



Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi

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MUŞ ALPARSLAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ / MUŞ ALPARSLAN UNIVERSITY

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# FEN BİLİMLERİ DERGİSİ

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**MAUNFBD**

**Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisi**

**Mus Alparslan University Journal of Science**

**YIL/YEAR: 2022 • CİLT/VOLUME: 10 • SAYI/NUMBER: 2**

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**Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisi**  
**Mus Alparslan University Journal of Science**

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**Amaç ve Kapsam**

Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimler Dergisi, temel bilimler, mühendislik bilimleri, çevre ve enerji alanlarında ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde yapılan bilimsel nitelikli ve özgün çalışmaları bilimsel bir yaklaşımla ele almak amacıyla yayımlanan uluslararası hakemli bir dergidir. Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisinin temel amacı; uluslararası alanda bilim ve teknolojideki yenilikler ve gelişmeler, güncel ortaya konulan bilimsel çalışmalar, tespit edilen sorunların ve çözüm önerilerinin tartışıldığı özgün ve nitelikli makaleler yayınlanan bilimsel bir dergi olmaktadır. Ayrıca Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisi, yükseköğretim kurumlarında görev alan akademisyenler, lisansüstü öğrenciler, sanayi ve endüstride çalışan kişilerin akademik ve mesleki gelişimlerine katkı sağlayan bilimsel, nitelikli akademik çalışmaların yaygınlaştırılmasına hizmet etmeyi hedeflenmektedir.

Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisi; temel bilimleri, tarım ve uygulamalı bilimleri, doğa bilimleri ve mühendislik alanları ile alakalı konularda özgün ve nitelikli bilimsel çalışmaları kapsamaktadır. Dergide, yukarıda belirtilen alanlarda yapılmış deneysel ve teorik ilerlemeleri içeren bilimsel ve özgün araştırma makalesi türündeki bilimsel çalışmalarla ve güncel içerikli derlemelere yer verilmektedir. Dergide yayımlanan tüm makalelere DOI numarası atanmakta ve yayımlanan makaleler için herhangi bir ücret talep edilmemektedir. Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisinde yayımlanan yazıların bilimsel ve hukuki sorumluluğu, yazarlarına aittir. Yayımlanan yazıların bütün yayın hakları Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi'ne ait olup yayın, yayıcının izni olmadan kısmen veya tamamen elektronik ortama taşınamaz. Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisi, özgün bilimsel araştırmalar ile uygulama çalışmalarına yer veren Haziran ve Aralık sayısı olmak üzere yılda iki defa düzenli olarak yayımlanan bir dergidir.

Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimler Dergisi aşağıdaki indekslerce taranmaktadır:

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**Aims and Scope**

Muş Alparslan University Journal of Science is an international refereed journal that is published with a scientific approach in order to handle scientific and original studies in the fields of basic sciences, engineering sciences, environment and energy. The main aim of Muş Alparslan University Science Journal is to become a scientific journal which published original and qualified articles, current scientific studies, their identified problems and their solution suggestions, discussing innovations and developments in science and technology in the international surroundings. In addition, Muş Alparslan University Journal of Sciences is aimed to serve the dissemination of scientific and qualified academic studies which contributed to the academic and professional development of academicians, graduate students, working people in industry.

Muş Alparslan University Journal of Science is covered original and qualified scientific studies in the fields of basic sciences, agriculture and applied sciences, natural sciences and engineering. There are scientific, original research articles and current content reviews that are included experimental and theoretical advances mentioned above in the fields in the journal. All published articles in the journal are assigned a DOI number and no fee is charged for the published articles. The authors are belong to scientific and legal responsibility of the articles published in Muş Alparslan University Journal of Science. Muş Alparslan University is belong to all publishing rights of the published articles and it cannot be publish to the electronic medium partially or completely without the permission of the publisher. Muş Alparslan University Journal of Science including the June and December issues is a regular journal published twice a year that is included original scientific research and application studies. Mus Alparslan University Journal of Science is included in the following abstracting and indexing services:

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**MAUNFBD Dergi Yayıñ Etiði ve Sorumluklar**

**MAUNFBD** Dergisinde uygulanan yayın süreçlerinde yazarlar, hakemler ve editörler etik ilkelere yönelik standartlara uyması önem taşımaktadır. **MAUNFBD** Dergisinde yayın etiği kapsamında tüm yazarlar, hakemler ve editörler aşağıdaki etik sorumlulukları taşıması beklenmektedir. Aşağıda yer alan etik görev ve sorumluluklar oluşturularken açık erişim olarak **Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)** tarafından yayınlanan etik kurallara ve sorumluluklar dikkate alınarak hazırlanmıştır.

**Yazarların Etik Sorumlulukları**

Yazar(lar)ın gönderdikleri çalışmaların özgün olması beklenmektedir. Yazar(lar)ın başka çalışmalarlardan yararlanmaları veya başka çalışmaları kullanmaları durumunda eksiksiz ve doğru bir biçimde atıfta bulunmaları ve/veya alıntı yapmaları gerekmektedir. Çalışmanın oluşturulmasında içeriğe katkı sağlayamayan kişiler, yazar olarak eklenmemelidir. Yazarlar çalışmalarını aynı anda birden fazla derginin başvuru sürecinde bulunduramaz. Her bir başvuru önceki başvurunun tamamlanmasını takiben başlatılabilir. Başka bir dergide yayınlanmış çalışma **MAUNFBD** Dergisine gönderilemez. Yayınlanması üzere gönderilen tüm çalışmaların varsa çıkar çatışması teşkil edebilecek durumları ve ilişkileri açıklanmalıdır. Yazar(lar)dan değerlendirmeye sürecleri çerçevesinde makalelerine ilişkin ham veri talep edilebilir, böyle bir durumda yazar(lar) beklenen veri ve bilgileri yayın kurulu ve bilim kuruluna sunmaya hazır olmalıdır. Değerlendirme süreci başlamış bir çalışmanın yazar sorumluluklarının değiştirilmesi (Yazar ekleme, yazar sırası değiştirme, yazar çıkartma gibi) teklif edilemez. Yazar(lar) kullanılan verilerin kullanım haklarına, araştırma/analizlerle ilgili gerekli izinlere sahip olduklarını veya deney yapılan deneklerin rızasının alındığını gösteren belgeye sahip olmalıdır. Yazar(lar)ın yayınlanmış, erken görünüm veya değerlendirme aşamasındaki çalışmasıyla ilgili bir yanlış ya da hatayı fark etmesi durumunda, dergi editörünü veya yayınıcıyı bilgilendirme, düzeltme veya geri çekme işlemlerinde editörle işbirliği yapma yükümlülüğü bulunmaktadır.

**Editörlerin Etik Görev ve Sorumlulukları**

**MAUNFBD** Dergisindeki editörler ve alan editörleri, açık erişim olarak Dergipark sayfasında yayınlanan **Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)** tarafından belirtilen etik görev ve sorumluluklara sahip olmalıdır:

**Genel Görev ve Sorumluluklar**

Sürekli olarak derginin gelişimini sağlama, dergide yayınlanan çalışmaların kalitesini geliştirmeye yönelik süreçleri yürütme, okuyucuların ve yazarların bilgi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya yönelik çaba sarfetme, düzeltme, açıklama gerektiren konularda yayın açısından açıklık ve şeffaflık gösterme, fikri mülkiyet hakları ve etik standartlardan taviz vermeden iş süreçlerini devam ettirme editörün görev ve sorumluluklarındandır.

**Hakemlerin Etik Sorumlulukları**

Sadece uzmanlık alanı ile ilgili çalışma değerlendirmeyi kabul etmelidir. Tarafsızlık ve gizlilik içerisinde değerlendirmeye yapmalıdır. Gizlilik ilkesi gereği inceledikleri çalışmaları değerlendirme sürecinden sonra imha etmelidir. Değerlendirme sürecinde çıkar çatışması ile karşı karşıya olduğunu düşünürse, çalışmayı incelemeyi reddederek, dergi editörünü bilgilendirmelidir. Değerlendirmeyi nesnel bir şekilde sadece çalışmanın içeriği ile ilgili olarak yapmalıdır. Değerlendirmeyi yapıçı ve nazik bir dille yapmalıdır. Düşmanlık, iftira ve hakaret içeren aşağılayıcı kişisel yorumlar yapmamalıdır. Değerlendirmeyi kabul ettikleri çalışmayı zamanında ve yukarıdaki etik sorumluluklarda gerçekleştirmelidir.

**Yayınçının Etik Sorumlukları**

**MAUNFBD** Dergisinde gönderilen çalışmaların tüm süreçlerinden editör sorumludur. Bağımsız editör kararı oluşturulmasını taahhüt eder. **MAUNFBD** Dergisinde ekonomik ya da politik kazançlar göz önüne alınmaksızın karar verici kişi editördür. **MAUNFBD** Dergisinde yayınlanmış her makalenin mülkiyet ve telif hakkını korumak zorundadır. Editöre ilişkin her türlü bilimsel suisistimal ve intihalle ilgili önlemleri alma sorumluluğuna sahiptir.

**Yazarlar ile İlişkiler**

Editör, çalışmaların önemi, özgün değeri, geçerliliği, anlatımın açıklığı ve derginin amaç ve hedeflerine dayanarak olumlu ya da olumMAUNZ karar vermelidir. Yayın kapsamına uygun olan çalışmaların ciddi problemi olmadığı sürece ön değerlendirme aşamasına almalıdır. Editör, çalışma ile ilgili ciddi bir sorun olmadıkça, olumlu yöndeki hakem

önerilerini göz ardı etmemelidir. Yeni editör, çalışmalara yönelik olarak önceki editör tarafından verilen kararları ciddi bir sorun olmadıkça değiştirmemelidir. **MAUNFBD** Dergisinde bir Yazar Rehberi yayımlamalıdır. Yazarlara açıklayıcı ve bilgilendirici şekilde bildirim ve dönüş sağlanmalıdır.

### **Hakemler ile İlişkiler**

Editör; dergi yayın politikalarında yer alan **Kör Hakemlik ve Değerlendirme Süreci** politikalarını uygulamakla yükümlüdür. Hakemleri yayının alan konusuna uygun olarak seçilmelidir. Yayının değerlendirme sürecinde gerekli tüm bilgileri hakemlere sağlamakla yükümlüdür. Yazalar ve hakemler arasında çıkar çatışması olup olmadığını gözetmek durumundadır. Yayının değerlendirme sürecinde hakemlerin kimlik bilgilerini gizli tutmalıdır. Hakemleri tarafsız, bilimsel ve nesnel bir dille çalışmayı değerlendirmeleri için teşvik etmelidir. Hakem havuzunun geniş bir yelpazeden oluşması için adımlar atmalıdır. Hakemlerin performansını artırıcı uygulama ve politikalar belirlemelidir. Bilimsel olmayan değerlendirmeleri engellemelidir.

### **Okuyucu ile İlişkiler**

Editör tüm okuyucuların ihtiyaç duydukları bilgi, beceri ve deneyim bekçilerini dikkate alarak karar vermelidir. Yayınlanan çalışmaların okuyucu, araştırmacı, uygulayıcı ve bilimsel literatüre katkı sağlamasına ve özgün nitelikte olmasına dikkat etmelidir. Editör okuyuculardan gelen geri bildirimleri dikkate almak, açıklayıcı ve bilgilendirici geri bildirim vermekle yükümlüdür.

### **Yayın Kurulu ile İlişkiler**

Editör, tüm yayın kurulu üyelerinin süreçleri yayın politikaları ve yönnergelere uygun ilerletmesini sağlamalıdır. Yayın kurulu üyeleri yayın politikaları hakkında bilgilendirmeli ve gelişmelerden haberdar etmelidir. Yeni yayın kurulu üyelerini yayın politikaları konusunda eğitmeli, ihtiyaç duydukları bilgileri sağlamalıdır.

### **Dergi Sahibi ve Yayıncı ile İlişkiler**

Editör ile yayıncı arasında yapılan yazılı sözleşme gereği, editörün alacağı tüm kararlar yayıncı ve dergi sahibinden bağımsızdır. Yani editör ve yayıncı arasındaki ilişki bağımsızlık ilkesine dayanmaktadır.

### **Kişisel Verilerin Korunması**

Editör; değerlendirilen çalışmalarda yer alan deneklere veya görsellere ilişkin kişisel verilerin korunmasını sağlamakla yükümlüdür. Çalışmalarda kullanılan bireylerin açık rızası belgeli olmadığı sürece çalışmayı reddetmekle görevlidir. Ayrıca editör; yazar, hakem ve okuyucuların bireysel verilerini korumaktan sorumludur.

### **Etik Kurul, İnsan ve Hayvan Hakları**

Editör; değerlendirilen çalışmalarda insan ve hayvan haklarının korunmasını sağlamakla yükümlüdür. Çalışmalarda kullanılan deneklere ilişkin etik kurul onayı, deneysel araştırmalara ilişkin izinlerin olmadığı durumlarda çalışmayı reddetmekle sorumludur.

### **Olası Suiistimal ve Görevi Kötüye Kullanmaya Karşı Önlem**

Editör; olası suiistimal ve görevi kötüye kullanma işlemlerine karşı önlem almakla yükümlüdür. Bu duruma yönelik şikayetlerin belirlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi konusunda titiz ve nesnel bir soruşturma yapmanın yanı sıra, konuya ilgili bulguların paylaşılması editörün sorumlulukları arasında yer almaktadır.

### **Fikri Mülkiyet Haklarının Korunması**

Editör; yayınlanan tüm makalelerin fikri mülkiyet hakkını korumakla, olası ihlallerde derginin ve yazar(lar)ın haklarını savunmakla yükümlüdür. Ayrıca editör yayınlanan tüm makalelerdeki içeriklerin başka yayınların fikri mülkiyet haklarını ihlal etmemesi adına gerekli önlemleri almakla yükümlüdür. Bu aşamada yazarlardan makaleleri ile birlikte almış oldukları intihal raporu talep edilmektedir.

## **MAUNFBD Dergisinde Etik Olmayan Bir Durumla Karşılaşırsanız!**

**MAUNFBD** Dergisinde yukarıda bahsedilen etik sorumluluklar ve dışında etik olmayan bir davranış veya içerikle karşılaşırsanız lütfen [s.bozari@alparslan.edu.tr](mailto:s.bozari@alparslan.edu.tr) adresine e-posta yoluyla bildiriniz.

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**MAUNFBD Journal Editorial Ethics and Responsibilities**

It is important for authors, referees and editors to comply with the standards regarding ethical principles in the publication processes applied in the Journal of MAUNFBD. All authors, referees and editors are expected to have the following ethical responsibilities within the scope of publication ethics in MAUNFBD journal. The following ethical duties and responsibilities have been prepared as open access, taking into account the ethical rules and responsibilities published by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

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The works submitted by the author (s) are expected to be original. If the author (s) benefit from other studies or use other studies, they must cite and / or cite completely and accurately. People who do not contribute to the content of the study should not be added as author. The authors work in the application process can not contain more than one journal at a time. The work published in another journal cannot be sent to the MAUNFBD Journal. That might constitute a conflict of interest if all studies submitted for publication must be explained and relationships. Author (s) can be requested from the evaluation process raw data of the frame in the article, in such a case the author (s) must be ready to provide the expected data and information science committee and the editorial board. Replacing the responsibility of the author began a study of the evaluation process (authors add, modify order of authors, writers like stickers) cannot be offered. The author (s) must have a document showing that they have the right to use the data used, the necessary permissions for research / analysis, or that the subjects who have been experimented with have consent. Author (s) of the published case early view or assessment notice a wrong or error about her work on stage, to inform the journal editor or publisher has an obligation to carry editors to cooperate in the correction or retraction.

**Editors' Ethical Duties and Responsibilities**

Editors and field editors in the MAUNFBD Journal should have the ethical duties and responsibilities specified by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) published on the Dergipark page as open access:

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Continuously improving the quality of the journal, carrying out processes to improve the quality of the work published in the journal, striving to meet the information needs of readers and authors, correcting, showing publicity and transparency in matters requiring explanation, continuing business processes without compromising intellectual property rights and ethical standards is one of his duties and responsibilities.

**Ethical Responsibilities of Referees**

Only study related to the specialty should accept the assessment. It should evaluate in impartiality and confidentiality. The study examined the privacy policy should be destroyed after the evaluation process. If referee thinks that he/she faces a conflict of interest during the evaluation process, he should refuse to review the study and inform the journal editor. The referee should make the assessment objectively only in relation to the content of the study. Referee should make the assessment in a constructive and kind language. It should not make humiliating personal comments that include hostility, slander and insults. They should perform the work they accepted to evaluate on time and with the ethical responsibilities above.

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s.bozari@alparslan.edu.tr

## A Clustering Algorithm For The Capacitated Vehicle Routing Problems With Stochastic Demands

Melis ALPASLAN TAKAN<sup>1</sup>, Çerkez AĞAYEVA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Industrial Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Bilecik, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Mus Alparslan University, Mus, Türkiye

✉: [melis.alpaslan@bilecik.edu.tr](mailto:melis.alpaslan@bilecik.edu.tr)  <sup>1</sup>0000-0002-1458-8162  <sup>2</sup>0000-0003-0507-9785

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### ABSTRACT

In today's world, logistics problems are crucial for the supply chain management. The vehicle routing problems are one of the most studied combinatorial optimization problems in the logistics literature. In real life applications, all of the parameters of the problem may not be known. In this paper, we considered the capacitated vehicle routing problem with stochastic demands. Uniform and normal distributions were analyzed on customer demands to observe the stochastic nature of the problem. These methods were compared by using GAMS with different test problems which were taken from the literature. The clustering analysis including the K-means algorithm also applied on large-sized test problems. All of the obtained results were presented in detail.

**Keywords:** Clustering Analysis, K-Means, Modelling, Stochastic Demand, VRP

### Stokastik Talepli Kapasite Kısıtlı Araç Rotalama Problemleri için Bir Kümeleme Algoritması

### ÖZ

Günümüz dünyasında, tedarik zinciri yönetimi için lojistik problemler çok kritiktir. Araç rotalama problemi, lojistik literatüründe en çok çalışılan kombinatoryal optimizasyon problemlerinden biridir. Gerçek hayat uygulamalarında problemin tüm parametreleri bilinmeyecektir. Bu çalışmada, stokastik talepli kapasite kısıtlı araç rotalama problemi ele alınmıştır. Problemin stokastik yapısını gözlemlemek için müşteri talepleri düzgün ve normal dağılımlar ile analiz edilmiştir. Bu yöntemler, literatürden alınan farklı test problemleri ile GAMS kullanılarak karşılaştırılmıştır. Büyük boyutlu test problemleri için k-ortalamalar algoritmasını içeren kümeleme analizi uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen tüm sonuçlar ayrıntılı olarak gösterilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kümeleme Analizi, K-Ortalamalar, Modelleme, Stokastik Talep, ARP

### INTRODUCTION

Today, transportation is an important problem to find the best routes with minimum costs for many different firms. There are different types of transportation problems. Vehicle routing problems (VRP) are mainly considered in this area. VRPs are first studied by Dantzig and Ramser [1]. After this, there have been many studies on this topic. The most studied variants of VRPs are capacitated VRP, open VRP, VRP with time windows, split delivery VRP, VRP with backhauls etc.

In the nature of the problem, parameters are generally known in advance. But in real life, all parameters may not have to be known. Therefore, several of the problem parameters such as demand, time, distance and others may be stochastic [2,3,4,5]. Therefore, the stochastic VRP is an important variant of the VRP. Stochastic VRP considers one or more parameters of the problem as stochastic or unknown during the planning horizon.

These parameters may be the presence of the customers, the nature of the customer demand, service time, time windows etc.

The most common variants of stochastic VRP are VRP with stochastic customers (Dror and Trudeau [2]; Laporte et al. [3]). Smith et al. [4] considered stochastic demand dynamic VRP with multiple vehicles priority. Tripathi et al. [5] analyzed stochastic customer demand using ant based simulation. Erera et al. considered the same problem with duration constraints [6]. Moghaddam et al. [7] considered stochastic demand by using advanced particle swarm optimization. Goodson [8] studied stochastic customer demand. They analyzed the problem with the cyclic order simulated annealing procedure to solve the multi-compartment VRP. Niu et al. [9] studied multi-objective algorithm for green vehicle routing problem with stochastic demands. Florio et al. [10] analyzed the branch-and-price algorithm for the vehicle routing problem with stochastic demands. Gaur et al. [11]

improved approximation algorithms for cumulative VRP with stochastic demands. Xia et al. [12] presented a discrete algorithm for the regarding problem. Salavati-Khosghalb et al. [13] proposed an exact algorithm for the VRP with stochastic demand. Islam et al. [14] studied the mixed fleet based green clustered logistics problem under CO<sub>2</sub> emission cap.

There are also different papers focusing on clustering. Kamisli and Durak [15] studied capacitated, open and heterogeneous fleet vehicle routing problems by applying the cluster first-route second method to solve these problems. In the research report of Bruwer [16], the k-medoid clustering method is modeled and evaluated for the Capacitated VRP. Comert et al. [17] studied capacitated VRP. All customers were clustered using K-means, K-medoids and random clustering with considering vehicle capacity.

The objective of the problem is minimizing total routing cost. In real life, there are not always deterministic parameters for the regarding problem to solve (Alpaslan Takan and Agayeva [18]). Therefore, the stochastic data must be included in the model to better describe the real world. In this paper, we studied the capacitated vehicle routing problems with stochastic demands. To analyze the problem, two different distributions are used which are uniform and normal. After handling the problem as stochastic, we used clustering analysis to solve large-sized test problems easily. All computational results are explained in detail.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. The details of the mathematical model, methods used for stochastic demands and the clustering analysis including the k-means algorithm are given in the materials and method part. The computational results are demonstrated. Finally, concluding remarks are provided.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Mathematical Model of the Problem

The three-index formulation of the capacitated vehicle routing problem which was introduced by Toth and Vigo [19] is given below:

#### Notation

$n$ : total number of customers

$K$ : total number of vehicles

$i, j$ : customer indices  $i, j = \{1, \dots, n\}$ . 1 is the depot location.

$k$ : set of vehicles  $k = \{1, \dots, K\}$

$d_i$ : demand of customer  $i$

$Q_k$ : capacity of vehicle  $k$

$c_{ij}$ : cost of traveling from customer  $i$  to customer  $j$

#### Decision variables

$x_{ijk} : \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if vehicle } k \text{ travels from customer } i \text{ to customer } j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

#### Positive variables

$u_i, u_j$

#### The objective function:

$$\text{Min } z = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{k=1}^K c_{ij} x_{ijk} \quad (1)$$

#### Constraints:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i} d_i x_{ijk} \leq Q_k \quad \forall k \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{imk} - \sum_{j=1}^n x_{mjk} = 0 \quad m = 2, \dots, n; \quad \forall k \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K x_{ijk} = 1 \quad j = 2, \dots, n \quad (4)$$

$$u_i - u_j + n \sum_{k=1}^K x_{ijk} \leq n - 1 \quad i, j = \overline{2, n}, i \neq j \quad (5)$$

$$x_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i, j, k \quad (6)$$

The objective function (1) is the minimization of the total traveling cost. Constraint (2) describes the capacity constraint. The total capacity of the route can not exceed the capacity of that vehicle. Constraint (3) states the vehicle flow. If a vehicle travels from city  $i$  to city  $m$ , this vehicle also travels from city  $m$  to city  $k$  (or depot). Constraint (4) states that a vehicle must travel to each city exactly once. Constraint (5) is the subtour elimination constraint which is described by Miller et al. [20]. Constraint (6) describes the binary variable.

### Methods Used For Stochastic Demands

The parameters  $Q_k$ ,  $d_i$  and  $c_{ij}$  in the model of the capacitated vehicle routing problem examined above are deterministic. For the stochastic part of this model which we are considering, demand values are taken with random variables (Agayeva and Alpaslan Takan [21]). To take into account various uncertain situations, demands are analyzed with two different approaches as uniform and normal distribution. Below explains the application details of these distributions.

**a) Uniform distribution:** It refers to situations that correspond to the homogeneous division of claims. In this case, we simulate the demands as a uniformly distributed random variable defined in the interval between the smallest demand and the largest demand, in other words on the interval :

$$[d_{min}, d_{max}] : D \sim U[d_{min}, d_{max}]$$

**b) Normal distribution:** It is a type of continuous probability distribution for a real-valued random variable. The second type for simulation of stochastic demands is Normal distribution  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ; where  $\mu = \bar{D}_a$  and  $\sigma^2 = s_D^2$ .

## Clustering Analysis

Clustering analysis is a common technique for statistical data analysis. It is used in many fields such as pattern recognition, image analysis, bioinformatics, data compression, computer graphics, machine learning etc. In this paper, for clustering the customers, we have considered K means algorithm. This method has the advantage to solve large-sized vehicle routing problems easily. The main steps of clustering algorithms are given below.

**Step 1.** Cluster the customers regarding their coordinates. Weka is used for K-means algorithm.

**Step 2.** Solve VRP with stochastic demands for each cluster by using GAMS. For each cluster, total costs are calculated.

In the following, the k-means algorithm is explained in detail.

### K-Means Algorithm

The k-means algorithm is an unsupervised learning and clustering algorithm. The K-means clustering method is to partition a dataset consisting of N data objects into K clusters given as input parameters. The aim is to ensure that the clusters obtained at the end of the partitioning process have maximum similarities within clusters and minimum similarities between clusters. K means algorithm assumes Euclidean space. It picks one point at random, then k-1 other points, each as far away as possible from the previous points.

- i. Initialize the center of clusters
- ii. Attribute the closest cluster to each data point
- iii. Set the position of each cluster to the mean of all data points belonging to that cluster.
- iv. Repeat steps 2-3 until convergence.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To analyze the effect of the inclusion of uncertainty in the model, Augerat [22] and Christofides et al.'s [23] test problems were studied (data was taken from <http://vrp.atd-lab.inf.puc-rio.br/index.php/en/>). First, VRP with stochastic demand problem was solved by GAMS. All test problems could not be solved by GAMS. For this reason, clustering algorithms were applied and then all costs for each cluster was calculated for the total routing costs. Table 1 shows the detailed computational results obtained by GAMS/Cplex solver. To solve the problems, the time limit of GAMS was given 1 hour for each problem. First column of Table 1 indicates the name of the studied test problem (For example: A-n32-k5 means 32 customers and 5 vehicles), the second column shows the vehicle capacity, the third column is the optimal solution of the problems. Column 4 presents the solution found when the customer demands have a uniform distribution. The last column shows the results

of problems when the customer demands have a normal distribution.

**Table 1.** Solution of the problem with stochastic demand

Test problem	Vehicle capacity	Optimal solution	Uniform distribution	Normal distribution
<b>A-n32-k5</b>	100	784	1002.3	988.76
<b>A-n44-k6</b>	100	937	1125.6	1114.1
<b>A-n54-k7</b>	100	1167	...	...
<b>B-n31-k5</b>	100	672	959	956.38
<b>B-n38-k6</b>	100	805	936.5	924.6
<b>B-n45-k5</b>	100	751	1012.2	1003.8
<b>B-n57-k9</b>	100	1598	...	...
<b>M-n101-k10</b>	200	820	...	...
<b>M-n121-k7</b>	200	1034	...	...
<b>M-n151-k12</b>	200	1053	...	...

The results show that when the number of customers are greater than 45, GAMS/Cplex could not find the solution in the given time limit( for the problems A-n54-k7, B-n57-k9, M-n101-k10, M-n121-k7, M-n151-k12). For the other instances, normal distribution gave better results than uniform distribution.

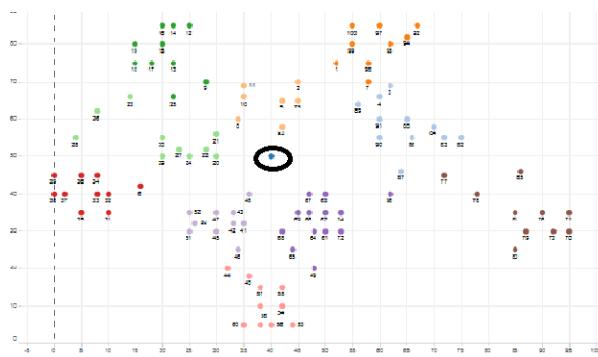
In Table 2, solutions of the clustered problem with stochastic demand were given for both distributions.

**Table 2.** Solution of the clustered problem with stochastic demand

Test problem	Vehicle capacity	Optimal solution	Uniform distribution	Normal distribution
<b>A-n32-k5</b>	100	784	1102	996.4
<b>A-n44-k6</b>	100	937	1229	1365.1
<b>A-n54-k7</b>	100	1167	1332.5	1342.2
<b>B-n31-k5</b>	100	672	865	993.5
<b>B-n38-k6</b>	100	805	984.4	966.3
<b>B-n45-k5</b>	100	751	1004	991.1
<b>B-n57-k9</b>	100	1598	1755.6	1886.3
<b>M-n101-k10</b>	200	820	1222.5	1116.9
<b>M-n121-k7</b>	200	1034	1365	1456.2
<b>M-n151-k12</b>	200	1053	1544.4	1226.8

From Table 2, It is observed that all large-sized test problems could be solved by clustering k-means method. First all problems were clustered, and then total costs for each cluster were calculated. For instance, for the problem M-n151-k12, normal distribution gave better result but for the problem M-n121-k7, uniform distribution found better solution than normal.

Figure 1 shows an example of the WEKA clustering of the M-n101-k10 test problem by using the k-means algorithm. There are 10 clusters for the regarding problem. Each cluster is shown by different colors (The blue point in the middle of the graph indicates the depot location).



**Figure 1.** An example of the WEKA clustering by using the k-means algorithm (test problem:M-n101-k10)

## CONCLUSIONS

Within the scope of this study, the stochastic demand vehicle routing problem, which is frequently encountered in the literature is discussed. Today, stochastic models are of great importance for expressing these situations, as sudden and unexpected changes are encountered a lot in real life problems. These models emphasize the consideration of previously unnoticed or unexpected effects. Therefore, stochastic models reflect real life better than deterministic models. The problem under consideration has different application areas in real life. In [24], the authors focus on the optimal control problem for stochastic switching systems with the quadratic cost function. In [18], the authors also analyzed the stochastic demand VRP for the small-sized test problems and different test problems which consider a maximum number of 23 customers were studied by uniform, exponential and poisson distributions. The papers [6,7,10] consider the vehicle routing problem with stochastic demand. Unlike these studies, in this paper, stochastic demand VRP is considered for the large sized problems by using clustering methodology (maximum number of customers were taken 151). Two different distributions which are uniform and normal also applied to the studied test problems. By working on 10 different test problems, the results obtained by GAMS/Cplex solver were compared in detail. Generally, better results were observed when customer demands fit the normal distribution. Since GAMS could not find a solution when the problem size increases, the clustering method k-means was used for obtaining the solution for the regarding problems. In this way, large-scale problems could also be solved easily. This is the motivation and the difference of this paper. Different clustering approaches may be used in future studies. The advantages of the methods can be discussed by using different clustering approaches. The applied methods may also be analyzed in more detail by considering different test problems from the literature.

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## Nötrosofik Modüllerin Projektif Boyutları

Mikail BAL<sup>1</sup>✉

<sup>1</sup>Matematik Bölümü, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Gaziantep, Türkiye

✉: [mikailbal46@hotmail.com](mailto:mikailbal46@hotmail.com)  <sup>1</sup> 0000-0002-7489-8605

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### ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, cebirin temel konularından biri olan halka yapısının özel bir hali olan modül kavramı ele alınarak tanımlanan modüllerin projektif boyutları yapısı kullanılarak, yeni bir çalışma alanı olan nötrosofik küme kavramı üzerine taşınarak, ilk defa nötrosofik modüllerin projektif boyutları yapısı oluşturulmuştur. Giriş bölümünde bu tanımlamanın yapılabilmesi için gerekli olan halka, modül, modül homomorfizma, dizi ve nötrosofik modül yapılarının temel tanımları ile bazı örnekleri verilmiştir. Ana konuda ise nötrosofik modüllerin projektif boyutu kavramı ile ilgili yeni temel tanımlar ile genel teoremlerin ispatlarının verilmesinin yanı sıra bu tanım ve teoremler ile ilgili gerekli örnekler verilerek konu aydınlatılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Modül, Nötrosofik, Projektif boyut

## Projective Dimensions of Neutrosophic Modules

### ABSTRACT

In this study, the projective dimensions of the neutrosophic modules were formed for the first time by using the projective dimensions of the modules, which was defined by the concept of the module, which is a special case of the ring structure, which is one of the basic subjects of algebra, and moved to the concept of the neutrosophic set, which is a new field of study. In the introduction, basic definitions and some examples of a ring, module, module homomorphism, sequence and neutrosophic module structures, which are necessary for this definition, are given. In the main topic, new basic definitions and proofs of general theorems related to the concept of the projective dimension of neutrosophic modules are given, and the subject is clarified by giving necessary examples about of these definitions and theorems.

**Keywords:** Modul, Neutrosophic, Projective dimension

### GİRİŞ

Klasik modüller temsil teorisinin çalışmasında kullanılır. 1950'li yıllarda homolojik yöntemlerin tanımlanmasıyla birlikte modül teorisinin kullanım alanı daha da genişlemiş oldu. Günümüzde ise modül teorisi cebir çalışmalarında kendi başına çalışılabilen bir alan oldu. Nötrosofik kavramı ise ilk olarak yeni bir felsefe dalı olarak Florentin Smarandanche tarafından 1980 yılında tanımlanmıştır. Nötrosofik kavramının temelini belirsizlik kavramı oluşturur. Belirsizlik kavramı bilimin birçok alanında karşılaşılan bir problemdir. Florentin Smarandanche yaptığı çalışmalarla belirsizlik kavramını kullanarak matematikte bir küme tanımlamıştır. Bu kümede; T sembolü ile doğruluğu, F sembolü ile yanlışlığı ve I sembolü ile belirsizliği ifade etmiştir. Nötrosofik küme kavramı, bulanık küme kavramının genelleştirilmiş halidir [1].

Belirsizlik tıp bilimi, çevre, ekonomi, sosyal bilimler gibi pek çok alanda büyük bir sorun oluşturmaktadır. Klasik yöntemler bu tür sorunların üstesinden gelmeye yetmemektedir. Çünkü klasik yöntemlerin sınıflandırma yöntemleri yetersiz kalmaktadır. Cebir alanında belirsizlikler üzerine tanımlanan küme teorileri bazı yazarlar tarafından da farklı şekilde tanımlanmıştır.

Smarandanche gibi bazı araştırmacılar, cebir üzerine yaptığı çalışmalarla, nötrosofik teori kavramını tanımlayarak nötrosofik cebirsel yapıları oluşturmuştur. Smarandanche tarafından yapılan bu çalışmalar, cebirsel yapılar da ilk nötrosofik yapının oluşmaya başlamasını sağlamıştır. Daha sonra başka araştırmacılar tarafından da geliştirilerek ortaya konan yeni tanım ve teoremler, günümüzde nötrosofik cebirsel yapıları, yeni araştırmacılar tarafından üzerinde çalışma yapılabilmesi daha cazip bir konu haline getirmiştir. Bu durum, nötrosofik yapıları birçok alanda kullanılabilir bir teori haline getirerek nötrosofik yapıların önemini artırmıştır [2,3].

Konu ile ilgili uzun konu dışı açıklamalardan kaçınmak için homolojik boyutların tanımını ‘Ext’ veya ‘Tor’ kullanmadan, fakat projektif modül kullanılarak bir tanım verilmiştir. Bu tanım için Kaplansky’nin çalışmalarından yararlanılmıştır. Schaunel teoremi, Kaplansky 1958 sonbaharında Chicago üniversitesinde homolojik cisim teorisi üzerinde bir ders anlattığında Schaunel tarafından tasarlandı. Kaplansky’nin fikirlerini kullanarak sonsuz projektif boyutların modülünün bazı örnekleri kolayca yapılabilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, daha önce üzerinde çalışılmış olunan, modüllerin homolojik boyutları yapısı kullanılarak yeni

bir yapı olan nötrosofik modüllerinin projektif boyutu tanımlanacak ve bazı teorilerinden bahsedilecektir. Bu teoriler, nötrosofik halkaların boyutları olarak tanımlanan bazı yeni sayısal değişimlerin tanımlanmasını sağlayacaktır. Nötrosofik modüllerinin projektif boyutları ile ilgili tanım ve teoremler verilmeden önce konuyu temel oluşturacak olan halka, cisim, modül, modül homomorfizması ve dizi kavramları ve nötrosofik modül hakkında temel tanımlardan bahsedilecektir.

## MATERİYAL ve YÖNTEM

Bu bölümde nötrosofik modüllerin homolojik boyutlarına temel oluşturacak şekilde halka, ideal, modül, modül homomorfizması ve izomorfizması, diziler ve nötrosofik modüllerin tanımları ile bazı teoremler verilmiştir.

