/features/emre-arolat-architects/sancaklar mosque/#.VrS16f4FURw.facebook\_



الشكل الخارجي البسيط لمسجد الارشاد الذي يتكون من سطوح مستمرة ذات انساق اسلامية مستمرة منقوشة بعبارة لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله.



شكل(11)المساجد المنصية مسجد الارشاد في باندونغ في اندونيسيا 2010 ويظهر تكونه من نمط تخطيطي مركزي وجدار قبلة شفاف ومحراب مفصول (http://www.styleofdesign.comu)
(http://www.rangkep.com/)

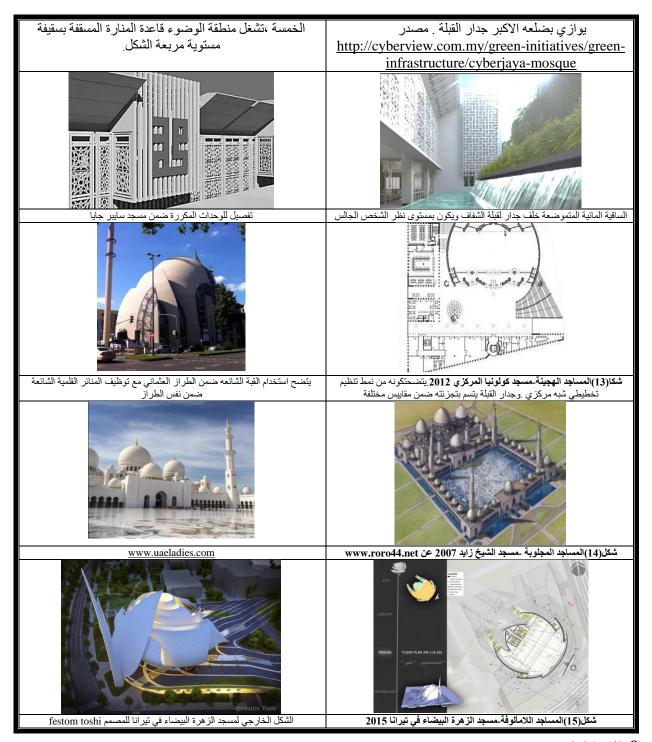


تتموضع المنارة في الساحة الامامية لتعزز من الجذب الخاص للمسجد وتكون بشكل خمس مستويات رمزّت دعائم الاسلام



شكل(12)المساجدالمستدامة-مسجد سايبر جايا في ماليزيا 2015 للمصمم ATSA /كوالالمبور يظهر المصلى المستطيل الذي





#### 8-الاستنتاجات:

#### أولاً: فيما يخص العوامل المرتبطة بالمستويات الشكلية فقد تم التوصل للاستنتاجات الاتية:

العامل العقائدي - فيما يخص المستوى التخطيطي وضحت نتائج العامل العقائدي بان اغلب العينات المنتخبة قد حققت تعارضاً مع الضوابط الشرعية فيما يخص المؤشرات الواجب اعتمادها في تخطيط المصلى والمتعلقة بـ"الاتجاه الطولي لقاعة الصلاة بموازاة جدار القبلة، خطية جدار القبلة، توقيع المداخل بحيث لاتعيق صفوف المصلين" من جهة الا انها اظهرت التزاماً بنقاط اخرى تتمثل بالتاكيد على الاتجاهية من خلال وجود المحراب ضمن كافة العينات وبما يشير الى فاعلية هذا



Number 11

المؤشر ببينما على مستوى الlayout الكلي الذي يتعلق بعلاقة المصلى ببقية المكونات مثل المدخل والمنارة فقد اظهرت غالبية النتائج تحقيقها لتوقيع المنارة بشكل حر بمعزل عن الالتزام بالتاكيد على التوجيه ضمن قاعة الصلاة. اما على المستوى الشكلي فقد اشرت النتائج لاتاثيرية العامل العقائدي الذي يؤكد التوجيه وبالاسلوب التقليدي من خلال رفع السقف ضمن المورب باستثناء تاثيره النسبي عبر توقيع القبة امام المحراب ضمن بعض العينات المنتخبة

- العامل البيئي اشارت نتائج العامل البيئي وضمن مفردة التراكب الحضاري فيما يخص المستوى التخطيطي وضمن غالبية العينات تاثره بالطراز العثماني المركزي التخطيط. اما وفيما يخص المستوى الشكلي فقد اشرت كافة العينات تحقق الشاخص العمودي الذي يوازي الاتجاه الافقي.ويما يشير ويؤكد فاعلية هذا المؤثر. اما العامل البيئي الطبيعي فقد اشرت النتائج لاتاثيره ضمن غالبية العينات المنتخبة بالمعنى والفهم التقليدي الذي يتعلق بفهمه كامناخ،مواد بنائية، تضاريس ارضية". نستنتج من خلال التحليل محدودية تأثير هذا المؤشر ومن خلال مفردة التراكب الحضاري.
- العامل الوظيفي الرمزي اشارت نتائج العامل الوظيفي وضمن دور المسجد كرمز ديني تاثيره بالمستوى التخطيطي للعينات المنتخبة. برز ذلك عبر مجموعة من المؤشرات التي اثبتت فاعليتها ضمن كافة العينات ومنها الهيمنة التي تحققت من خلال حجم المصلى مقارنة ببقية الفعاليات بالاضافة الى فاعلية نمط التخطيط المركزي. وتحققت الهيمنة ضمن المستوى الكلي layout من خلال اسلوب التوقيع واحاطته بفضاء يمكن من رؤيته من جميع الجهات .كما واوضحت النتائج تاثير مؤشرات الرمز الديني بالمستوى الشكلي للمساجد المعاصرة وبنسب متوزعة بين تضخيم المقياس وتوظيف مواد انهائية متميزة والاتجاه العمودي ضمن لفضاء والاتجاه العمودي للشكل الكلي. نستنتج فاعلية مؤشرات هذا العامل ضمن المستويات التخطيطية وعلى مستوى التنظيم الكلي ضمن كافة التوجهات والنماذج.
- اوضحت نتائج العامل التكنولوجي تاثيراته بالمستوى التخطيطي والشكلي من خلال الاستمرار في فهمها على اساسا انها نظام انشائي يتعلق بتسقيف بحور طويلة يسهم في تحقيق فضاء مستمر بدون عوائق بصرية .

