



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.ijournalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 12, Issue, 05, pp.11493-11501, May, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.38642.05.2020>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

PREDICTION OF DOSES BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE ULTRAVIOLET SOLAR RADIATION FROM MEASUREMENTS OF GLOBAL SOLAR RADIATION

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 28th February, 2020

Received in revised form

14th March, 2020

Accepted 28th April, 2020

Published online 30th May, 2020

Key Words:

UV-B solar Radiation;
Stratospheric Ozone;
Global solar Radiation;
Solar zenith Angle.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research, estimated of mean seasonal variations doses biologically active of UV-Bm solar radiation from global broadband solar irradiance over Egypt. The measurements of global solar radiation (G) and biologically effective erythemal radiation (EER) incident on a horizontal surface during the period time 1985 - 2015 at Cairo, Egypt are discussed. The monthly mean variation of slant ozone Z and UV-Bm transmission KtUV-B at the present work are found. The comparison between the two variables slant ozone Z and UV-Bm transmission KtUV-B are found. The seasonal statistical values of regression equations as the slopes (β), intercepts (α) and the standard errors (SE) for the fitted lines are done. The minimum slope occurs in winter, indicating that the percentage reduction in EER at higher slant ozone Z is larger than G. The variations of the slopes (β) during the year ranges from a minimum of 0.2867 in winter to a maximum of 0.3253 in summer, the intercepts also show their minimum and maximum values in cold humid and hot dry months. The temporal variability of the percentage ratio of the total hourly mean daily erythema to total hourly mean daily broadband solar global irradiation (EER/G) is presented. The estimated values of UV-Best solar radiation are a good agreement with the measured values of the UV-Bm solar radiation. The difference between the estimated and measured values of UV-B solar radiation varies from 3.1 to 4.25%.

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Citation: Samy A Khalil, U. Ali Rahoma, A.A.Hassan and A. M. Shaffie. 2020. "Prediction of Doses Biologically Active Ultraviolet Solar Radiation from Measurements of Global Solar Radiation", *International Journal of Current Research*, 12, (5), 11493-11501.

INTRODUCTION

The ghastly scope of sun based radiation relating to frequencies $\lambda < 400$ nm, is called bright (UV). The bright is subdivided into three frequency band locales: the UV-A (315-400 nm) which is gotten at earth's surface, the UV-B (280-315 nm) which is halfway consumed by ozone or dispersed in the climate and UVC (< 290 nm) which is possibly the most hazardous as it has the most elevated vitality levels, however this frequency band area is totally consumed by stratospheric ozone and oxygen above about 30km. Stratospheric ozone is known to be the most significant environmental factor deciding clear sky UV-B radiation arriving at the Earth's surface. The potential increment of UV-B presentation is the reason for mounting worry about the ozone layer. There are, be that as it may, different impacts that impact the UV brilliant vitality move: overcast spread, pressurized canned products, tropospheric ozone, and different vaporous toxins. The connections between different marvels occurring in the environment are perplexing.

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Along these lines, ground based UV estimations are important to investigate climatic changes and resultant impacts on the biosphere. The information on sun powered UV radiation arriving at the Earth's surface has an extraordinary intrigue due to its huge job in climatic and natural procedures. The UV-B sun based radiation (280-315 nm) speaks to $\approx 0.5\%$ of the all-out radiation arriving at the earth surface, and it is significant for the Earth-living frameworks since it is a radiation of high vitality. UV-B irradiance on the Earth surface relies upon land factors, for example, scope, stature, earth-sun separation, and sunlight based peak edge (SZA), and so forth. The impact of these elements can be assessed utilizing distinctive radiative models. Anyway UV-B sunlight based radiation relies upon air parameters like ozone, mists and pressurized canned products. Ozone is the gas that ingests UVC and some UV-B sun powered radiation and the impact of the complete ozone segment was remembered for every single radiative model. Mists are another weakening element of UV-B radiation and because of their arbitrary nature they are hard to show. Aerosol is the factor that influences radiation levels under cloudless sky conditions (Palancar, 2004, Acosta, 2000, Samy, 2013). During the most recent two decades, worries about the power levels of UV-B sun based radiation arriving at the ground have expanded due to the stratospheric ozone consumption