**Tanım 1:** R boş kümeden farklı ve +, . ikili işlemleri üzerinde tanımlı bir küme olsun. Eğer

- 1)  $(R,+)$  bir değişimeli gruptur.
- 2) Her  $x,y$  için  $xy \in R$
- 3) Her  $x,y,z \in R$  için  $x(yz) = (xy)z$
- 4) Her  $x,y,z \in R$  için  $(x+y)z = xz+yz$   
 $x(y+z) = xy+xz$

şartlarını sağlıyor ise  $(R,+,.)$  ikili işlemine bir halka denir. Eğer her  $x,y \in R$  için  $xy = yx$  oluyorsa R'ye değişimeli halka denir. Her  $x \in R$  için  $1_R \cdot x = x \cdot 1_R = x$  olacak şekilde bir  $1_R \in R$  varsa bu halkaya birim elemanlı halka denir [4].

**Tanım 2:** R birimli değişimeli bir halka ve  $1_R \neq 0_R$  olsun. Eğer R'nin sıfırdan farklı her alemanının tersi var ise R'ye cisim denir [5].

**Tanım 3:** R kümesi bir halka ve boştan farklı A kümesi de R nin alt kümesi olsun. Eğer A kümesi;

- 1) Her  $a,b \in A$  için  $a-b \in A$
- 2) Her  $r \in R$  ve  $a \in A$  için  $ar \in A$  ve  $ra \in A$

şartlarını sağlıyor ise A kümesine R'nin bir ideali denir.  $A \triangleleft R$  şeklinde gösterilir

**Tanım 4:** R kümesi bir halka ve  $X \subseteq R$  için;

$$\{I_i : \forall i \in I, I_i \triangleleft R \text{ ve } X \subseteq I_i\}$$

idealler ailesi olsun. O zaman

$\bigcap_{i \in I} I_i$  'ye X kümesi tarafından üretilen ideal denir ve  $(X)$  ile gösterilir. X' in elemanlarına  $(X)$  idealinin üreteçleri denir.

$X = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  ise  $(X) = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$  ile ifade edilir ve  $(X)$  idealine sonlu üretilmiş ideal denir [7].

**Tanım 5:** Tek bir eleman tarafından üretilen ideale temel ideal denir[7].

**Tanım 6:** R bir halka ve  $A \neq R$  olacak şekilde  $A \triangleleft R$  olsun. Her  $x,y \in R$  için,  $xy \in A \Rightarrow x \in A$  veya  $y \in A$  oluyorsa A kümesine bir asal ideal denir [7].

**Tanım 7:** R kümesi bir halka ve  $A \neq R$  olacak şekilde  $A \triangleleft R$  olsun.  $A \subseteq B \subseteq R$  olacak şekilde her  $B \triangleleft R$  idealı için  $A = B$  veya  $B = R$  oluyorsa A idealine R'nin bir maksimal ideali denir [7].

**Tanım 8:** R bir halka, M bir değişimeli ve toplamsal grup ve

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot : R \times M \rightarrow M \\ & (r,v) \rightarrow r.v \end{aligned}$$

şeklinde tanımlanan bir dış işlem olsun. Her  $r, r_1, r_2 \in R$  ve her  $v, v_1, v_2 \in M$  için

- 1)  $r(v_1+v_2) = rv_1+r v_2$
- 2)  $(r_1+r_2)v = r_1v + r_2v$
- 3)  $(r_1r_2)v = r_1(r_2v)$

Şartları sağlanır ise, o zaman M' ye bir R-modül denir. Ayrıca

4) Her  $v \in M$  ve  $1_R \in R$  için  $1_Rv = v$

oluyor ise M' ye birimli modül denir [3].

**Tanım 9:** R bir halka, V bir R-modül olsun. Eğer A kümesi bir R-modül ise A kümesine V'nin alt modül denir [3].

**Tanım 10:** R değişimeli bir halka, V R-modül, I,  $J \triangleleft R$  ve IV, V' nin alt modülü olsun. IV,  $\{rg : r \in I \text{ ve } v \in V\}$   $\{rg : r \in I, g \in M\}$  kümesi tarafından üretilir. Aşağıdaki özelliklere sahiptir [8];

$$1) IV = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n r_i g_i : r_i \in I, v_i \in V, n \in IN \right\}$$

$$2) I(JV) = (IJ)V$$

$$3) a \in R \text{ için } (Ra)V \text{ nin yerine } aV \text{ yazılır.}$$

$$(Ra)V = \{aV : v \in V\}$$

**Tanım 11:** R değişimeli bir halka, M modül, G de M'nin bir alt modülü ve  $J \neq \emptyset$  olacak şekilde  $J \subseteq M$  olsun.

$$(G:J) = (G:_R J) = \{ r \in R : \forall j \in J \text{ için } rj \in G\}$$

ifadesi bir ideal olur.

Eğer N, J tarafından üretilen M' nin alt modülü ise  $(G:J) = (G:N)$  'dir.  $m \in M$  için  $(G:\{m\})$  'nin yerine  $(G:m)$  yazılır.

Eğer  $G=0$  ise

$$(0:J) = \{ r \in R : \forall j \in J \text{ için } rj = 0\}$$

kümeye J' nin sıfırlayıcı denir ve  $Ann_R(J)$  ya da  $Ann(J)$  ile gösterilir. Aynı zamanda  $m \in M$  için m 'nin sıfırlayıcı ( $0:m$ ) ile gösterilir [8].

**Önerme 12:**  $I \triangleleft R$  idealı değişimeli halka olsun.  $I = Ann_R(R/I) = (0:_R 1 + I)$  olur [7].

**Önerme 13:** R değişimeli bir halka, M modül ve N,  $N'$  ve G de M' nin alt modülü ve  $(G_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$  ve  $(N_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$  M' nin alt modüllerinin iki ailesi olsun.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) (\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda : N) &= \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda : N) \\ 2) (G : \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_\lambda) &= \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G : N_\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

olur [8].

**Tanım 14:** M ve N kümeleri R değişmeli halkası üzerinde iki modül olsun.  $f : M \rightarrow N$  dönüşümü

- 1) Her  $a, b \in M$  için  $f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b)$
- 2) Her  $a \in M$  ve  $r \in R$  için  $f(rm) = rf(m)$

şartlarını sağlıyorsa bu dönüşüm modül homomorfizması denir [9].

**Tanım 15:** Bir  $f : A \rightarrow B$  dönüşümü birebir ve örten modül homomorfizması ise bu homomorfizmaya izomorfizma denir.  $A \cong B$  ile gösterilir [9].

**Tanım 16:** R değişmeli bir halka M modül ve G, M'nin alt modülü olsun. Her  $m \in M$  için  $m \mapsto f(m) = m + G$  olarak tanımlanan  $f : M \rightarrow M/G$  dönüşümüne doğal (kanonik) homomorfizma denir ve  $f$  örtendir [9].

**Tanım 17:** R değişmeli halka, G, M, N modül ve  $g : G \rightarrow M$  ve  $f : M \rightarrow N$  modül homomorfizmaları olsun.

$$G \xrightarrow{g} M \xrightarrow{f} N$$

diziside  $\text{Im } g = \text{Çekf}$  ise bu diziye M modül tam dizisi denir. Genel olarak

$$\dots \rightarrow M_{n-1} \xrightarrow{d_{n-1}} M_n \xrightarrow{d_n} M_{n+1} \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}} M_{n+2} \rightarrow \dots$$

dizisi her  $M_n$  de tam ise bu diziye modül tam dizisi denir. Örneğin  $\text{Im } d_n = \text{Çekd}_{n+1}$  iken

$$M_{n-1} \xrightarrow{d_{n-1}} M_n \xrightarrow{d_n} M_{n+1}$$

dizisi tamdır. Genel olarak

$$0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{f} L \xrightarrow{g} M \rightarrow 0$$

dizisi için f birebir, g örten ve  $\text{Im } f = \text{Çekg}$  ise bu diziye kısa tam dizi denir [10].

**Tanım 18:** R değişmeli halka ve L, M, N birer R modül ve

$$0 \rightarrow L \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} N \rightarrow 0$$

modül homomorfizmalarının kısa tam dizisi olsun. Bu dizi  $\text{Im } f = \text{Çekg}$ , M' nin bir direkt toplamı oluyorsa bu diziye split dizi denir.

Buradan Dizi splitdir  $\Leftrightarrow M = \text{Çekg} \oplus G$  olacak şekilde M' nin bir G alt modül vardır [10].

**Önerme 19:**  $0 \neq R$  değişmeli bir halka ve F sonlu taban ile serbest modül olsun. O zaman F için her taban sonludur ve F için iki tabanın elemanları aynı sayıya sahiptir. F için bir taban içinde ki elemanların sayısına F' nin rankı denir ve  $\text{rank}(F)$  ile gösterilir [11].

**Tanım 20:** X bir modül ve  $g : A \rightarrow B$  modül homomorfizması olsun.  $\forall f : X \rightarrow B$  modül homomorfizması için  $h : X \rightarrow A$  modül homomorfizması varsa X modülüne projektif modül denir [10].

**Teorem 21:** Her serbest modül projektiftir [11].

**Önerme 22:** X projektif modül ve  $X = M \oplus N$  ise M projektif modüldür [12].

**Önerme 23:** Projektif modüllerin direkt toplamı projektiftir [12].

$(M, +, \cdot)$  değişmeli bir R halkası üzerinde herhangi bir R-modül ve  $M(I) = \langle MUI \rangle$  kümeside M ve I tarafından oluşturulan bir nötrosofik küme olsun.

**Tanım 24:**  $M(I)$  nötrosofik grubu  $(M(I), +, \cdot)$  ikili işlemi ile değişmeli bir R halkası üzerinde  $R \times M(I) \rightarrow M(I)$  olacak şekilde bir nötrosofik modül oluşturur ve buna zayıf nötrosofik modül denir [3].

**Tanım 25:** Eğer nötrosofik  $M(I)$  kümesi bir nötrosofik  $R(I)$  halkası üzerinde  $R(I) \times M(I) \rightarrow M(I)$  olacak şekilde nötrosofik modül oluyor ise, o zaman  $M(I)$  kümesine kuvvetli nötrosofik modül denir [3].

**Tanım 26:**  $M(I)$  kümesinin elemanlarına nötrosofik vektörler ve  $R(I)$  halkasının elemanlarına nötrosofik skaler denir [8].

**Önerme 27:** Eğer  $k, p, m, n \in M$  için  $x = k+pI$ ,  $y = m+nI \in M(I)$  ve  $a, b \in R$  için  $q = a+bI \in R(I)$  ise o zaman nötrosofik kümelerde toplama ve çarpma işlemi

$$x+y = (k+pI)+(m+nI) = (k+m)+(p+n)I$$

$$qx = (a+bI).(k+pI) = ak+(ap+kb+bp)I$$

şeklinde tanımlanır [13].

**Örnek 28:**  $M(I)$  bir R halkası üzerinde zayıf nötrosofik R-modül ve nötrosofik  $R(I)$  halkası üzerinde bir kuvvetli R-modül olsun [13].

- 1)  $M^n(I)$  bir R halkası üzerinde zayıf nötrosofik R-modül ve nötrosofik  $R(I)$  halkası üzerinde kuvvetli nötrosofik R-modüldür.
- 2)  $M_{m \times n}(I) = \{[a_{ij}] : a_{ij} \in R(I)\}$  bir R halkası üzerinde zayıf nötrosofik modül ve nötrosofik  $R(I)$  halkası üzerinde kuvvetli nötrosofik R-modüldür.

**Teorem 29:** Her kuvvetli nötrosofik modül aynı zamanda bir zayıf nötrosofik modüldür [13].

**İspat :** Kabul edelim ki  $M(I)$  bir nötrosofik  $R(I)$  halkası üzerinde kuvvetli nötrosofik R-modül olsun. Her R halkası nötrosofik  $R(I)$  halkasının bir alt kümesi olduğundan her kuvvetli nötrosofik modül aynı zamanda bir zayıf nötrosofik modül olur.

## BULGULAR ve TARTIŞMA

**Önerme 30:** R değişmeli birimli bir halka ve  $M(I)$  nötrosofik modül ve  $P(I)$  projektif nötrosofik modül olmak üzere

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow K(I) \rightarrow P(I) &\xrightarrow{\alpha} M(I) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 \rightarrow L(I) \rightarrow Q(I) &\xrightarrow{\beta} M(I) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

dizileri modül homomorfizmalarının nötrosofik tam dizisi ise

$$0 \rightarrow K(I) \rightarrow L(I) \oplus P(I) \rightarrow Q(I) \rightarrow 0$$

olacak şekilde nötrosofik tam dizisi vardır. Özellikle  $Q(I)$  projektif nötrosofik modül ise o zaman

$$K(I) \oplus Q(I) \cong L(I) \oplus P(I)$$

elde edilir.

**İspat:**  $X(I) = \{(p, q) \in P(I) \oplus Q(I) : \alpha(p) = \beta(q)\}$  kümesi  $P(I) \oplus Q(I)$ 'nın alt nötrosofik modülü olsun.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 : x(I) &\rightarrow p(I) \\ \pi_1(p, q) &= p \end{aligned}$$

dönüşümü örtendir.  $p = a+bI$  ve  $q = c+dI$  olmak üzere,  $\forall p \in P(I)$  için  $\beta$  örten olduğundan  $\beta(q) = \alpha(p)$  olacak şekilde  $q \in Q(I)$  vardır. Böylece  $(p, q) \in X(I)$  ve  $\pi_1(p, q) = p$  elde edilir.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Çek } \pi_1 &= \{(0, q) : (0, q) \in X\} \\ &= \{(0, q) : \beta(q) = 0\} \\ &\cong \text{çek } \beta \cong L(I) \end{aligned}$$

bulunur. Böylece

$$0 \rightarrow L(I) \rightarrow X(I) \xrightarrow{\pi_1} P(I) \rightarrow 0$$

nötrosofik tam dizisi elde edilir. Benzer şekilde

$$0 \rightarrow K(I) \rightarrow X(I) \xrightarrow{\pi_2} Q(I) \rightarrow 0$$

nötrosofik tam dizisi elde edilir.  $P(I)$  projektif nötrosofik modül olduğundan

$$0 \rightarrow L(I) \rightarrow X(I) \xrightarrow{\pi_1} P(I) \rightarrow 0$$

nötrosofik tam dizisi split dizi olur ve

$$L(I) \oplus P(I) \cong X(I) \text{ elde edilir.}$$

$$0 \rightarrow K(I) \rightarrow X(I) \rightarrow Q(I) \xrightarrow{\pi_1} 0$$

nötrosofik tam dizisinde  $X(I)$  yerine  $L(I) \oplus P(I)$  yazılırsa istenilen

$$0 \rightarrow K(I) \xrightarrow{\psi} L(I) \oplus P(I) \xrightarrow{\varphi} Q(I) \rightarrow 0$$

nötrosofik tam dizisi elde edilir.  $Q(I)$  projektif nötrosofik ise bu dizi split olduğundan

$$K(I) \oplus Q(I) \cong L(I) \oplus P(I)$$

elde edilir.

**Sonuç 31:**  $P_i(I)$  ve  $Q_i(I)$ 'ler iki projektif nötrosofik modüller olmak üzere

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow K(I) \rightarrow P_{n-1}(I) &\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P(I)_1 \rightarrow P_0(I) \xrightarrow{a} M(I) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 \rightarrow L(I) \rightarrow Q_{n-1}(I) &\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Q_1(I) \rightarrow Q_0(I) \xrightarrow{\beta} M(I) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

nötrosofik modül homomorfizmalarının nötrosofik tam dizisi olsun. O zaman

$$\begin{aligned} K(I) \oplus Q_{n-1}(I) \oplus P_{n-2}(I) \oplus Q_{n-3}(I) &\oplus \cdots \\ &\cong L(I) \oplus P_{n-1}(I) \oplus Q_{n-2}(I) \oplus P_{n-3}(I) \oplus \cdots \end{aligned}$$

elde edilir.

**İspat:**  $K(I) = \text{çek } \alpha$  ve  $L(I) = \text{çek } \beta$  olsun. Bir önceki önermeden  $K'(I) \oplus Q_0(I) \cong L'(I) \oplus P_0(I)$  olduğundan.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow K(I) \rightarrow P_{n-1}(I) &\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_2(I) \rightarrow P_1(I) \oplus Q_0(I) \\ &\rightarrow K'(I) \oplus Q_0(I) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 \rightarrow L(I) \rightarrow Q_{n-1}(I) &\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Q_2(I) \rightarrow Q_1(I) \oplus P_0(I) \\ &\rightarrow L'(I) \oplus P_0(I) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

nötrosofik tam dizileri yazılabilir. Tümevarım metodu kullanılarak işleme devam edilirse istenen sonuç elde edilir.

**Tanım 32:**  $A(I), B(I) \in \mathcal{M}(I)_R$  olsun.  $(\mathcal{M}(I)_R$  nötrosofik modüller kümesidir.)

$A(I) \oplus P(I) \cong B(I) \oplus Q(I)$  olacak şekilde  $P(I), Q(I) \in \mathcal{M}(I)_R$  projektif nötrosofik modüller varsa  $A(I)$  ve  $B(I)$ 'ya projektif olarak denktir denir.  $A(I) \sim B(I)$  ile gösterilir. ' $\sim$ ' bir denklik bağıntısıdır.

i)  $A(I) \oplus P(I) \cong A(I) \oplus P(I)$  olup yansımaya özelliği vardır.

ii)  $A(I) \sim B(I)$  olsun. O zaman

$$A(I) \oplus P(I) \cong B(I) \oplus Q(I)$$

olacak şekilde  $P(I), Q(I) \in \mathcal{M}(I)_R$  projektif nötrosofik modülleri vardır.

$B(I) \oplus Q(I) \cong A(I) \oplus P(I)$  olduğundan  $B(I) \sim A(I)$  bulunur.

iii)  $A(I) \sim B(I)$  ve  $B(I) \sim C(I)$  olsun. O zaman  $A(I) \oplus P(I) \cong B(I) \oplus Q(I)$

$$B(I) \oplus Q(I) \cong C(I) \oplus T(I)$$

olacak şekilde  $P(I), Q(I), T(I) \in \mathcal{M}(I)_R$  projektif nötrosofik modülleri vardır.  $A(I) \oplus P(I) \cong B(I) \oplus Q(I)$  ve  $B(I) \oplus Q(I) \cong C(I) \oplus T(I)$  ise

$$A(I) \oplus P(I) \cong C(I) \oplus T(I)$$

olur. Buradan  $A(I) \sim C(I)$  bulunur.

$A(I)$ 'nın nötrosofik denklik sınıflarını  $[A(I)]$  ve böyle bütün denklik sınıfların kümesini  $G(I)$  ile gösterelim. O zaman nötrosofik  $G(I)$  üzerinde ikili işlem  $[A(I)] + [B(I)] = [A(I) \oplus B(I)]$  olarak tanımlanır ve bu tanım iyi tanımlıdır ve aşağıdaki özelliklere sahiptir.

**Önerme 33:**  $(G(I), +)$  birim elemanlı değişmeli bir nöetrosifik yarıgruptur  $[P(I)]$ 'nın  $G(I)$ 'da tersi vardır.  
 $\Leftrightarrow [P(I)] = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(I)$  projektif nöetrosifik modüldür.

**İspat:**  $G(I)$ 'nin birim elemanı  $[ \circ ]$  nöetrosifik modüldür.

$[X(I)][Y(I)] \in G(I)$  için

$$[X(I)] + [Y(I)] = [X(I) \oplus Y(I)]$$

olup  $[X(I) \oplus Y(I)] \in G(I)$  dir.

$[X(I)][Y(I)][Z(I)] \in G(I)$  için

$$\begin{aligned} ([X(I)] + [Y(I)]) + [Z(I)] &= [(X(I) \oplus Y(I))] \oplus [Z(I)] \\ &= [(X(I) \oplus Y(I)) \oplus Z(I)] \\ &= [X(I) \oplus (Y(I) \oplus Z(I))] \\ &= [X(I)] + [Y(I) \oplus Z(I)] \\ &= [X(I)] + ([Y(I)] + [Z(I)]) \end{aligned}$$

bulunur.

$$\begin{aligned} [X(I)] + [Y(I)] &= [X(I) \oplus Y(I)] \\ &= [Y(I) \oplus X(I)] \\ &= [Y(I)] + [X(I)] \end{aligned}$$

olduğundan  $G(I)$  değişmeli dir.

Benzer işlemler yapılrsa ( $n \geq 0$ ) için  $P^n[M(I)]$  aşağıdaki şekilde bulunur.  $P_i(I)$ 'ler projektif nöetrosifik modül olmak üzere

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots &\rightarrow P_n(I) \xrightarrow{a_n} P_{n-1}(I) \xrightarrow{a_{n-1}} \cdots \rightarrow P_1(I) \\ &\xrightarrow{a_1} P_0(I) \xrightarrow{a_0} M(I) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

modül homomorfizmalarının nöetrosifik tam dizisi olsun. Bu diziye  $M(I)$  nöetrosifik modülünün projektif çözümünlüğü denir.

**Tanım 34:**  $M(I) \in \mathcal{M}(I)_R$  nöetrosifik modülünün projektif boyutu

$$pd(M(I)) = pd_R(M(I)) = \min \{n : \mathcal{P}^n[M(I)] = 0\}$$

olarak tanımlanır. Böyle bir  $n$  yoksa  $pd_R(M(I)) = \infty$  alınır.

**Önerme 35:**  $pd(M(I)) = 0$  olması durumunda  $M(I)$  projektif nöetrosifik modül olur.

**İspat:**  $0 \rightarrow M(I) \rightarrow M(I) \rightarrow 0$  dizisi için  $M(I)$  projektif nöetrosifik modül olduğu açıktır.

**Önerme 36:**  $M(I) \in \mathcal{M}(I)_R$  ve  $n \geq 0$  için

i)  $pd_R(M(I)) \leq n$  olur.

ii)  $P_{n-1}(I) \xrightarrow{a_{n-1}} P_{n-2}(I) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1(I) \rightarrow P_2(I) \rightarrow M(I) \rightarrow 0$

dizisi için çek( $a_{n-1}$ ) projektif nöetrosifik modüldür.

iii)  $0 \rightarrow P_n(I) \xrightarrow{a_n} P_{n-1}(I) \xrightarrow{a_{n-1}} \cdots \rightarrow P_1(I)$

$$\rightarrow P_0(I) \rightarrow M(I) \rightarrow 0$$

olur. Sonlu nöetrosifik modül homomorfizmalarının sonlu bir nöetrosifik tam dizisi vardır. Ayrıca  $n \geq 1$  için  $\alpha_n$  split değilse  $pd(M(I)) = n$  olarak alınır.

**Tanım 37:** Bir  $R$  halkasının global boyutu

$$gl.\dim R = \sup \{pd_R(M) : M \in M_R\} \leq \infty$$

olarak tanımlanır.

**Sonuç 38:**  $M(I) \in \mathcal{M}(I)$  projektif nöetrosifik modül ise  $gl.\dim R(I) \leq 1$  dir.

**Teorem 39:**  $a = x+yI$  ve  $b = w+zI$  olacak şekilde  $a, b \in R(I)$  için  $ann_r(a) = bR(I)$  ve  $ann_r(b) = aR(I)$  olacak şekilde  $aR(I) \oplus bR(I)$  toplamı  $R(I)$  ya denk değilse o zaman

$$pd(aR(I)) = pd(bR(I)) = \infty$$

olur.  $aR(I) \oplus bR(I) \cong R(I)$  ise

$$pd(aR(I)) = pd(bR(I)) = 0$$

olur.

**İspat:**  $R(I) \rightarrow aR(I)$

$$x \rightarrow ax$$

olacak şekilde dönüşümü tanımlansın. Bu dönüşüm örtendir ve çekirdeği  $ann_r(a) = bR(I)$  dir.

$$0 \rightarrow bR(I) \rightarrow R(I) \rightarrow aR(I) \rightarrow 0$$

nöetrosifik tam dizisi elde edilir. Böylece

$$\mathcal{P}[aR(I)] = [bR(I)]$$

olur. Benzer şekilde

$$\mathcal{P}[bR(I)] = [aR(I)]$$

olur. Eğer  $aR(I)$  projektif nöetrosifik modül değilse o zaman  $pd(aR(I))$  ve  $pd(bR(I))$  sıfır olmadığından

$$pd(aR(I)) = pd(bR(I)) = \infty$$

olur. Yani  $n$  çift ise  $\alpha_n(x) = ax$  ve  $n$  tek ise  $\alpha_n(x) = bx$  olacak şekilde

$$\cdots \rightarrow R(I) \xrightarrow{a_1} R(I) \xrightarrow{a_1} R(I) \xrightarrow{a_0} aR(I) \rightarrow 0$$

nöetrosifik modül homomorfizmalarının sonsuz çözümünlüğü bulunur. Diğer yandan eğer  $aR(I)$  projektif nöetrosifik modül ise

$$0 \rightarrow bR(I) \rightarrow R(I) \rightarrow aR(I) \rightarrow 0$$

dizisi split olup

$$aR(I) \oplus bR(I) \cong R(I)$$

elde edilir.

**Örnek 40:**  $R(I) = k[t]$  ve  $n \geq 2$  için  $t^n = 0$  olsun.  $a = t$  ve  $b = t^{n-1}$  alınırsa

$((aR(I) \oplus bR(I))t^{n-1} = 0)$  ve  $R(I)t^{n-1} \neq 0$   
 olduğundan

$$aR(I) \oplus bR(I) \cong R(I)$$

izomorfizması bulunamaz. Böylece

$$pd(aR(I)) = pd(bR(I)) = \infty$$

olar. Buradan da  $gl.\dim R(I) = \infty$  elde edilir.

**Örnek 41:**  $R(I) = k[x, y]$  ve  $xy = 0$  olsun.  $a = x$  ve  $b = y$  alınırsa o zaman,

$$0 \rightarrow bR(I) \rightarrow R(I) \rightarrow aR(I) \rightarrow 0$$

dizisi split değildir. Split olsaydı  $bR(I)$   $R(I)$ 'nın direkt toplamı ve sıfırdan farklı bir idempotent eleman içerir. Fakat

$$bR(I) = yk[x, y] = yk[y] \subseteq k[y]$$

olduğundan  $bR(I)$ 'nın sıfırdan farklı bir idempotent elemanı yoktur. Böylece

$$pd(aR(I)) = pd(bR(I)) = \infty$$

bulunur.

**Teorem 42:** Modül homomorfizmalarının nötrosofik tam dizisi  $0 \rightarrow X(I) \rightarrow Y(I) \rightarrow Z(I) \rightarrow 0$  olsun. O zaman  $pd(A(I)), pd(B(I))$  ve  $pd(C(I))$ 'lerden ikisi sonlu ise üçüncüsü de sonludur. Ayrıca

- 1)  $pd(X(I)) < pd(Y(I))$  ise  
 $pd(Z(I)) = pd(Y(I))$  dir.
- 2)  $pd(X(I)) > pd(Y(I))$  ise  
 $pd(Z(I)) = pd(X(I)) + 1$  dir.
- 3)  $pd(X(I)) = pd(Y(I))$  ise  
 $pd(Z(I)) \leq pd(X(I)) + 1$  dir.

**Sonuç 43:** Modül homomorfizmalarının nötrosofik tam dizisi  $0 \rightarrow X(I) \rightarrow Y(I) \rightarrow Z(I) \rightarrow 0$  ise, o zaman

$$pd(Y(I)) \leq \max\{pd(X(I)), pd(Z(I))\}$$

olur.

**İspat:** (1)  $pd(X(I)) < pd(Y(I))$  olduğunu kabul edelim. O zaman

$$pd(Z(I)) = pd(Y(I)) > pd(X(I))$$

olur. Buradan

$$\max\{pd(X(I)), pd(Z(I))\} = pd(Z(I)) = pd(Y(I))$$

bulunur.

(2)  $pd(X(I)) > pd(Y(I))$  olduğu kabul edilirse

$$pd(Z(I)) = pd(X(I)) + 1$$

olur. Buradan da

$$\max\{pd(X(I)), pd(Z(I))\} = pd(X(I)) + 1 \geq pd(Y(I)) + 2$$

bulunur.

(3)  $pd(X(I)) = pd(Y(I))$  olduğunu kabul edersek

$$pd(Z(I)) \leq pd(X(I)) + 1$$

olar. Eğer  $pd(Z(I)) < pd(X(I)) + 1$  ise o zaman

$$\max\{pd(X(I)), pd(Z(I))\} = pd(X(I)) = pd(Y(I))$$

bulunur. Diğer taraftan

$$\max\{pd(X(I)), pd(Z(I))\} = pd(X(I)) + 1 = pd(Y(I)) + 1$$

elde edilir.

**Önerme 44:**  $M(I) = \bigoplus_i M_i(I)$  olsun. O zaman  $pd(M(I)) = \sup\{pd(M_i(I))\}$  dir.

**İspat:**  $\mathcal{P}^n[M_i(I)] = K_i(I)$  olsun. O zaman

$$\mathcal{P}^n[M(I)] = \bigoplus K_i(I)$$

olur. Böylece

$$\mathcal{P}^n[M(I)] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{P}^n[M_i(I)] = 0$$

olur.  $\forall_i \in F(I)$  için  $n \geq \sup\{pd(M_i(I))\}$  bulunur.

**Önerme 45:**  $R(I)$  bir halka ve  $x \in R(I)$  için  $x$  elemanı sıfır bölen olmayan  $R(I)$ 'nın her elemanı ile değişimeli olan bir eleman olsun.  $\bar{R}(I) = \frac{R(I)}{xR(I)}$  bölüm halkası olmak üzere  $pd_{\bar{R}}(M(I)) = n < \infty$  ise o zaman  $pd_R(M(I)) = n + 1$  olur.

**Önerme 46:**  $pd_{\bar{R}}(M(I)) = \infty$  olduğunda yukarıdaki önerme doğru değildir. Çünkü  $R(I) = Q(I)(t)$  ve  $x = t^2$  için  $M(I) = Q(I)$  nötrosofik modül olsun. O zaman  $pd_{\bar{R}}(M(I)) = \infty$  olur. Fakat  $m$  temel ideal bölgesi olan  $R$  üzerinde projektif olmayan bir nötrosofik modül olduğundan  $pd_R(M(I)) = 1$  olmalıdır.

**Sonuç 47:**  $R(I) \neq 0$  ve  $gl.\dim \bar{R}(I) = n < \infty$  ise o zaman  $gl.\dim R(I) \geq n + 1$  olur.

Aşağıda tanımlanan nötrosofik regüler dizi kavramı yardımcı ile, projektif boyutu ile birlikte verilen bir nötrosofik modül kavramı tanımlanabilir.

**Tanım 48:**  $R(I)$  bir nötrosofik halka olsun. Eğer  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  sıralı dizisi

$$1) \quad \forall i \geq 1 \text{ için } \sum x_i R(I) \neq R(I)$$

$$2) \quad x_i \text{'nin } R(I)/(x_1 R(I) + \dots + x_{i-1} R(I))$$

şartlarını sağlar ise, bu diziye bir nötrosofik regüler dizi denir. Ayrıca nötrosofik halkaların görüntüsi sıfır bölen dizi değildir.

**Not:** Bu tanıma göre  $R(I) \neq 0$  ise  $\phi$  dizisi nöetrosifik regülerdir.

**Önerme 49:**  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  dizisi  $R(I)$  nöetrosifik halkasında bir nöetrosifik regüler dizi ve

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i R(I) \text{ olsun. O zaman } \text{pd}((R(I)/I)_R) = n \text{ olur.}$$

## SONUÇ

İlk olarak 1958 yılında Schnuel tarafından homolojik cisim üzerine yapılan çalışmalar da ortaya attığı tanım ve teoremler, homolojik yöntemlerin tanımlanması ile birlikte daha geniş bir alanda kullanılmaya başlamıştır. Bu teoremler, soyut cebir alanında halkaların boyutları olarak tanımlanan bazı yeni sayısal değişimlerin tanımlanmasını sağlamıştır. Bu makale çalışmasında, daha önce Schnuel'in tarafından tanımlanan homolojik kavramı ele alınarak, güncel çalışma alanı olan nöetrosifik modül kavramı üzerine taşıyarak, yeni bir kavram olan, nöetrosifik modüllerin projektif boyutu kavramı tanımlanmıştır. Konu hakkında bazı teoremler verilmiş ve konu gerekli örnekler ile açıklanmıştır. Bu çalışma ileride konu üzerine çalışma yapacak olan araştırmacılara yol göstermesi umut edilerek hazırlanmıştır.

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## On Stability Analysis of Riemann-Liouville Fractional Singular Systems with Delays

Erdal KORKMAZ<sup>1</sup>, Meltem KAYA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Art And ScienceMus Alparslan University, Muş, Türkiye

✉: [e.korkmaz@alparslan.edu.tr](mailto:e.korkmaz@alparslan.edu.tr)  <sup>1</sup>0000-0002-6647-9312  <sup>2</sup>0000-0003-1547-4658

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, two lagged fractional order singular neutral differential equations are considered. Using the advantage of the association property of the Riemann -Liouville derivative, the derivative of the appropriate Lyapunov function is calculated. Then, with the help of LMI, sufficient conditions for asymptotic stability of zero solutions are obtained.

**Keywords:** Asymptotic stability, Fractional singular equations, Lyapunov method

### Gecikmeli Riemann-Liouville Kesirli Singüler Sistemlerin Kararlılık Analizi ÖZ

Bu çalışmada gecikmeli kesirli mertebeden singüler nötr iki diferansiyel denklem ele alınır. Riemann-Liouville türevin birleşme özelliğinin avanatajı kullanılarak uygun Lyapunov fonksiyonun türevi hesaplanır. Sonra LMI yardımıyla sıfır çözümlerin asimptotik kararlılığı için yeter şartlar elde edilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aсимптотик карарлilik, Kesirli singüler denklemler, Lyapunov metodu

### INTRODUCTION

It is thought that the fractional derivative was first introduced in 1695 with the question asked by the Marquis de L'Hospital in the letter he sent to Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz [1]. Books with a very high impact factor have been written on the fractional derivative and are the inspiration for the studies in the literature [1-4]. Especially in the last 20 years, studies on fractional derivatives continue to increase. A summary of some of these studies is given below.

In [5], Heymans and Podlubny show, through a series of examples in the field of viscoelasticity, that it is possible to attribute physical meaning to initial conditions expressed in terms of Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives. In [6], Deng et al. consider the stability of a time-delayed n-dimensional fractional linear differential equation system by using the Laplace transform. In [7-9], the authors give sufficient conditions for the stability of certain fractional differential equation systems with the help of LMI. In [10,11] the authors investigate the stability of certain systems of fractional differential equations by using Lyapunov's second method. In [12], Aguilera-Camacho et al. prove the

$$\frac{1}{2} {}_t^C D_t^q x^2(t) \leq x(t) {}_t^C D_t^q x(t), \quad \forall q \in (0,1)$$

inequality for the Caputo derivative. This inequality facilitates the application of Lyapunov's second method. In [13-27], the authors apply the Lyapunov method, which is generally an effective method, by considering the behavior of solutions of certain differential equations with or without fractional delay. Researchers

can refer to references and their references for more information.

### Preliminaries

In this section, definitions of the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative and integral and some lemmas which will be used in the proof of the main results are given. The Riemann-Liouville fractional integral is defined as

$${}_t^I D_t^{-q} x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_{t_0}^t (t-s)^{q-1} x(s) ds, \quad (q > 0)$$

The Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative is defined as

$${}_t^I D_t^q x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-q)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{x(s)}{(t-s)^{q+1-n}} ds, \quad (n-1 \leq q < n).$$

**Lemma 1** ([4]) If  $p > q > 0$ , then

$${}_t^I D_t^q ({}_t^I D_t^{-p} x(t)) = {}_t^I D_t^{q-p} x(t) \quad (1)$$

holds for "sufficiently good" functions  $x(t)$ . In particular; this relation holds if  $x(t)$  is integrable.

**Lemma 2** ([18]) Let  $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$  be a vector of differentiable function. Then the following relationship holds for  $\forall q \in (0,1)$

$$\frac{1}{2} {}_t^I D_t^q (x^T(t) P x(t)) \leq x^T(t) P {}_t^I D_t^q x(t), \quad \forall t \geq t_0 \quad (2)$$

where  $P \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$  is a constant, square, symmetric and positive semi definite matrix.

**Lemma 3** ([3]) Let us first define  $\Phi: \Phi(x_t) = x(t) - Cx(t-\tau)$ . The operator  $\Phi$  is said to be stable if the zero

solution of the homogeneous difference equation  $\Phi(x_t) = 0$ ,  $t \geq 0$  is uniformly asymptotically stable. Note that the operator  $\Phi$  is stable if  $\|C\| < 1$ .

## MAIN RESULTS

In this section, two different equation models of singular fractional order with delay arguments are discussed. The first of these equations;

$$\begin{aligned} E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t) &= Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where  $0 < \alpha < 1$ ,  $x(t) \in R^n$  is the state vector  $E, A, B, C \in R^{n \times n}$  are constant matrices, for all  $t > t_0$ ,  $\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t) > 0$  are time-varying delays.