#### ثانياً: فيما يخص المقومات المرتبطة بالمستويات المعنوية فقد تم التوصل للاستنتاجات الاتية:

- فيما يخص العامل الجمالي اوضحت النتائج فاعلية مؤشرات العامل الجمالي بالمستويين التخطيطي والشكلي للعينات المنتخبة. فأعتماد الرياضيات تحققت بمخططات العينات المنتخبة كافة، من ناحية النسب المعتمدة ومن ناحية الاليات. حيث انه أشرت النتائج فاعلية تاثير الية التكرار وخصوصا التكرار حول محور معين المار بمنتصف جدار القبلة والذي يؤشره المحراب.فضلاً عن فاعلية الية التجزئة في معالجة جدار القبلة. هذا وضمن المستوى الشكلي كانت كافة مؤشرات العامل الجمالي متحققة ضمن العينات،فالتكرار كان من اكثر الاليات المعتمدة ويكون لوحدة معينة تتكرر على مستوى الواجهة والتي اثبتت فاعليتها "سطوح اثيينية متكرر ضمن الواجهات والتي اثبتت فاعليتها "سطوح تزيينية متكررة".
- العامل الرمزي العقائدي اثبتت النتائج ان مؤشرات هذا العامل كانت الاكثر فاعلية في الصياغة التكوينية لفضاء المصلى وشكله الخارجي بنسبة كبيرة. فالبساطة التكوينية ضمن مخطط المصلى اثبتت فاعليتها ضمن العينات باختيار شكل نقي اساسي ضمن كافة العينات وقد انعكست هذه البساطة ضمن المستوى الشكلي الخارجي. كما وان الاستمرارية تمثلت ضمن المستوى الشكلي لكافة العينات وقد اشرت النتائج تحققها عبر توظيف المعالجات السطحية المستمرة لللغة التزيينية كما في بعض العينات مثل مسجد الارشاد وسايير جايا بينما تحققت الاستمرارية ضمن مسجد كولونيا المركزي ومسجد الزهرة البيضاء من خلال السطوح القشرية المستمرة. فيما يخص مؤشر التتاوب بين المصمت والمفتوح فقد اظهر فاعليته ضمن العينات وعبر اسلوب توقيع الفتحات. تحققت مجموعة من المفاهيم المعززة للجانب الروحي ضمن فضاء المصلى منها مفهوم المركز الحر



الذي يكون من خلال تاثيرات الضوء النافذ من السطوح القشرية التزيينية وبما يجعل البصر يتنقل ضمن بؤر متعددة المراكز. اما الحركة نحو المطلق فتكون من خلال الاتصال بالكون الذي يكون ضمن مستوبين افقي من خلال المفاصل الشفافة الرابطة كما في الارشاد وكولونيا وسايبر جايا والزهرة البيضاء وعمودي من خلال التركيز على المعالجات المعززة لعمودية الفضاء. يبرز من النتائج فاعلية متغيرات العامل الرمزي العقائدي ضمن عمارة المساجد المعاصرة على المستوى الشكلي.

2017

أوضحت مجمل الاستنتاجات المتعلقة بالعوامل المؤثرة في عمارة المساجدالمعاصرة فاعلية المتغيرات المتعلقة بالعامل الوظيفي ضمن مستويات التنظيم الكلي التخطيطي علاوةً عن فاعلية العامل الجمالي والرمزي العقائدي على مستوى المعالجات الخاصة بنمط التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بالمصلى فضلاً عن فاعليته ضمن المستوى الشكلي. أن ماذكر اعلاه يدعم فرضية البحث في ان (متغيرات العوامل الطرازية الوظيفية والجمالية والرمزية العقائدية هي ألاكثر تأثيراً في صياغة عمارة المساجد المعاصرة من العوامل العقائدية والبيئية). توصل البحث الى ان (العامل الوظيفي- رمز لحدث معين) هو الاكثر فاعلية فيما يتعلق بمستوى التنظيم الكلي layout لتوجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة ،بينما المفردات المتعلقة بالعوامل الجمالية والرمزية العقائدية هي ألاكثر تحققاً وفاعلية على المستوى الشكلي والتخطيطي لهذه التوجهات.حيث تبلورت خواص العامل الجمالي على المستوى الشكلي من خلال الايقاع، التكرار، التناظر، النسب. بينما برزت الخواص المرتبطة بالعامل الرمزي العقائدي عبر تعددية المراكز الناتجة عن تأثيرات الضوء والظل ،الحركة نحو المطلق،توظيف الضوء،البساطة، فضلا عن الاتجاه العمودي للشكل عبر معالجاته الشكلية. كما وانعكست تأثيرات المفردات المتعلقة بهذين العاملين ضمن فضاء المسجد فيضم الخواص الايقاعية عبر المؤشرات الجمالية وعبر التناوب بين المصمت والمفتوح والنظام المعتمد ضمن الفضاء والحركية والاستمرارية من خلال استمرارية السقف مع الجدران وتعددية المراكز عبر المؤشرات الروحية وتوظيف الضوء والظل.في حين تقتصر فاعلية متغير العامل العقائدي بالتوكيد على الاتجاهية نحو جدر القبلة عبر المحراب ويمعالجاته المختلفة.