and the emotional increment in the quantity of skin malignant growths in the populace. The UV sun oriented vitality at the ground fluctuates extraordinarily with neighborhood time, scope and season, fundamentally due to the changing rise of the sun in the sky. The ozone assumes a job of shield around the Earth shielding us from bright radiation. The UV-B radiation just speaks to 5% of the UV radiation (Miguel, A.H., J.Bilbao, P.Salvador, 2005), the UV-B is imperative to individuals since it can create various ailments (Tevini, 1993). Often the naturally successful irradiance is given as UV record (UVI). UVI is a dimensionless amount and one unit is proportional to 25 mWm^{-2} of erythemal radiation. The Earth's climate fundamentally changes the approaching sun oriented radiation through the retention and dispersing process by gases, dust particles and other biosphere constituents of human and common exercises, there is clear straight connection between UV-B and worldwide sun powered radiation, especially in the district of moderate to low worldwide irradiance, which empowers estimation of UV-B motion in tropical/central zones where offices for UV-B estimations are not accessible, yet worldwide sun oriented radiation transition information exist (Samy, 2013, Iqbal M, 1983, Ilyas M., A. Pandey and S. I. S. Hassan, 1999, Koronakis P.S. *et al* 2002, M.H. Korany and H.A. Basset, 2007). The connection between the all-out ozone and unearthly UV irradiance from Brewer spectrophotometer perceptions and its utilization for deduction of complete ozone from UV estimations has been the subject of (Fioletov, V. E., J.B. Kerr and D.I. Wardle, 1997). The most critical effect on got clear sky UV-B is that subsequent from variety in air ozone (Frederick, J.E., A.E. Koob, 1993). A great part of the unsafe UV-B is consumed by stratospheric ozone, albeit descending patterns saw in absolute section ozone, especially at high scopes, and to a lesser degree at midlatitudes, suggest huge increment in the surface UV presentation (Herman, J.R., *et al*, 1996). The anticorrelation between absolute section ozone and UV radiation is an unpredictable capacity of numerous factors, as: sun based apex edge, sunlight based rise, overcast spread, airborne and vertical profile of ozone. The constriction of UV-B radiation by mists is regularly bigger than some other barometrical parameter; anyway it is frequently just approximated by demonstrating the impact of month to month or occasionally found the middle value of cloud sums (Frederick, J.E. and H.E., 1990, Zaki Al-mostafa *et al*. 2015, Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2014, Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2016, Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2013). Ground-based perceptions can assume a significant job in improving the comprehension of a portion of these impacts (Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2014).

The beneficial impacts of UV-A and UV-B radiation on people, the biological system, creatures, plants, and materials have been tended to by numerous examiners (Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2014, 2016, Samy A. Khalil, *et al*. 2018, 2019, Madronich, S, 1992, 1997, Webb AR, 2006, McKinlay AF, Diffey BL, 1987, Som AK, 1992, Robaa SM, 2004). The investigation of the proportions of organic UV to G have gotten a considerable consideration in the previous barely any years so connections of this sort have been proposed by various agents with estimations from Kuwait (Sabziparvar A. A., 1999), Dharan (Al-Aruri SD, 1990), Edmonton (Elhadidy M. A. 1990), Saudi Arabia (Sadler GW, 1992), Valencia (Mujahid AM, 1994, Martinez-Lozano JA, 1994), Spain (Martinez-Lozano *et al*. 1999, Foyo-Moreno I, *et al* 1998), France (Trabea AA, Salem AI, 2001), Iran (De La Casinière A, *et al* 2002) and Switzerland (Sabziparvar A, 2009). In another examination a relationship was set up between a 18-month record of day by day UV-B and full band (300-3000 nm) sun oriented radiation in Sutton (Britain) (Lindfors A. Vuilleumier L, 2007). They proposed a direct connection between the proportion of vitality in the two wavebands and the cosine of pinnacle point at early afternoon which empowers the UV-B illumination to be

assessed from full band (G) sunlight based radiation. Utilizing a progression of estimations including bright (UV) (280-320 nm), UV-A (320-400 nm), and broadband worldwide (250-2800 nm) produced using June 1998 to August 2001 at a station in Kwangju, South Korea, Ogunjobi and Kim (Webb A, Steven MD, 1986) inferred that the proportion of absolute UV (280-400 nm) to broadband radiation is about 7.7% for all-sky conditions.

The proportion of the bright to worldwide radiation (UV/G) was additionally determined by (Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2016), for two urban communities in Egypt and contrasted and different locales in the Middle Eastern Promontory. Some portion of this examination was utilized before to assess the expectation of clear-sky organically viable erythemal radiation from worldwide sun powered radiation (Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2014). Now, estimation of hourly mean day by day erythema (EER) from hourly mean every day broadband (G) in urban areas has once in a while been contemplated, the fundamental point of this examination is to build up an exact connection between absolute sun based radiation (G) and viable erythema radiation (EER), which empowers the estimation of the day by day coordinated EER from effectively accessible broadband (250-2800 nm) G information in such atmospheres, and the data in this research obtained from the Meteorological Authority of Egypt.

Theory of methodology and model variables: The extraterrestrial sun oriented radiation on a flat surface was determined from the condition (Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2014, Samy A. Khalil *et al*. 2008, J. A. Duffe and W.A. Beckman, 1994). The hourly estimation of hemispherical transmittance ($K_t = G/G_{ext}$) is characterized as the proportion of worldwide sun based radiation on an even surface at the ground (G) to the comparing amount outside the World's climate (G_{ext}) (El-Nashar, A. 1991).