The second equation is considered that

$$\begin{aligned} E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t) &= Ax(t) + B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)) + C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where  $0 < \alpha < 1$ ,  $x(t) \in R^n$  is the state vector  $E, A, B_1, B_2, C \in R^{n \times n}$  are constant matrices and  $\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \tau_3(t) > 0$  are time-varying delays for all  $t > t_0$ .

**Theorem 4** The trivial solution of system (3) is asymptotically stable, if for all  $t > t_0$ ,  $\tau'_i(t) \leq d_i < 1$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ),  $\tau_2(t)$  is a bounded function and there exist positive and symmetric definite matrices  $P, Q, R_1, R_2$  such that the following LMI holds:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{12}^T & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{13}^T & M_{23}^T & M_{33} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \quad (5)$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned} M_{11} &= PA + A^T P + Q + A^T(R_1 + mR_2)A, \\ M_{12} &= PB + A^T(R_1 + mR_2)B, \\ M_{13} &= PC + A^T(R_1 + mR_2)C \\ M_{22} &= B^T(R_1 + mR_2)B - (1 - d_1)Q, \\ M_{23} &= B^T(R_1 + mR_2)C, \\ M_{33} &= C^T(R_1 + mR_2)C - (1 - d_2)R_1, \end{aligned}$$

and  $m$  is a constant such that  $|\tau_2(t)| \leq m$ .

**Proof.** Let the Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional is defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &= {}_{t_0} D_t^{\alpha-1}(x^T(t)P^TEx(t)) \\ &\quad + \int_{-\tau_2(t)}^0 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t+s))^T R_1 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t+s)) ds \\ &\quad + \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \int_\theta^t (E_{t_0} D_s^\alpha x(s))^T R_2 (E_{t_0} D_s^\alpha x(s)) ds d\theta \\ &\quad + \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t x^T(s)Qx(s) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

With the help of Lemma 1, the derivative of  $V(t)$  along the trajectories of (3) is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= {}_{t_0} D_t^\alpha (x^T(t)P^TEx(t)) + x^T(t)Qx(t) \\ &\quad - (1 - \tau'_1(t))x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Qx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_1 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ &\quad - (1 - \tau'_2(t))(E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^T R_1 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t \\ &\quad - \tau_2(t))) \\ &\quad + \tau_2(t)(E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_2 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ &\quad - (1 - \tau'_2(t)) \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t (E_{t_0} D_s^\alpha x(s))^T R_2 (E_{t_0} D_s^\alpha x(s)) ds \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 2, it is written as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &\leq 2x^T(t)P^T E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t) + x^T(t)Qx(t) \\ &\quad - (1 - d_1)x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Qx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_1 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ &\quad - (1 - d_2)(E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^T R_1 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t \\ &\quad - \tau_2(t))) \\ &\quad + m(E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_2 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^T(t)P^T E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t) &= 2x^T(t)P^T [Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) + C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t \\ &\quad - \tau_2(t))] \\ &= x^T(t)(P^T A + A^T P)x(t) + 2x^T(t)P^T Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + 2x^T(t)P^T C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_1 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t)) &\quad + m(E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_2 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ &= [Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) + C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t))]^T (R_1 \\ &\quad + mR_2) \\ &[Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) + C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t))] \\ &= x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 \\ &\quad + mR_2)Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ &\quad + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) \\ &\quad + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T(R_1 + mR_2)Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ &\quad + ({}_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^T C^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) \\ &\quad + ({}_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^T C^T(R_1 + mR_2)Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + ({}_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^T C^T(R_1 + \\ &\quad mR_2)C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

By substituting the equations (8) and (9) in (7), it is obtained as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &\leq x^T(t)(P^T A + A^T P)x(t) \\ &\quad + 2x^T(t)P^T Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad + 2x^T(t)P^T C_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)) + x^T(t)Qx(t) \\ &\quad - (1 - d_1)x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Qx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ &\quad - (1 - d_2)(E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^T R_1 (E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t \\ &\quad - \tau_2(t))) \\ &\quad + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 \\ &\quad + mR_2)Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) \\
 & +x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T(R_1 + mR_2)Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & +(t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^TC^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) \\
 & +(t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^TC^T(R_1 + mR_2)Bx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & +(t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^TC^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t)).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus it is written as

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq \xi^T M \xi \quad (10)$$

where

$$\xi = (x^T(t), x^T(t - \tau_1(t)), (t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_2(t)))^T)^T.$$

From (5) it is said that  $\dot{V}(t)$  is negative definite, which means that the trivial solution of system (3) is asymptotically stable.

**Theorem 5** The trivial solution of system (3) is asymptotically stable, if for all  $t > t_0$ ,  $\tau'_i(t) \leq d_i < 1$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ),  $\tau_2(t)$  bounded function and there exists positive and symmetric definite matrices  $P, Q_1, Q_2, R$  such that the following LMI satisfies:

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} N_{11} & N_{12} & N_{13} \\ N_{12}^T & N_{22} & N_{23} \\ N_{13}^T & N_{23}^T & N_{33} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \quad (11)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{11} &= E^T PA + A^T PE + Q_1 + Q_2 + mA^T RA, \\
 N_{12} &= E^T PB + mA^T RB, \\
 N_{13} &= -A^T PC, \\
 N_{22} &= mB^T RB - (1 - d_1)Q_1, \\
 N_{23} &= -B^T PC, \\
 N_{33} &= -(1 - d_2)Q_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

and  $m$  is a constant such that  $|\tau_2(t)| \leq m$ .

**Proof.** Let the Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional is defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(t) &= {}_{t_0}D_t^{\alpha-1}((Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))^T P^T(Ex(t) \\
 &\quad - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))) \\
 &+ \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_1x(s)ds + \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_2x(s)ds \\
 &+ \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t \int_\theta^t (t_0D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - Cx(s - \tau_2(s))))^T R(t_0D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - Cx(s - \tau_2(s)))) ds d\theta. \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

With the help of Lemma 1, the derivative of  $V(t)$  along the trajectories of (3) is obtained as follows:

$$\dot{V}(t) = {}_{t_0}D_t^\alpha((Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))^T P(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t))))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +x^T(t)Q_1x(t) - (1 - \tau'_1(t))x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Q_1x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t)Q_2x(t) - (1 - \tau'_2(t))x^T(t - \tau_2(t))Q_2x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & +\tau_2(t)(t_0D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t))))^T R(t_0D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))) \\
 & \quad - (1 - \tau'_2(t)) \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t (t_0D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - Cx(s - \tau_2(s))))^T R(t_0D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - Cx(s - \tau_2(s)))) ds
 \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 2 it is written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}(t) &\leq 2(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))^T P_{t_0}D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t))) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_1x(t) - (1 - d_1)x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Q_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_2x(t) - (1 - d_2)x^T(t - \tau_2(t))Q_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 &+ m(t_0D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t))))^T R(t_0D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t))))). \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))^T P_{t_0}D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t))) \\
 &= 2(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))^T P(Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau_1(t))) \\
 &= x^T(t)(E^T PA + A^T PE)x(t) - 2x^T(t - \tau_2(t))C^T PAx(t) \\
 &+ 2x^T(t)E^T PBx(t - \tau_1(t)) - 2x^T(t - \tau_2(t))C^T PBx(t - \tau_1(t)) \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m(t_0D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t))))^T R(t_0D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_2(t)))) \\
 &= m[Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau_1(t))]^T R[Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau_1(t))] \\
 &= mx^T(t)A^T RAx(t) + mx^T(t)A^T RBx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & \quad + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T RAx(t) \\
 & \quad + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T RBx(t - \tau_1(t)) \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

By substituting the equations (14) and (9) in (13), it is obtained as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}(t) &\leq x^T(t)(E^T PA + A^T PE)x(t) \\
 &- 2x^T(t - \tau_2(t))C^T PAx(t) \\
 &+ 2x^T(t)E^T PBx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 &- 2x^T(t - \tau_2(t))C^T PBx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_1x(t) - (1 - d_1)x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Q_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_2x(t) - (1 - d_2)x^T(t - \tau_2(t))Q_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 &+ mx^T(t)A^T RAx(t) + mx^T(t)A^T RBx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & \quad + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T RAx(t) \\
 & \quad + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t))B^T RBx(t - \tau_1(t)).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus it is written as

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq \xi^T M \xi \quad (16)$$

where

$$\xi = (x^T(t), x^T(t - \tau_1(t)), x^T(t - \tau_2(t)))^T.$$

From (11) it is said that  $\dot{V}(t)$  is negative definite, which means that the trivial solution of system (3) is asymptotically stable.

**Theorem 6** The trivial solution of system (4) is asymptotically stable, if for all  $t > t_0$ ,  $\tau'_i(t) \leq d_i < 1$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ),  $\tau_3(t)$  bounded function and there exists positive and symmetric definite matrices  $P, Q, R_1, R_2$  such that the following LMI satisfies:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} & M_{14} \\ M_{12}^T & M_{22} & M_{23} & M_{24} \\ M_{13}^T & M_{23}^T & M_{33} & M_{34} \\ M_{14}^T & M_{24}^T & M_{34}^T & M_{44} \end{pmatrix} < 0, \quad (17)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M_{11} &= PA + A^T P + 2Q + A^T(R_1 + mR_2)A, \\ M_{12} &= PB_1 + A^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1, \\ M_{13} &= PB_2 + A^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2, \\ M_{14} &= PC + A^T(R_1 + mR_2)C, \\ M_{22} &= B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1 - (1 - d_1)Q, \\ M_{23} &= B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2 \\ M_{24} &= B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)C, \\ M_{33} &= B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2 - (1 - d_2)Q, \\ M_{34} &= B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)C, \\ M_{44} &= C^T(R_1 + mR_2)C - (1 - d_3)R_1, \end{aligned}$$

and  $m$  is a constant such that  $|\tau_3(t)| \leq m$ .

**Proof.** Let the Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional is defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) = & {}_{t_0}D_t^{\alpha-1}(x^T(t)P^TEx(t)) + \\ & \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t x^T(s)Qx(s)ds + \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t x^T(s)Qx(s)ds \\ & + \int_{-\tau_3(t)}^0 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t+s))^T R_1 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t+s))ds \\ & + \int_{t-\tau_3(t)}^t \int_\theta^t (E_{t_0}D_s^\alpha x(s))^T R_2 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(s)) ds d\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

With the help of Lemma 1, the derivative of  $V(t)$  along the trajectories of (4) is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) = & {}_{t_0}D_t^\alpha(x^T(t)P^TEx(t)) + x^T(t)Qx(t) \\ & -(1 - \tau'_1(t))x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Qx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ & + x^T(t)Qx(t) - (1 - \tau'_2(t))x^T(t - \tau_2(t))Qx(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & +(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_1 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ & -(1 - \tau'_3(t))(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)))^T R_1 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t))) \\ & + \tau_3(t)(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_2 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$-(1 - \tau'_3(t)) \int_{t-\tau_3(t)}^t (E_{t_0}D_s^\alpha x(s))^T R_2 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(s)) ds.$$

Using Lemma 2 it is written as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) \leq & 2x^T(t)P^T E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t) + 2x^T(t)Qx(t) \\ & -(1 - d_1)x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Qx(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ & -(1 - d_2)x^T(t - \tau_2(t))Qx(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & +(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_1 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ & -(1 - d_3)(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)))^T R_1 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t))) \\ & + m(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_2 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x^T(t)P^T E_{t_0} D_t^\alpha x(t) \\ & = 2x^T(t)P^T [Ax(t) + B_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) + B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & \quad + C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t))] \\ & = x^T(t)(P^TA + A^TP)x(t) + 2x^T(t)P^T B_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ & \quad + 2x^T(t)P^T B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) + \\ & 2x^T(t)P^T C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_1 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ & \quad + m(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t))^T R_2 (E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t)) \\ & = [Ax(t) + B_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) + B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & \quad + C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t))]^T (R_1 + mR_2) \\ & [Ax(t) + B_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) + B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & \quad + C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t))] \\ & = x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 \\ & \quad + mR_2)B_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ & + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 \\ & \quad + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)) \\ & + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t \\ & \quad - \tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1x(t \\ & \quad - \tau_1(t)) \\ & + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & + x^T(t - \tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)) \\ & + x^T(t - \tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t \\ & \quad - \tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1x(t \\ & \quad - \tau_1(t)) \\ & + x^T(t - \tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & + x^T(t - \tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)) \\ & + (t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)))^T C^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) \\ & + (t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)))^T C^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\ & + (t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)))^T C^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\ & + (t_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)))^T C^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

By substituting the equations (20) and (21) in (19), it is obtained as

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq x^T(t)(P^TA + A^TP)x(t) + 2x^T(t)P^T B_1x(t - \tau_1(t)) + 2x^T(t)P^T B_2x(t - \tau_2(t))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +2x^T(t)P^TC_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)) + 2x^T(t)Qx(t) - (1 \\
 & \quad - d_1)x^T(t-\tau_1(t))Qx(t-\tau_1(t)) \\
 & -(1-d_2)x^T(t-\tau_2(t))Qx(t-\tau_2(t)) \\
 & -(1-d_3)(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)))^TR_1(E_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_3(t))) \\
 & +x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 \\
 & \quad + mR_2)B_1x(t-\tau_1(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t)A^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t-\tau_2(t)) + x^T(t)A^T(R_1 \\
 & \quad + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t-\tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t-\tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t-\tau_2(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t-\tau_1(t))B_1^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t-\tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) + x^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t-\tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t-\tau_2(t)) \\
 & +x^T(t-\tau_2(t))B_2^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)) \\
 & +(\tau_0D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)))^TC^T(R_1 + mR_2)Ax(t) \\
 & +(\tau_0D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)))^TC^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_1x(t-\tau_1(t)) \\
 & +(\tau_0D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)))^TC^T(R_1 + mR_2)B_2x(t-\tau_2(t)) \\
 & +(\tau_0D_t^\alpha x(t-\tau_3(t)))^TC^T(R_1 + mR_2)C_{t_0}D_t^\alpha x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_3(t)).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus it is written as

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq \xi^T M \xi \quad (22)$$

where

$$\xi = (x^T(t), x^T(t-\tau_1(t)), x^T(t-\tau_2(t)), (\tau_0D_t^\alpha x(t - \tau_3(t)))^T)^T.$$

From (17) it is said that  $\dot{V}(t)$  is negative definite, which means that the trivial solution of system (4) is asymptotically stable.

**Theorem 7** The trivial solution of system (23) is asymptotically stable, if for all  $t > t_0$ ,  $\tau_i'(t) \leq d_i < 1$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ),  $\tau_3(t)$  bounded function and there exists positive and symmetric definite matrices  $P, Q_1, Q_2, R$  such that the following LMI satisfies:

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} N_{11} & N_{12} & N_{13} \\ N_{12}^T & N_{22} & N_{23} \\ N_{13}^T & N_{23}^T & N_{33} \end{pmatrix} < 0 \quad (23)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{11} &= E^T P A + A^T P E + Q_1 + Q_2 + m A^T R A, \\
 N_{12} &= E^T P B + m A^T R B, \\
 N_{13} &= -A^T P C, \\
 N_{22} &= m B^T R B - (1-d_1) Q_1, \\
 N_{23} &= -B^T P C, \\
 N_{33} &= -(1-d_2) Q_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

and  $m$  is a constant such that  $|\tau_3(t)| \leq m$ .

**Proof.** Let the Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional is defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(t) &= \tau_0 D_t^{\alpha-1}((Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))^T P^T(Ex(t) \\
 &\quad - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))) \\
 &+ \int_{t-\tau_1(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_1x(s)ds + \int_{t-\tau_2(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_2x(s)ds \\
 &+ \int_{t-\tau_3(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_3x(s)ds \\
 &+ \int_{t-\tau_3(t)}^t \int_\theta^t (\tau_0 D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - Cx(s - \tau_3(s))))^T R(\tau_0 D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - Cx(s - \tau_3(s)))) ds d\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

With the help of Lemma 1, the derivative of  $V(t)$  along the trajectories of (4) is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}(t) &= \tau_0 D_t^\alpha((Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))^T P(Ex(t) \\
 &\quad - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_1x(t) - (1-\tau_1'(t))x^T(t-\tau_1(t))Q_1x(t \\
 &\quad - \tau_1(t)) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_2x(t) - (1-\tau_2'(t))x^T(t-\tau_2(t))Q_2x(t \\
 &\quad - \tau_2(t)) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_3x(t) - (1-\tau_3'(t))x^T(t-\tau_3(t))Q_3x(t \\
 &\quad - \tau_3(t)) \\
 &+ \tau_3(t)(\tau_0 D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t))))^T R(\tau_0 D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) \\
 &\quad - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))) \\
 &\quad - (1-\tau_3'(t)) \int_{t-\tau_3(t)}^t (\tau_0 D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - \\
 &\quad Cx(s-\tau_3(s))))^T R(\tau_0 D_s^\alpha(Ex(s) - Cx(s-\tau_3(s)))) ds
 \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 2 it is written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}(t) &\leq 2(Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))^T P \tau_0 D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) \\
 &\quad - Cx(t-\tau_3(t))) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_1x(t) - (1-d_1)x^T(t-\tau_1(t))Q_1x(t-\tau_1(t)) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_2x(t) - (1-d_2)x^T(t-\tau_2(t))Q_2x(t-\tau_2(t)) \\
 &+ x^T(t)Q_3x(t) - (1-d_3)x^T(t-\tau_3(t))Q_3x(t-\tau_3(t)) \\
 &+ m(\tau_0 D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t))))^T R(\tau_0 D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - \\
 &\quad Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))). \quad (24)
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2(Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))^T P \tau_0 D_t^\alpha(Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t))) \\
 &= 2(Ex(t) - Cx(t-\tau_3(t)))^T P(Ax(t) + B_1x(t-\tau_1(t)) + B_2x(t-\tau_2(t))) \\
 &= x^T(t)(E^T P A + A^T P E)x(t) - 2x^T(t-\tau_3(t))C^T P A x(t) \\
 &+ 2x^T(t)E^T P B_1x(t-\tau_1(t)) + 2x^T(t)E^T P B_2x(t-\tau_2(t)) \\
 &- 2x^T(t-\tau_3(t))C^T P B_1x(t-\tau_1(t)) - 2x^T(t-\tau_3(t))C^T P B_2x(t-\tau_2(t)) \quad (25)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m(t_0 D_t^\alpha (Ex(t) - Cx(t - \tau_3(t))))^T R(t_0 D_t^\alpha (Ex(t) \\
 & \quad - Cx(t - \tau_3(t)))) \\
 & = m[Ax(t) + B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) + B_2 x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t))]^T R[Ax(t) + B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & \quad + B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t))] \\
 & = mx^T(t) A^T R Ax(t) + mx^T(t) A^T R B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & \quad + mx^T(t) A^T R B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t)) B_1^T R Ax(t) + mx^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_1(t)) B_1^T R B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t)) B_1^T R B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)) + mx^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t)) B_2^T R Ax(t) \\
 & + mx^T(t - \tau_2(t)) B_2^T R B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) + mx^T(t - \\
 & \quad \tau_2(t)) B_2^T R B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)). \tag{26}
 \end{aligned}$$

By substituting the equations (25) and (26) in (24), it is obtained as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}(t) & \leq x^T(t)(E^T PA + A^T PE)x(t) \\
 & - 2x^T(t - \tau_3(t))C^T PAx(t) \\
 & + 2x^T(t)E^T PB_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & + 2x^T(t)E^T PB_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & - 2x^T(t - \tau_3(t))C^T PB_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) - 2x^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_3(t))C^T PB_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & + x^T(t)Q_1 x(t) - (1 - d_1)x^T(t - \tau_1(t))Q_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & + x^T(t)Q_2 x(t) - (1 - d_2)x^T(t - \tau_2(t))Q_2 x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & + x^T(t)Q_3 x(t) - (1 - d_3)x^T(t - \tau_3(t))Q_3 x(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_3(t)) \\
 & + mx^T(t)A^T R Ax(t) + mx^T(t)A^T R B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & \quad + mx^T(t)A^T R B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)) \\
 & + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t))B_1^T R Ax(t) + mx^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_1(t))B_1^T R B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) \\
 & + mx^T(t - \tau_1(t))B_1^T R B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t)) + mx^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t))B_2^T R Ax(t) \\
 & + mx^T(t - \tau_2(t))B_2^T R B_1 x(t - \tau_1(t)) + mx^T(t \\
 & \quad - \tau_2(t))B_2^T R B_2 x(t - \tau_2(t))
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it is written as

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq \xi^T M \xi \tag{27}$$

Where

$$\xi = (x^T(t), x^T(t - \tau_1(t)), x^T(t - \tau_2(t)), x^T(t - \tau_3(t)))^T.$$

From (23) it is said that  $\dot{V}(t)$  is negative definite, which means that the trivial solution of system (4) is asymptotically stable.

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## Comparison of the Empirical Ionospheric Models During Three Severe Geomagnetic Storm Occurred in 2015

Selçuk SAĞIR<sup>1</sup>, Şerife ERBAY<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Department of Physics, Art and Science Faculty, Mus Alparslan University, Muş, Türkiye

E-mail: [s.sagir@alparslan.edu.tr](mailto:s.sagir@alparslan.edu.tr)  <sup>1</sup>0000-0002-5698-0154  <sup>2</sup>0000-0002-9749-5403

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### ABSTRACT

The geomagnetic field acts as both the shield and the electron density regulator for the ionosphere. The effect of the geomagnetic field on the ionosphere can be examined separately for the geomagnetically quiet and disturbed days. In the current study, the performance of the ionospheric models was evaluated for three different severe geomagnetic storms periods during the year of 2015, which was in the beginning of the descending phase of the 24<sup>th</sup> solar cycle. These three storms occurred during 17-18 March, 22-23 June and 20-21 December of year 2015 in which first one expressed as St. Patrick's Day geomagnetic storm. The relationship between Total Electron Content (TEC) was measured by Global Positioning System (GPS) and evaluated with NeQuick 2, IRI 2016, IRI Plas (without any input- "IRI Plas") and IRI Plas TEC (with TEC input- "IRI Plas TEC") global models at three Turkey IGS station namely Ankara (39.57 N, 32.53 E), Istanbul (40.58 N, 29.05 E) and Erzurum (40.39 N, 40.42 E) investigated. The comparison was made separately for pre-storm, during storm and post-storm by using the Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) metrics and symmetric Kullback-Leibler Distance (KLD) methods. Among the empirical models, IRI Plas TEC is generally present to be better results than other models for all storm processes. It can be stated that IRI 2016 is better in the storm return phase compared to other phases of the storm.

**Keywords:** IRI 2016, IRI Plas, NeQuick 2 Model, Total Electron Content

## 2015 Yılında Meydana Gelen Üç Şiddetli Jeomanyetik Fırtına Süresince Deneysel İyonosferik Modellerin Karşılaştırılması

### ÖZ

Jeomanyetik alan, iyonosfer için hem kalkan hem de elektron yoğunluk düzenleyicisi görevi görür. Jeomanyetik alanın iyonosfer üzerindeki etkisi, sakin ve fırtınalı günler için ayrı ayrı incelenebilir. Bu çalışmada, 24. güneş devrinin azalan fazının başlangıcı olan 2015 yılı boyunca iyonosferik modellerin performansı üç farklı şiddetli jeomanyetik fırtına dönemi için değerlendirilmiştir. Bu üç fırtına, 2015 yılının 17-18 Mart, 22-23 Haziran ve 20-21 Aralık tarihlerinde meydana gelmiş ve bunlardan ilki St. Patrick Günü jeomanyetik fırtınası olarak ifade edilir. Toplam Elektron İçeriği (TEC) arasındaki ilişki Küresel Konumlandırma Sistemi (GPS) ile ölçülmüş ve NeQuick 2, IRI 2016, IRI Plas (herhangi bir giriş olmadan- "IRI Plas") ve IRI Plas TEC (TEC girişi ile- "IRI Plas TEC") ile değerlendirilmiştir. Ankara (39.57 K, 32.53 D), İstanbul (40.58 K, 29.05 D) ve Erzurum (40.39 K, 40.42 D) olmak üzere üç Türkiye IGS istasyonunda küresel modeller incelenmiştir. Karşılaştırma, Ortalama Mutlak Hata (MAE), Ortalama Kare Hata (RMSE) ve Ortalama Mutlak Yüzde Hata (MAPE) metrikleri ve simetrik Kullback-Leibler Mesafesi (KLD) kullanılarak fırtına öncesi, fırtına sırasında ve fırtına sonrası için ayrı ayrı yapılmıştır. Ampirik modeller arasında IRI Plas TEC, tüm fırtına süreçleri için genel olarak diğer modellerden daha iyi bulunmuştur. IRI 2016'nın fırtına dönüş aşamasında fırtınanın diğer aşamalarına göre daha iyi olduğu ifade edilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** IRI 2016, IRI Plas, NeQuick 2 Model, Toplam Elektron içeriği

### INTRODUCTION

The ionosphere is the region that starts at an altitude of about 50 km from the earth and extends to an altitude of 1000 km. This region is measured with tools such as scattering radar, ionosonde and satellite-GPS

communication. These devices, especially the ionosonde and scattering radar, are not available to a very common installation network due to the high cost of installation and maintenance. Ionospheric medium outside the installation areas are modeled with empirical models such as IRI and NeQuick 2 and many models such as

ARIMA, machine learning, deep learning, experimental orthogonal analysis [1–6].

The ionospheric medium is studied by the total electron content (TEC), which refers to the electron content in the beam path between the satellite and the receiver. These TEC values can be obtained by GPS-based measurement methods as well as empirical models. IRI, which is the most comprehensive and widely used model among these empirical models, provides the parameter many ionospheric ion concentrations ( $O_+$ ,  $H_+$ ,  $He_+$ ,  $N_+$ ,  $NO_+$ ,  $O_+2$ , Cluster ions), equatorial vertical ion drift, vertical ionospheric electron content (VTEC)[6–9].

The IRI model calculates TEC up to a maximum of 10000 km, ion temperature, electron temperature, etc up to 2000 km. To calculate TEC and electron density (Ne), these heights were extended by the IRI-PLAS model up to the upper limit of 20200 km[10–12].

Another empirical ionospheric model, the NeQuick model, is based on the DGR model developed by Di Giovanni and Radicella (1990) [2]. The NeQuick is an experimental model chosen as the ionospheric delay correction model of GALILEO single frequency receivers [13, 14]. The model has a simpler and simpler use than models such as Global Assimilation of Ionospheric Measurements (GAIM) and Electron Density Assimilative Model (EDAM) [15]. The NeQuick model provides the electron density values for the altitude value determined by entering the desired latitude and longitude value. It also provides the TEC values in a beam path between the satellite and the GPS for the given latitude and longitude value. For all these values, it also includes the number of sunspots and the F10.7 solar flux values [16–18].

There are many models that evaluate the performance of any given model. In this study, the relation between the TEC values measured by GPS and TEC obtained from the NeQuick 2, IRI-2016 and IRI-PLAS model at Ankara (39.57 N, 32.53 E), Istanbul (40.58 N, 29.05 E) and Erzurum (40.39 N, 40.42 E) stations for three different magnetic storm processes that occurred during the year of 2015 investigated. The reason for choosing these stations is that they are located on almost the same latitude and allow to evaluate the results of a longitudinal change. TEC values obtained were compared using the Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) methods and Symmetric Kullback-Leibler Distance (KLD) methods, which are widely used in ionospheric model comparisons [19–21].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The performance of the empirical models during the storm process, 72 hours before and 72 hours after the main phase of three different severe geomagnetic storms that occurred in March, June and December in 2015, the beginning of the descending phase of the 24<sup>th</sup> solar cycle were evaluated. 1<sup>st</sup> storm 17-18 March 2015 Patrick's Day geomagnetic storm[31], 2<sup>nd</sup> storm 22-23 June 2015 geomagnetic storm[32] and 3<sup>rd</sup> storm 20-21 December geomagnetic storm [33] occurred.

Measured TEC data is taken as Rinex file from TNPGN-Active, Turkish National Permanent GPS Network. Then, these data were turned into regular data through the system established within the Department of Electrical and Electronics of Hacettepe University and called “<http://www.ionolab.org/>” on the internet[22–24]. IRI 2016 TEC date is taken by choosing Ne F-peak(CCIR), F-peak storm model (on) to optional input values. No other changes were made in the opened interface window[6, 25]. IRI Plas TEC values were obtained in two different ways, without making any changes to the opened interface and by simply selecting TEC in the Solar Proxy Index in the opened interface[12, 26, 27]. Geomagnetic indices are taken from <https://omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov>, which is operating within NASA. NeQuick 2 model data is taken from the web interface of the model, <https://t-ict4d.ictp.it/NeQuick2>[18]. All TEC data were obtained in universal time (UT) for altitudes between 110 km and 10000 km and comparisons were made as hourly values. The statistical metrics and Symmetric Kullback-Leibler Distance (KLD) given below were used to compare the GPS TEC values with the empirical models TEC (NeQuick 2 TEC, IRI 2016 TEC, IRI-Plas without any input (IRI Plas), IRI-Plas with TEC input (IRI Plas (TEC))) values.

### Mean Absolute Error

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_j^n |e_j| \quad (1)$$

### Root Mean Square Error

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_j^n e_j^2}{n}} \quad (2)$$

### Mean Absolute Percent Error

$$MAPE = \frac{100}{n} \sum_j^n \frac{|e_j|}{|A_j|} \quad (3)$$

In this equations, n represents the number of samples,  $e_j$  is the difference of the measurement value from the model value, and  $A_j$  is the measurement value [19, 28].

### Symmetric Kullback-Leibler Distance (KLD)

In statistical comparisons, the symmetric Kullback-Leibler Distance (KLD) is widely used to identify similarities and differences between two possible density distributions [21, 29, 30]. In order to compare the measured TEC values obtained hourly from different empirical models is normalized to its value at time t for the empirical model or the measured TEC value by equation 4.

$$\hat{P}_{u;d} = \mathbf{x}_{u;d} \left[ \sum_{n=N_i}^{N_s} \mathbf{x}_{u;d}(n) \right]^{-1} \quad (4)$$

where  $d$  represents the hourly TEC values.  $N_s$  ve  $N_i$  indicate the start and end values of the investigated storm phase (pre, during and post), respectively.

$$KL(\hat{P}_{u;d} \setminus \hat{P}_{v;d}) = \sum_{n=N_i}^{N_s} \hat{P}_{u;d}(n) \ln \left( \frac{\hat{P}_{u;d}(n)}{\hat{P}_{v;d}(n)} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{KL}(\widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{v;d} \setminus \widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{u;d}) = \sum_{n=N_i}^{N_s} \widehat{P}_{v;d}(n) \ln \left( \frac{\widehat{P}_{v;d}(n)}{\widehat{P}_{u;d}(n)} \right) \quad (6)$$

where  $N_i < n < N_s$ . "u" stands for NeQuick model TEC values, and "v" stands for TEC values for the other empirical model used in the comparison. The symmetric Kullback-Leibler distance is defined as the sum of the Kullback-Leibler divergences [21, 29].

$$\text{KLD}(\widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{v;d}; \widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{u;d}) = \text{KL}(\widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{u;d} \setminus \widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{v;d}) + \text{KL}(\widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{v;d} \setminus \widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{u;d}) \quad (7)$$

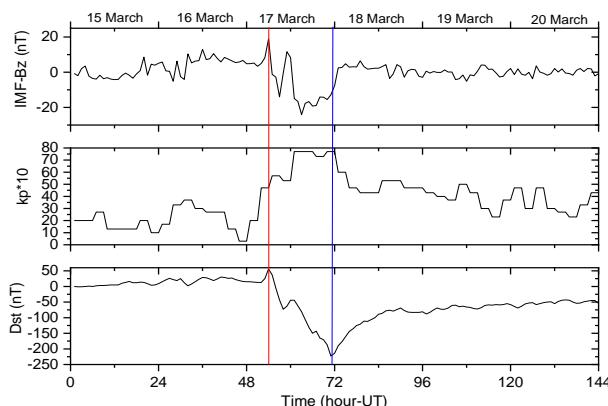
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The performance of the models was evaluated for three different severe geomagnetic storm periods in 2015.

### Determination of Geomagnetic Storm Processes

The variation of geomagnetic indices over time of the investigated geomagnetic storm processes is shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Figure 1 shows the temporal variation of geomagnetic indices for the 17-18 March 2015 storm process known in the literature as St. Patrick's Day geomagnetic storm[34]. A geomagnetic storm began at approximately 04:45 UT on March 17, when a coronal mass discharge (CME) hit Earth's magnetic field. Initially, the Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF) Bz component went north for a time, reaching ~27 nT, and the storm made a sudden storm commencement before turning south by about 06:00 UT. The storm reached peak (severe) intensity at ~00:00 UT on March 18 with a minimum Dst of ~-223 nT and recovered on March 25. Initial phase starting at 07:00 UT on 16 March (IMF-Bz =10 nT, kp\*10=37, Dst =2 nT) continued until 17 March 06:00 UT (IMF-Bz =19 nT, kp\*10=47, Dst = 56 nT). The storm main phase that started from this moment continued until 17 March 22:00 UT (IMF-Bz =-15.5 nT, kp\*10=77, Dst =-223 nT). Then the storm return phase started. This phase lasted until 20 March 12:00 UT (IMF-Bz =0.1 nT, kp\*10=27, Dst =-48 nT) [34, 35].

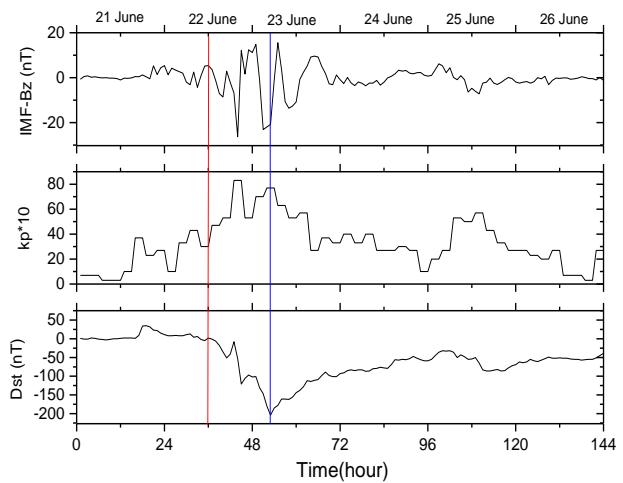


**Figure 1.** Temporal variation of geomagnetic indices for 1<sup>st</sup> storm days.

The storm began in June 2015 with two CMEs hitting the Earth at ~5:45 UT and ~18:38 UT on 22 June 2015. The solar speed increased from ~450 to ~700 km/s and pressure from 7 to 55 nPa. The IMF Bz fluctuated from

southward/northward from ~19:20 UT on 22 June to ~08 UT on 23 June. It remained southward for longest duration from 08 UT to 12 UT on 23 June 2015, which caused minimum Dst of ~ -204 nT at ~4:30 UT on 23 June 2015[36].

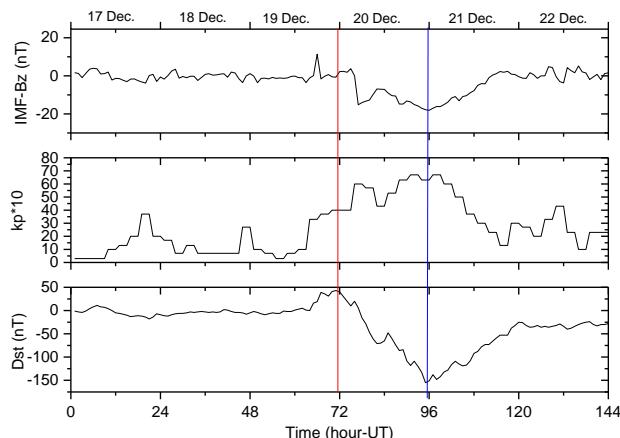
Figure 2 shows the time change of geomagnetic indices for the 2<sup>nd</sup> storm period. Initial phase starting 21 June at 15:00 UT (IMF-Bz =-0.1 nT, kp\*10=10, Dst =2 nT), continued until 22 June 06:00 UT (IMF-Bz =-3.1 nT, kp\*10=43, Dst =13 nT). The storm main phase that started from this moment continued until 23 June 04:00 UT (IMF-Bz =-20.8 nT, kp\*10=77, Dst =-204 nT). Then the storm return phase started. This phase lasted until 24 June 19:00 UT (IMF-Bz =1.7 nT, kp\*10=27, Dst = -47 nT) [37].



**Figure 2.** Temporal variation of geomagnetic indices for 2<sup>nd</sup> storm days.

A strong geomagnetic storm (level G3) occurred on 19–21 December 2015. This storm was initiated as a result of a class C6 solar flare and two coronal mass ejections that occurred on December 16, 2015. It reached Earth's magnetosphere on December 19, 2015, when a sudden increase in the parameters of the solar wind and interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) was recorded. The sudden onset of storm (SSC) was recorded on December 19, 2015 at ~16:16 UT. Shortly after the shock, the IMF vertical component (Bz) moved strongly southward to -10 nT, a few minutes later the IMF Bz turned north and reached ~14 nT at 17:07 UT[38].