#### المصادر العربية:

- بونتا، خوان بابلو، 1996، العمارة وتفسيرها دراسة المنظومة التعبيرية في العمارة، ترجمة: سعاد عبد على مهدي، مراجعة:
   د.احسان فتحي، دار الشؤون الثقافية العامة، بغداد، ص156
  - تويني،على،2005،معجم عمارة الشعوب ألاسلامية،بيت الحكمة،بغداد،الطبعة ألاولى،.ص492
- الجبوري، سمعان مجيد ياس، 1998، الخصائص الهندسية في العمارة الاسلامية دراسة تحليلية لقواعد الشكل في عمارة المساجد"، رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، قسم الهندسة المعمارية –الجامعة التكنولوجية ، ص55
- **ذنون،** احمد عبد الواحد، 2008، دور التكيف في تطور عمارة المساجد، أطروحة دكتورة غير منشورة مقدمة الى قسم الهندسة المعمارية الجامعة التكنلوجية، . ص 36.
  - صيداوي، حيّان، ألاسلام وفنوية تطور العمارة العربية، دار المتنبى، باريس بيروت. ص45.
- العبيدي، زينب حسين رؤوف، 2016، دينامية الطراز في عمارة المساجد المعاصرة، اطروحة دكتوراه غير منشورة، قسم هندسة العمارة، جامعة بغداد، ص104.
- العمري، حفصة رمزي، 1988، عمارة المساجد الحديثة في العراق، رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، كلية الهندسة قسم الهندسة المعمارية، جامعة بغداد.
- العمري، حفصة رمزي، 2000،اثر الدين الاسلامي على تشكيل انماط أبنية العمران دراسة تحليلية لنمط المساجد من القرن الثاني الى السابع الهجري، رسالة دكتوراه، القسم المعماري، كلية الهندسة، جامعة بغداد ،. ص150



- الفتلاوي،أستبرق عارف محسن،2011،النظم المنشئية الحديثة لعمارة المساجد الجامعة المعاصرة،رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة،كلية الهندسة ،جامعة بغداد،.ص27-39.
  - فكرى، د. احمد، 1969، مساجد القاهرة ومدارسها، الجزء الاول،. ص88-93.
- القحطاني، الدكتور هاني محمد،2009،مبادئ العمارة الاسلامية وتحولاتها المعاصرة قراءة تحليلية في الشكل"،مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية الطبعة الاولى،بيروت،آب-اغسطس.
- كاظم، عبد الرزاق عبد الوهاب،د.جنان،2000، جدلية التواصل في العمارة العراقية "دراسة استقرائية لتواصل طرز العمارة الوادي رافدينية في تاريخ العمارة العراقية"مع اشارة خاصة الى عمارة العصور العراقية الوسيطة539 ق.م-632 م، دار الشؤون الثقافية العامة-الطبعة الاولى،بغداد، ص119.
- كامل يوسف حسين، 2013، موسوعة مساجد ألامارات، صادر عن صحيفة البيان مؤسسة خلف أحمد الحبتور للاعمال الخيرية،
   الامارات العربية المتحدة.
  - کورتیس،9.
- لمقرم، أسماء محمد حسين عبد الرزاق،2008، الكسرية في العمارة، رسالة دكتوراه غير منشورة، قسم الهندسة المعمارية، الجامعة التكنولوجية، كانون الثاني.
  - المالكي، قبيلة فارس، 2002 التناسب والمنظومات التناسبية في العمارة العربية الاسلامية، ص165
- المزوغي،مصطفى محمد، 2014، حوار على هامش نظريات العمارة،دار الفارابي للطباعة والنشر ،الطبعة الاولى، بيروت، ص22
- المقرم،أسماء محمد حسين عبد الرزاق، 1996،النظام في العمارة الاسلامية، رسالة ماجستير، قسم الهندسة المعمارية، الجامعة التكنولوجية، ص52
  - مؤنس، د.حسين، 1981،المساجد، المجلس الوطني للثقافة والفنون والآدآب،سلسلة كتب عالم المعرفة، الكويت، ص182
    - الهنداوى، د.حسين، 2013، محمد مكية والعمران المعاصر، الدار العربية للعلوم ناشرون، الطبعة الاولى، بيروت، ص87