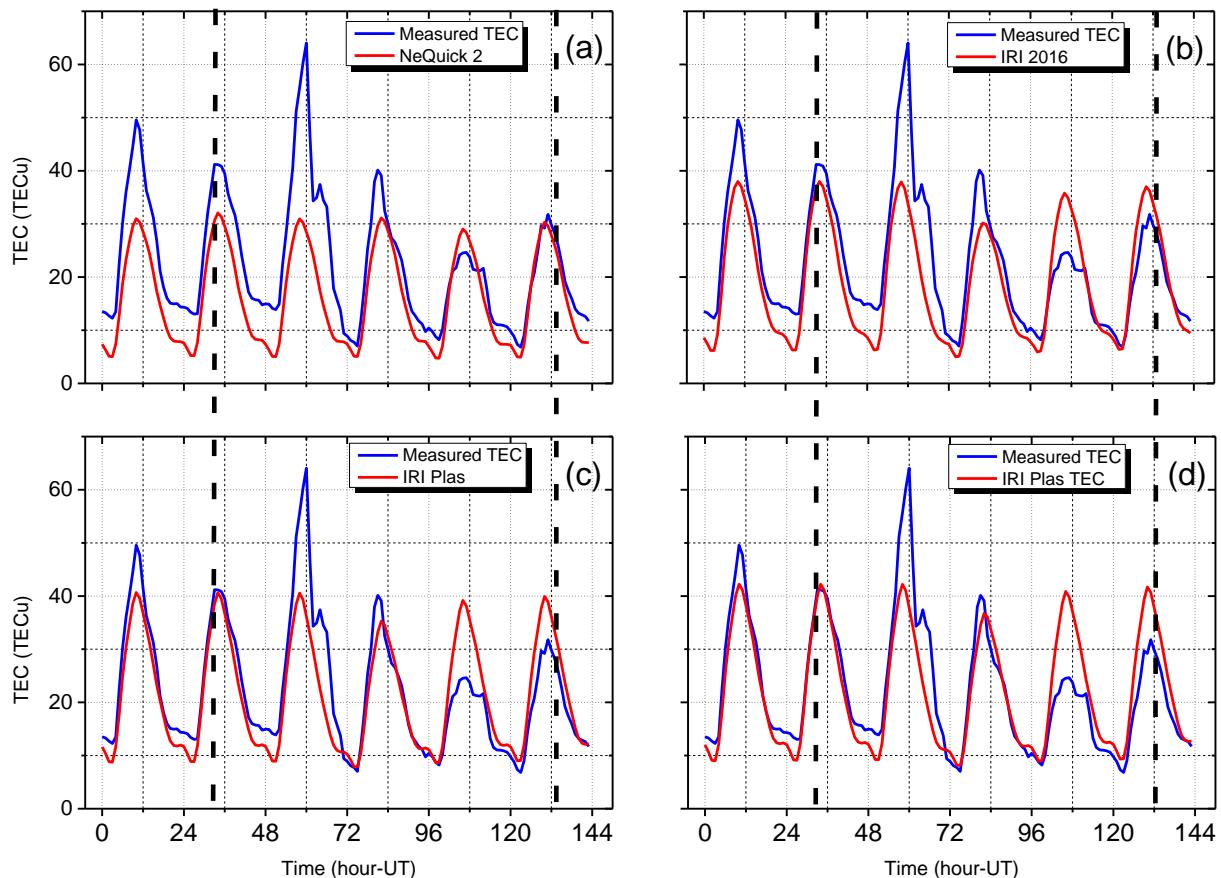
Figure 3 shows the time change of geomagnetic indices for the 3<sup>rd</sup> storm period. Initial phase starting at 11:00 UT on December 19 (IMF-Bz =-0.1 nT, kp\*10=10, Dst =5 nT) continued until December 19 at 23:00 UT (IMF-Bz =2.2 nT, kp\*10) =40, Dst =40 nT). The storm main phase, which started from this moment, continued until December 20, 22:00 UT (IMF-Bz =-17.8 nT, kp\*10=6.3, Dst =-155 nT). Then the storm return phase started. This phase lasted until 21 December 21:00 UT (IMF-Bz =0.9 nT, kp\*10=13, Dst =-38 nT) [33, 38, 39].



**Figure 3.** Temporal variation of geomagnetic indices for 3<sup>rd</sup> storm days.

#### Analysis results for Ankara station

The temporal variation of the measured TEC and TEC obtained from NeQuick 2 model, IRI 2016, IRI Plas, IRI



**Figure 4.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for 1<sup>st</sup> geomagnetic storm at Ankara station. The duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

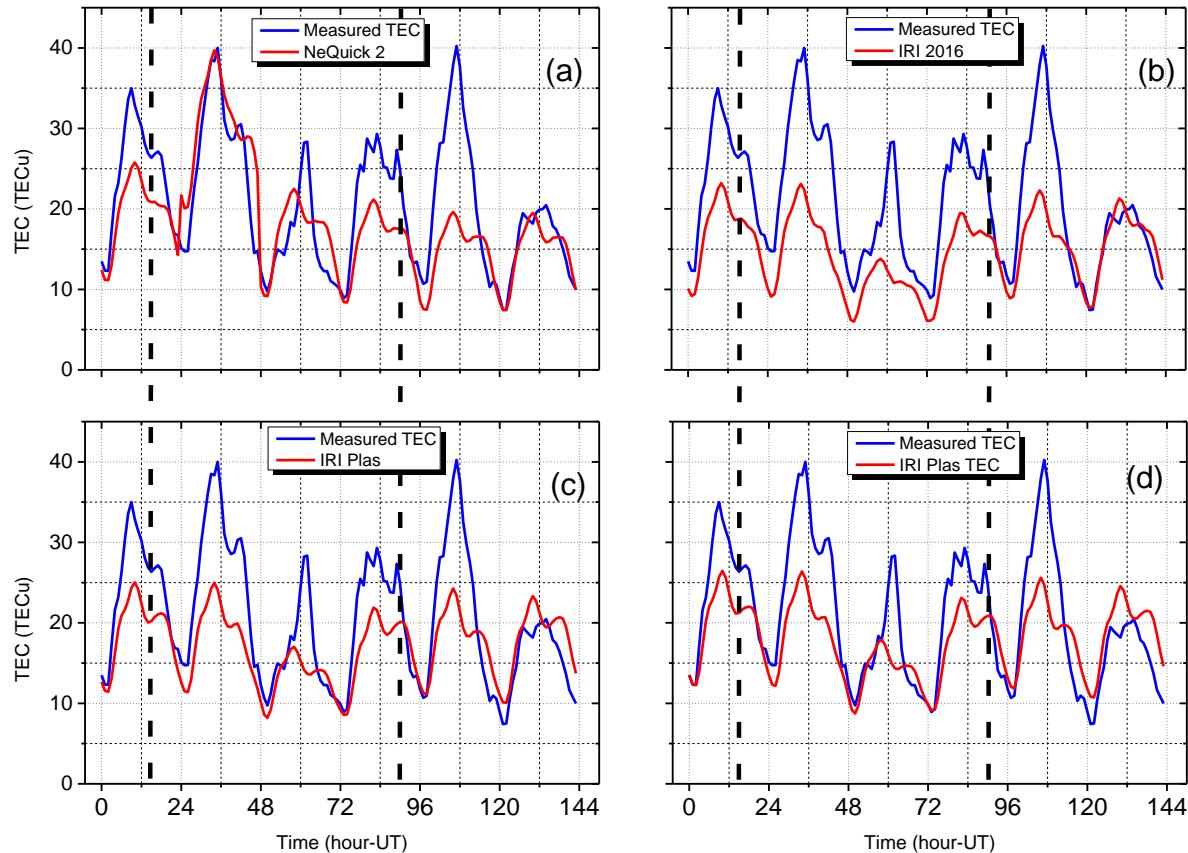
Plas TEC models at Ankara station for the 1<sup>st</sup> Storm is shown in Figure 4. The evaluation results of the model (by using Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 1. The variation of NeQuick 2 values generally shows a similar distribution for the whole examined time. It is observed that the difference between the distribution of NeQuick 2 TEC and the measured value increases in the main phase of the storm and decreases in the return phase. The highest similar distribution of NeQuick 2 and IRI 2016 model TEC values can be understood from the metric models and the KLD model. The reason for this may be that both models make ionospheric topside estimations with the same method. During the storm, the weakest correlation was observed between NeQuick 2 and measured TEC values in both MAE and RMSE metrics and KLD value, except for MAPE value. The best agreement with the measured TEC value for all storm conditions is between IRI Plas and IRI Plas TEC.

**Table 1.** Comparison results for the 1<sup>st</sup> geomagnetic storm process at Ankara station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas (TEC)		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
MAE	9,28	7,55	1,28	5,92	6,68	0,68	3,65	5,69	0,14	2,88	5,64	0,10
RMSE	9,78	11,82	2,46	6,15	10,81	1,31	4,11	9,96	0,27	3,35	9,86	0,31
MAPE	42,55	29,97	24,10	29,45	25,99	13,58	16,78	21,43	13,96	13,67	22,22	17,92
KLD	0,022	0,101	0,020	0,024	0,112	0,015	0,006	0,108	0,019	0,007	0,108	0,018

The temporal variation of TEC values measured and obtained with empirical models is shown in Figure 5 for the 2<sup>nd</sup> geomagnetic storm process. The evaluation results of the model (by means of Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 2. The distribution curves are quite similar while there are the amplitude differences of these changes. In the KLD analysis model, it is seen that KLD takes small values in all comparisons. However, the largest values in the KLD and RMSE and MAE metrics were calculated throughout the storm, except for the

weak relations NeQuick 2 –measured. When the MAPE metric results and the pairwise comparisons are examined, it is seen that there are values that can be expressed well. In this respect, the results are consistent with [16]. The RMSE value is a measure of the errors of the predictive model. If the MAPE value is < 10, it is considered an excellent model, and if the value is < 20, it is considered a good model result indicator [19].



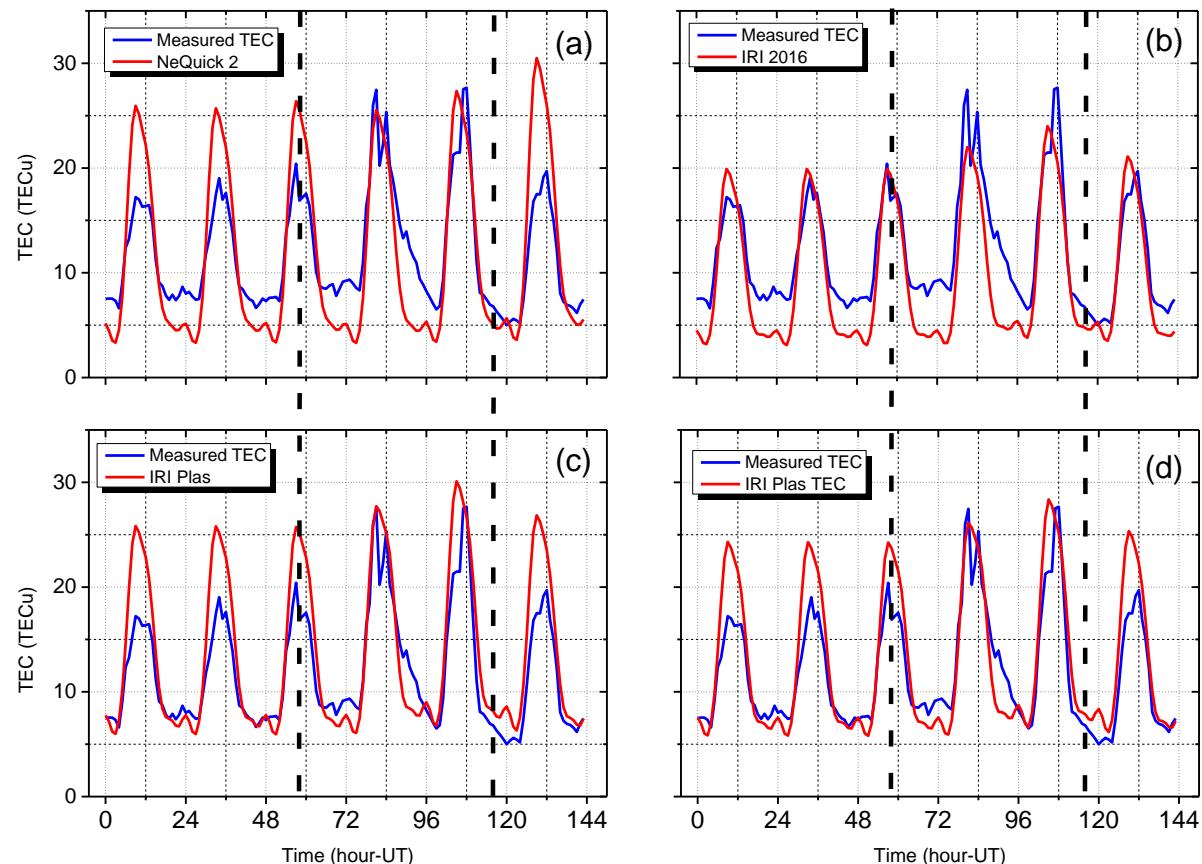
**Figure 5.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for Ankara station during 2<sup>st</sup> geomagnetic storm. The duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

**Table 2.** Comparison results for the 2<sup>nd</sup> geomagnetic storm process at Ankara station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
MAE	5,81	4,45	4,86	8,27	7,95	4,22	6,33	5,58	4,48	5,14	4,90	4,78
RMSE	6,28	5,35	7,51	8,57	8,99	6,55	6,94	7,02	6,09	5,84	6,29	5,94
MAPE	21,56	22,30	20,67	32,26	34,98	17,99	22,98	22,33	22,70	18,03	19,45	26,08
KLD	0.002	0.031	0.042	0.003	0.023	0.068	0.008	0.030	0.083	0.008	0.030	0.082

Figure 6 shows the temporal change of TEC values measured and obtained from the empirical models TEC for the 3<sup>rd</sup> geomagnetic storm process. The evaluation results of the model (by using Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 3. While the TEC values measured during the storm show an increase and fluctuations at noon, it is seen that the increases occur while the fluctuations are not observed in the empirical models.

When the KLD analysis and metrics were examined It is seen that empirical models give more successful results in the pre-storm period, but this success rate decreases during and post storm. When the metric values are examined, it is seen that there is a better relationship between the IRI Plas TEC values and the measurement values.



**Figure 6.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for 3<sup>rd</sup> geomagnetic storm at Ankara station. The duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

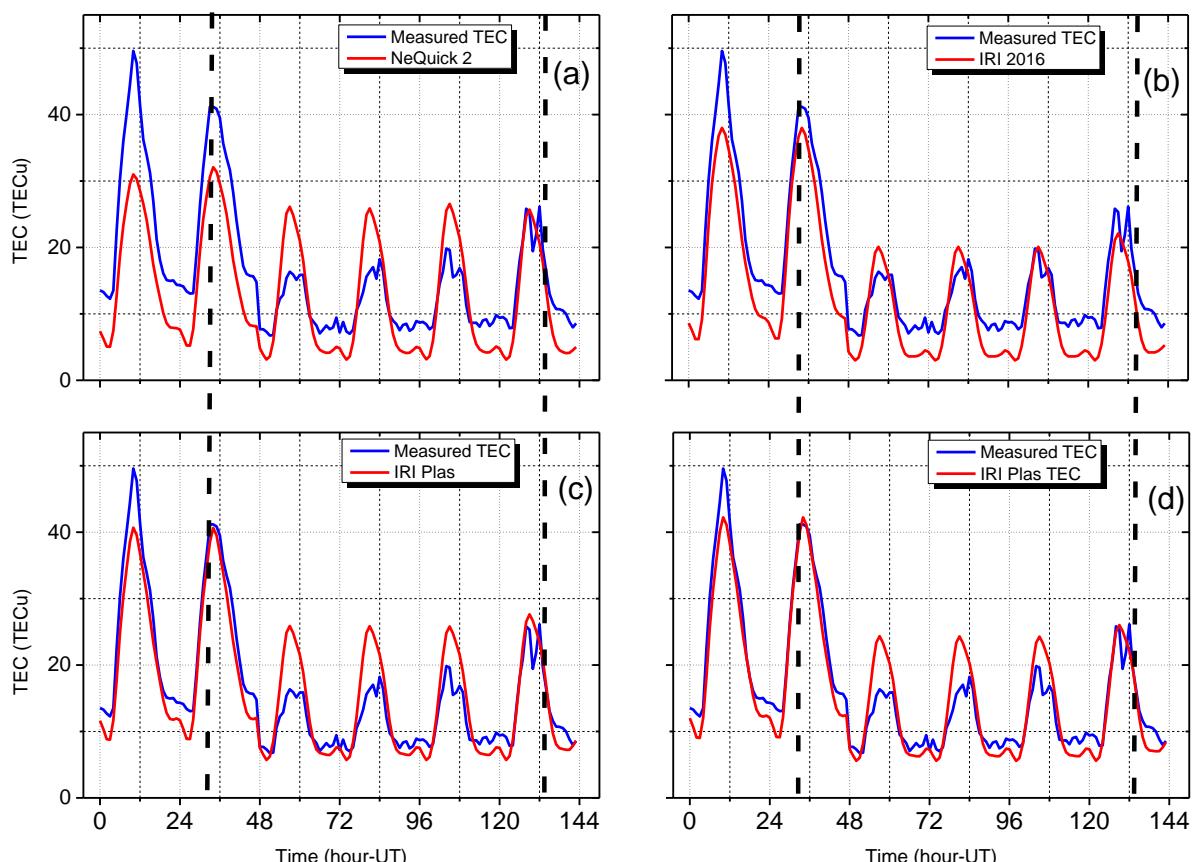
**Table 3.** Comparison results for the 3<sup>rd</sup> geomagnetic storm process at Ankara station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
										(TEC)		
MAE	3,72	3,51	3,79	2,77	3,69	1,88	2,81	2,59	3,20	2,34	2,37	2,58
RMSE	4,36	3,98	5,41	2,99	4,24	2,09	4,03	3,33	4,14	3,26	2,87	3,39
MAPE	33,74	30,10	30,58	31,20	31,66	22,02	20,41	19,76	30,66	17,76	18,24	25,30
KLD	0.005	0.063	0.086	0.003	0.023	0.068	0.008	0.030	0.083	0.008	0.031	0.0082

### Analysis results for Erzurum station

The variation of the measured and empirical model TEC values obtained for Erzurum station for the 1<sup>st</sup> storm was shown in Figure 7. The evaluation results of the model (by means of Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 4. When the measured values are examined, an increase in TEC values is observed, especially with the main phase of the storm. Then, it was started to decrease with the return phase. While this increase was not observed in the empirical models examined, the decrease

was observed in other models except NeQuick 2. Especially small KLD values indicate the existence of a positive correlation between the measured and empirical models, while higher results in the obtained values during main phase indicate the aspects that need improvement of the empirical models. The fact that the MAPE Metric values obtained by using the IRI Plas and IRI Plas TEC models for the periods outside the main phase of the storm are less than 20 indicates that the performance of the models is good.



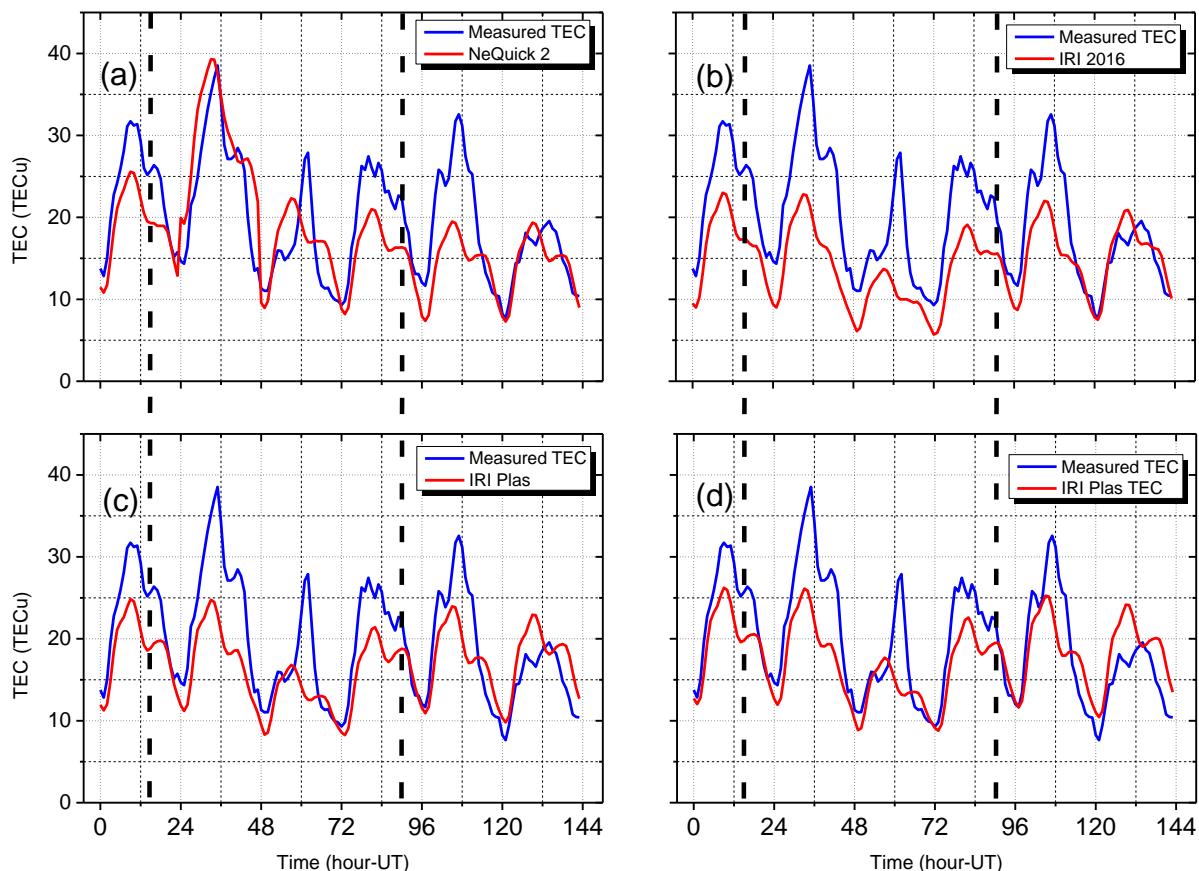
**Figure 7.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for the 1<sup>st</sup> geomagnetic storm at Erzurum station. The time duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

**Table 4.** Comparison results for the 1<sup>st</sup> geomagnetic storm process at Erzurum station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
MAE	9,28	6,72	1,50	5,94	6,02	1,02	3,81	4,86	0,35	3,13	4,77	0,22
RMSE	9,56	8,69	2,88	6,17	7,78	1,95	4,14	7,13	0,68	3,47	7,19	0,44
MAPE	43,53	31,96	26,68	30,66	29,43	18,90	18,88	22,50	17,09	16,15	22,63	19,60
KLD	0,036	0,092	0,035	0,040	0,103	0,056	0,012	0,082	0,017	0,012	0,086	0,034

Figure 8 shows the temporal variation of both measured and empirical models TEC values for the 2<sup>nd</sup> storm process. The evaluation results of the model (by Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 5. When the curves are examined, it is observed that NeQuick 2 TEC values consisted of the measured values, especially pre and post storm time. When the statistical metric results given in Table 5 are examined, it is seen that during the storm, both metrics (RMSE and MAPE)

and KLD values are higher than the pre and post storm times. In addition, the fact that MAPE values are less than 20 in these processes shows that the NeQuick 2 model is a good model for this storm process [16, 21]. It is possible to express the IRI Plas TEC model as a good model, since the metrics and KLD values are quite small and the MAPE values are less than 20.



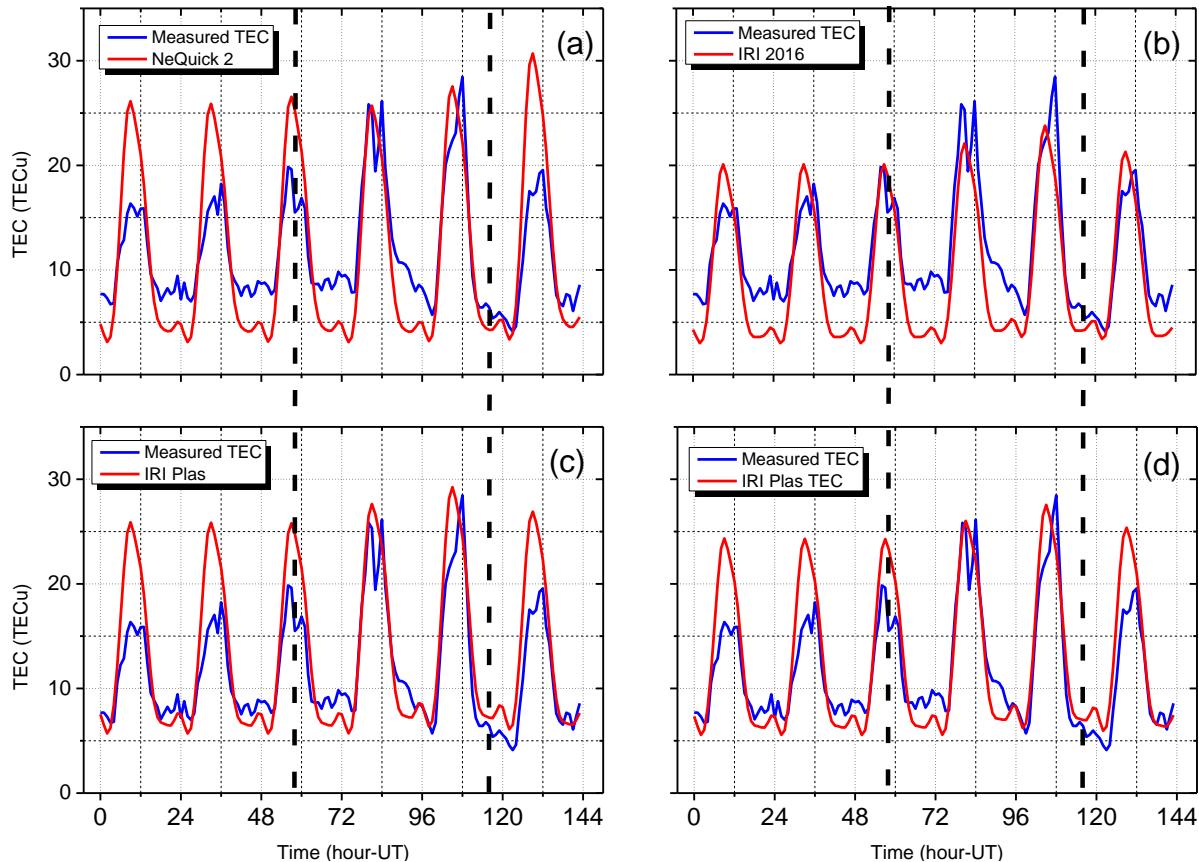
**Figure 8.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for the 2<sup>nd</sup> geomagnetic storm at Erzurum station. The time duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

**Table 5.** Comparison results for the 2<sup>nd</sup> geomagnetic storm process at Erzurum station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
MAE	5,11	4,50	4,01	7,53	7,33	3,43	5,61	5,04	3,48	4,42	4,40	3,63
RMSE	5,21	5,21	5,62	7,53	8,25	4,71	5,86	6,33	4,37	4,74	5,65	4,40
MAPE	20,63	23,33	19,63	30,91	34,15	17,11	22,07	21,59	19,80	17,09	18,79	22,02
KLD	0.002	0.064	0.058	0.001	0.026	0.045	0.003	0.031	0.054	0.004	0.031	0.053

Figure 9 shows the temporal variation of TEC values obtained by measured and obtained with empirical models for the 3<sup>rd</sup> storm at Erzurum station. The evaluation results of the model (by using Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 6. It has been observed that the NeQuick 2 model TEC values provide exaggerated values before and after the storm, and this exaggeration is approximately equivalent to the increase in the TEC caused by the storm. However, the high values of the MAPE metric and KLD also indicate a weak

relationship between the NeQuick 2 model TEC and the measured TEC. Unlike other storm processes for this station, model performance appears to be better during the main phase of the storm during this storm period. Considering that the TEC values increase during the main phase of the storm, it is observed that the model values actually make a higher prediction for the non-storm conditions.



**Figure 9.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for the 3<sup>rd</sup> geomagnetic storm at Erzurum station. The duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

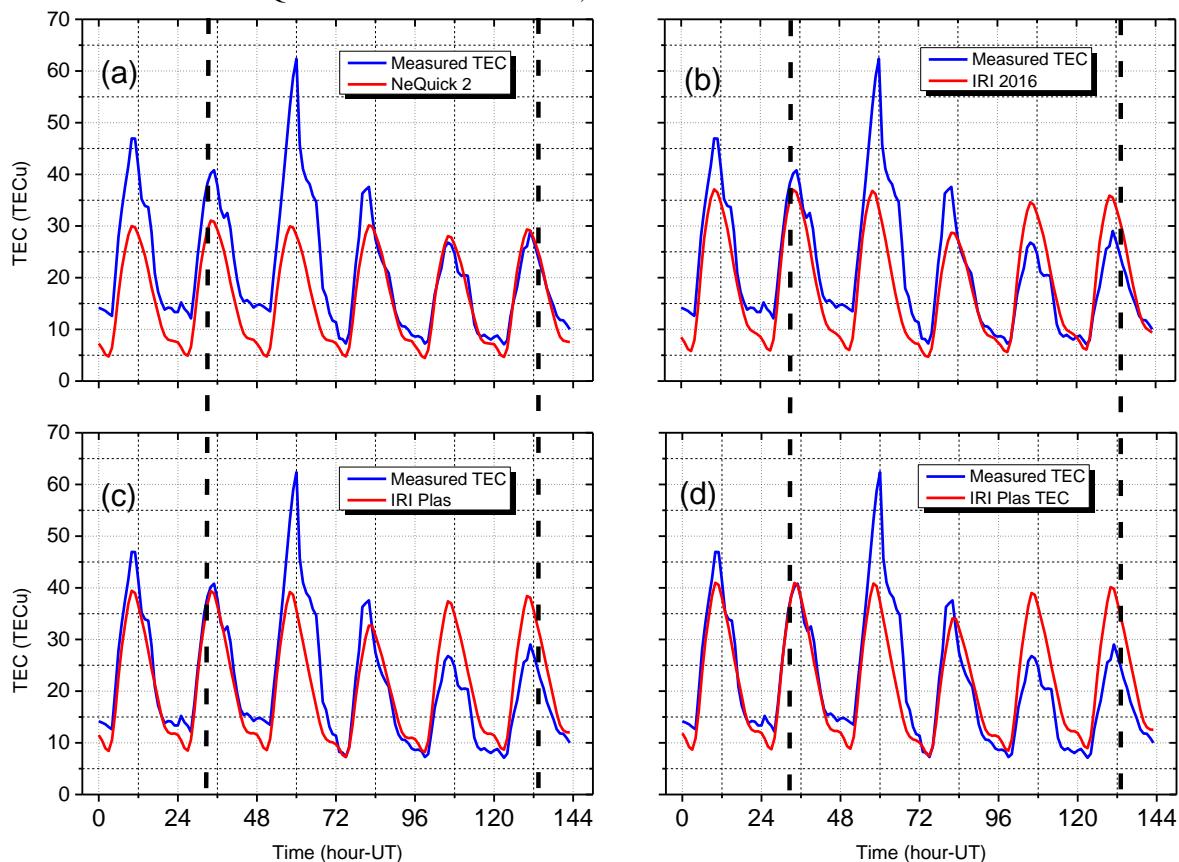
**Table 6.** Comparison results for the 3<sup>rd</sup> geomagnetic storm process at Erzurum station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
MAE	4,22	3,32	4,03	3,22	3,65	2,28	3,24	2,30	3,24	2,77	2,10	2,67
RMSE	4,94	3,78	5,63	3,46	4,16	2,54	4,41	2,92	4,25	3,67	2,56	3,54
MAPE	38,45	30,21	34,36	34,62	32,68	25,61	25,36	18,57	33,22	22,62	17,29	28,41
KLD	0.176	0.110	0.106	0.136	0.083	0.075	0.061	0.039	0.035	0.055	0.036	0.035

### Analysis results for Istanbul station

Figure 10 shows the time variation of the TEC values measured with the TEC values obtained from the empirical models for the 1st storm at the Istanbul station. The evaluation results of the model (by Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 7. When the measured TEC values with the NeQuick model were examined, it

was seen that the difference between the noon maximums before the storm continued during the storm period, while a good fit was obtained with the return phase of the storm. This is consistent in KLD value and metrics. While the IRI Plas and IRI Plas TEC models show good results pre-storm, the NeQuick 2 and IRI 2016 show good results post storm, and KLD and metrics show that they are compatible.



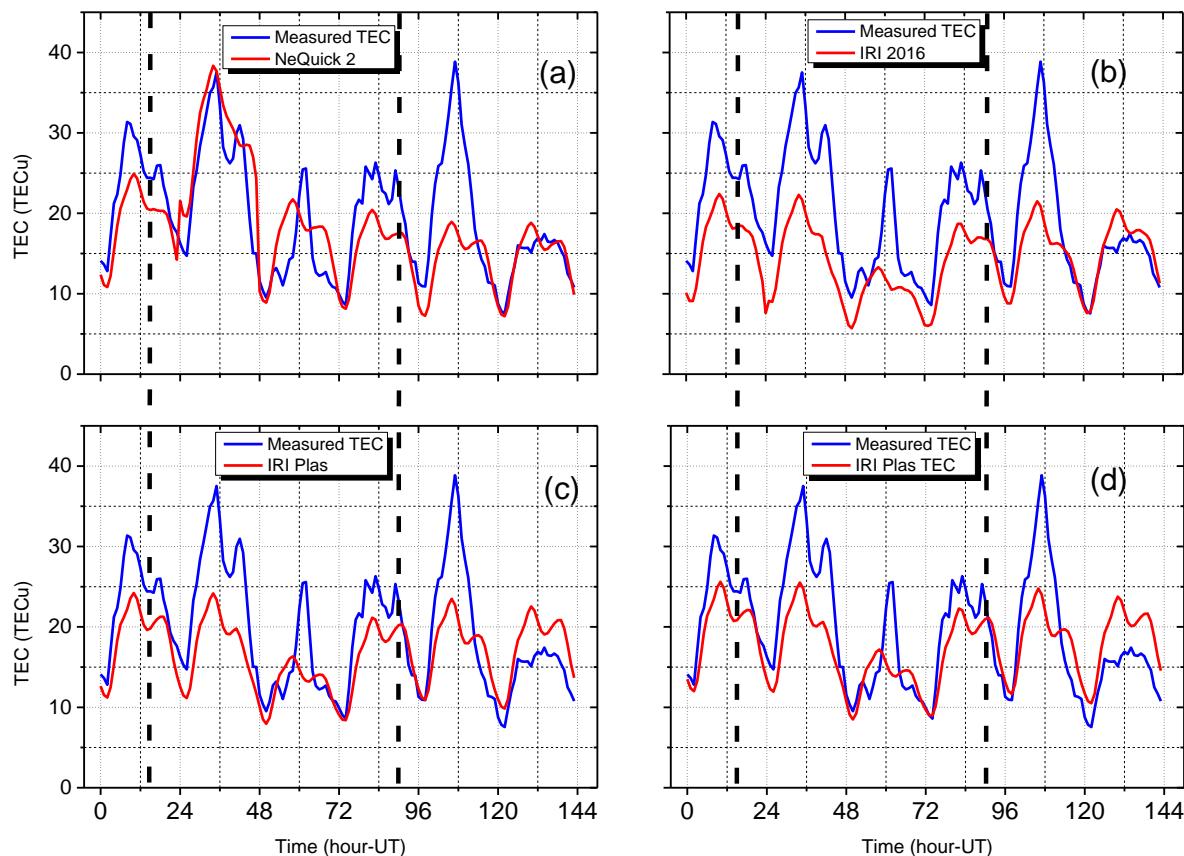
**Figure 10.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for the 1<sup>st</sup> geomagnetic storm at Istanbul station. The time duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

**Table 8.** Comparison results for the 1<sup>st</sup> geomagnetic storm at Istanbul station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
MAE	9,01	6,18	0,88	5,73	5,71	0,29	3,50	5,26	0,34	2,89	5,31	0,49
RMSE	9,50	8,94	1,71	6,04	7,78	0,59	4,00	7,13	0,72	3,32	7,15	0,98
MAPE	42,43	26,48	15,17	29,33	25,23	17,59	16,62	24,30	27,92	14,29	25,63	34,09
KLD	0.030	0.088	0.015	0.032	0.095	0.015	0.011	0.083	0.023	0.012	0.079	0.027

The variation of the TEC values measured with the TEC values obtained from the empirical models for the 2<sup>nd</sup> storm at the Istanbul station is given in Figure 11. The evaluation results of the model (by means of Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 8. When the values measured with the NeQuick model were compared, it was understood from the KLD and metric results that it

gave good results especially after the storm and relatively good results before and during the storm. It is seen from the KLD value and metrics that the Measured TEC has a good relationship with IRI 2016 during post storm, IRI Plas (TEC) model values during pre-storm and storm times [19].



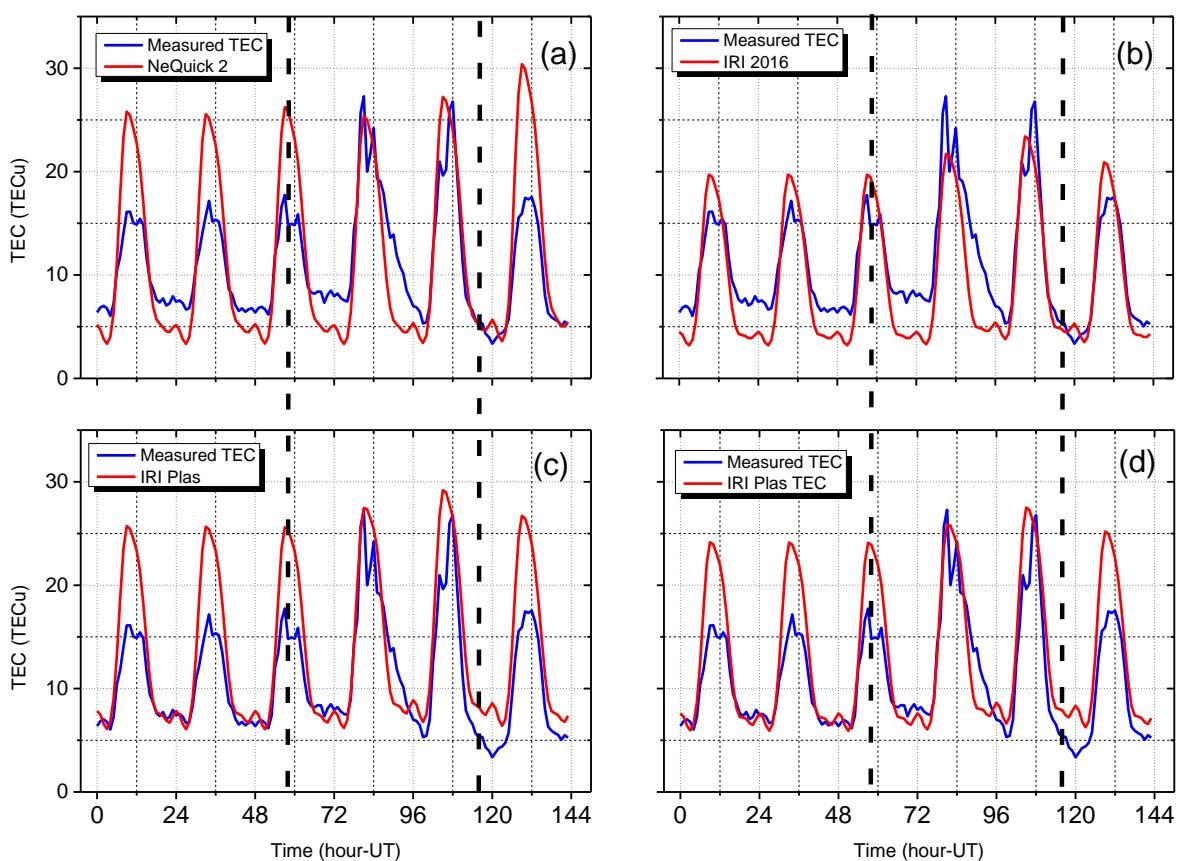
**Figure 11.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for the 2<sup>nd</sup> geomagnetic storm at Istanbul station. The time duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

**Table 8.** Comparison results for the 2<sup>nd</sup> geomagnetic storm at Istanbul station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas		
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm
MAE	4,91	4,20	4,32	7,34	6,95	3,96	5,35	4,85	4,51	4,18	4,21	4,87
RMSE	5,10	4,83	6,85	7,37	7,94	6,05	5,60	6,00	5,76	4,52	5,34	5,74
MAPE	20,66	23,05	19,28	31,51	32,59	17,77	21,90	21,40	23,84	16,76	18,64	27,53
KLD	0.003	0.057	0.087	0.003	0.028	0.036	0.003	0.033	0.082	0.004	0.033	0.081

In Figure 12, the variation of the TEC values measured and the TEC values obtained from the empirical models for the 3<sup>rd</sup> storm at the Istanbul station is shown. The evaluation results of the model (by Equations (1), (2), (3) and (7)) are given in Table 9. When the measured values with the NeQuick model values are examined (Figure 12a), it is seen that the NeQuick model predicts

exaggerated values. It is observed that these exaggerated values are compatible with the amount of increase in the TEC values measured by the storm. The best fit of the measured TEC can be seen from the KLD model and metric values that it provides with IRI 2016 during post storm.



**Figure 12.** Variation of measured- NeQuick 2 TEC (a), Measured - IRI 2016 TEC (b), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (c), Measured - IRI Plas TEC (d) for the 3<sup>rd</sup> geomagnetic storm at Istanbul station. The duration between the dashed black lines indicates the storm time

**Table 9.** Comparison results for the 3<sup>rd</sup> geomagnetic storm at Istanbul station

	Measured -NeQuick 2			Measured - IRI-2016			Measured - IRI-Plas			Measured - IRI-Plas			
	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	pre-storm	during storm	post storm	
	MAE	3,85	3,26	4,03	2,63	3,22	1,39	3,30	2,89	4,37	2,72	2,54	3,71
RMSE	4,85	3,95	5,99	2,80	3,84	1,74	4,81	3,76	5,00	3,99	3,20	4,24	
MAPE	35,11	28,38	34,52	30,20	28,47	18,00	25,50	23,89	55,41	21,13	21,37	48,67	
KLD	0.132	0.110	0.045	0.050	0.044	0.015	0.037	0.047	0.018	0.017	0.023	0.009	

When the obtained results are compared with the literature, it is seen that consistent results are obtained. Tariku Y., 2020 is calculated that the RMSE values obtained in the comparison of NeQuick, IRI 2016 and IRI Plas 2017 are compatible with the values obtained from the study[40]. However, Okah et al., 2018, compared to NeQuick and IRI Plas 2017, which is consistent with the low predicted result of the NeQuick model during the high solar activity period, but the opposite result was obtained with the lower predicted result of IRI Plas 2017[41]. In another study, it was stated that the IRI Plas model was better than the NeQuick model at low latitudes, and the NeQuick model was better at high latitudes[42].

## CONCLUSIONS

The change in TEC is one of the most important parameters in observing space weather, affecting satellite-based communication, positioning and navigation processes [43]. The TEC values are measured by satellite and GPS receivers, as well as estimated by models such as IRI and NeQuick. Model estimations are very important especially in regions where measurement is not made. In this context, in this study, the performance of empirical models was evaluated for three different severe geomagnetic storm processes that occurred in 2015, the beginning of the descending phase of the 24<sup>th</sup> solar cycle.

Although the NeQuick 2 model is climatically expressed [15], it seems to be the subject of many scientific studies (shown in the references section of this study). It is known that the IRI 2016 has a sub-option to choose from for the storm, while the NeQuick model does not. Among the empirical models, IRI Plas TEC was generally found to be better than other models for all storm processes. It can be stated that IRI 2016 is better in the storm recovery phase compared to other phases of the storm. From the study made, it can be stated that empirical model still needs to be developed for all stations and all storm processes.

## Acknowledgment

This submission is the extended version of the work presented in URSITR2021 and intended for the cluster related to this conference.

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## Comparison of Flexible Pavement Geotechnical Parameters in Highways Technical Specifications

Muhammed TANYILDIZI<sup>1</sup>✉

<sup>1</sup> Civil Engineering Department, Engineering-Architecture Faculty, Bitlis Eren University, Bitlis, Türkiye

✉: [mtanyildizi@beu.edu.tr](mailto:mtanyildizi@beu.edu.tr) ID<sup>1</sup> 0000-0002-8507-2825

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### ABSTRACT

Flexible pavements, also called asphalt pavements, are constituted of a bituminous surface course, subbase, and base layer constructed over a subgrade. The bituminous surface layer consisting of one or two layers transfers the traffic loads to the lower layers. The subbase and base layers of flexible pavements are constructed to support the surface layers and to distribute the loads from these layers to the subgrade safely. These layers must have the sufficient bearing capacity to support the surface layers and should also be resistant to detrimental environmental effects. In addition, the thickness of pavements is directly dependent on the bearing capacity of the subgrade. The materials used for the construction of the subgrade, subbase, and base layers in Turkey must meet the requirements specified in the Turkish Highways Technical Specifications. The previous specification published in 2006 was replaced by a new specification in 2013, which is still in effect. The current study compares the geotechnical parameters of the Highways Technical Specification published in 2006 and 2013 with a particular focus on flexible pavements. For an appropriate flexible pavement design, the importance of using high-quality and rigid materials that are more resistant to heavy loads, fragmentation, water sensitivity, and wearing effects of freezing and thawing is highlighted.

**Keywords:** Subbase, Flexible Pavement, Geotechnic, Highways Technical Specification, Subgrade, Base

### Karayolları Teknik Şartnamelerinde Yer Alan Esnek Üstyapı Geoteknik Parametrelerinin Karşılaştırılması

### ÖZ

Asfalt kaplamalar olarak da adlandırılan esnek kaplamalar, taban zemini üzerine inşa edilmiş bitümlü bir yüzey tabakası, alt temel ve temel tabakalarından oluşurlar. Bitümlü yüzey tabakası, bir veya iki katmandan oluşur ve trafik yüklerini alt katmanlara aktarır. Esnek kaplamaların alt temel ve temel tabakaları yüzey tabakalarını desteklemek ve bu tabakalardan gelen yükleri taban zeminine güvenle yaymak için inşa edilirler. Bu tabakalar, bitümlü yüzey tabakalarını desteklemek için yeterli taşıma kapasitesine sahip olmalı ve ayrıca zararlı çevresel etkilere karşı dayanıklı olmalıdır. Ayrıca kaplama kalınlıkları doğrudan taban zeminin taşıma kapasitesine bağlıdır. Türkiye'de taban zemini, alttemel ve temel tabakalarının yapımında kullanılan malzemeler, Karayolu Teknik Şartnamesinde belirtilen gereksinimleri karşılamalıdır. 2006 yılından sonra yayınlanan ve halen yürürlükte olan mevcut şartname 2013 yılında yayınlanmıştır. Mevcut çalışma, 2006 ve 2013 yıllarında yayınlanan Karayolları Teknik Şartnamesi'nin geoteknik parametrelerini, özellikle esnek üstyapılara odaklanarak karşılaştırmaktadır. Uygun bir esnek üstyapı tasarıımı için ağır yüklerle, parçalanmaya, su hassasiyetine, donma ve çözünmenin aşındırıcı etkilerine karşı daha dirençli, kaliteli ve rijit malzemelerin kullanılmasının önemi vurgulanmıştır.

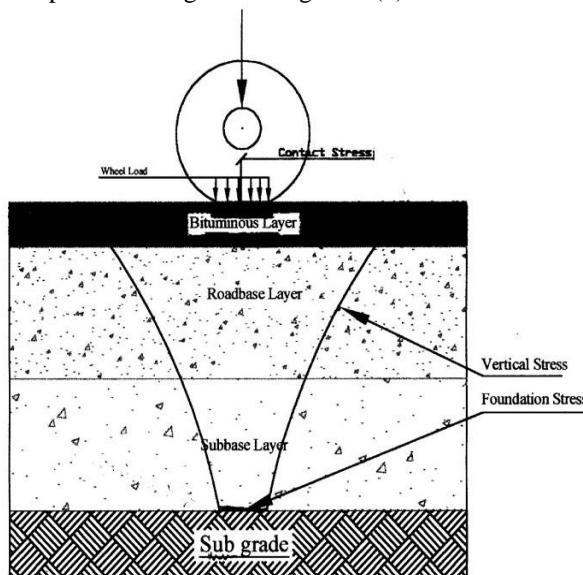
**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Alt Temel, Esnek Kaplama, Geoteknik, Karayolları Teknik Şartnamesi, Taban Zemini, Temel

### INTRODUCTION

Road superstructures are generally classified into two categories based on structural behavior: Flexible and rigid pavement. While bitumen is used as binding material in flexible pavements, cement is used in rigid pavements (1). A flexible road structure is constituted of two parts substructure and superstructure. The substructure is composed of cuts and fills (2). On the

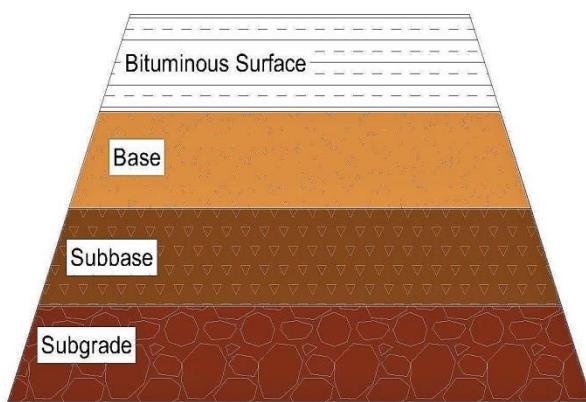
other hand, the superstructure is a layered structure comprised of a surface course, base, and subbase that distributes the traffic loads to the infrastructure (3-5). The flexible pavement layers transfer the stress to the sub-layers by grain-to-grain transfer through the points of contact of the granular structure. A well-compacted and well-graded granular layer spread the loads over a wider area. The load distribution ability of these layers depends on the quality of the material used in layers (6-

8). The schematic view of the stress distribution of flexible pavement is given in Figure 1 (9).



**Figure 1.** Stress Distribution in Flexible Pavement (9).

The surface course usually constitutes two bituminous layers as a binder and wearing or surface course. The subbase and base are constructed with granular materials as seen in Figure 2. Before building a superstructure, the substructure (subgrade) is prepared following the specifications to provide the desired support to the superstructure. The pavement performance is directly related to the granular layers. Therefore, providing a well-built subgrade, subbase, or base course under the surface course of flexible pavement enhances the pavement service life significantly and thus works out economically in the long term (8, 9).



**Figure 2.** Layers of Flexible Pavement

The engineering properties of materials used in road construction are specified with technical specifications in societies. In Turkey, the required properties of road materials are determined by Highways Technical Specifications. Following the establishment of the General Directorate of Highways, the first technical specification was published in 1952. The Highways

Technical Specification was updated in various years, including 1963, 1973, 1978, 1989, and 2006 taking into account the developments in the world and the innovations that our country needs. Finally, the specification, which is still current, was published in 2013 and is still up-to-date (10). In this study, a comparison of geotechnical parameters of Highways Technical Specification published in 2006 and 2013 for flexible road subgrade, subbase, and base layers was made and presented briefly. A comprehensive review of the literature indicates that this study is the first of its kind. It contributes to the current literature, providing significant insights, particularly into the position and development of the geotechnical parameters of flexible pavements in the technical specification.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, the Highways Technical Specifications published in 2006 and 2013 were used as material. The geotechnical properties of the subgrade, subbase and base layers were compared according to the 2006 and 2013 technical specifications.

### *Subgrade*

The subgrade that is made of natural soil is the substructure layer of pavement and is prepared to withstand the loads transferred from superstructures (11). A real in-situ view of subgrade preparation is presented in Figure 3.



**Figure 3.** A subgrade construction

The subgrade is comprised of cuts and fills. If the elevation of natural soil is above the grade elevation (project elevation of road structure), the subgrade structure is formed with cuts work. In the opposite case, it consists of fills. The fill materials must be adequate for the technical properties indicated in Highways Technical Specification. The comparison of geotechnical properties of fill material according to the specifications of 2006 (HTS 2006) and 2013 (HTS 2013) is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Geotechnical comparison of fill material for subgrade

Test	Specification Limits	
	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
Liquid Limit (LL), %	≤ 60	≤ 60
Plasticity Index (PI), %	≤ 35	≤ 35
Max. Dry Unit Weight (Standard Proctor)	≥ 1450 t/m <sup>3</sup>	≥ 1450 t/m <sup>3</sup>
Soaked CBR, %	≥ 8	> 8

When analyzing Table 1, it is determined that there is no change in limiting values for geotechnical properties of fill materials indicated in 2006 and 2013 technical specifications except the soaked CBR (California Bearing Ratio) value. While it was accepted that the CBR value should be greater than or equal to 8 in 2006, this value was requested to be greater than 8 in 2013 and it was desired to stay on the safer side by asking for more rigid material. The subgrade soil is required to constitute materials that are insensitive to freezing and thawing. There is no change in the limit values specified in both 2006 and 2013 technical specifications for materials that are not sensitive to freezing and thawing. The soil that is resistant to freezing and thawing must have a liquid limit value equal to or greater than 25%. The plasticity index value and water absorption in coarse aggregate must be equal to or less than 6% and 3%, respectively. In addition, the percentage of material that passes through the 0.075 mm sieve must be less than 12 (12, 13).

If the subgrade soil does not meet the criteria for the CBR value, it is replaced in the required thickness with soil that is called a protective layer and has a CBR value greater than 10%. The criteria specified for the protective layer are the same in both technical specifications. The liquid limit (LL), plasticity index (PI), and materials that pass through the 0.075 mm sieve are less than 40, 15, and 50%, respectively for the materials of the protective layer (12, 13).

The limit values of compaction for the fill section of the subgrade are the same in both technical specifications. The required compaction for the first 80 cm fill thickness is 100%, and 95% for the fill layers beneath 80 cm and determined using the proctor test (12, 13).

### Subbase

A subbase is a layer of pavement constituted of granular materials and formed to support the base layer and transfer the loads to the subbase safely [8]. The subbase is an important layer for pavement for being a secondary load distribution and drainage layer and acts as a preparatory platform for the construction of the base layer of the road structure. The bearing capacity of the subbase is an important criterion as it affects the strength and durability of flexible pavement. The lower subbase material quality results in thicker pavement layers, increasing the cost of road construction. It may be omitted for the roads that only serve foot traffic; however, it is necessary for the roads that serve the

vehicle (14-17). A view of subbase preparation from in situ is given in Figure 4.



**Figure 4.** A subbase layer construction

The materials to be used in subbase construction could be sand, gravel, bank gravel, decomposed rock, slag, crushed stone, and scraped asphalt. The term scraped asphalt is used first in HTS (2013). The ratio of scraped asphalt to be used in the mixture is a maximum of 25% as given in the specification and will only be used in the manufacture of Type B subbase given in Table 2 (12, 13). The comparison of types of subbase according to the sieve analysis is presented in Table 2. When examining Table 2, it is recognized that only gradation limits of Type B changed in HTS published in 2006 and 2013 to obtain more dense mixtures (12, 13).

When the subbase material is supplied from sand-gravel quarries, the gradation of the run-of-the-mine material will be following the Type A gradation limits. In case the subbase material is prepared by crushing from sand-gravel or quarries, the gradation of the material should obey Type-B gradation limits (12,13).

The comparison of required geotechnical properties of the subbase layer in HTS (2006) and HTS (2013) is presented in Table 3 (12, 13).

When examining Table 3, it is recognized that the required specification limits of liquid limit (LL), and plasticity index (PI) remained the same for both technical specifications. While in HTS (2006) the Los Angeles value is desired to be equal to or less than 50%, in HTS (2013) this limit is reduced to 45, and it is recommended to stay on the safer side by asking for more resistant aggregates against fragmentation. In addition, there were no limitations on water absorption of the subbase material in HTS (2006). However, it was limited to a maximum of 3.5% in HTS (2013) targeting more durable aggregate against freezing-thawing cycles. The quantity of organic matter in subbase material was limited to a maximum of 1% in HTS (2006), whereas it was required not to contain any organic material in HTS (2013) because of affecting the durability of the road structure adversely. As for thermal and weathering durability of subbase material, in HTS (2006), this test was specified to conduct with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution and it was required not to pass the value of 20%. However,

this test was declared to conduct with  $MgSO_4$  solution in HTS (2013) and was required not to exceed the value of 25%.

**Table 2.** Comparison of gradation limits of subbase material

Sieve	Specification limits			
	Type-A		Type-B	
	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
75	100	100	-	-
50	-	-	100	100
37,5	85-100	85-100	80-100	80-100
25	-	-	60-90	60-90
19	70-100	70-100	-	45-80
9,5	45-80	45-80	30-70	30-70
4,75	30-75	30-75	25-60	25-55
2,00	-	-	15-40	15-40
0,425	10-25	10-25	10-20	10-20
0,075	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12

**Table 3.** Geotechnical comparison of subbase material

Test	Specification Limits	
	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
Liquid Limit (LL), %	$\leq 25$	$\leq 25$
Plasticity Index (PI), %	$\leq 6$	$\leq 6$
Los Angeles, %	$\leq 50$	$\leq 45$
Water Absorption, % (For fine and coarse agg.)	-	$\leq 3,5$
Organic Matter, %	$\leq 1$	Negative
Clay Lump and Dispersible Grain ratio, %	$\leq 2$	$\leq 2$
Thermal and Weathering Durability, %	$\leq 20$ ( $Na_2SO_4$ )	$\leq 25$ ( $MgSO_4$ )

The soaked CBR value for the subbase material that is compacted to the degree of 97% maximum dry density should be a minimum of 30% and 50% for Type-A and Type-B, respectively specified in HTS (2006). In HTS (2013), only the compaction degree was increased to 98%, the other parameters for CBR remained the same (12, 13). The comparison of compaction parameters according to the modified proctor test of subbase material in HTS (2006) and HTS (2013) is presented in Table 4. It was determined from Table 4 that the required compaction degree was increased by 1% for both types of subbase materials in HTS (2013) targeting denser structures compared with HTS (2006). The moisture content remained unchanged in both two technical specifications (12, 13).

**Table 4.** Compaction criteria comparison of subbase material

Test	Specification limit			
	Type-A	Type-B	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
Minimum Compaction, %			95	96
Optimum Moisture Content, %		$W_{opt} \pm 2$		$(W_{opt} - 2) - W_{opt}$

#### Base

The base which is one of the main superstructure layers with certain characteristics is constructed in a determined thickness over the subbase layer to support the surface course layer, distribute the stress, provide good drainage and minimize the freezing and thawing effect. The base layer should have sufficient thickness to receive and distribute traffic loads and should be constructed with good-quality materials (8, 15, 17, 18). A situ view of the base layer construction is given in Figure 5.



**Figure 5.** A base layer construction

The foundation layer is built on a subbase or subgrade with sufficient bearing capacity in three types as specified in the Highways Technical Specification:

**1- Granular Base:** A type of layer that is constructed by using gravel, crushed gravel, crushed slag or crushed stone, and fine material, mixing the material prepared to give continuous gradation within certain gradation limits with water and, in one or more layers, on the subbase or subgrade layer with sufficient bearing capacity prepared following the specifications, in the form of one or more layers, according to the plan specified in the project. It is the layer formed by laying and compacting per the profile and cross-sections.

**2- Plant-mix Base:** A type of base layer is constructed on the prepared surface of the material formed by mixing at least three different particle size groups, coarse and fine, in a plant with appropriate proportions of water, using crushed gravel, crushed slag, crushed

stone, and fine material to provide continuous gradation within certain gradation limits. It is the layer formed by laying and compacting one or more layers following the specified plan, profile and cross-section.

**3-Cement-bound granular base layer:** A type of layer that is constructed with the material prepared by mixing the cement-bound foundation layer, crushed gravel, crushed slag, crushed stone, and fine material to give continuous gradation within certain gradation limits in a plant with appropriate proportions of cement and water, and on an adequate subbase, the plan, profile specified in the project and it is the layer formed by laying and compacting one or more layers following the cross-sections (12, 13, 19).

In the construction of the three types of base layers given above, an aggregate could be gravel, crushed gravel, crushed stone, sand, and slag. The required coarse and fine aggregate properties from three types of the base layer and their comparison between technical specifications published in 2006 and 2013 are presented in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively (12, 13).

When Table 5 is analyzed, it is recognized that some geotechnical specifications changed with HTS (2013). In HTS (2006), the flakiness index was determined for the granular base and plant-mix base separately for each standard. However, it was given for the whole layer in HTS (2013). The flakiness index ratio decreased with HTS (2013) by targeting a more rigid aggregate because of aggregate that has high flakiness index is crushed under heavy loads simply. The Los Angeles value decreased from 40% to 35% with HTS (2013) thus again staying on the safe side in selecting aggregate. As for water absorption, it is not given a limit value in HTS (2006). However, it was noted that if the aggregate has a water absorption value greater than 4%, it will be decided whether the aggregate will be used after the freezing test. In HTS (2013), the water absorption value of aggregate was limited to 3%. Similar to the subbase, the thermal and weathering test was specified to conduct with different solutions. In HTS (2006), this test was declared to conduct with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution and the maximum value was 15%. However, in HTS (2006), the preferred solution was  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and the limit value was 20%. In Table 6 for fine material, while the limit values of liquid limit and plasticity index are given in HTS (2006), it was requested to be non-plastic material in HTS (2013). So, it was aimed to use an aggregate that is not sensitive to water. It is stated that the administration will decide whether to use aggregates with a water absorption value of more than four percent in the fine material, similar to the coarse material, after the natural frost test. The organic matter ratio was limited to 1% in HTS (2006). However, in HTS (2013), it was requested that the material should not contain any organic matter (12,13).

**Table 5.** Geotechnical comparison of base for coarse material

Test	Specification Limits	
	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
Flakiness Index, %	$\leq 40^1$ $\leq 35^2$	$\leq 30^3$ $\leq 25^4$
Clay Lump and Dispersible Grain Ratio, %	$\leq 1$	$\leq 1$
Los Angeles, %	$\leq 40$	$\leq 35$
Water Absorption, %	-	$\leq 3$
Organic Matter, %	Negative	Negative
Thermal and Weathering Durability, %	$\leq 15$ ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ )	$\leq 20$ ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ )

<sup>1</sup>:Flakiness index for granular base following BS 812

<sup>2</sup>:Flakiness index for plant-mix base following BS 812

<sup>3</sup>:Flakiness index for base following BS 812

<sup>4</sup>:Flakiness index for base following TS EN 933-3

**Table 6.** Geotechnical comparison of base for fine material

Test	Specification Limits	
	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
Liquid Limit (LL), %	$\leq 25$	NP
Plasticity Index (PI), %	$\leq 6$	NP
Clay Lump and Dispersible Grain Ratio, %	$\leq 1$	$\leq 1$
Water Absorption, %	-	$\leq 3$
Organic Matter, %	$\leq 1$	Negative

The base material for the granular base layer was divided into three groups Type-A, Type-B, and Type-C according to the gradation limits in HTS (2006) and HTS (2013). The material that is used for the base layer is required to be within gradation limits and should be well-graded. Table 7 states the comparison of HTS (2006) and HTS (2013) for granular bases according to the gradation limits. When Table 7 is analyzed, it is recognized that there is a change in gradation limits in Type-A material. The gradation limits remained the same in both technical specifications. In HTS (2013), it is requested that Type-A and Type-B granular base material is used in asphalt concrete roads. In state roads that will be constructed as chip seals, Type-A or Type-B gradation limits should be used. In provincial roads that will be constructed as chip seals, one of Type-A, Type-B and Type-C could be used depending on the project conditions.

In HTS (2006), the gradation limits of granular base material should meet one of Type-A, Type-B, and Type-C in asphalt concrete roads (11,12). In chip seal roads, if the thickness of the base layer specified in the project is less than 20 cm, the entire layer of the granular base will be constructed with Type-C. If it is more than 20 cm, the granular base could be constructed with one of Type-A, Type-B, and Type-C.

**Table 7.** Comparison of gradation limits of granular base material

Sieve	Specification limits		
	Type-A % Passing	Type-B % Passing	Type-C % Passing
	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)	HTS (2006) HTS (2013)
<b>50</b>	100	100	-
<b>37,5</b>	80-100	80-100	100
<b>25</b>	60-90	60-90	70-100
<b>19</b>	-	45-80	60-92
<b>9,5</b>	30-70	30-70	40-75
<b>4,75</b>	25-55	30-75	30-60
<b>2,00</b>	15-40	-	25-40
<b>0,425</b>	8-20	10-25	10-25
<b>0,075</b>	2-8	0-12	0-12

In both technical specifications, the soaked CBR values of the granular base materials that are compressed to 98% of the maximum dry unit weight found with the Modified Proctor should not be less than 100%. The compaction parameters remained the same in both HTS (2006) and HTS (2013). The minimum compaction degree and moisture content according to the modified proctor test is 98% and (Wopt - 2) – Wopt, respectively in both technical specifications.

The plant-mix base material is divided into two groups according to the gradation limits as Type-I and Type-II in HTS (2006) and HTS (2013). In both technical specifications, the plant-mix base layer materials have the same gradation limits as given in Table 8 (12,13).

**Table 8.** Comparison of gradation limits of plant-mix base material

Sieve	Specification limits			
	Type-I % Passing		Type-II % Passing	
	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
<b>37,5</b>	100	100	-	-
<b>25</b>	72-100	72-100	100	100
<b>19</b>	60-92	60-92	80-100	80-100
<b>9,5</b>	40-75	40-75	50-82	50-82
<b>4,75</b>	30-60	30-60	35-65	35-65
<b>2,00</b>	20-45	20-45	23-50	23-50
<b>0,425</b>	8-25	8-25	12-30	12-30
<b>0,075</b>	0-10	0-10	2-12	2-12

In HTS (2013), it was specified that if the thickness of the plant-mix base layer is equal to or greater than 15 cm based on the design project, the plant-mix base materials must stay within Type-I gradation limits. If it is less than 15 cm, Type-II gradation will be used then. However, in HTS (2006), there was no information on which type of rating should be used and under what conditions. In both technical specifications, the soaked CBR values of the plant-mix base materials that are compressed to 100% of the maximum dry unit weight

found with the Modified Proctor should not be less than 120%. The compaction parameters remained the same in both HTS (2006) and HTS (2013). The minimum compaction degree and moisture content according to the modified proctor test are 100% and (Wopt-1) – Wopt, respectively.

In the cement-bound granular base layer in both technical specifications of HTS (2006) and HTS (2013), one type of gradation limit was used and there was seen no change in gradation limits as seen in Table 9. In both technical specifications, it was stated that the compressive strength of the 7 days cured cement-bound granular base materials that are compacted to the degree of 98% of the maximum dry unit weight that is found with the modified proctor test should be between 35-55 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The compaction degree that is found following the modified proctor test for both technical specifications should not be less than 98%.

**Table 9.** Comparison of gradation limits of cement-bound granular base material

Sieve	Specification Limits		
	% Passing	HTS (2006)	HTS (2013)
<b>37,5</b>	100	100	100
<b>25</b>	72-100	72-100	72-100
<b>19</b>	60-92	60-92	60-92
<b>9,5</b>	40-75	40-75	40-75
<b>4,75</b>	30-60	30-60	30-60
<b>2,00</b>	20-45	20-45	20-45
<b>0,425</b>	8-25	8-25	8-25
<b>0,075</b>	0-10	0-10	0-10

## CONCLUSION

The Highways technical specification was last published in 2013 by the General Directorate of Highways and is still in effect. As a result of the development of technologies, the specifications are constantly updated and renewed by the administrations in line with the requirements. In this study, a comparison was made between the Highways Technical Specifications published in Turkey in 2006 and 2013 in terms of geotechnical parameters of flexible pavements. The subgrade, subbase, and base layers of flexible pavement are the main topics of this study. The geotechnical parameters in the technical specifications were compared comprehensively. When the last specification is compared with the previous specification, it is seen that the geotechnical parameters are more stringent in terms of material quality. In the current specification, it is requested that the aggregates used in flexible pavement granular layers have higher stability, fragmentation and abrasion resistance, and durability performance, thus it is aimed to obtain more rigid and

stable mixtures. In addition, it is recommended to produce denser mixtures by changing the aggregate gradation with the current specification. It is thought that this study will contribute to the current literature on the position and development of the geotechnical parameters of flexible pavements in the technical specifications.

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## Kaktüs Armut (*Opuntia ficus-indica* L.) Meyvesinden Stres Tolerant Mayaların Moleküler Tanımlanması ve Depo Karbonhidrat Birikimleri

Tülay TURGUT GENÇ<sup>1</sup>✉, Melih GÜNEY<sup>2</sup>, Merve SIKIK<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Biyoloji Bölümü, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup> Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye

<sup>3</sup> Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye

✉: [tturgutgenc@comu.edu.tr](mailto:tturgutgenc@comu.edu.tr)  <sup>1</sup> 0000-0001-5074-3572  <sup>2</sup> 0000-0003-0336-3010  <sup>3</sup> 0000-0003-2552-038X

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### ÖZ

Kaktüs armut bitkisi (*Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill.) yetiştiği coğrafya ve iklim koşulları nedeniyle sıcaklık ve kuraklığa toleransı oldukça yüksek olan bir kaktüs türüdür. Bu kaktüs türünün bozulmaya başlayan kladotları ve meyveleri mayaların ve diğer mikroorganizmaların çoğalabilmesi için uygun alan oluşturmaktadır. Maya hücreleri stres koşullarında stres metaboliti olarak trehaloz ve glikojen biriktirir. Çalışmamızda kaktüs armut meyvesinden stres dirençli maya türlerinin izole edilerek moleküler yöntemlerle tanımlanması ve depo karbonhidrat birikimlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlandı. Termotolerant ve osmotolerant maya suşlarının moleküler tanımlanmasında 26S rDNA-D1/D2 gen bölgesinin dizi analizi kullanıldı. Stres dirençli maya suşlarının trehaloz ve glikojen birikimleri stres koşullarında enzymatik olarak belirlendi. İzole edilen *K. marxianus*, *K. lactis* ve *P. kudriavzevii* maya türlerine ait tüm maya suşlarının termotolerant ve osmotolerant maya suşları olduğu gözlendi. *K. marxianus* ve *K. lactis* maya türünde stres metaboliti olarak glikojenin *P. kudriavzevii* maya türünde ise trehalozun tercih edildiği belirlendi. Diğer izole edilen *A. pullulans*, *H. opuntiae* ve *P. kluyveri* türlerine ait maya suşları arasında stres toleransının ve depo karbonhidratın stresin derecesine ve çeşidine bağlı olarak değiştiği tespit edildi. İzole edilen *K. marxianus* ve *K. lactis* maya suşlarının süt ürünleri endüstrisinde, *P. kudriavzevii* maya suşlarının ise biyoetanol ve fermentasyon endüstrisinde kullanımı için uygun potansiyele sahip oldukları değerlendirildi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Isı Stresi, Ozmotik Stres, rDNA, Stres Metaboliti

### Molecular Identification of Stress Tolerant Yeasts Isolated from Cactus Pear Fruit (*Opuntia ficus-indica* L.) and Reserve Carbohydrate Accumulations

### ABSTRACT

Cactus pear plant (*Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill.) is a type of cactus with a high tolerance to heat and drought due to the geographical and climatic conditions in which it grows. The fruits and decaying cladodes of the cactus pear plant provide a suitable environment for yeasts and other microorganisms to grow. Yeast cells accumulate trehalose and glycogen as a stress metabolite under stress conditions. Our study, it was aimed to isolate stress-tolerant yeast species from cactus pear fruit and identify them with molecular methods, and determine their storage carbohydrate accumulations. Sequence analysis of the 26S rDNA-D1/D2 gene region was used for molecular identification of thermotolerant and osmotolerant yeast strains. Trehalose and glycogen accumulations of stress-tolerant yeast strains were determined enzymatically under stress conditions. All isolated strains belonging to *K. marxianus*, *K. lactis* and *P. kudriavzevii* yeast species were determined as thermotolerant and osmotolerant. It was determined that *K. marxianus* and *K. lactis* yeast species preferred glycogen as a stress metabolite while *P. kudriavzevii* yeast species accumulated trehalose. Stress tolerance and the type and amount of reserve carbohydrate were found to be various among the other isolated yeast strains of *A. pullulans*, *H. opuntiae* and *P. kluyveri* depending on the degree and type of stress. It has been evaluated that the isolated *K. marxianus* and *K. lactis* yeast strains have the potential to be used in the dairy industry, while the *P. kudriavzevii* yeast strains are suitable for use in the bioethanol and fermentation industry.