#### المصادر الاجنبية:

- (hadhramouts.blogspot.com) refikburakatatur.com المسجد الأخضر
- Alrouf, Dr.Ali, 2011, Mosquephobia: The Dilemma Of Architecture, Multiculturalism And Islam, Lonaard Magazine Is A Peer-Reviewed Periodical, Publication Of Lonaard Group In London, Volume3, May
- Ardhiati, Yuke, 2013, The New Architecture of Mosque Design To Express the Modernity of Moslems, Global Advanced Research Journal of Arts and Humanities (GARJAH) Vol. 2(4) pp. 075-078, September, P.75,78,79, http://garj.org/garjah/index.htm.
- Ballantyne, Andrew and smith, chris, 2012, Architecture In The Space Of Flows, typest in univers by swales and willis ltd, Exeter, devon, p.65
- Bouhoula, Najla Allani-, 2014, Morphological Knowledge for the Modeling of Ottoman Mosques, Civil Engineering and Architecture 2(2), P.73.
- Cantacuzino, sherban, 1985, Achitecture In Continuity: bulding in the Islamic world today, The Aga Khan Award For Architecture, aperture, p.87.
- Cantacuzino, sherban, 1985, Achitecture In Continuity: bulding in the Islamic world today, The Aga Khan Award For Architecture, aperture, p.72,73.
- Deddyek, 2012, masjid al irsyad di kota baru parahyangan-banung, june 5. http://2dheart.wordpress.com/2012/06/05/masjid-al-irsyad-di-kota-baru-parahyangan-bandunglatticework-islamic-patterns-punggol-singapore
- Flood, Finbarr Barry 2001, The Great Mosque of Damascus. Leiden; Boston: Brill, p. 184-260



- Foster, Michael, 1988, The Principle of Architecture, Styles, Structure and Design, U.K, Oxford Phandom press Ltd,.
- Frishman, Martin and Hasan Uddinkhan, 1994, The Mosque: History, Architectural Development And Regional Diversity, London: Thames And Hudson, p.72
- http://gemersiksufi.blogspot.com/2009/11/floating-mosque.html
- http://mimpi2020.blogspot.com/2011/06/masjid-al-irsyad-bandung-indonesia.html
- http://tdd.elisava.net/coleccion/24/aksamija المسجد العام
- http://www.archiexpo.com/prod/waterstudionl/product-74535-532262.html
- http://www.arcspace.com/features/emre-arolat-architects/sancaklar المسجدالكهف mosque/#.VrS16f4FURw.facebook
- http://www.boehmarchitektur.de & http://www.boehmarchitektur.de)http://www.koeln.de/
- http://www.dezeen.com/2015/03/25/henning-larsen-architects-new-mosque-design-copenhagen-denmark/
- http://www.dezeen.com/2015/08/27/al-islah-mosque-formwerkz-architects
- http://www.hrpub.org. Copyright © 2014 Horizon Research Publishing All rights reserved
- http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/style
- http://www.styleofdesign.com/ ( http://www.archdaily.com).
- http://www.stylepark.com/en/news/islands-made-of-old-bottles-and-floating-mosques/325786
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96gsayoxc50 & http://cyberview.com.my/green
- https://foursquare.com/v/alislah-mosque/55767410498e91ef49c51750
- Itewi, Mahmoud, 2007, Towards A Modern Theory Of Islamic Architecture, Australian Journal Of Basic And Applied Sciences, 1(2), p.154
- Kahera, Akel, Abdulmalik, Latif, and Anz, Craig, 2009, Design Criteria for Mosques and Islamic Centers: Art, Architecture and Worship, UK, 1<sup>st</sup> ed., P.1.
- Longhurst, Christopher e., 2012, Theology of a Mosque"The Sacred Inspiring Form, Function and Design in Islamic Architecture", lonaard magazine is a peer-reviewed periodical, publication of Lonaard Group in London, Issue 8, Vol. 2, p.7.
- Moon, Changho, 2011, Sustainable Characteristics of Floating Architecture, iaps international network symposium.
- Rad, 2012, Rad religion charting the borderlands between religion and pop culture, Contemporary mosque architecture, may31, https://radreligion.wordpress.com/2012.
- Rauof, Tara A., 2007, ZAHA HADID Commands The Architecture Does She Remember Her Roots?, History Of Architecture Thesis AR3Auh25, Delft University Of Technology, Faculty Of Architecture, August, P.19-20.
- Schulze, 1993, P.40.
- Tabbaa, Yasser, 1987, Geometry and Memory, in: Theories And Principles of Design in the Architecture of Islamic Societies, The Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture, Cambridge, Mass...
- Tarrifshah, Mega, Arbi Ezrin, Inangda,Nila, 2014, Transformation Of Mosque Architecture In Malaysia:Critical Analysis Of Architectural History Approaches, Faculty Of Built Environment, University Of Malaya,.( megatshah@siswa.um.edu.my/ Proceeding of the International Conference on Arabic Studies and Islamic Civilization.p.54
- Tojuddin Mohamad & Mohamed Rasdi, 2014, RETHINKING THE MOSQUL IN THE MODREN MUSLIM SOCIETRY, ITBM- Institute Terjemahan & Buku Maloysia, Kula Lumpur.
- المسجد المتلاشي http://www.arch-news.net/