**Keywords:** Heat Stress, Osmotic Stress, rDNA, Stress Metabolite

### GİRİŞ

*Cactaceae* familyasına ait olan kaktüs armut bitlis (*Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill.) meyveli bir kaktüs türüdür. Doğada 200-300 farklı türünün olduğu

bilinmektedir. Meksika kökenli olan bu bitki Amerika'nın tropikal ve subtropikal bölgelerinde, Güney Afrika'nın kurak ve yarı kurak bölgelerinde ve Akdeniz'in kıyı kesimlerinde dağılım göstermektedir

[1]. Ülkemizde ise Ege ve Akdeniz bölgelerinde dağılım göstermeye olup Adana, Mersin, Antalya, Hatay, Osmaniye ve Muğla illerinde yetiştirmektedir [2]. Halk arasında Hint inciri, Mısır inciri, Frenk inciri, Kilis inciri, babutça, küreç yemişi, pabuç inciri, eşek inciri, sabbara, frençir, kaktüs meyvesi ve kaynanadili gibi farklı isimlere sahiptir. Birçok meyvenin doğal olarak yetişmediği kurak alanlarda yetişebilmesi ve kuraklık toleransının yüksek olması nedeniyle önemli bir tarımsal üründür. Bu kaktüsün meyveleri şekil, boyut ve renk bakımından değişken olup çok sayıda sert çekirdek içeren etli bir yapıdadır. Kaktüs armut meyvesi besleyici ve sağlığı geliştirici özellikleri nedeniyle son yıllarda büyük ilgi görmektedir. Ağırlıklı olarak taze meyve olarak tüketildiği gibi meyve suyu, reçel, marmelat ve şarap olarak da tüketilmektedir. Kaktüs armut meyvesi önemli bir şeker, mineral ve prebiyotik lif kaynağıdır. Ayrıca tokoferoller, aroteinoidler, flavonoidler, fenolik asitler, taurin ve vitaminler (A, B6, C, E ve K) gibi biyolojik aktiviteye sahip çeşitli bileşikler içermektedir [3, 4, 5, 6]. Daha önce yapılan bilimsel çalışmalarında kaktüs armut meyvesinin içeridiği bileşiklerden dolayı anti-inflamatuar, anti-kanserojenik, anti-ülserojenik, hipokolesterolik, hipoglisemik, hepatoprotektif ve bağıışıklık uyarıcı özelliklere sahip olduğu gösterilmiştir [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]. Ülkemizde yüksek lif içeriğinden dolayı kilo kontrolünde ve bağırsak problemlerinde, meyve ve yapraklardaki yoğun su oranından dolayı cilt kurumalarına karşı nemlendirici olarak, kolesterol ve kan şekeri seviyesinin kontrolünde, vitamin içeriğinden dolayı üst solunum yolu hastalıklarının tedavisinde ve rahatlatıcı özelliğe sahip riboflavin içeriğinden dolayı stres koruyucu olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Kaktüs bitkisinin meyveleri ve bozulmaya başlayan kladotları mayaların çoğalabilmesi için uygun alan oluşturmaktadır. Çürüyen kaktüs meyve dokusunda bulunan mayalar genellikle diğer meyvelerde bulunan maya türlerini ile benzer olmakla beraber sadece nekrotik kaktüs dokularından izole edilen türler kaktofilik mayalar olarak kabul edilmektedir [10, 11]. Mayalar kaktüs nekrotik dokularına *Drosophila*, kuşlar ve böcekler gibi vektörler aracılığıyla taşınmaktadır. *Pichia cactophila*, *Candida (Ogataea) sonorensis*, *Clavispora opuntiae*, *Kodamaea nitidulidarum*, *Candida restingae*, *Wickerhamiella cacticola* ve *Sporopachydermia* kompleksinin türleri en yaygın kaktofilik türlerdir [11, 12, 13]. Ülkemizde kaktüs meyvesinden izole edilerek tanımlanan maya türleri ile ilgili bir çalışma daha önce yapılmamıştır. Ağırlıklı olarak kaktüs bitkisinin yetiştirilmesi ile ilgili koşullarının optimizasyonu, meyvenin biyokimyasal içeriği, fermentasyonu, antimikrobiyal ve antioksidan özellikleri ile ilgili çalışmalar yapılmıştır [14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19].

Mayalar farklı besin kaynaklarını kullanarak değişken ve ekstrem çevre koşullarında hayatı kalabilen canlılardır. Maya hücrelerinde depo karbonhidratları olan trehaloz ve glikojenin hücredeki miktarları hücrelerin fizyolojik durumuna, üreme aşamalarına ve üreme ortamlarına göre değişkenlik gösterir [20].

Trehaloz ve glikojen glikozda üremekte olan maya hücrelerinde logaritmik safhanın sonunda biriktirilmeye başlayıp durağan aşamada devam eder [21, 22]. Ancak ısı stresi ozmotik stres, oksidatif stres ve diğer çevresel stres koşullarında logaritmik aşamada da trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi gerçekleşir.

Stres koşullarında biriktirilen trehaloz ve glikojen stres sonrasında stresten çıkmak için enerji kaynağı olarak kullanılır. Örneğin maya hücrelerinde spor oluşumu ve olgunlaşması süresince biriktirilen glikojen enerji kaynağı olarak kullanılırken, trehaloz olgunlaşmış olan spor içinde bekletilerek spordan çıkışta enerji kaynağı olarak kullanılır [23]. Ayrıca stres koşullarında trehaloz proteinlerin konformasyonlarının bozulmasını engeller ve denatüre proteinlerin agregasyonunu baskılardır. Böylece trehaloz hücre zarını ve hücresel proteinleri stabilize ederek stres koruyucu etkisini gösterir [24]. Trehaloz sentezinde görev alan trehaloz 6 fosfat sentaz enzimi (*Tps1p*) hekzokinaz (*Hxk2p*) enzim aktivitesini kontrol ederek glikolitik yolağı ve heksoz taşıyıcı proteinleri (*Hxt1-14p*) etkileyerek glikoz alımını kontrol eder. Böylece hücredeki enerji (ATP) seviyesini kontrol ederek depo karbonhidrat metabolizmasını ve stres cevabının oluşmasını düzenler [25, 26, 27]. Bu nedenlerden ötürü trehaloz ve glikojen stres koruyucu moleküller veya stres metabolitleri olarak bilinirler [24].

Kaktüs armut bitkisi stres toleransı yüksek olan bir bitki olduğu için barındırdığı mikrobial biota içerisinde stres toleransı yüksek mikroorganizmaların bulunması kuvvetli bir olasılıktır. Bu nedenle çalışmamızda kaktüs armut meyvesinden maya türlerinin izole edilerek sıcaklık ve ozmotik stres direnci yüksek olan maya türlerinin moleküller yöntemlerle tanımlanması amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca stres direnci yüksek maya türlerinin stres koşullarında biriktirilen stres metabolitinin çeşidi ve miktarı belirlenmiştir.

## MATERIAL ve YÖNTEM

### Maya İzolasyonu

Kaktüs armut meyve örnekleri olgunlaşma dönemi içerisinde 2019 yılının Ağustos ve Eylül aylarında Mersin ve Adana illerinden aseptik koşullarda toplandı. Çalışmada kullanılan kaktüs armut meyveleri, Mersin ilinin Karacailyas ( $36^{\circ} 50' 55.7''$  K  $34^{\circ} 43' 48.0''$  D) ve Kumkuyu ( $36^{\circ} 30' 33.1''$  K  $34^{\circ} 11' 53.5''$  D) ilçelerinden, Adana ilinin Büyükkapılı ( $36^{\circ} 52' 22.1''$  K  $35^{\circ} 33' 53.3''$  D) ve Akpınar ( $36^{\circ} 49' 18.5''$  K  $35^{\circ} 36' 28.4''$  D) ilçelerinden toplandı. Meyve örneklerinin tırtımları yapılarak %2 sodyum sitrat çözeltisi içinde homojenize edildi. Daha sonra seri dilüsyonları hazırlanarak %0,25 sodyum propionat içeren YGC (40 gr/l Yeast Extract Glucose Chloramphenicol Agar) katı besi ortamına ekimleri yapıldı ve  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ 'de 2-3 gün inkübe edildi. Petrilerdeki maya kolonilerinin sayımı yapılarak koloni oluşturabilen birim değerleri (CFU/ml) hesaplandı. Koloni morfolojilerine göre farklı maya kolonileri rastgele seçilerek YPD (10 gr/l Yeast Extract, 20 gr/l Bacto-peptone, 20 gr/l Agar, %2 Dextrose) katı besi ortamına geçirildi ve  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ 'de 2-3 gün inkübe edildi.

YPD besi ortamında üreme gösteren maya suşları %20 gliserol içerisinde -80 °C'de stoklandı.

### Isı ve Ozmotik Stres Direnç Testi

Maya suşlarının stres dirençlerini belirleyebilmek için öncelikle izole edilen tüm maya suşlarının YPD zengin besi ortamında gecelik kültürleri oluşturuldu. Taze YPD sıvı kültürlerine gecelik kültürlerden maya hücreleri geçirilerek eksponensiyel aşamaya kadar ( $OD_{600} \approx 1,0$ ) 30 °C'de sabit çalkalama ile (120 rpm) çoğaltıldı. Bu süre boyunca her iki saatte kültürlerden örnek alınarak  $OD_{600}$  değeri spektrofotometre kullanılarak ölçüldü. Ayrıca alınan örnekler YPD katı besi ortamına seri dilusyon yapılarak ekildi ve CFU/ml değeri belirlendi. Daha sonra maya suşlarına ait CFU vs  $OD_{600}$  kalibrasyon grafiği oluşturuldu. Kalibrasyon grafiği kullanılarak logaritmik aşamadaki ( $OD_{600} \approx 0,5-0,6$ ) maya hücrelerinden 5  $\mu$ l'de  $10^5$ ,  $10^4$ ,  $10^3$ ,  $10^2$  ve 10 hücre olacak şekilde seyreltmeler yapılarak YPD katı besi ortamına ekimleri yapıldı. Sıcaklık testi için maya hücreleri YPD katı besi ortamında 25 °C, 30 °C, 37 °C, 40 °C ve 42 °C'de 2-3 gün inkübe edildi. Ozmotik strese karşı dirençlerini belirleyebilmek için YPD katı besi ortamına farklı tuz konsantrasyonları (0,2M, 0,4M, 0,6M, 0,8M, 1,0M, 1,2M ve 1,4M NaCl) ilave edildi ve maya hücreleri 30 °C'de 2-3 gün inkübe edildi [28]. Testler her maya suşu için her tekrarda üç set olarak üç kez tekrar edildi.

### PCR Amplifikasyonu ve Restriksiyon Profillerinin Belirlenmesi

Maya suşlarının genomik DNA izolasyonu daha önce kullanılan yöntem ile yapıldı [29]. 26S rDNA-D1/D2 gen bölgesinin PCR amplifikasyonu için NL1 (5'-GCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAAAG-3') ve NL4 (5'-GGTCCGTGTTCAAGACGG-3') primerleri kullanılarak daha önce belirtilen PCR koşullarında gerçekleştirildi [30]. Benzer şekilde ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 rDNA gen bölgesinin PCR amplifikasyonu için ITS1 (5'-TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG-3') ve ITS4 (5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3') primerleri kullanılarak daha önce belirtilen PCR koşullarında amplifikasyonları yapıldı [31]. Elde edilen PCR ürünleri %1,5 agaroz jelde elektroforez edilerek amplikonların uzunluğu Gel-Pro Analyzer v4.0 programı kullanılarak belirlendi. 26S rDNA-D1/D2 ve ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 rDNA gen bölgelerine ait amplikonların pürifikasyonları yapılarak ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 rDNA gen bölgесine ait amplifikasyon ürünlerinin HinfI, HaeIII ve HhaI restriksiyon enzimleri ile üretici firmanın önerdiği koşullarda restriksiyon kesimleri gerçekleştirildi. Restriksiyon ürünleri %1,5 agaroz jelde elektroforez edilerek bantların uzunluğu Gel-Pro Analyzer v4.0 programı kullanılarak belirlendi.

### Dizi Analizi ve Filogenetik Analizler

Sıcaklık ve ozmotik stres direnci yüksek olan maya suşlarının restriksiyon profilleri kullanılarak farklı profile sahip en az bir maya suşu DNA dizi analizi için rastgele seçildi. Seçilen maya suşlarının 26S rDNA gen

bölgесine ait PCR ürünleri DNA dizi analizi için firmaya gönderildi. Firma tarafından gönderilen DNA dizilerinin benzerlik analizleri (DNA Sequence Similarity Analysis) NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) servisinin sunduğu BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) analiz programı kullanılarak yapıldı ve analizi yapılan suşlarla en yüksek homoloji gösteren türler belirlendi. 26S rDNA gen bölgесine ait DNA dizileri MEGA-X programı altında sunulan ClustalW v1.6 parametresi kullanılarak hizalandı. Daha sonra tanımlanan maya türlerinin filogenetik analizleri MEGA-X programı altında yer alan Maksimum parsimony ağacı 1000 tekrarlı bootstrap parametresi ile oluşturuldu. Filogenetik analizlerde türler arası uzaklıkların belirlenebilmesi için *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* maya türü dış grup olarak seçildi.

### Trehaloz ve Glikojen Birikimi

Maya hücreleri YPD sıvı kültürlerinde sabit çalkalama ile (120 rpm) 30 °C'de eksponensiyel aşamaya kadar ( $OD_{600} \approx 0,5-0,6$ ) üretildi. Bu aşamada maya kültürleri 6 kısma ayrıldı ve birinci kısımdaki hücre kültürü içindeki maya hücreleri stres öncesi trehaloz ve glikojen birikimini belirlemek için kullanıldı. İkinci kısımdaki maya kültürleri 37 °C'de ve üçüncü kısımdaki maya hücreleri 40 °C'de sabit çalkalama ile 4 saat inkübe edildi. Dördüncü, beşinci ve altıncı kısımdaki hücre kültürleri steril distile su ile yıkandıktan sonra sırasıyla 0,8M, 1,0M ve 1,2M NaCl içeren taze YPD sıvı kültürlerine aktarıldı ve 30 °C'de sabit çalkalama ile 4 saat inkübe edildi. İnkubasyon sonrası maya hücrelerinin trehaloz ve glikojen birikimleri daha önce kullanılan yöntemle belirlendi [32]. Maya hücreleri 0,25M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> içinde süspansı edilerek 2 saat kaynatıldıktan sonra 150  $\mu$ l 1M asetik asit ve 600  $\mu$ l 0,2M sodyum asetat pH 5,2 ilave edilerek iki kısma ayrıldı. Birinci kısımdaki hücre lizatının üzerine 3mU trehalaz enzimi (Sigma, T8778) ilave edilerek 37 °C'de 18 saat ve ikinci kısımdaki hücre lizatının üzerine 1U/ml amiloglikozidaz enzimi (Sigma, 10115) ilave edilerek 57 °C'de 18 saat inkübe edildi. Enzimatik reaksiyon sonucu açığa çıkan glikoz miktarı glikoz-oksidaz-peroksidaz (GOD-POD) kiti (Fluitest®-GLU, Biocon, Almanya) kullanılarak belirlendi. Standart glikoz çözeltisine göre glikoz konsantrasyonları hesaplanarak elde edilen sonuçlar maya yaş ağırlığına göre normalize edildi ve miligram hücrede biriktirilen mikrogram glikoz olarak ( $\mu$ g glikoz/mg yaş maya ağırlığı) olarak verildi.

### İstatistik Analizler

Tüm testler en az üç tekrarlı ve her tekrarda üç set olacak şekilde gerçekleştirildi. Veri analizi SPSS (v. 10.0) istatistik programında Bağımsız-Örneklem T-testi %95 güven seviyesi kullanılarak yapıldı ve  $p < 0,05$  istatistiksel olarak anlamlı kabul edildi.

## BULGULAR VE TARTIŞMA

### Termotolerant ve Ozmotolerant Mayaların Belirlenmesi

Hint inciri olarak ta bilinen kaktüs armudu Akdeniz ve Ege bölgelerinin kıyı kesimlerinde doğal olarak yetişen kuraklığa ve sıcaklığı dirençli bir bitki türüdür. Çalışmamızda kaktüs armut meyvesi Adana ve Mersin illerinden olgunlaşma döneminde toplanarak maya izolasyonunda kullanıldı. Farklı koloni morfolojisi (formu, kenarı, tepesi, yüzeyi ve rengi) gösteren 66 maya suyu izole edildi. Kaktüs armut meyvesinde maya yoğunluğu  $2,1 \times 10^6$  CFU/ml olarak hesaplandı.

İzole edilen maya suşlarının stres direncini belirleyebilmek için eksponensiyel aşamaya kadar üretilen tüm maya suşlarından  $10^5$ ,  $10^4$ ,  $10^3$ ,  $10^2$  ve 10 hücre gelecek şekilde petrilere ekimleri yapıldı. İşi stresi testi için maya hücreleri zengin besi ortamında farklı sıcaklıklarda inkübe edildi.  $37^\circ\text{C}$  ve üzerindeki inkübasyon sıcaklıklarında  $10^3$ ,  $10^2$  ve 10 hücre sayısında üreme gösteren maya suşları ısı stresine dirençli maya suşları olarak değerlendirildi. İşi stresi sonrası tüm maya suşları  $25^\circ\text{C}$  ve  $30^\circ\text{C}$ 'de %100 üreme gösterdikleri için Tablo 1'de yalnızca  $30^\circ\text{C}$  sonuçları verildi. Izole edilen maya suşlarından yalnızca 22 tanesi  $37^\circ\text{C}$  ve üzerindeki sıcaklıklarda en az %75 üreme gösterirken 19 maya suşunun bu sıcaklıklarda üreme göstermediği belirlendi.  $37^\circ\text{C}$ 'de %75 üreme gösteren 31 maya suşundan 3 tanesinin  $40^\circ\text{C}$ 'de %75 ve  $42^\circ\text{C}$ 'de %25 üreme gösterdiği, 6 maya suşunun ise  $40^\circ\text{C}$ 'de %50 üreme gösterirken  $42^\circ\text{C}$ 'de üreme göstermediği belirlendi.  $37^\circ\text{C}$ 'de %50 ve altında üreme

gösteren 16 maya suşundan yalnızca 12 tanesinin  $42^\circ\text{C}$ 'de %25 üreme gösterebildiği diğer 4 maya suşunun ise  $40^\circ\text{C}$  ve  $42^\circ\text{C}$ 'de üreme gösteremediği kaydedildi.

Ozmotik stres testi için maya hücreleri farklı tuz konsantrasyonları içeren zengin besi ortamında  $30^\circ\text{C}$ 'de inkübe edildi. 0,8M ve üzerindeki tuz konsantrasyonlarında  $10^3$ ,  $10^2$  ve 10 hücre sayısında üreme gösteren maya suşları ozmotik stres dirençli maya suşları olarak değerlendirildi ve elde edilen sonuçları Tablo 2'de verildi. Tüm maya suşlarının düşük tuz konsantrasyonunda (0,2M ve 0,4M) %75 ve üzerinde üreme gösterdikleri belirlendi. İzole edilen 9 maya suşunun 0,8M ve üzerindeki tuz konsantrasyonlarında en az %50 üreme gösternesinden dolayı ozmotik stres direnci yüksek maya suşları olarak değerlendirildi. 0,8M tuz konsantrasyonunda %50 üreme gösteren 54 maya suşundan 42 tanesinin 1,0M ve üzerindeki tuz konsantrasyonlarında %25, 12 maya suşunun ise 1,2M ve üzerindeki tuz konsantrasyonlarında %25 üreme gösterdiği gözlandı.

Bu sonuçlara göre izole edilen 66 maya suşundan 25 tanesinin (P13, P15, P20, P24, P29, P33, P35, P37, P38, P39, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P55, P57, P61, P62, P63, P64, P65 ve P66) ısı stresine karşı dirençli, 11 maya suşunun (P15, P27, P29, P31, P33, P35, P36, P37, P39, P55 ve P57) ozmotik stresle karşı dirençli ve 8 maya suşunun (P15, P29, P33, P35, P37, P39, P55 ve P57) hem ısı hem de ozmotik stresle karşı dirençli olduğu belirlendi. İşi stresi ve ozmotik stres sonuçlarına göre 28 maya suyu dirençli maya suşları olarak değerlendirildi.

**Tablo 1.** Maya suşlarının ısı stresinde üreme sonuçları

Maya Suşları	İnkübasyon Sıcaklığı			
	$30^\circ\text{C}$	$37^\circ\text{C}$	$40^\circ\text{C}$	$42^\circ\text{C}$
P13, P15, P20, P24, P33, P38, P39, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P55, P57, P61, P62, P63, P64, P65, P66	++++	+++	+++	+++
P29, P35, P37	++++	+++	+++	+
P11, P12, P36, P40, P42, P53	++++	+++	++	-
P3, P8, P22, P26, P27, P28, P30, P31, P32, P34, P41, P60	++++	++	+	-
P4, P21, P25, P59	++++	+	-	-
P1, P2, P5, P6, P7, P9, P10, P14, P16, P17, P18, P19, P23, P50, P51, P52, P54, P56, P58	++++	-	-	-

10- $10^2$  hücre: ++++;  $10^3$  hücre: +++;  $10^4$  hücre: ++,  $10^5$  hücre: +

**Tablo 2.** Maya suşlarının ozmotik streste üreme sonuçları

Maya Suşları	Tuz Konsantrasyonu						
	0,2M	0,4M	0,6M	0,8M	1,0M	1,2M	1,4M
P15, P27, P29, P31, P33, P35, P36, P37, P39	++++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++
P55, P57, P64	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+
P34, P38, P40, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P53	++++	+++	+++	++	++	+	+
P1 - P14, P16 - P26, P28, P30, P32, P41, P50, P51, P52, P54, P56, P58, P59, P60, P61, P62, P63, P65, P66	++++	+++	++	++	+	+	+

10- $10^2$  hücre: ++++;  $10^3$  hücre: +++;  $10^4$  hücre: ++,  $10^5$  hücre: +

### **Maya Türlerinin Tanımlanması ve Filogenetik Analizi**

Maya türlerinin suşları arasında fizyolojik özellikler ve stres toleransları farklılıklar göstermektedir. Bu nedenle çalışmamızda stres direnci yüksek olan maya suşlarına ilave olarak diğer maya suşlarının da genomik DNA izolasyonları yapılarak ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 rDNA gen bölgesinin *HinfI*, *HaeIII* ve *HhaI* enzimleri ile kesim sonuçlarına göre restriksiyon profilleri oluşturuldu. Böylece aynı türe ait maya suşlarının stres toleransları arasındaki farklılıkların belirlenmesi hedeflendi. Maya suşlarının ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 rDNA gen bölgesinin restriksiyonu sonrasında 6 farklı restriksiyon profili oluştuğu ve stres direnci yüksek olan maya suşlarının 5 farklı profil içinde yer aldıları gözlandı (Tablo 3). Stres direnci yüksek 28 maya suşundan 16 tanesinin birinci profili, 6 tanesinin ise ikinci restriksiyon profilini oluşturduğu gözlandı. Birinci restriksiyon profilinde yer alan 12 maya suçu ve ikinci profilde bulunan tüm maya suşları 26S rDNA gen bölgesinin DNA dizi analizi için seçildi. Üçüncü, dördüncü ve beşinci restriksiyon profilinde yer alan maya suşlarından stres direnci yüksek olan P20 maya suçu üçüncü profili, P45 maya suçu dördüncü profili ve P64 maya suçu beşinci profili temsilin dizi analizi için seçildi.

**Tablo 3.** ITS PCR-RFLP sonuçları

Maya Suşları	Restriksiyon Enzimleri		
	<i>HinfI</i>	<i>HaeIII</i>	<i>HhaI</i>
<u>P13</u> , <u>P15</u> , <u>P24</u> , <u>P29</u> ,	225-180-80	400-150	225-210-80
<u>P33</u> , <u>P35</u> , <u>P37</u> , <u>P44</u> ,			
<u>P46</u> , <u>P48</u> , <u>P49</u> , <u>P55</u> ,			
<u>P57</u> , <u>P61</u> , <u>P62</u> , <u>P66</u>			
<u>P38</u> , <u>P39</u> , <u>P43</u> , <u>P47</u> ,	275-200-125-80	650-100	320-200-190
<u>P63</u> , <u>P65</u>			
P1, P2, P4, P5, P6,			
P7, P8, P9, P10, P14,			
P16, P17, P18, P19,	280-180-80	450-150	200-190-100
<u>P20</u> , P23, P50, P51,			
P52, P54, P56, P58			
P21, P28, P30, P32,			
P34, <u>P36</u> , P41, <u>P45</u> ,	350-180-150	500-100	310-300
P53, P60			
P3, P11, P12, P22,			
P26, <u>P27</u> , <u>P31</u> , P40,	250-200	375-100	180-95-90
P42, <u>P64</u>			
P25, P59	215-140-140-100	300-200-100	290-220-90

Strese dirençli maya suşları koyu-kalın olarak ve 26S rDNA gen bölgesi sekansı yapılan maya suşları altı çizili olarak gösterildi.

Diğer restriksiyon profiline stres direnci yüksek maya suçu bulunmadığı için bu profilden DNA dizi analizi için maya suçu seçilmemi. Ancak altıncı restriksiyon profilinde yer alan P25 ve P59 maya suşları koloni morfolojisine (koloni formuna, koloni kenarına, koloni tepesine, koloni yüzeyine ve koloni rengine göre) ve ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 rDNA gen bölgesinin restriksiyon analizine göre *Rhodotorula glutinis* maya türü olarak değerlendirildi.

Stres direnci yüksek olan 28 maya suşunun 21 tanesi 26S rDNA gen bölgesinin DNA dizi analizi ve tür tanımlaması için kullanıldı. Elde edilen DNA dizilerinin benzerlik analizleri NCBI servisinin sunduğu BLAST analiz programı kullanılarak yapıldı ve analizi yapılan suşlarla en yüksek homoloji gösteren türler belirlenerek Tablo 4'te verildi. Elde edilen tür tanımlama sonuçlarına göre birinci restriksiyon profilinde yer alan 12 maya suçu (P13, P15, P24, P33, P44, P46, P48, P49, P57, P61, P62 ve P66) *Pichia kudriavzevii* maya türü olarak tanımlandı. İkinci restriksiyon profilini oluşturan 6 maya suşundan bir tanesi (P43) *Kluyveromyces lactis* olarak diğer beş maya suçu (P38, P39, P47, P63 ve P65) ise *Kluyveromyces marxianus* olarak belirlendi. Üçüncü restriksiyon profilinde yer alan P20 maya suçu *Aureobasidium pullulans*, dördüncü profilde yer alan P45 maya suçu *Hanseniaspora opuntiae* ve beşinci profilde yer alan P64 maya suçu *Pichia kluyveri* olarak tanımlandı. Bu sonuçlara göre birinci profilde yer alan 16 maya suçu *P. kudriavzevii* olarak, üçüncü profilde yer alan 22 maya suçu *A. pullulans* olarak, dördüncü profilde yer alan 10 maya suçu *H. opuntiae* olarak ve beşinci profilde yer alan 10 maya suçu *P. kluyveri* olarak değerlendirildi. Böylece kaktüs armut meyvesinden izole edilerek tanımlanan maya türlerinin yüzdelik dağılımı *A. pullulans* için %33, *P. kudriavzevii* için %24, *P. kluyveri* için %15, *H. opuntiae* için %15, *K. marxianus* için %8, *R. glutinis* için %3 ve *K. lactis* için %2 olarak belirlendi.

**Tablo 5.** 26S rDNA bölgesi kullanılarak tanımlanan maya türleri ve Genbank Erişim Kodları

Maya Suşu	Tanımlanan Maya Türü (Referans Erişim Numarası)	GenBank Erişim Kodu
P13	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (MH545928.1)	MW832516
P15	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832517
P20	<i>A. pullulans</i> (JX462671.1)	MW832518
P24	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832519
P33	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832520
P38	<i>K. marxianus</i> (KY108103.1)	MW832521
P39	<i>K. marxianus</i> (KY108106.1)	MW832522
P43	<i>K. lactis</i> (KY108006.1)	MW832523
P44	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832524
P45	<i>H. opuntiae</i> (KY107820.1)	MW832525
P46	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (JX645718.1)	MW832526
P47	<i>K. marxianus</i> (KC544466.1)	MW832527
P48	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832528
P49	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832529
P57	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (MH545928.1)	MW832530
P61	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832531
P62	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832532
P63	<i>K. marxianus</i> (KY108106.1)	MW832533
P64	<i>P. kluyveri</i> (KY108826.1)	MW832534
P65	<i>K. marxianus</i> (KY108106.1)	MW832535
P66	<i>P. kudriavzevii</i> (KY108850.1)	MW832536

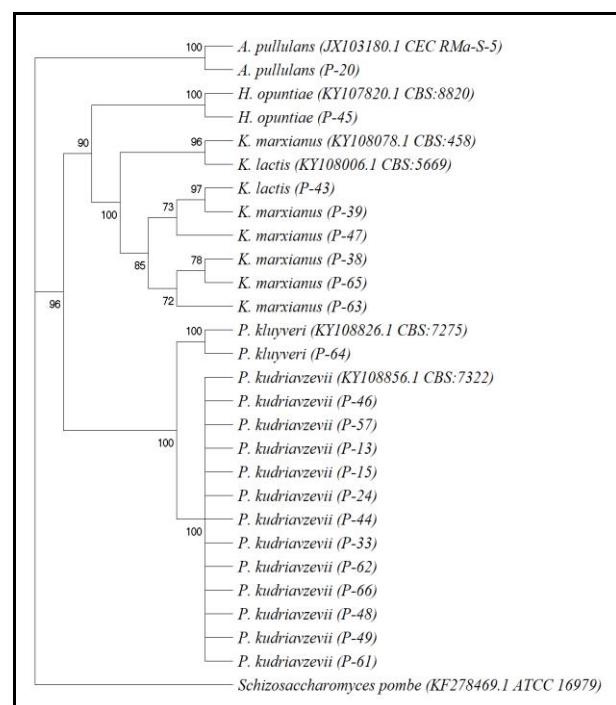
Endüstriyel olarak önemli olan *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* maya türüne ilave olarak diğer stres toleransı yüksek non-*Saccharomyces* maya türlerinin izolasyonu ve tanımlanması oldukça önemlidir. Özellikle *Pichia*,

*Debaryomyces* ve *Kluyveromyces* cinslerine ait maya türlerinin farklı streslere karşı toleransının yüksek olduğu bilinmektedir [33, 34, 35, 36]. *K. marxianus* maya suşlarının yüksek sıcaklıklarda etanol üretme kapasitesine sahip olmalarından dolayı *K. marxianus* endüstriyel olarak önemli bir maya türüdür [41, 42, 43, 44, 45]. Benzer şekilde *P. kudriavzevii* maya türünün de ısı direncinin ve etanol üretim kapasitesinin yüksek olması sebebiyle son yıllarda oldukça önem kazanan bir maya türüdür [42, 43, 44]. Çalışmamızda da izole edilen *K. marxianus*, *K. lactis* ve *P. kudriavzevii* maya türlerine ait tüm maya suşları ısı ve ozmotik strese karşı toleranslı olduklarından endüstriyel potansiyele sahip maya suşları olarak değerlendirildi.

Pullulan polisakkaritinin üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılan *A. pullulans* oldukça geniş bir dağılım alanına sahip olup poliekstremotolerant maya türüdür [45, 46, 47, 48]. *A. pullulans* maya türüne ait suşlar yüksek tuz içeren ortamlarda, asidik ve bazik ortamlarda ve düşük sıcaklıklarda hayatı kalabildiği için stres dirençli maya türü olarak bilinmektedir [49, 50, 51, 52]. Ancak çalışmamızda izole edilerek *A. pullulans* olarak tanımlanan 22 maya suşundan bir maya suşı (P20) hariç diğer maya suşlarının ısı stresine ve ozmotik strese dirençli olmadıkları gözlendi. Ağırıklı olarak fermentasyon proseslerinde kullanılan *H. opuntiae* etanol direnci yüksek olan bir maya türüdür [53, 54]. *S. cerevisiae* gibi *H. opuntiae* maya türü de Avrupa Gıda Güvenliği Otoritesi (The European Food Safety Authority, EFSA) tarafından güvenli (Qualified Presumption of Safety, QPS) maya türü olarak değerlendirilmektedir [55]. *H. opuntiae* olarak tanımlanan 10 maya suşundan P45 maya suşunun ısı stresine ve P36 maya suşunun ozmotik strese karşı direncinin yüksek olduğu belirlendi. Diğer *H. opuntiae* maya suşlarının ise ısı stresine ve ozmotik strese karşı dirençlerinin değişken ve düşük seviyede olduğu gözlendi. Benzer şekilde *P. kluyveri* olarak tanımlanan P64 maya suşunun ısı stresine, P27 ve P31 maya suşlarının ozmotik strese karşı dirençli oldukları gözlendi. Diğer *P. kluyveri* olarak tanımlanan maya suşlarından ise ısı stresine ve ozmotik strese karşı dirençlerinin düşük veya orta seviyede ve değişken olduğu gözlendi. Bu sonuçlara göre stres toleransının *K. marxianus* ve *P. kudriavzevii* maya türlerinin suşları arasında farklılık göstermediği, *A. pullulans*, *H. opuntiae* ve *P. kluyveri* maya türlerinin suşları arasında ise farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi.

Moleküler olarak tanımlanan *K. marxianus*, *K. lactis*, *P. kudriavzevii*, *A. pullulans*, *H. opuntiae* ve *P. kluyveri* maya türlerine ait 26S rDNA gen bölgelerinin filogenetik analizleri MEGA-X programı altında sunulan ClustalW v1.6 parametresi kullanılarak yapıldı. Elde edilen Maximum parsimony filogenetik ağacı Şekil 1'de verildi. Filogenetik analizlerde türler arası uzaklıkların belirlenebilmesi için *S. pombe* maya suşu dış grup olarak seçildi. Elde edilen ağaç uzunluğu 625, tüm nükleotid bölgelerinin CI (Consistency Index) değeri 0,713, RI (Retention Index) değeri 0,876, RC

(Rescaled Index) değeri 0,625 olarak belirlendi. Ayrıca maksimum parsimony ağacına ait parsimony informatif bölgeler için iCI (Consistency Index) değeri 0,680, iRI (Retention Index) değeri 0,876 ve iRC (Rescaled Index) değeri 0,596 olarak hesaplandı [56]. Maksimum parsimony ağacı bootstrap metodu 1000 tekrarlı olarak ve Subtree-Pruning-Regrafting (SPR) algoritması kullanılarak oluşturuldu. Elde edilen bootstrap değerleri ağaçta verilirken, 50'nin altında olan bootstrap değerleri gösterilmedi [57, 58]. Maksimum parsimony ağacına göre maya suşları iki ana klada ayrıldı. Birinci kladda yer alan *A. pullulans* maya suşunun diğer tüm maya suşlarından ayrıldığı gözlendi. İkinci kladda yer alan 20 maya suşundan 13 tanesinin *Pichia* cinsine ve 6 tanesinin *Kluyveromyces* cinsine ait olduğu, *H. opuntiae* maya suşunun ise *Kluyveromyces* cinsinden ayrıldığı tespit edildi.



**Şekil 1.** Maksimum Parsimony filogenetik ağacı. MP ağacı, MEGA-X programı içerisinde yer alan filogenetik analiz programında, Subtree-Pruning-Regrafting (SPR) algoritması ve bootstrap metodu kullanılarak, 1000 tekrarlı olarak oluşturuldu. %50'nin altında kalan bootstrap değerleri gösterilmedi.

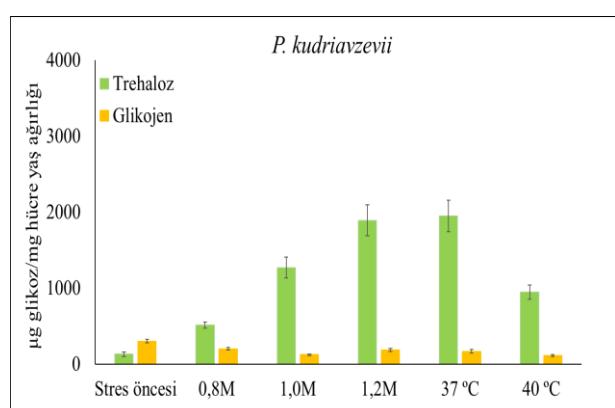
### Stres Direnci Yüksek Mayaların Trehaloz ve Glikojen Birikimleri

Maya hücrelerinin stres koşullarında stres metaboliti olarak trehaloz ve glikojen biriktirmesinden dolayı çalışmamızda ısı stresine ve ozmotik strese dirençli maya türlerinin biriktirdiği trehaloz ve glikojen miktarı belirlendi. Her maya türünü temsilen bir maya suşi seçilerek logaritmik aşamaya kadar stres içermeyen ortamda üretilerek ısı stresi için 37 °C ve 40 °C'ye ve ozmotik stres için 0,8M, 1,0M ve 1,2M tuz içeren üreme

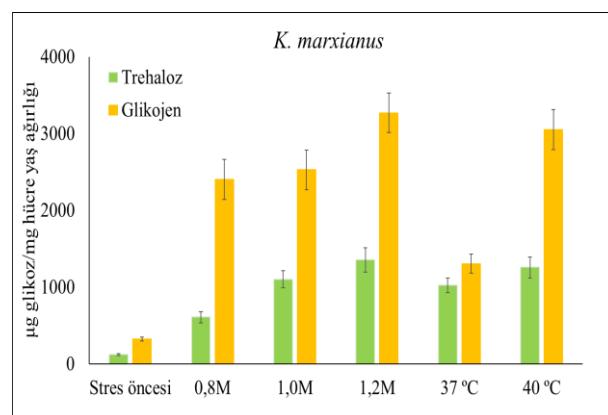
ortamlarına geçirildi. Stres koşullarında 4 saat üretilen maya hücrelerinin depo karbonhidrat miktarı enzimatik olarak belirlendi.