#### Number 11 Volume 23 November 2017 Journal of Engineering

## جدول(1-3) يوضح مفردات القياس الخاصة بالاطار النظري لعوامل المنظومة الطرازية للمساجد التقليدية

|                      | القيم الثانوية  |  |  | ة الطرازية للعمارة المسجدية<br>التقليدية | مستويات المنظوما                  | ن المؤثرة بالمنظومة الطرازية القيم الرنيسة<br>معارة المسجدية التقليدية |   |                                       |  |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| A1<br>A2<br>A3<br>A4 |   | نجاه الطولي لقاعة الصلاة بموازاة جدار<br>خطية جدار القبلة<br>التناظر على مستوى المخطط<br>لى الاتجاهية من خلال حنية جدار القبلة |  | الخاص بقضاء المصلى                       | نمط التنظيم                       |  |   |                                       |  |
| A5                   | <u></u>   | مراعاة التوجيه نحو القبلة عند التخط  |  | علاقة المصلى بالموقع                     |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A6<br>A7             | م الصلاة<br>حور المؤدي الى فضاء المصلى  | انية الحركة والتسلسل الايقاعي لمراسو<br>تموضع المنارة على جانبي الم  | رسه  |  | على مستوى                         | الاتجاهية  | العامل العقائدي                             |                                       |  |
| A8                   |   | تموضع المنارة الى يمين المحراب   |  | علاقة فضاء المصلى ببقية<br>العناصر       | التنظيم الفضائي<br>الكلي الخاص    |  |   |                                       |  |
| A9                   |   | صر حر يقع على امتداد المحور المؤدي   |  | -  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A10<br>A11           | راب   | رفع السقف ضمن المحور المؤدي للمح<br>وضع قبة امام المحراب   | ı  | المتعلقة بفضاء المصلى                    | على مستوى<br>المعالجات<br>الشكلية |  |   |                                       |  |
| A12                  | استطالة قاعة الصلاة<br>بموازاة جدار القبلة  | التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بفضاء<br>المصلى   | بيت الرسول "ص" اثر                             |  | -                                 | 1  |   |                                       |  |
| A13                  | امتداد فضاء الصلاة ضمن<br>الصحن   | التنظيم الفضاءي الكلي  | في بروز الطراز العربي                          |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A14                  | فضاء المصلى يتسم<br>باستطالته وضخامته   | التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بفضاء<br>المصلى   | الايوان السلجوقي اثر                           |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A15                  | هيمنة الصحن المركزي<br>المستحصل عن تقاطع<br>محاور اواوينه على فضاء<br>المصلى        | التنظيم الفضاءي الكلي  | في بروز الطرآز<br>الايراني                     |  |                                   |  | العوامل العرا                               |                                       |  |
| A16                  | تتسم بمركزيتها .علاوة عن<br>ان فضاء المصلى يتسم<br>بكونه فضاء موحد مركزي<br>التخطيط | التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بفضاء<br>المصلى   | كنيسة ايا صوفيا او اثر<br>في بروز الطراز       |  |                                   | التاريخ والموروث الحد<br>المنظومة الط                                  | تبتنا المهدا<br>الموامدة بالمستويات الشكليا | بطة باالمستوي                         |  |
| A17                  | تداخل فضاء المصلى مع<br>الصحن   | التنظيم الفضائي الكلي  | العثماثي                                       |  |                                   |  | العامل البيني                               | ات اشكلية                             |  |
| A18                  | نمط ذو اجزاء مفصصة<br>تستطيل بموازاة جدار القبلة                                    | التنظيم التخطيطي الخاص بفضاء<br>المصلى   | المعد الهندوسي اثر في                          |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A19                  | هيمنة الجزء المفتوح على المغلق .  | التنظيم القضائي الكلي  | بروز الطراز الهندي                             |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A20<br>A21           |   | الخاسف والبارز على<br>وجود الشاخص العمودي الذ  | المعالجات المعتمدة                             |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A22                  |   | وجود   |  |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A23                  | -   | عدم وج   | مكونات "مثّل الصحن                             | نمط التنظيم التخطيطي :لد                 | المناخ                            |  |   |                                       |  |
| A24<br>A25           |   | شكل<br>عدد   | ىلىة الشكلية                                   | المعالجات التفص                          | المواد البنانية<br>التضاريس       | مؤشر البيئة الطبيعية   |   |                                       |  |
| A26                  |   | توقيع  |  | •  | الارضية                           |  |   |                                       |  |
| A27<br>A28           |   | شكل المخطط<br>توقيع احاطة فضاء المصلى بفض  | لتخطيطي  | نمط التنظيم اا                           |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A20                  | ي .   | ألجهان   | أني الكلي                                      | التنظيم الفضا                            |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A29<br>A30           |   | هيمنة فضاء<br>تضخيم الم  | الوظيفة الرمزية المسجد رمز<br>للمسجد لحدث معين |  |                                   |  | العامل الوظيفي                              |                                       |  |
| A31                  |   | مواد انهائية   | لشكلية   | المعالجات ا                              | عدد میں                           | عسب  | 9.3   |                                       |  |
| A32                  |   | الاتجاه العمودي ه<br>الاتجاه العمودي   |  |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A33<br>A34           |   | الانجاه العمودي المكانية التوسع وا   |  |  | <u> </u>                          |  |   |                                       |  |
| A35                  | حد ذو تقسيمات   | يتسم بكونه فضاء مو   |  | التنظيم التخطيطي<br>المعالجات الشكلية    |                                   | نظام متعدد الاعمدة   | نظام متعدد الأ                              |                                       |  |
| A36                  | وسط   | سقف مستوي قد تتموضع قبة في الـ<br>الامام والم  |  |  |                                   |  | العامل التكنولوجي                           |                                       |  |
| A37                  |   | يتسم بتكونه من فضاء موح  |  | التنظيم التخطيطي<br>المعالحات الشكلية    |                                   | نظام القباب  | ]   |                                       |  |
| A38<br>A39           |   | یتسم بتکونه من شکل موح<br>نسب ذه   |  | المعانجات اسمنيه                         |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A40                  | رية   | نسب کس   | ]  |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A41<br>A42           |   | تكرار<br>تكرار بمقاييس   | -  |  |                                   | المعالجات التزيينية  |   |                                       |  |
| A43                  | دور معين  | تكرار حول مد   | ]  | توظيف البعد الرياضي                      |                                   | السطحية الموظفة  | العامل الجمالي                              | العواط                                |  |
| A44<br>A45           |   | تكرار حول نقا<br>تكرار ضمن مسافات اما افق  | -  |  |                                   | ضمن فضاء المصلى  |   | ل العر                                |  |
| A46                  | ع اجزاء)  | التخريم(اقتطا  | ]  |  |                                   |  |   | نَظِ                                  |  |
| A47<br>A48           |   | التجزئة بمقياس ثابت أ<br>التكرار الايقاعى بين ال   |  |  |                                   |  |   | بالنمه                                |  |
| A48<br>A49           | •   | النخة المستمرة للمعالجات التزيينية   |  | الوحدة                                   |                                   |  |   | العوامل العرتبطة باالمستويات المعووية |  |
| A49<br>A50           | بة السماوية   | التدرج باتجاه الق  | 1  |  |                                   | المعالجات التزيينية  |   | ن المع                                |  |
| A51                  |   | البساط   |  |  |                                   | السطحية الموظفة  | العامل الرمزي<br>العقائدى                   | ' <u>1</u> '.                         |  |
| A52<br>A53           |   | مفهوم المرك<br>الحركة نحو  | 1  | البساطة و التجريد                        |                                   | ضمن فضاء المصلى  | المصدي                                      |                                       |  |
| A54                  | قياس  | تضخيم الم  | ]  |  |                                   |  |   |                                       |  |
| A55                  | العمودي   | تعزيز الاتجاه  |  |  |                                   |  | <u> </u>                                    |                                       |  |



Number 11 Volume 23 November 2017 Journal of Engineering

#### جدول(1-4) يوضح تطبيق مفردات الاطار النظري الخاصة بعوامل المنظومة الطرازية للمساجد التقليدية ضمن توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة

|                | المساجد اللاتقليدية | المساجد لمستدلنة | المساجد المنقولة | لمساجد الهجينة       | المساجد      | المساجد<br>للاشكلية |            |                      |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|
| er eti .       | t a time atte       | 11 1             |                  |                      | المنصية      |                     |            |                      |
| نسب التحقق     | مسجد الزهرة البيضاء | مسجد سايبر جايا  | مسجد الشيخ زايد  | مسجد كولونيا المركزي | مسجد الارشاد | مسجد الكهف          | قيم        | ラ                    |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     | A1         | 13                   |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     | A2         | العامل العقائدي      |
| %83.3          | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            |                     | A3         | 1977                 |
| %100           | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            | •                   | A4         | ð.                   |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A5         |                      |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     | A6         |                      |
| %33.3          |                     |                  | •                | •                    |              |                     | A7         |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A8         |                      |
| %66.6          | •                   | •                |                  |                      | •            | •                   | A9         |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A10        |                      |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     | A11        |                      |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     | A12        | _                    |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     | A13        | العامل البيئي        |
| 7055.5         |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A14        | コ                    |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A15        | 1                    |
| %66.6          | •                   |                  |                  | •                    | •            | •                   | A16        | ,                    |
| /000.0         | •                   |                  |                  | •                    |              | •                   | A17        |                      |
| %16            |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A17        |                      |
|                |                     |                  | •                |                      |              |                     | A18<br>A19 |                      |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     |            |                      |
| 0/100          |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A20        |                      |
| %100           | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            | •                   | A21        |                      |
| %33.3          |                     | •                | •                |                      |              |                     | A22        |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A23        |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A24        |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A25        |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A26        |                      |
| %66.6          | •                   |                  |                  | •                    | •            | •                   | A27        | -5                   |
| %100           | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            | •                   | A28        | العامل الوظيفي       |
| %66.6          | •                   |                  |                  | •                    | •            | •                   | A29        | الع                  |
| %50            | •                   |                  | •                | •                    |              |                     | A30        | ٠ <u>٠</u>           |
| %66.6          | •                   | •                | •                | •                    |              |                     | A31        | J.                   |
| %66.6          | •                   | •                | •                | •                    |              |                     | A32        |                      |
| %33.3          | •                   |                  |                  | •                    |              |                     | A33        |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A34        |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A35        | الم الكار            |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A36        | العامل<br>التكنولوجي |
| %100           | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            | •                   | A37        | <b>.</b>             |
| %66.6          | •                   | •                |                  | •                    | •            |                     | A38        |                      |
| , , , , ,      |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A39        | _                    |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A40        | العامل الجمالي       |
| %100           | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            | •                   | A41        | つ                    |
| %50            | •                   |                  | •                | •                    |              |                     | A42        | 4.                   |
| %83.3          | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            |                     | A43        |                      |
| 7003.3         |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A44        |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  |                      |              |                     | A45        |                      |
| %50            | •                   |                  |                  | •                    | •            |                     | A45<br>A46 |                      |
| %100           | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            | •                   | A40<br>A47 |                      |
|                |                     |                  |                  | •                    |              | •                   |            |                      |
| %100<br>0/82.2 | •                   | •                | •                |                      | •            | •                   | A48        | 13                   |
| %83.3          | •                   | •                | •                | •                    | •            |                     | A49        | 3                    |
| %50<br>0/50    | •                   |                  | •                | •                    |              |                     | A50        | العامل الرمزي        |
| %50            |                     | •                |                  |                      | •            | •                   | A51        | بر                   |
| %50            |                     | •                |                  |                      | •            | •                   | A52        | 7                    |
| %50            | •                   |                  | •                | •                    |              |                     | A53        | العقائدي             |
| %50            | •                   |                  | •                | •                    |              |                     | A54        | a).                  |
| %50            | •                   |                  | •                | •                    |              |                     | A55        |                      |