*P. kudriavzevii* maya suşunun (P15) stres koşullarında belirlenen trehaloz ve glikojen miktarı Şekil 2'de verildi. Stres içermeyen koşullarda *P. kudriavzevii* maya suşunda ölçülen glikojen miktarının trehaloz miktarından fazla olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ), stres koşullarında ise trehaloz miktarında anlamlı artış olduğu gözlemedi ( $p<0,05$ ). Maya hücrelerinin trehaloz miktarında 37 °C'de 15 kat 40 °C'de 7 kat, 0,8M tuz konsantrasyonunda 4 kat, 1,0M tuz konsantrasyonunda 10 kat ve 1,2M tuz konsantrasyonunda 15 kat artış ( $p<0,05$ ) gözlemedi. Hücre içinde biriktirilen trehalozun ozmotik stresin oranına paralel olarak arttığı ısı stresinin oranına göre ise azaldığı tespit edildi. Glikojen miktarındaki anlamlı azalma ( $p<0,05$ ) ise stres koşullarında glikojen sentezleyemediği, aksine glikojeni yıktığı gözlemedi. *P. kudriavzevii* maya türünün stres metaboliti olarak trehalozu tercih ettiği belirlendi.

*K. marxianus* (P39) ve *K. lactis* (P43) maya suşlarının stres koşullarında biriktirdiği trehaloz ve glikojen miktarı Şekil 3 ve Şekil 4'te verildi. Stres içermeyen koşullarda *K. marxianus* ve *K. lactis* maya suşlarının biriktirdiği glikojen miktarının trehaloz miktarlarından fazla olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ) gözlemedi. Stres koşullarında *K. marxianus* maya suşunun trehaloz ve glikojen miktarında 5 ile 10 kat arasında anlamlı bir artış ( $p<0,05$ ) olduğu belirlendi. *K. marxianus* maya hücrelerinin 37 °C'de biriktirdiği trehaloz ve glikojen miktarının birbirine yakın seviyede olduğu gözlemeden 40 °C'de glikojen miktarının trehaloz miktarından yaklaşık 2 kat fazla olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ) belirlendi. Ozmotik stres koşullarında *K. marxianus* maya hücrelerinin glikojen birikiminin trehaloz birikiminden 2-4 kat fazla ( $p<0,05$ ) olduğu gözlemedi. *K. marxianus* maya hücrelerinde hücre içinde biriktirilen trehaloz ve glikojen miktarının uygulanan stresin oranına paralel olarak arttığı tespit edildi. *K. marxianus* maya suşunun stres metaboliti olarak trehalozu ilave ağırlıklı glikojen biriktirdiği belirlendi.

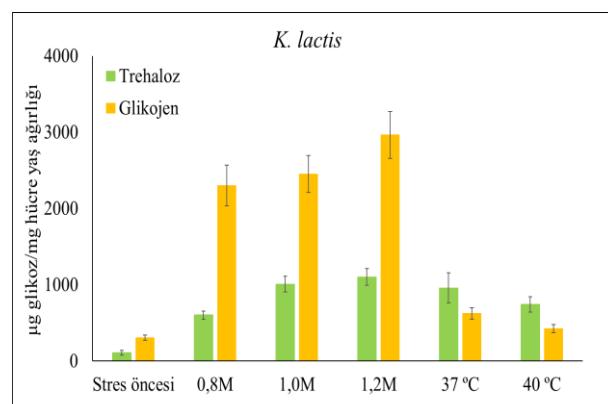


Şekil 2. Stres koşullarında *P. kudriavzevii* (P15) maya türünün trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi



Şekil 3. Stres koşullarında *K. marxianus* (P39) maya türünün trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi

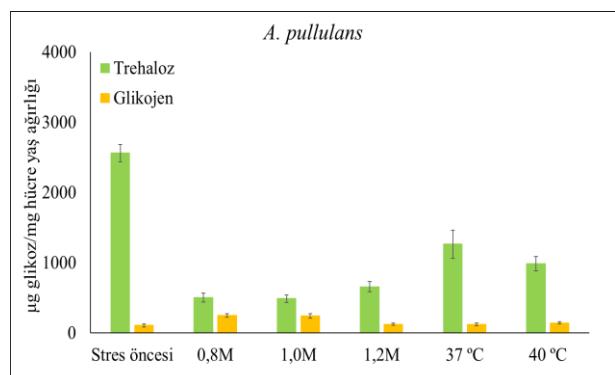
*K. lactis* maya hücrelerinin trehaloz miktarının 37 °C'de 9 kat ve 40 °C'de 7 kat arttığı ( $p<0,05$ ) gözlemeden glikojen miktarının 37 °C'de 2 kat arttığı 40 °C'de ise değişmediği ( $p<0,05$ ) belirlendi. Ozmotik stres koşullarında ise *K. lactis* maya hücrelerinin trehaloz ve glikojen birikiminin 5 ile 10 kat arasında arttığı ( $p<0,05$ ) gözlemedi. *K. lactis* maya hücrelerinin ısı stresinde trehaloz miktarının glikojen miktarından fazla olduğu, ozmotik streste ise glikojen miktarının trehaloz miktarından fazla olduğu belirlendi. Bu durum stresin çeşidine göre *K. lactis* maya hücrelerinin biriktirdiği stres metabolitinin değiştiğini göstermektedir.



Şekil 4. Stres koşullarında *K. lactis* (P43) maya türünün trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi

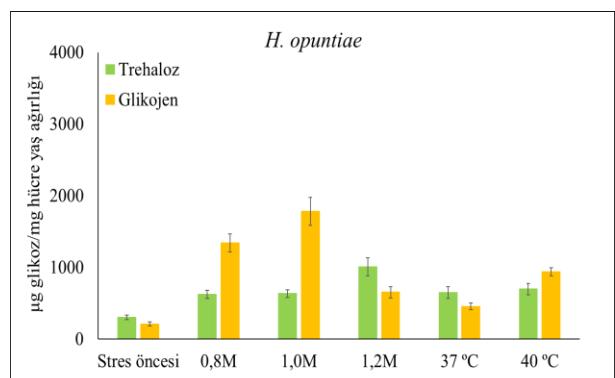
*A. pullulans* (P20) maya suşunun stres koşullarında biriktirdiği trehaloz ve glikojen miktarı Şekil 5'te verildi. Stres içermeyen koşullarda *A. pullulans* maya suşunun biriktirdiği trehaloz miktarının glikojen miktarından yaklaşık 24 kat fazla olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ) stres koşullarında ise anlamlı olarak azaldığı belirlendi. Logaritmik aşamada biriktirilen trehalozun %50'sinin ısı stresinde ve yaklaşık %80'nin ozmotik stres koşullarında yıkıldığı, glikojen miktarının ise değişmediği gözlemedi. Bu durum *A. pullulans* maya

hücrelerinin stres koşullarında trehaloz ve glikojen dışında farklı bir stres metabolitini (örneğin gliserol) biriktirebileceğini düşündürmektedir.



**Şekil 5.** Stres koşullarında *A. pullulans* (P20) maya türünün trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi

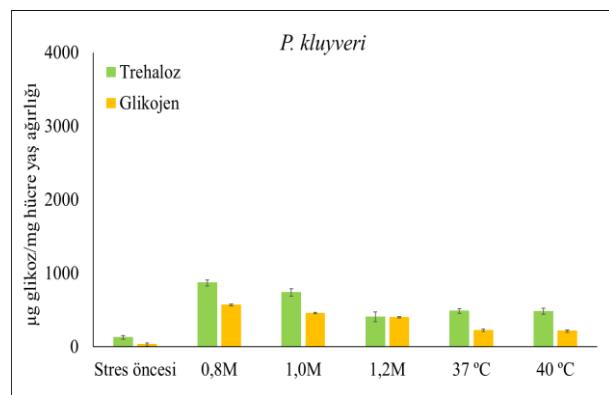
*H. opuntiae* (P45) maya suşunun stres koşullarında biriktirdiği trehaloz ve glikojen miktarı Şekil 6'da verildi. Stres içermeyen koşullarda *H. opuntiae* maya suşunun trehaloz ve glikojen miktarları arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığı, stres koşullarında ise trehaloz ve glikojen miktarında en az 2 kat artış ( $p<0,05$ ) olduğu belirlendi. Isı stresinde maya hücrelerinin trehaloz birikiminin 3 kat glikojen birikiminin ise 2 ile 4 kat arasında arttığı, sıcaklık arttıkça biriktirilen depo karbonhidrat çeşidinin trehalozdan glikojene doğru kaydığını gözlendi. Maya hücrelerinin 0,8M ve 1,0M tuz konsantrasyonundaki trehaloz miktarının glikojen miktarından 2-3 kat daha az olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ), 1,2M tuz konsantrasyonunda ise glikojen miktarının azaldığı trehaloz miktarının arttığı belirlendi. Bu durum *H. opuntiae* maya hücrelerinde stresin miktarına ve çeşidine göre trehaloz ve glikojen birikiminin değiştiğini göstermektedir.



**Şekil 6.** Stres koşullarında *H. opuntiae* (P45) maya türünün trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi

*P. kluyveri* (P64) maya suşunun stres koşullarında biriktirdiği trehaloz ve glikojen miktarı Şekil 7'de

verildi. Stres içermeyen koşullarda *P. kluyveri* maya suşunun içerdiği trehaloz miktarının glikojen miktarından fazla olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ), stres koşullarında ise trehaloz ve glikojen miktarında anlamlı bir artış olduğu gözlendi. Isı stresinde maya hücrelerinin trehaloz birikiminin glikojen birikiminden 2 kat fazla olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ), ozmotik stres koşullarında ise stresin yoğunluğuna göre trehaloz birikiminin azaldığı ( $p<0,05$ ) glikojen birikiminde ise anlamlı bir fark olmadığı belirlendi.



**Şekil 7.** Stres koşullarında *P. kluyveri* (P64) maya türünün trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi

## SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Farklı fizyolojik streslere karşı toleransı yüksek olan maya türleri gıda endüstrisinde, firincılıkta, ilaç ve alkollü içecek üretiminde kullanılmaktadır. *S. cerevisiae* Avrupa Gıda Güvenliği (European Food Safety Authority, EFSA) ve Gıda ve İlaç Kurumu (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) tarafından güvenli olarak tanımlanan (Generally Recognized As Safe, GRAS) ve en yaygın kullanılan maya türüdür. *S. cerevisiae* maya türü dışında strese dayanıklı non-*Saccharomyces* maya türlerinin tanımlanması ve endüstriyel alanda kullanılması tür çeşitliliği açısından önemlidir. Bu nedenle çalışmamızda stres toleransı yüksek olan kaktüs armut bitkisinden sıcaklık ve ozmotik stres direnci yüksek maya türleri izole edilerek moleküler yöntemlerle tanımlandı. Ayrıca stres direnci yüksek maya türlerinin stres koşullarında biriktirdiği depo karbonhidrat çeşidi ve miktarı belirlendi. İzole edilen 66 maya suşundan 25 maya suşunun ısı stresine karşı, 11 maya suşunun ozmotik strese karşı ve 8 maya suşunun hem ısı stresine hem de ozmotik strese karşı dirençli olduğu belirlendi.

Son yıllarda dondurulmuş-hamur endüstrisinde (frozen-dough) kullanılan kryo-mayaların (Cryo-yeast) önemi artmıştır. Kryo-mayaların en temel özelliği depo karbonhidrat birikiminin özellikle trehaloz birikiminin yüksek olmasıdır [59, 60]. Ayrıca bu mayaların donmaya karşı dirençli olduğu gibi ısı ve ozmotik strese (şeker ve tuz kaynaklı) karşı da dirençli olmaları istenen özelliklerdir [25, 61, 62, 63]. Trehaloz ayrıca

yiyeceklerin dayanıklılığını artırmada, ilaç ve kozmetik endüstrisinde stabilizatör olarak kullanılmaktadır. Endüstriyel amaçlarla kullanılan mayaların üretim sırasında ve sonrasında dayanıklılıkları maya hücrelerinin farklı karbonhidratları enerji kaynağı olarak kullanabilmelerine ve değişik metabolitleri biriktirebilmelerine bağlıdır. Trehaloz ve glikojen stres koşullarında biriktirilen ve hücreleri olumsuz dış etkenlere karşı koruyan metabolitlerdir. Trehaloz biriktirmeyen maya hücreleri ise glikojen gibi alternatif karbon kaynaklarını depo karbonhidratı olarak biriktirmektedir. Trehaloz ve glikojen birikimi yüksek olan mayalar endüstriyel öneme sahip mayalar olduğundan çalışmamızda stres direnç yüksek maya türlerinin trehaloz ve glikojen birikimleri belirlendi.

*K. marxianus* ve *K. lactis* maya türleri stres koşullarında ağırlık olarak glikojen biriktirirken *P. kudriavzevii* maya türünün ağırlık olarak trehaloz biriktirdiği tespit edildi. *K. marxianus*, *K. lactis* ve *P. kudriavzevii* maya türlerine ait izole edilen tüm maya suşlarının termotolerant ve ozmotolerant özelliklerinden ve yüksek mikarda stres metaboliti biriktirdiklerinden dolayı endüstriyel öneme sahip maya türleri oldukları belirlendi. Diğer izole edilen *A. pullulans*, *H. opuntiae* ve *P. kluyveri* maya türlerinde stres toleransının suşlar arasında farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi. Stres metabolitinin çeşidinin ve miktarının stresin derecesine ve çeşidine göre maya türleri arasında farklılık gösterdiği tespit edildi. Ancak bu sonucun doğrulanması için aynı maya türüne ait diğer maya suşlarında da benzer analizlerin yapılarak etanol stresi gibi farklı stres koşullarında da tekrar edilmesi gerekmektedir. *A. pullulans* maya türünde stres koşullarında trehalozun yıkıldığı ve glikojenin sentezlenmediği gözlandı. Bu nedenle daha sonraki çalışmalarda maya hücrelerinde trehaloz ve glikojene ilave olarak diğer bir stres metaboliti olan gliserolün miktarının belirlenmesi uygun olacaktır.

## TEŞEKKÜR

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## Antimicrobial and Antioxidant Potential of Silver Nanoparticles Synthesized from *Primula vulgaris*

Belgin ERDEM<sup>1</sup>, Harun ÇİFÇİ<sup>2</sup>, Yunus Emre ŞAHİN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vocational School of Health Services Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup> Department of Medical Biochemistry Faculty of Medicine, Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Natural Sciences, Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

✉: [berdem@ahievran.edu.tr](mailto:berdem@ahievran.edu.tr)  <sup>1</sup>0000-0001-9108-5561  <sup>2</sup>0000-0002-3210-5566  <sup>3</sup>0000-0001-8026-8119

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, biosynthesis and in vitro phytochemical composition, antibacterial and antioxidant activities of silver nanoparticles were investigated by using aqueous leaf, flower and root extracts of *Primula vulgaris* (*P. vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris*). The synthesized silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) were confirmed by color conversion and ultraviolet-visible (UV-visible) spectrophotometry. The appearance of a dark brown color and a UV absorption spectrum range at 440 nm confirmed the synthesized silver nanoparticles. The antimicrobial activity of silver nanoparticles synthesized from the leaf of *P. vulgaris*; *S. aureus* 25±1, *S. epidermidis* 20±1, *P. aeruginosa* 20±1, *A. hydrophila* 21±1, *C. albicans* 25±1, *C. tropicalis* 25±1, *C. parapsilosis* 22±1 and *C. glabrata* 20±1 mm zone diameter was determined. The most antimicrobial effect of *P. vulgaris* leaf aqueous extract; *S. aureus* 20±1, *S. epidermidis* 18±1, *A. hydrophila* 15±1, *P. aeruginosa* 12±2, *C. albicans* 18±1, *C. glabrata* 18±1, *C. tropicalis* 15±2, and *C. parapsilosis* 15±2 mm zone diameter was revealed. The presence of flavonoids, terpenoids, protein, and carbohydrates was found to be higher in silver nanoparticles synthesized in the flower part of *P. vulgaris*, according to phytochemical screening. While saponins were detected in *P. vulgaris* root extracts, tannins and protein were detected in the leaf extract. The flower had the highest total phenolic extract content of the silver nanoparticle (29.08±0 mg GAE/g DW), while the leaf and root had the lowest total phenolic content of 9.06±0.5 and 8.64±3.3 mg GAE/g DW, respectively. The flower had the highest total phenolic extract content of the plant aqueous extracts (25.10±0.2 mg GAE/g DW), while the leaf and root had the lowest (8.28±0.5 and 5.20±0.0 mg GAE/g DW, respectively). The DPPH (1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazil) assay was used to assess free radical scavenging activity. The antioxidant activity of AgNPs biosynthesized using *P. vulgaris* flower extract was 90.6 %, while *P. vulgaris* flower aqueous extracts were 86.3 %.

This can be concluded that silver nanoparticles synthesized using *P. vulgaris* flower extract are useful in the preparation of pharmacologically useful drugs.

**Keywords:** Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, *Primula vulgaris*, Silver nanoparticle

### ***Primula vulgaris*'ten Sentezlenen Gümüş Nanopartiküllerin Antimikroiyal ve Antioksidan Potansiyeli**

### ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, *Primula vulgaris*'in (*P. vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris*) sulu yaprak, çiçek ve kök ekstremleri kullanılarak gümüş nanopartiküllerin biyosentezi ve in vitro fitokimyasal bileşimi, antibakteriyel ve antioksidan aktiviteleri araştırılmıştır. Sentezlenen gümüş nanoparçacıklar (AgNP'ler), renk dönüşümü ve ultraviyole-görünür (UV-görünür) spektrofotometrisi ile doğrulandı. Koyu kahverengi rengin görünümü ve 440 nm'de bir UV absorpsiyon spektrum aralığı, sentezlenen gümüş nanoparçacıkları doğruladı. *P. vulgaris*'in yaprak ekstraktından sentezlenen gümüş nanopartiküldeki en fazla antimikroiyal etki; *S. aureus* 25±1, *S. epidermidis* 20±1, *P. aeruginosa* 21±1, *A. hydrophila* 21±1, *C. albicans* 25±1, *C. tropicalis* 25±1, *C. parapsilosis* 22±1 ve *C. glabrata* 20±1 mm zon çapı ile belirlendi. *P. vulgaris* yaprak sulu ekstraktın en fazla antimikroiyal etki; *S. aureus* 20±1, *S. epidermidis* 18±1, *A. hydrophila* 15±1, *P. aeruginosa* 12±2, *C. albicans* 18±1, *C. glabrata* 18±1, *C. tropicalis* 15±2 ve *C. parapsilosis* 15±2 mm zon çapı ortaya konmuştur. Fitokimyasal taramaya göre *P. vulgaris*'in çiçek kısmında sentezlenen gümüş nanopartiküllerde flavonoidler, terpenoidler, protein ve karbonhidratların varlığı daha yüksek bulunmuştur. *P. vulgaris* kök ekstraktlarında saponinler tespit edilirken, yaprak ekstraktında tanen ve protein tespit edildi. *P. vulgaris*

yaprak ekstraktından sentezlenen gümüş nanopartiküllerin antimikrobiyal aktivitesinin, *P. vulgaris* yaprak sulu ekstraktının antimikrobiyal aktivitesinden daha aktif olduğu bulundu. Çiçek, gümüş nanopartikülün en yüksek toplam fenolik ekstrakt içeriğine ( $29.08 \pm 0$  mg GAE/g DW) sahipken, yaprak ve kök, sırasıyla  $9.06 \pm 0.5$  ve  $8.64 \pm 3.3$  mg GAE/g DW ile en düşük toplam fenolik içeriğe sahipti.

Bitki sulu ekstraktları arasında en yüksek toplam fenolik ekstrakt içeriği çiçekte bulunurken ( $25.10 \pm 0.2$  mg GAE/g DW), yaprak ve kök en düşük (sırasıyla  $8.28 \pm 0.5$  ve  $5.20 \pm 0.0$  mg GAE/g DW) bulundu. DPPH (1,1-Difenil-2-pikrilhidrazil) tahlili, serbest radikal süpürme aktivitesini değerlendirmek için kullanıldı. *P. vulgaris* çiçek özütı kullanılarak biyosentezlenen AgNP'lerin antioksidan aktivitesi %90,6 iken, *P. vulgaris* çiçek sulu özütleri %86,3'tür. Buradan *P. vulgaris* çiçek ekstresi kullanılarak sentezlenen gümüş nanopartiküllerin farmakolojik olarak faydalı ilaçların hazırlanmasında faydalı olduğu sonucuna varılabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Antimikrobiyal, Antioksidan, Gümüş nanopartikül, *Primula vulgaris*

## INTRODUCTION

Bioactive nanoparticles (NPs) from plant extracts have an important place in researching new anti-cancer agents and developing more effective drugs. Non-toxic, ecological, metal based, and size of less than 100 nm NPs (such as gold, silver, palladium, manganese, zinc) using obtained plant extracts from plants by different methods can be synthesized. The recommended practical approach for generating NPs without the use of high pressure, high temperatures, or harmful chemicals is biological synthesis, often known as green synthesis [1]. Alkaloids, amino acids, flavonoids, terpenoids, and other phenolic compounds are found in plants that serve as bioactive compound reservoirs, and these compounds work as excellent reducing agents for the bioreaction of metals in NPs, which have a wide range of biological applications [2-3]. Plant or algae extract-mediated bioreaction for photosynthesis of AgNPs involves mixing the aqueous extract with silver nitrate solution [4-5]. The plant-mediated green synthesis system seems to be a method that leads to the product of stable NPs in a quicker time and provides constant construction. In this case, herbs including phytochemicals with a high therapeutic impact seem to be a principle for NP synthesis as they are released from toxic chemicals [6].

The *Primula* genus has around 400 species that belong to the *Primulaceae* family and are found throughout the northern hemisphere's temperate and cold zones. Saponins, alkaloids, tannins, terpenes, and phenolic chemicals are abundant in *Primula* species [7-8]. *Primula* species are used as popular ornamentals, traditional medicinal plants, and model organisms [9]. *Primula* is a very important medicinal plant and they are used in medicine for the treatment of cramps, spasms, paralysis, and rheumatic pains. *Primula* includes saponins, which are expectorant, and anodyne, which is the main element of aspirin, and salicylates, which have anti-inflammatory and febrifuge impacts. Flowers are anodyne, diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant [10]. The essential oils of *Primula vulgaris* were evaluated for antibacterial activity against nine bacterial species and shown to be effective against *M. smegmatis* [11].

*P. vulgaris* leaves and root extracts show antibacterial action against *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*, according to

Majid et al. [12]. Saponins and phenolic glycosides are found in the *Primula* genus [13]. Various species of *Primula* have been shown to have antioxidant, antibacterial, antimycobacterial, antifungal, cytotoxic, antiviral, antiangiogenic, anti-inflammatory, and antimitotic properties, as well as cytotoxic, antiviral, antiangiogenic, anti-inflammatory, and antimitotic benefits, according to some studies [14-15]. Cellular stress occurs when the body's free radicals and antioxidants are out of balance, resulting in cellular damage. DNA is a common target of oxidative stress, and DNA damage induced by reactive oxygen species (ROS) is linked to a variety of disorders, including cancer, heart disease, and diabetes. Antioxidant molecules found in plants, such as polyphenolic chemicals, protect cells from the harmful effects of reactive oxygen species (ROS). The antioxidant effect of phenolic compounds is defined by their ability to give electrons to reactive oxygen species (ROS), chelate metal ions, and stimulate antioxidant enzymes. Various investigations have revealed that *P. vulgaris* extracts have antioxidant properties [14-16].

In the literature reviews, there is no before a published report on the antimicrobial and antioxidant activity of aqueous extracts and the biosynthesized silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) from leaf, flower and root of *P. vulgaris*.

This article presents the first report on antimicrobia and antioxidant activities of the biosynthesized AgNPs from *P. vulgaris* grown in southern Turkey.

In this study, we aimed to investigate the antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of biosynthesized silver nanoparticles and aqueous extract from *P. vulgaris*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Analytical grade reagents were utilized throughout. The Milli-Qwater purification system was used to obtain ultrapure water for all of the aqueous solutions (Millipore Corporation, MA, USA). Silver nitrate salt ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ ) and DPHH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich- Germany. The fresh plant parts (leaves, roots, and flower) of *P. vulgaris* were collected from Salıpazarı (Samsun, Turkey (Latitude  $41^{\circ} 4' 50''$  N, longitude  $36^{\circ} 49' 36''$  E) in May 2019.

### Preparation of the *Primula vulgaris* Extracts

For the preparation of *Primula vulgaris* extract, the leaves, roots, and flowers of the plant sample (identification was determined by Dr. Ekrem Aktoklu, a plant systematic expert at Kırşehir Ahi Evran University) were washed with water on the same day, they were dried in a 50°C oven for 24 hours before being pulverized using a mechanical muller. 10.0 gram of powdered all the extracts (leaves, roots, and flowers) were boiled for 20 minutes at 100 °C in 100 mL of distilled water. It was then filtered through Whatman filter paper and centrifuged twice at 10,000 rpm to obtain all the extracts. The obtained extracts were stored in sterile tubes at 4 °C until use.

### Synthesis of silver nanoparticle

Silver nitrate was used as a precursor in the synthesis of silver nanoparticles. Ten milliliters of aqueous extracts were mixed with 90 ml of 10<sup>-3</sup> mol/L AgNO<sub>3</sub> solutions and kept in dark for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles at room temperature for 24 h. After 24 h, the solution was centrifuged at 6000×g and the pellet was collected, rewashed with distilled water and stored for 24 hours without light (25 °C).

After, it was observed that the color of the samples turned brown. The color change proves the formation/reduction of silver nanoparticles (Fig. 1a, 1b, and 1c). The reduced silver nanoparticles solutions were transported to falcon tubes and centrifuged at 4,500 rpm for 1 hour. After centrifugation, the liquid part of the falcon tubes was left, and the wet solid sample accumulated at the bottom of the tube was given to the Eppendorf tubes.



**Figure 1.** Color Change in Solution After Incubation 24 Hours

a) AgNPs from leaf, b) AgNPs from flower, c) AgNPs from root

### Analysis of the UV-VIS Spectrum

A preliminary test for the formation of silver NPs was carried out using a UV–Visible spectroscopy technique. UV–Visible spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, Japan) was used to measure a volume of 1.0 mL of the reduced silver nanoparticles solutions at wavelengths between 200 and 700 nm.

### Microorganisms

The microorganisms were obtained from the Kırşehir Ahi Evran University microbiology laboratory. 16 bacterial strains and 4 yeast strains as *S. aureus* ATCC 29213, *S. epidermidis* ATCC 12228, *L. monocytogenes* ATCC 35152, *B. cereus* 709 Roma, *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633, *E. coli* ATCC 25922, *K. pneumoniae* ATCC 13883, *C. jejuni* ATCC 33560, *E. aerogenes* ATCC 51342, *S. dysenteriae* ATCC 11835, *S. typhimurium* ATCC 14028, *V. angilarum* ATCC 43312, *P. aerogenosa* ATCC 27853, *A. hydrophila* ATCC 7966, *P. mirabilis* ATCC 29906, *P. vulgaris* ATCC 29905, *C. albicans* ATCC 90028, *C. parapsilosis* M006, *C. tropicalis* M007 and *C. glabrata* ATCC 90030 were used.

### Assays for Antimicrobial Activity

The antimicrobial activity of aqueous extracts and biosynthesized AgNPs obtained from each of the flowers, leaves, and roots was tested against selected bacterial and yeast strains. All microbial strains are kept in Nutrient Broth at 4 °C. The antimicrobial efficacy of the plant extracts was evaluated against the given strains. Typtic Soy Broth (TSB) and Typtic Soy Agar (TSA) were used as media for the growth of microorganisms.

The antimicrobial activity of extracts and AgNPs was analyzed by using agar well diffusion method against bacterial and yeasts. Prepared TSA and sterilized at 121 °C. The medium was transferred into each sterilized Petri plate. Then 0.1 mL of diluted microbial cultures were spread over TSA. The 6-mm diameter well was drilled with a sterile drill for TSA. The plates were incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. The diameter of the resulting inhibitory zone was measured after incubation, and average results were reported [17].

### Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis

To observe the common phytoconstituents, a qualitative phytochemical examination of the *P. vulgaris* extract (leaf, flower, and root) was done using standard experimental protocols. Among the phytoconstituents, flavonoid (Shinoda test), terpenoids (Salkowski test), saponins (Frothing test), tannins (Ferric chloride), carbohydrates (Molisch test), and Protein (Biuret test). These tests yielded either positive (+) or negative (-) results [18-19].

## Antioxidant Activity

### Total Phenolic Content (TPC)

The Folin-Ciocalteu method was used to define the complete quantity of phenolic in the PVE with little change (-). Each test composition was done in triplicates. The total phenolic content (TPC) was measured in milligrams per gram of sample as a Gallic acid equivalent (GAE) [20].

### Total Flavonoid Content (TFC)

The restricted aluminum chloride technique was used to prepare the total levels of flavonoids in the extracts [21]. The findings were duplicated three times. In the mg/g sample, the total flavonoid content (TFC) was reported as GAE.

### Scavenging of DPPH Radical

0.1 mM DPPH (2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl): 0.0027 g weighed and dissolved in 70 ml methanol. Aqueous leave, flower, and root extracts and AgNPs were taken in 50  $\mu$ l and transferred to test tubes. After mixing 1 ml of 0.1 mM DPPH radical into methanol with vortex, it was held at room temperature for 30 minutes in the dark, and UV-Vis spectroscopic data were taken at 517 nm (UV-VIS Shimazu, Japan). As a control, ascorbic acid was employed. Silver nanoparticles were examined at different concentrations (100, 50, 25, and 12.5  $\mu$ g/mL). The experiment was repeated three times.

% inhibition =  $[(AC - AS)/AC] \times 100$  was used to quantify radical scavenging activity, where AC represents the absorption of a blank sample ( $t = 0$  min) and AS represents the absorption of the tested extract solution [22].

### Statistical Analysis

The means ( $\pm$ ) ( $n = 3$ ) plus the standard deviation of the means were used to express all experimental results.

Microsoft Excel was used to conduct the statistical analysis. Significant P values were defined as those less than 0.05.

## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### Biosynthesized of AgNPs

UV-Vis spectra of the reduced/synthesized silver nanoparticles using leave, flower, and root extracts of *P. vulgaris* solutions are shown in Fig.1a, 1b, and 1c. Maximum absorption wavelength for reduced AgNPs solutions from root, flower, and leaf were found as 440 nm. Formations of silver nanoparticles by UV-vis spectrophotometer is a very important technique. It has been reported in different studies that strong and large surface absorption peaks were observed in the formation of various metal NPs of 2-100 nm size [23].

Despite the fact that the plasmon band of the *P. vulgaris* extracts (leaf, flower, and root) components is broad, they are read in the spectrophotometric range. UV-Visible spectroscopy (excitation band close to 450 nm for silver) revealed the synthesis of silver nanoparticles with a 24-hour absorbance rise. According to Mie theory, only a single surface plasmon resonance (SPR) band is required in the absorption spectra of spherical nanoparticles. The number of peaks increases as anisotropy increases [24-25].

In the UV-vis spectrum, extracts containing silver nanoparticles revealed a peak of 423 nm, according to Kotakadi et al. [26].

In another study, it was stated that the extracts containing silver nanoparticles showed a peak of 404 in the UV spectrophotometer. In our study, 440 nm peak of silver nanoparticles synthesized from *P. vulgaris* showed (Figure 2).

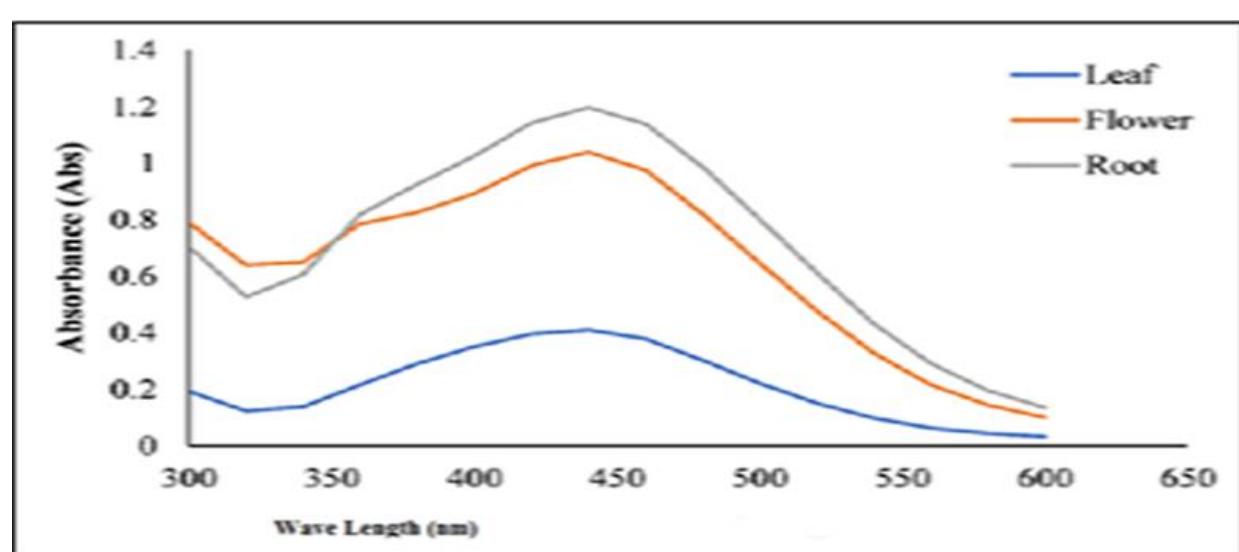


Figure 2. UV-Vis Spectra of *P. vulgaris* Leaf, Flower and Root Extract in Appearance of Ag<sup>+</sup> Ions at 25°C

## Antimicrobial Activity of Aqueous Extracts and AgNPs

The antimicrobial activity of biosynthesized silver nanoparticles and aqueous extracts (leaf, flower, and root) was tested using the agar well diffusion method on 14 bacteria and four yeast species. Table 1 lists a few of the impacts. Antimicrobial activities of aqueous extracts and AgNPs against bacteria and yeasts were determined in millimeters. Ofloxacin (5 µg) and Fluconazole (10 µg) were used as controls. The antimicrobial effects of aqueous extracts and AgNPs were determined in triplicate for each microorganism. To various degrees, all of the aqueous extracts and AgNPs tested inhibited both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial species.

Silver nanoparticles showed that they had antimicrobial activity against *E. coli* and *S. aureus* by disrupting the surface of cell walls [27].

Results revealed that *P. vulgaris* leaf extract exhibit inhibitory effects against *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* that showed zone of inhibition  $20\pm1$  and  $18\pm1$  mm and *A. hydrophila* and *S. dysenteriae* showed zone of inhibition  $15\pm1$  mm and *B. subtilis*, *P. mirabilis*, and *P. vulgaris* showed zone of inhibition  $13\pm2$  and *B. cereus*, *E. aerogenes* and *P. aeruginosa* showed zone of inhibition  $12\pm2$  mm aqueous extract. Our results showed that leaf extract had the same effect against *C. parapsilosis* and *C. tropicalis* and the zone diameter was measured as  $15\pm2$  mm. The effect of the leaf extract against *C. albicans* and *C. glabrata*  $18\pm1$  inhibition zone diameter was measured.

In a study on antifungals, it was reported that crude extract of *P. macrophylla* with benzene and ethyl acetate exhibited highest antifungal activity on *T. longifilis* and *M. canis* [28]. Crude extracts from the aerial parts of *P. longipes* were found to have antibacterial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria in another study [29]. *P. vulgaris* leaf extracts were reported to have inhibitory action against gram-positive bacteria (*S. pneumoniae*, *S. pyogenes*, *S. aureus*, and *S. epidermidis*) in earlier research [30], with MICs ranging from 32 to 64 µg/ml. Plants including *Jatropha curcas* [31], *Argimone maxicana* [32], and *Punica granatum* have been found to produce silver nanoparticles in the past [33]. Bar et al. [31] and Khandelwal et al. [32] reported on the antibacterial activity of AgNPs in a series of papers. Devanesan et al.

[33] observed a zone of inhibition in *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *P. vulgaris*, *S. typhi*, *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis*, and *K. pneumoniae* when the produced nanoparticles were investigated.

Our results showed that AgNPs from leaf extract had the best antimicrobial effect. In AgNPs from leaf extract, *B. cereus*, *B. subtilis*, *E. aerogenes*, *A. hydrophila*, *S. dysenteriae*, *S. epidermidis*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*, *P. mirabilis* and *P. vulgaris* showed the widest zone  $25\pm1-15\pm1$  mm in diameter. Other bacteria showed an inhibition zone of 8 mm or less. Yeast formed a zone diameter of  $25\pm1-20\pm1$  mm from silver nanoparticles from leaf extract. Among yeasts, the highest antimicrobial activity was observed in *C. albicans* and *C. tropicalis*.