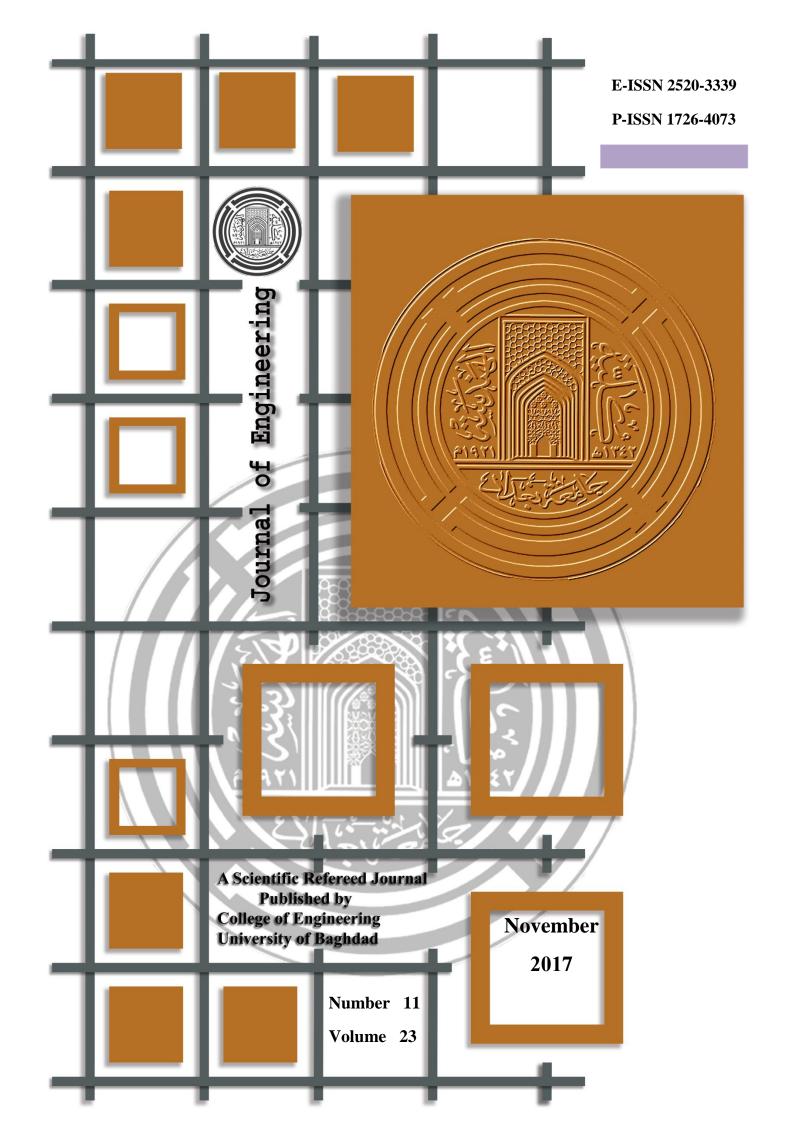


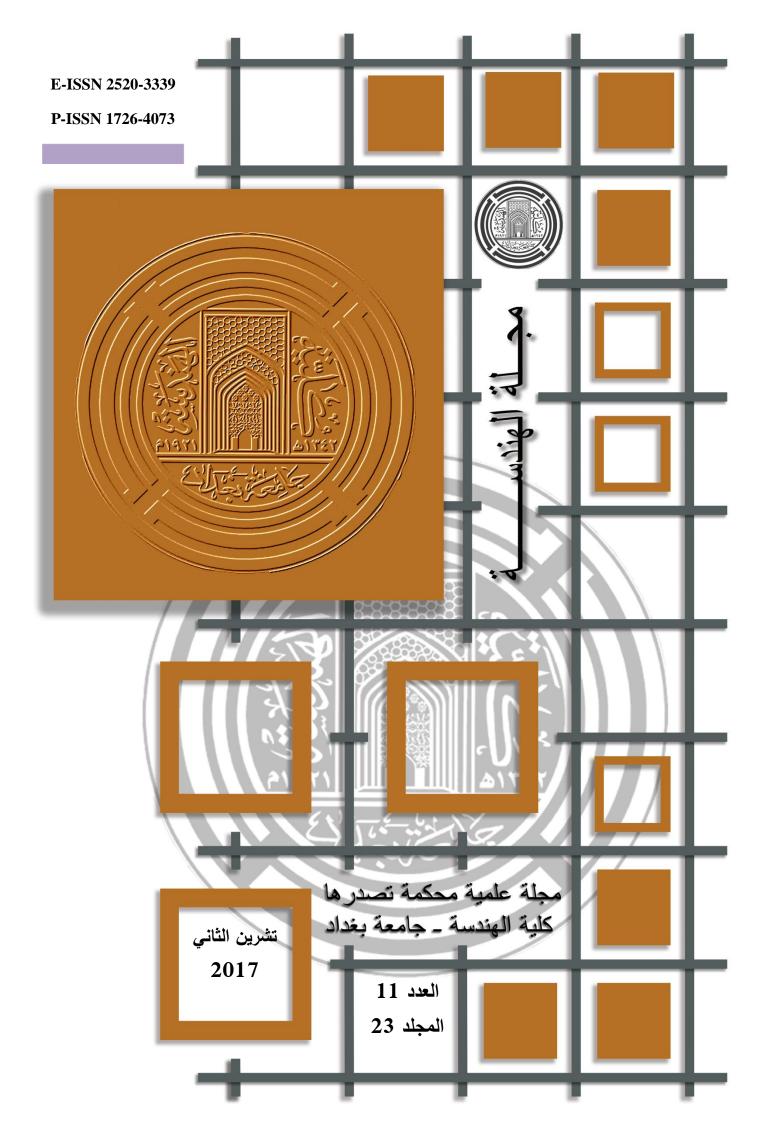
| College of Engineering  | University of Baghdad                                | No.11 Vol. 23 Nove                              | ember 2017 |
|---|--|---|------------|
| <b>List of Contents English Section:</b>  |  |   | Page       |
| Impact of Preparing HMA with N<br>Susceptibility<br>Dr. Sahar Safaa Hadi  | Modified Asphalt Cement on Moist                     | ture and Temperature                            | 1 -12      |
| Hydrodesulfurization of Iraqi Ata<br>Abdul Halim Abdul Karim Mohammed<br>Hussain Kasim Hussain<br>Tariq Mohammed Naife                  | mospheric Gasoil by Ti-Ni-Mo/γ-A                     | l <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> Prepared Catalyst | 13 - 24    |
| Modelling and Optimization of C<br>Red Pomegranate Peels Aqueous<br>Khalid Hamid Rashid<br>Zaidoon Muhsen Shakor<br>Ayad Bahaddin Ahmed | orrosion Inhibition of Mild Steel in<br>Extract      | n Phosphoric Acid by                            | 25 - 42    |
| <b>Development the Mechanical Pro</b> Dr. Ihsan Kadhom AlNaimi Awatif Mustafa Ali   | perties of (AL-Li-Cu) Alloy                          |   | 43- 55     |
| Compressive Strength of Bottle-S<br>Members<br>Hussein Al-Quraishi<br>Ghzwan Ghanim<br>Zinah Asaad                                      | chaped Compression Fields of Fibe                    | r Reinforced Concrete                           | 56 - 69    |
| Calculating Production Rate of ea<br>Well Model: Field Example<br>Mohammed S. Al-Jawad<br>Muhel Abdulwahab Abdulrazaq                   | ach Branch of a Multilateral Well                    | Using Multi-Segment                             | 70 - 80    |
| Design of L1 -Adaptive Controlle<br>Amjad Jalil Humaidi<br>Mohammed Ali Saffah Mohammed<br>Mohanad N. Mustafa                           | r for Single Axis Positioning Table                  | •   | 81 - 96    |
| Performance Evaluation of Seque<br>Treatment Plant based on Reliable<br>Dr. Basim Hussein Khudair<br>Shatha Abdulrazzak Jasim           | encing Batch Reactor and Convent<br>ility assessment | ional Wastewater                                | 97 - 112   |
| Evaluating the Quality of Author Dr. Maythm Al-Bakri Duaa Salman Hussien  | itative Geospatial Datasets                          |   | 113 - 129  |

## **Stator Faults Diagnosis and Protection in 3-Phase Induction Motor Based on Wavelet Theory**

130- 149

Khalid Mahdi Abd Alhassan Adel Ahmed Obed Sadiq Irhayim Hassan





# رقم الايداع في دار الكتب والوثائق ببغداد 2017 لسنة 2017

## قائمة المحتويات

القسم العربي:

العنوان

العوامل المؤثرة في توجهات عمارة المساجد المعاصرة

أ.م.د أسماء محمد حسين المقرم م.زينب حسين رؤوف العبيدي

1 - 29