In silver nanoparticles from flower extract, *S. epidermidis*, *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *B. subtilis*, *E. aerogenes*, *P. aeruginosa* and *A. hydrophila* show an inhibition zone of  $18\pm0-10\pm1$  mm, while other bacteria have zones of 6 mm or less. *S. epidermidis*, *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *B. subtilis*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *A. hydrophila* displayed inhibition zones of  $10\pm15$  mm in silver nanoparticles from root extract, while other bacteria showed inhibition zones of 5 mm or less. In the root, all yeasts formed a zone diameter of  $10\pm0$  mm. AgNPs showed more antimicrobial activity to yeasts compared to bacteria. None of the tested extracts did show inhibitory effects against *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *S. typhimurium*. In antimicrobial evaluation, the zone with the diameter of < 8 mm was considered as inactive;  $10\pm0-18\pm1$  mm as less active, and  $20\pm1-25\pm1$  mm as very well active.

The release of silver cations from silver nanoparticles, which act as a reservoir for them, is responsible for silver nanoparticles antibacterial activity [34].

Silver nanoparticles from leaf extract showed good antimicrobial activity in *C. albicans*, *C. glabrata*, *C. parapsilosis* and *C. tropicalis*. Silver nanoparticles contain more antimicrobial activity to yeasts than bacteria.

**Table 1.** Antimicrobial Activity of Aqueous Extracts and Silver Nanoparticles

Zone Diameter (mm) of Aqueous Extracts	Zone Diameter (mm) of aqueous extracts and silver nanoparticles						Zone Diameter (mm) of Silver Nanoparticles	
	Leaf	Flower	Root	Leaf	Flower	Root	Ofloxacin (5µg)	Flukonazol (10µg)
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213	20±1	13±1	12±0	25±1	15±1	15±0	20±1	0
<i>S. epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	18±1	12±1	10±0	20±1	15±1	10±0	21±2	0
<i>L.monocytogenes</i> ATCC35152	5±1	6±1	2±1	8±1	6±1	5±1	20±1	0
<i>B. cereus</i> 709 Roma	12±2	10±0	10±0	15±1	10±0	10±0	30±1	0
<i>B. subtilis</i> ATCC 6633	13±2	12±1	10±1	15±1	15±1	10±1	15±2	0
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	0	0	0	0	0	0	15±1	0
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> ATCC 13883	0	0	0	0	0	0	20±1	0
<i>C. jejuni</i> ATCC 33560	6±2	6±0	2±1	8±2	6±0	5±1	20±1	0
<i>E. aerogenes</i> ATCC 51342	12±2	8±0	2±1	15±1	10±0	5±1	20±1	0
<i>S. dysenteriae</i> ATCC 11835	15±1	6±0	5±0	18±1	6±0	5±0	20±1	0
<i>S. typhimurium</i> ATCC 14028	0	0	0	0	0	0	20±2	0
<i>V. angilarum</i> ATCC 43312	6±0	3±0	2±0	8±0	5±0	5±0	15±1	0
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853	12±2	12±0	10±0	20±1	15±0	10±0	22±1	0
<i>A. hydrophila</i> ATCC 7966	15±1	12±1	12±1	20±1	15±1	10±1	10±1	0
<i>P. mirabilis</i> ATCC 29906	13±2	3±1	3±1	15±1	5±1	5±1	10±1	0
<i>P. vulgaris</i> ATCC 29905	13±2	4±1	2±1	16±2	5±1	5±1	25±1	0
<i>C. albicans</i> ATCC 90028	18±1	15±0	8±1	25±1	18±0	10±0	0	25±1
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> M006	15±2	15±0	7±1	22±1	18±0	10±0	0	25±1
<i>C. tropicalis</i> M007	15±2	12±0	8±0	25±1	15±0	10±0	0	25±1
<i>C. glabrata</i> ATCC 90030	18±1	13±1	7±0	20±1	15±1	10±0	0	23±1

### Phytochemicals Analysis and Antioxidant Activity

#### Phytochemicals Analysis of Silver Nanoparticles

Flavonoids, saponin, and tannin were found to be active components in the plant based on the findings of phytochemical screening. Table 2 summarizes the phytochemical screening of the aqueous extract of *P. vulgaris* leaf, flower, and root, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The analysis explained the existence of

several phytoconstituents in the leaf extract, including flavonoids, tannins, phenolic compounds, glucosides, and proteins. The early research showed that plant includes phenolic and flavonoids maintain powerful antioxidant abilities and from the biosynthesis of nanoparticles [35].

**Table 2.** Phytochemical screenings of Biosynthesized Silver Nanoparticles from *P. vulgaris* Leaf, flower and Root

Phytochemicals	Test	Silver nanoparticles Result		
		Leaf	Flower	Root
Flavonoids	Shinoda	++	+++	+
Terpenoids	Salkwaski	-	+	-
Saponins	Frothing	++	++	+++
Tannins	Ferric chloride	++	+	+
Carbohydrates	Molish	++	+++	++
Proteins	Biuret	+	+	-

(++) = strong presence, (++) = moderate presence, (+) = Less present, (-) = Absent

A yellow precipitate showed the presence of tannins in the *P. vulgaris* leaf extract. In *P. vulgaris* carbohydrates screening, a reddish-purple ring was found to be high in the flower, while it was weaker in the leaf and root. Obtaining a purple color as a result of protein screening in *P. vulgaris* extracts was found to be positive in leaf and flower extracts. Green synthesis of AgNPs was

carried out using *P. vulgaris* leaf, flower, and root extract. In this way, nanoparticle synthesis with plant extract is more advantageous than known resistant antibiotics as it is cost-effective, friendly, and easy to use.

In another study, Green synthesis of gold nanoparticles and silver nanoparticles synthesized from *Pistacia*

*atlantica* were reported to be a very good friendly and non-toxic source [36].

According to phytochemical screening, the presence of flavonoids was determined to be weaker in the leaf and root part while a yellow coloration was observed in the flower part of *P. vulgaris*. While terpenoids were found positive in flower extracts of *P. vulgaris*, leaves and roots were also evaluated as negative. Saponins were positive in root extracts of *P. vulgaris*, while leaves and roots were also considered to be moderate availability. The presence of these phytochemicals in *P. vulgaris* is an indication that antibacterial and antioxidant activity may also occur.

In our study, silver nanoparticles were synthesized using leaf, root, and flower extracts of *P. vulgaris*. This study also can serve as the main source of *P. vulgaris* extracts phytochemicals for pharmaceutical products, so the *P. vulgaris* plant can be used for treatment in various diseases.

#### Total Phenolic (TPC) and Total Flavonoid (TFC) Content of Extracts and Silver Nanoparticles

The Folin-Ciocalteu reagent was used to determine the total phenolic content. Total phenolic content of the boiled water of *P. vulgaris* extracts express grams of Gallic acid equivalents (GAE).

Total phenolic compounds in sections changed, with values ranging from 8.28 0.5 mg/g for the leaf, 25.10 0.2 mg/g for the flower, and 5.20 0.0 mg/g for the fruit, expressed as gallic acid equivalents (GAE). The flower had the greatest total phenolic content of all the flowers. Orhan et al. [30] study that TPC usage of *P. vulgaris* water extract has 7.55 mg of GAE/g extract. A water extract of *P. vulgaris* had a TPC value of 89.6 g GAE/mg extract in a different investigation. Furthermore, for a concentration of 45 g/mL, the DPPH inhibition values of *P. vulgaris* water extract are 43% and 99.5 percent, respectively [15].

The total phenolic contents of AgNPs were in  $9.06 \pm 0.5$  (leaf),  $29.08 \pm 0.1$  (flower), and  $8.64 \pm 3.3$  (root) mg GAE/g DW range which is in agreement with values reported before [37]. The highest amount of total phenolic was observed in flowers (AgNPs), while the lowest one was observed in the root. The total phenolic content values obtained for the ethanol extracts of the primula are different from that reported for aqueous ethanol extracts of the primula, 535.4 mg GAE/ 100 g for flowers [38]. Phenolic compounds are thought to provide color, taste, aroma and beneficial effects on health. It is also believed to contribute to the quality and nutritional value. The phytochemical results may create a link between antibacterial and antioxidant activity. It can find an important place as an antimicrobial and antioxidant agent [39]. The highest amount of total

flavonoids was observed in flowers ( $11.27 \pm 0.4$ ), while the lowest one was observed in the root ( $0.53 \pm 2.2$ ) in extract.

The content of flavonoid expressed as equivalents, varied  $4.32 \pm 0.4$  (leaf),  $19.67 \pm 2.2$ , and  $1.98 \pm 2.6$  mg equivalent/g silver nanoparticles (Table 3). The flower showed the highest amount of flavonoid contents followed by leaf and root in AgNPs. Flavonoids show antioxidant activity and their effects on human nutrition and human health are quite high. It is well known that it handles the antioxidant effect in flavonoid plants containing hydroxyl functional groups [40].

**Table 3.** Total phenolic (mg GAE/g DW) and Total Flavonoids Contents of (mg CE/g) Aqueous Extracts and Silver Nanoparticles

	Total Phenolic (mg GAE/g DW)			Total Flavonoid (mg CE/g)		
	Leaf	Flower	Root	Leaf	Flower	Root
<b>Aqueous Extracts</b>	8.28±0.5	25.10±0.2	5.20±0.0	1.36±2.2	11.27±0.4	0.53±2.2
<b>Silver Nanoparticles</b>	9.06±0.5	29.08±0.1	8.64±3.3	4.32±0.4	19.67±2.2	1.98±2.6

#### Antioxidant Activity of Aqueous Extracts and Silver Nanoparticles

In this study, the antioxidant activities of silver nanoparticles and aqueous extracts were evaluated using DPPH radical scavenging assay. As it is depicted in Table 4 the inhibition varied between 32.6-41.5 % for leaf, 78.4-86.3% for flower and 28.3-36.7 % for root in 12.5 and 100 (µg/mL) concentration of extracts. As it is depicted in Table 4 the inhibition varied between 16.4-23.2% for roots, 16.0-17% for leaves and 14.9-24.7 %.for flowers. Table 4 shows that AgNPs from flower extracts provide the most DPPH radical scavenging activity (90.6 %) at higher concentrations (100 µg/mL). At 50 µg/mL and 100 µg/mL, silver nanoparticles from the leaf showed moderate inhibition of DPPH % 48.8 and 58.4. Also, At 50 µg/mL and 100 µg/mL, AgNPs from root extracts showed moderate inhibition of DPPH % 46.3 and % 48.4. Ascorbic acid showed the highest inhibition of DPPH at 100, 50, 25 and 12.5 µg/mL with 96.0 %, 95.1 %, 93.1 and 90.1 %. The result indicated that the % inhibition of DPPH by µg/mL was dose-dependent. The antioxidant activity obtained in the present study is different from that reported for aqueous ethanol extracts of the primula, research obtained 86.65 % [38]. Primrose water extract and ethanol are effective DPPH radical scavenging which was 99.5 and 99.4 [15]. Demir et al., [40] stated that the extract prepared with dimethyl sulfoxide from *P. vulgaris* flowers has strong antioxidant properties.

**Table 4.** Antioxidant Activities of Aqueous Extracts and Silver Nanoparticles in DPPH Assay

Concentration (µg/mL)	% DPPH inhibition by Aqueous Extracts and Silver Nanoparticles						% DPPH inhibition by Ascorbic Acid
	Leaf	Flower	Root	Leaf	Flower	Root	
100	41.5	86.3	36.7	58.4	90.6	48.4	96.0
50	40.0	83.4	34.3	48.8	86.7	46.3	95.1
25	35.7	82.6	32.3	46.6	84.6	42.3	93.1
12.5	32.6	78.4	28.3	45.6	81.5	40.2	90.3

Antioxidants are of great importance in reducing oxidative stress, which plays a role in disease development by damaging biological molecules [41]. Oxidative stress plays a role in various acute and chronic pathological processes such as cellular aging, acute and chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular, cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, and biliary tract diseases [42]. The consumption of antioxidants is necessary to maintain the homeostasis balance in the human body, to prevent and treat diseases. But synthetic antioxidants have some degree of toxicity. Thus, taking natural antioxidants from food is the first choice, because natural antioxidants play an important role in the prevention and treatment of diseases [43-44]. Antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of *P. vulgaris* extracts are promising that silver nanoparticles with new antioxidant and antimicrobial activity may find a wide area of use in medicine. More research is needed, especially to get therapeutic drugs. With detailed studies on this subject, the usage areas of nanoparticles can be further expanded.

## CONCLUSION

Consequently, Silver nanoparticles were synthesized by using *P. vulgaris* extracts (leaf, flower, and root) grown under in vitro conditions. Gram-positive bacteria are more vulnerable to gram-negative bacteria, according to antibacterial investigations. In short, antioxidants have an active function in inhibiting and destroying free radicals, thus helping the body's defense mechanism on disease and chronic infections.

In this study, Silver nanoparticles showed good biological activities, antimicrobial and antioxidant activity, and phytochemical properties. This may be useful for pharmacologists to discover safe and cost-effective drugs for the treatment of ailments rather than synthetic drugs.

Thus, the synthesized nanoparticles became a good alternative to developing an antimicrobial and antioxidant agent.

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## Yazım Kuralları

*Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisi Haziran ve Aralık sayısı olmak üzere yılda iki defa yayımlanan uluslararası hakemli bir dergidir. Derginin asıl amacı fen bilimleri, temel alanlar ve mühendislik alanlarında nitelikli akademik çalışmaların yayımlanmasına katkı yapmaktadır.*

*Dergide yayımlanan makaleler yazı işlerinin izni olmaksızın başka hiç bir yerde yayımlanamaz veya bildiri olarak sunulamaz. Kısmen veya tamamen yayımlanan makaleler kaynak gösterilmeden hiçbir yerde kullanılamaz. Dergiye gönderilen makalelerin içerikleri özgün, daha önce herhangi bir yerde yayımlanmamış veya yayımlanmak üzere gönderilmemiş olmalıdır. Makaledeki yazarlar isim sırası konusunda fikir birliğine sahip olmalıdır.*

*Makalenin hazırlanması sırasında yardımcı olması amacıyla, internet sitemizde yazarlar için linkinin altında yer alan MAUNFBD Dergisi yazım kurallarına göre hazırlanmış "örnek\_makale" dosyasını bilgisayarınıza indirmeniz ve makalenizi bu makaleyi örnek olarak hazırlamanız, düzenlemelerde kolaylık ve zaman tasarrufu sağlayacaktır. Bu makaleyi bilgisayarınıza Word programında şablon (template) olarak kaydederek de makalenizi hazırlayabilirsiniz.*

- Makaleler MS Word 2007 veya üstü bir sürümde hazırlanarak gönderilmelidir.
- Sayfa yapısı özel boyutta (15.5x23 cm), MS Word programında, Times New Roman veya benzeri bir yazı karakteri ile 10 punto, tek satır aralığıyla yazılmalıdır. Sayfa kenarlarında üst 2.5 cm olmak üzere diğer kenarlar için 2.5 cm boşluk bırakılmalı ve sayfalar numaralandırılmalıdır.
- Yazar(lar)ın ad(lar) ve soyad(lar), kurumsal unvanları; yazar(lar)ın görev yaptığı kurum(lar) ve e-posta adres(ler) bilgileri verilmelidir. Ayrıca makalelerde sorumlu yazar belirtilmelidir. Times New Roman 10 punto, tek satır aralığıyla yazılmalıdır.
- Makale başlığı, içerikle uyumlu, içeriği en iyi ifade eden bir başlık olmalıdır. Başlık, kalın ve 12 punto büyülüğünde olmalı ve ilk harfler büyük olacak şekilde sayfa ortalanarak yazılmalıdır. Makaleler aynı özellikte İngilizce bir başlık/title içermelidir.
- Makalenin başında, konuya kısa ve öz biçimde ifade eden ve en az 75, en fazla 150 kelimededen oluşan Türkçe "Öz" bulunmalıdır. Öz içinde, yararlanılan kaynaklara, şekil ve çizelge numaralarına degenilmemelidir. Adres/ler den 2 satır boşluk bırakıldıkten sonra, Times New Roman 10 punto, tek satır aralığıyla yazılmalıdır. Özün altında bir satır boşluk bırakılarak, en az 3, en çok 6 sözcükten oluşan anahtar kelimeler verilmelidir. Anahtar kelimeler makale içeriği ile uyumlu ve kapsayıcı olmalıdır. Aynı şekilde makaleler İngilizce bir başlık/title, anahtar sözcükler/keywords ve öz/abstract içermelidir.
- **MAUNFBD**'in yayın dili Türkçe ve İngilizcedir.
- Herhangi bir sempozyum veya kongrede sunulmuş olan çalışmalar kongrenin adı, yeri ve tarihi belirtilerek yayımlanabilir. Bir araştırma kurumu veya fonu tarafından desteklenen çalışmalarında desteği sağlayan kuruluşun adı ve proje numarası verilmelidir.
- Makaleler Giriş, Materyal ve Metod, Deneysel Kısım, Gereç ve Yöntem, Tartışma, Sonuç vb. yer alacak şekilde hazırlanmalı ve alt başlıklar ikinci derece başlıklar Times New Roman 10 punto ile sağa hizalı olarak düzenlenmelidir.
- Formüller ve denklemler Math Type ya da Word Denklem Düzenleyici kullanılarak yazılmalıdır.
- Çalışma, dil bilgisi kurallarına uygun olmalıdır. Makalede noktalama işaretlerinin kullanımında, kelime ve kısaltmaların yazımında en son çıkan TDK Yazım Kılavuzu esas alınmalı, açık ve yalın bir anlatım yolu izlenmeli, amaç ve kapsam dışına taşan gereksiz bilgilere yer verilmemelidir. Makalenin hazırlanmasında geçerli bilimsel yöntemlere uyulmalı, çalışmanın konusu, amacı, kapsamı, hazırlanma gereklisi vb. bilgiler yeterli ölçüde ve belirli bir düzende verilmelidir.
- Bir makalede sırasıyla özet, ana metnin bölümleri, kaynakça ve (varsayı) ekler bulunmalıdır. Makalenin bir "Giriş" ve bir "Sonuç" bölümü bulunmalıdır. "Giriş" çalışmanın amacı, önemi, dönemi, kapsamı, veri metodolojisi ve planını mutlaka kapsamalıdır. Konu gerektiriyorsa literatür tartışması da bu kısımda verilebilir. "Sonuç" araştırmanın amaç ve kapsamına uygun olmalı, ana çizgileriyle ve öz olarak verilmelidir. Metinde sözü edilmeyen hususlara "Sonuç"ta yer verilmemelidir. Belli bir düzen sağlamak amacıyla ana, ara ve alt başlıklar kullanılabilir.
- Tablo/Şekillerin numarası ve başlığı bulunmalıdır. Tablo çiziminde dikey çizgiler kullanılmamalıdır. Yatay çizgiler ise sadece tablo içindeki alt başlıkları birbirinden ayırmak için kullanılmalıdır. Tablo/Şekil numarası üstte, tam sola dayalı olarak Times New Roman 10 punto yazılmalı; tablo/şekil adı ise, her sözcüğün ilk harfi büyük olacak şekilde yazılmalıdır. Ayrıca tablo/şekiller siyah beyaz baskıya uygun hazırlanmalıdır.
- Makalede, düzenli bir bilgi aktarımı sağlamak üzere ana, ara ve alt başlıklar kullanılabilir. Makale başlığı dışındaki diğer tüm başlıklar 10 punto yazılmalıdır. Birinci derece başlıklar büyük ve koyu karakterde; ikinci derece başlıklar, yalnız ilk harfleri büyük ve koyu olmayan; üçüncü derece başlıklar ise yalnız ilk harfleri büyük, koyu olmayan ve italik harflerle yazılmalıdır. Ayrıca başlıklar, öncesi ve sonrası 6 nk olacak şekilde ayarlanmalıdır.

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**BİRİNCİ DERECE BAŞLIK**

İkinci Derece Başlık

*Üçüncü Derece Başlık*

- Kaynak göstermede makale içerisinde “köşeli parantez içerisinde numara” ile yazılmalıdır. Her kaynak kendi orijinal dilinde verilmelidir. Kaynaklar Times New Roman 9 punto ile yazılmalıdır. Kaynaklar yazılrken sıralama aşağıdaki şekilde olmalıdır:
  - Chen Y. R., Chao K., Kim M. S. Machine vision technology for agricultural applications, Computers and Electronics in Agriculture, 36, 173-191, 2002.
  - Kumar A. Computer vision based fabric defect detection: a survey, IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, 55, 348-363, 2008.
  - Yetis H., Baygin M., Karaköse M. A New Micro Genetic Algorithm Based Image Stitching Approach for Camera Arrays at Production Lines, The 5th International Conference on Manufacturing Engineering and Process (ICMEP 2016), 25-27 May, 2016.
  - Aydin I., Karakose E., Karakose M., Gençoğlu M.T., Akin E., A New Computer Vision Approach for Active Pantograph Control, IEEE International Symposium on Innovations in Intelligent Systems and Applications (IEEE INISTA 2013), Albena, Bulgaria, 2013.
  - Lim S. H. Video-processing applications of high speed cmos image sensors, The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Stanford University, 2003.
- **MAUNFBD**'e yazım kurallarına uygun olarak gönderilen makaleler, daha sonraki aşamada intihal denetiminden geçirilir. Dergide intihal denetimi iThenticate programı ile yapılmaktadır ve intihal denetiminde kabul edilebilir benzerlik oranı en fazla %20 olmalıdır.
  - Yayım aşamasının ilk adımı için makaleler Online Başvuru Sistemi aracılığıyla yollanmalıdır. Başvurunun hemen ardından elektronik posta adresinize otomatik olarak bir onay mesajı gönderilecektir. Daha fazla bilgi için <http://dergipark.gov.tr/MAUNfbd> elektronik adresi aracılığıyla editörümüzle bağlantıya geçilebilir.

## Instructions for Authors

**MAUNFBD** is an international peer-reviewed journal that is published two times a year. The purpose of the journal is to make contributions to publishing qualified academic studies in sciences, basic and engineering areas.

The articles that are published in the journal cannot be published or presented anywhere else unless permission is granted from the editorial board. The articles that are published either partially or completely cannot be used anywhere else unless reference is given. The content of the articles that are sent to the journal has to be authentic, not previously published or sent to be published. The authors of the articles have to have a consensus regarding the list of the names in the article.

If you download the "sample article" that was prepared according to spelling rules and format of the **MAUNFBD** Journal from our website through the link for authors to help you prepare the article, this will save your time and facilitate the preparation process. You can also prepare your article by saving this sample as a template on the Microsoft Word program.

- The articles should be in MS Word 2007 or higher version.
- The layout has to be custom-designed (15.5x23 cm). The file format has to be MS Word. The font has to be Times New Roman or a similar one with a size of 10. The file has to have single-line spacing. Page margins have to be 2.5 cm on the top and 2.5 cm for all the other sides. The pages have to be numbered.
- The articles need to include the name(s), surname(s), institutional title(s), institution name(s), and e-mail address(es) of the author(s). In addition, the corresponding author has to be indicated in the articles. The font has to be Times New Roman with a size of 10 and single line spacing.
- The title of the article has to be consistent with the content and must reflect the content in the best way possible. The title has to be boldface with a font size of 12. The first letter of all the words has to be uppercase. The title has to be centered. The articles need to have an English title with the same properties.
- The article needs to include an "Abstract" at the beginning not less than 75 words nor longer than 150 words summarizing the content in the most precise and concise way. The abstract must not include references, figures, and table numbers. Leaving a space under the abstract, the author has to add keywords including at least 3 and utmost 6 words. The keywords have to be consistent with the content and need to be comprehensive. Similarly, the articles have to include an English title, keywords, and abstract.
- **MAUNFBD** is published in Turkish and English.
- The works that are presented in any symposium or congress can be published after specifying the name, place and the date of the congress. The works that are supported by a research organization or fund have to indicate the name of the supportive organization and the number of project.
- The articles have to be organized as introduction, body, experimental, result and discussion and conclusion. Sub-titles and lower-level titles have to have a font size of 10 and be right-aligned.
- Formulas and equations need to be written via Math Type or Word Equation Editor.
- The study has to comply with grammatical rules. The latest Turkish Language Association Spell Check has to be employed regarding the use of punctuation, spelling of the words, and abbreviations. The text is expected to be clear and simple. No expressions out of purpose and scope must be included in the work. The valid scientific methods have to be employed to prepare the article. The content, purpose, scope, justification, etc. of the study have to be provided as much as needed in a certain order.
- An article is expected to include abstract, sections of the main text, references, and appendices (if there is any) respectively. An article has to have an "Introduction" and "Conclusion" sections. The "Introduction" is definitely expected to include the purpose, importance, period, scope, data methodology, and outline of the study. If it is necessary for the subject to be dealt with, literature review can be given in this section as well. The "conclusion" needs to be in compliance with the study's purpose and scope. It needs to be given generally and concisely. The points that are not mentioned within the text must not be included in "conclusion". Headings, titles, and sub-titles can be used to organize the text.
- Tables/Figures need to be numbered and given with their titles. No vertical lines must be used to draw the tables. Horizontal lines can only be used to separate the sub-titles within the table from each other. Table/Figure number has to be at the top left-aligned and non-Italic with Times New Romans 10 font. The name of tables/figures has to be written with each word having its first letter uppercase. In addition, tables/figures have to comply with black and white print. If there is anything in the table that requires reference, the references must be given at the bottom of the table with in-text reference format.
- Headings, titles, and sub-titles can be used to ensure an ordered information transfer. All the other titles except for the title of the article have to have a font size of 10. First-level titles need to be uppercase and boldface; the first letters of

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all the words in the second-level titles need to be uppercase and not boldface; and only the first letters of the words in the third-level titles need to be uppercase, and these titles have to be italic. In addition, the titles have to be organized with 6 nk before and after the title.

**FIRST-LEVEL TITLE**

Second-Level Title

*Third-level Title*

- (i) The reference should be marked with "number in square brackets" in the article. Each reference must be given in its original language. The references should be written in Times New Roman 9 point. When writing the references, the sequence should be as follows:

- Chen Y. R., Chao K., Kim M. S. Machine vision technology for agricultural applications, Computers and Electronics in Agriculture, 36, 173-191, 2002.
- Kumar A. Computer vision based fabric defect detection: a survey, IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, 55, 348-363, 2008.
- Yetis H., Baygin M., Karaköse M. A New Micro Genetic Algorithm Based Image Stitching Approach for Camera Arrays at Production Lines, The 5th International Conference on Manufacturing Engineering and Process (ICMEP 2016), 25-27 May, 2016.
- Aydin I., Karakose E., Karakose M., Gençoğlu M.T., Akin E., A New Computer Vision Approach for Active Pantograph Control, IEEE International Symposium on Innovations in Intelligent Systems and Applications (IEEE INISTA 2013), Albena, Bulgaria, 2013.
- Lim S. H. Video-processing applications of high speed cmos image sensors, The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Stanford University, 2003.
- The manuscripts that comply with the publication principles of anemon are passed through plagiarism checking. The journal uses the Ithenticate software to detect instances of overlapping and similar text in submitted manuscripts. If the similarity level is above %20, the manuscript is not accepted for publication.
- The articles are sent through Online Application System for the first step of the publication. An automatically-sent confirmation message is sent to your e-mail address upon the completion of the application. For further information, please contact the editor via <http://dergipark.gov.tr/MAUNfbd>.

## Değerlendirme Süreci

- **MAUNFBD**'ye gönderilen yazılar, önce Yayın Kurulunca dergi ilkelerine uygunluk açısından bir ön değerlendirmeye tabi tutulur. Dergi kapsamına girmeyen veya bilimsel bir yazı formatına içerik ve şekil şartları açısından uymayan yazılar, hakemlik süreci başlatılmadan geri çevrilir ya da bazı değişiklikler istenebilir. Yayın için teslim edilen makalelerin değerlendirilmesinde akademik tarafsızlık ve bilimsel kalite en önemli ölçütlerdir.
- **MAUNFBD**'ye yayın kurallarına uygun olarak gönderilen makaleler, daha sonraki aşamada intihal denetiminden geçirilir. Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Dergisi'nde intihal denetimi, Ithenticate paket programı aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilmekte ve intihal denetiminde, benzerlik oranının %20'nin üstüne çökmeması gerekmektedir. İlgili çalışmada herhangi bir intihale rastlanmadığı takdirde değerlendirilmek üzere o alandaki çalışmalarıyla tanınmış iki hakeme gönderilir. **MAUNFBD** Dergisi, sürecin her aşamasında, hakem ve yazarların isimlerinin saklı tutulduğu çift-kör hakemlik sistemini kullanmaktadır. Hakem raporlar beş yıl süreyle saklanır. Makaleyi değerlendiren iki hakemden birisinin olumlu diğerinin olumsuz rapor vermesi durumunda makale üçüncü hakeme gönderilmekte veya Yayın Kurulu, hakem raporlarını inceleyerek nihai kararı vermektedir.
- **MAUNFBD**'e gönderilen çalışmalarda yazarlar, hakem ve Yayın Kurulunun eleştiri ve önerilerini dikkate alırlar. Katılmadıkları hususlar varsa gerekçeleriyle birlikte itiraz etme hakkına sahiptirler. Dergideki hakemlik sürecinde, akademik unvana sahip kişilerin yayınları için ancak eşit ya da üst derecede akademik unvana sahip kişiler hakem olabilir.
- **MAUNFBD**'e hakem değerlendirme süreci, istenilmeyen nedenlerden dolayı bazen uzun süre bilmektedir. Normal koşullarda editör tarafından ön değerlendirme aşaması bir hafta; hakem değerlendirme süreci de 8 hafta olarak planlanmaktadır. Ancak hakemlerden zamanında dönüş olmaması nedeniyle yeniden hakem atama vb. nedenlerden dolayı hakem değerlendirme süreci uzayabilmektedir.
- **MAUNFBD**'e makale gönderen yazar/yazarlar, Derginin söz konusu hakem değerlendirme koşullarını ve sürecini kabul etmiş sayılırlar.
- **MAUNFBD**'de yayımlanmasına karar verilen (kabul edilen) çalışmaların telif hakkı, Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi'ne devredilmiş sayılır.

## Peer Review Process

- The papers that are sent to **MAUNFBD** are subjected to preliminary assessment by the Editorial Board to see whether the work complies with the principles of the journal. The papers that are out of the scope of the journal or do not comply with the format of a scientific text either in terms of content or style are either rejected or demanded to be corrected prior to peer-review process. Academic objectivity and scientific quality are the most important criteria for the assessment of the articles that are submitted to be published.
- The articles that comply with the publication principles of **MAUNFBD** are passed through plagiarism checking. Journal of Social Sciences of Muş Alparslan University uses the iThenticate software to detect instances of overlapping and similar text in submitted manuscripts. The journal allows an overall similarity of 20% for a manuscript to be considered for publication. After determining an acceptable similarity rate, the article is sent to two reviewers who are known for their studies in the relevant field. **MAUNFBD** employs double-blind review system in which the names of neither the reviewers nor the authors are disclosed in any of the phases of the process. Reviewer reports are saved for five years. If one of the reviewers gives positive feedback while the other gives negative feedback, the article is either sent to a third reviewer or Editorial Board examines the reviewer reports to make the final decision.
- The authors submitting papers to **MAUNFBD** take into account the criticisms and suggestions of the reviewers and the Editorial Board. The authors also have the right to object to the points with which they disagree. In the reviewing process, the publications of people with academic titles are only reviewed by academics of either an equal or a higher degree.
- Assessment process of **MAUNFBD** may sometimes take long periods of time due to undesired reasons. Normally, preliminary assessment by the editor takes a week while reviewer's assessment period takes 8 weeks. However, reviewer assessment process may get longer when reviewers do not respond on time or in cases of appointing a new reviewer and so on.
- The author/authors submitting papers to **MAUNFBD** is/are considered to have accepted the aforementioned reviewing conditions and process of the journal.
- The copyrights of the works that are decided to be published (accepted) in **MAUNFBD** is transferred to Muş Alparslan University.

## Yayın İlkeleri

- **MAUNFBD**, ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde yapılan, fen, temel alanlar ve mühendislik bilimleri alanında özgün ve nitelikli çalışmaları, bilimsel bir yaklaşımla ele alarak fen bilimler alanlarındaki çalışmaların niteliğinin yükselmesine, yöntem ve uygulamaların gelişmesine, kuram ve uygulama alanlarındaki çalışmalar arasında iletişim的enmesine ve fen bilimleri alanındaki literatürün zenginleşmesine katkı sağlamak amacıyla yayımlanmaktadır.
- **MAUNFBD**'e, matematik, fizik, kimya, biyoloji, çevre bilimi, sağlık, eczacılık, mühendislik bilimleri vb. tüm fen bilimlerine ait özgün ve nitelikli bilimsel çalışmaları destekleyerek bilim camiasında üretilen bilgileri akademisyenlerin ve kamuoyunun istifadesine sunmak amacıyla yeni ve özgün çalışmalarla yer verilmektedir.
- **MAUNFBD**'e gönderilecek çalışma, alanında bir boşluğu dolduracak özgün bir yazı olmalı ya da daha önce yayımlanmış çalışmaları değerlendiren, konuya dair yeni ve dikkate değer görüşler ortaya koyan inceleme olmalıdır.
- **MAUNFBD**'e gönderilecek yazılar makale, çeviri ve kitap tanımı türünde olmalıdır. Dergimize gönderilen çeviri yazılar için, makale sahibinin yayın izni ve orijinal metin gereklidir.
- **MAUNFBD**'e yayın dili Türkçe ve İngilizce'dir.
- **MAUNFBD**'e gönderilen çalışmaları daha önce hiçbir yerde yayımlanmamış ve halihazırda yayımlanmak üzere sunulmamış olmalıdır. Bilimsel bir toplantıda sunulmuş bildiriler, durum açıkça belirtilmek şartıyla dergiye gönderilebilir.
- **MAUNFBD**'e Kış/Aralık ve Yaz/Haziran sayısı olmak üzere yılda iki defa düzenli olarak yayımlanmaktadır.
- **MAUNFBD**'e gönderilen yazılarla telif hakkı ödenmez. Yayımlanan makalelerin telif hakkı Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimler Dergisi'ne aittir.
- **MAUNFBD**'de yayımlanan yazıların bilimsel ve hukuki sorumluluğu yazarlarına aittir.
- **MAUNFBD**'de yer alan yazılarındaki görüş ve düşünceler yazarlarının kişisel görüşleri olup derginin ve bağlı olduğu kurumların görüşlerini yansıtmez.
- **MAUNFBD**'e gönderilen çalışmaları, TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM'in DergiPark Sistemi (UDS) üzerinden elektronik ortamda gönderilmektedir. Bu sisteme <http://dergipark.gov.tr/MAUNfbd> da yer alan "Kullanıcı Sayfası/Yeni Gönderi" linkinden ulaşılabilir. Söz konusu sisteme kayıt yapılmış makale gönderildikten sonra hakem süreciyle ilgili gelişmeler ve hakem değerlendirme raporları yazarlar tarafından kolaylıkla takip edilebilir.

## Editorial Principles

- **MAUNFBD** is a national and international peer-reviewed journal that publishes authentic and qualified works with a scientific approach in the fields of science, basic and engineering sciences. It is published to contribute to raising the quality of the social sciences studies, development of methods and practices, to strengthen the communication between theoretical and practical studies, and to enrich the science literature.
- **MAUNFBD** supports all the authentic and qualified scientific studies in the science fields including maths, physic, chemistry, biology, health, pharmacy, engineering sciences *etc*. It publishes new and authentic works to offer the knowledge produced by scientific circles for the benefit of academics and public.
- The works that are sent to **MAUNFBD** must be both an authentic work to eliminate a lack in the literature or a review assessing the previously-published works and suggesting relevant, new, and noteworthy opinions.
- The texts that are sent to **MAUNFBD** include articles, translations, and book promotions. For the translated texts, publication permission of the owner of the article and the source text are required.
- Publication languages of **MAUNFBD** are Turkish and English.
- The works that are sent to **MAUNFBD** must not be published previously anywhere. They have to be ready for publication. The papers that have previously been presented in a scientific meeting can be sent to the journal if it is clearly indicated.
- **MAUNFBD** is regularly published in Winter/December and Summer/June per year.
- No copyright payment is made for the papers that are sent to **MAUNFBD**. The copyrights of the works that are published in **MAUNFBD** are transferred to Mus Alparslan University Journal of Science.
- Scientific and legal liabilities of the articles published in **MAUNFBD** belong to the authors.
- All the opinions and ideas indicated in the articles that are published in **MAUNFBD** are authors' personal opinions and do not reflect the opinions of the Journal or the affiliated institutions by any means.
- The works that are sent to **MAUNFBD** are sent to TUBITAK ULAKBIM's DergiPark System (UDS) in electronical environment. This system can be accessed via <http://dergipark.gov.tr/MAUNfbd> under the link "User Page/New Submission". After registering in the system and submitting the paper, the developments regarding the reviewing process and reviewer reports can be followed by the authors.

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Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü  
49250 – MUŞ/TÜRKİYE

Tel: 0 436 249 49 49 / 3671 - Fax: 0 436 213 00 28

Web: <http://dergipark.gov.tr/MAUNfbd>

e-mail: msufbd@alparslan.edu.tr