The UV-B estimations of sun oriented radiation were changed over into UVER (sunlight based bright erythemal irradiance) values by methods for transformation factors, (Diffey factor) gave by the producer (M. El-Nouby Adam, 2011, S.I.R.S.A. 1998), and from them UVI (bright records) hourly qualities were assessed (WMO, 1994). These UVI results have been considered as estimated esteems and spoke to by (UVI) (Center East carrier's esteems). UVI values have additionally been acquired from ghastrly determined weighted by the erythema activity range, they are spoken to by (UVI) demonstrate and can be gotten by the accompanying articulation:

$$(UVI)_{model} = K_{er} \int_{25}^{400} E_{\lambda} S_{er}(\lambda) d\lambda \quad (1)$$

Where is the solar spectral irradiance expressed in ($\text{Wm}^{-2} \text{nm}^{-1}$) at wavelength and λ is the wavelength interval used in the summation, S_{er} is the erythema reference action spectrum, and is a constant equal to $40 \text{ m}^2/\text{W}$ (McKinlay A.F. and Diffey B.L., 1987, Perez, R., Ineichen, P., Seals, R., 1990). The actual ozone amount crossed through by the solar radiation in the atmosphere is the slant total ozone column, (Dobson, DU). The Dobson unit (DU) is a unit of measurement of the amount of a trace gas in a vertical column through the Earth's atmosphere. It originated, and continues to be primarily used in respect to, atmosphere ozone, whose total column amount, usually termed "total ozone", and sometimes "column abundance", is dominated by the high concentrations of ozone in the stratospheric ozone layer (Anton, M., 2009, Serrano, A. 2008) defined as:

$$Z = \frac{TOC}{\cos(SZA)} \quad (2)$$

Where TOC is the total ozone column recorded at the solar zenith angle (SZA), this expression is only valid for the direct solar irradiance. However, it can be used as a good approximation for the global solar irradiance. However, the largest part of ozone absorption takes place at high altitudes, before the scattering process by aerosol and cloud (M. Anton, A 2009). Total ozone column (TOC) is defined as being equal to the amount of ozone contained in a vertical column of base 1 cm² at standard pressure and temperature. It can be expressed in units of pressure, typically about 0.3 atmosphere centimeters. The milli atmosphere centimeter (m atm. cm) (commonly called the Dobson Unit corresponding to an average atmospheric concentration of approximately one part per billion by volume (1 ppbv) of ozone, is most frequently used. In analogue with the broadband and UV cases, the UV-B hemispherical transmittance can be defining in the following way (Kudish, A. I. M., 2005, El-Nouby Adam, 2010).

$$Kt_{UV} = \frac{UV-B}{UV-B_{ext.}} \quad (3)$$

Where UV-B_{ext.} is the extraterrestrial UV-B radiation value on a horizontal surface it is given by:

$$UV-B_{ext.} = I_{SCUV-B} (12/\pi) E_0 \int_{w_1}^{w_2} \sin(\theta) dw \quad (4)$$

Where θ is the solar elevation angle, E_0 is the correction factor for the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, w_i ($i=1$ and 2) is the solar our angle at the beginning of period and at the end of period, respectively, and I_{SCUV-B} is the UV-B solar constant (21.51 Wm⁻²) (Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2014, Krzyscin JW, 2003). The relationship between the effective erythemal radiation (EER) and global solar radiation (G) as following equation (10) and several investigations (Samy A. Khalil, A. M. Shaffie, 2014, Robaa SM, 2004, Canada J, Pedros G, Bosca JV, 2003) the linear relationship:

$$EER = \beta G + \alpha \quad (5)$$

Where EER is the daily erythem irradiance, G is the daily broadband global radiation, β is the slope of the linear relation, and α is the intercept. Under clear-sky conditions, SZA and TOC appear to be the major determinant affecting on the ratio of EER and G. Inverse relation is known between the ozone density in the atmosphere and the amount of UV reaching the earth's surface (Zerefos C., et al. 2001). Other variables affecting by day-to-day fluctuation (aerosol, water vapor, air pressure) have smaller influence than SZA and TOC. In order to remove the ozone dependency from the relationship, the values of β were normalized to the monthly mean values of the total ozone column (TOC) by using the following factor (Sabziparvar A, and Shetaee H, 2007):

$$Co_3 = \exp[-ko_3 (\Delta O_3) m] \quad (6)$$

Where: Ko_3 is the mean ozone absorption coefficient for the wavelengths 300-316 nm and takes the value of 3.546 (atm cm)⁻¹, ΔO_3 is the difference between the monthly average TOC value and the TOC mean value in the period and m is the monthly mean air mass at noon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Exposure data for Cairo, Egypt sites (1985-2015) is of value in developing biological dose-response relationships. The exposure of different anatomical sites to solar UVR depends not only on ambient UVR and the atmospheric parameter (air, temperature and relative humidity) of sites with respect to the global solar radiation, but also on industrial behaviour. The most exposed skin surfaces, such as the nose, tops of the ears and forehead, have levels of UVB exposure that range up to one order of magnitude relative to that of the lesser exposed areas. Table 1: shows the mean yearly values of G(total), and Kt (G) through the interval from years of 1985 to 2015 total are given by; G(total) = 5.127 ± 0.04475 (Kwh/m²/day) and Kt (G) total = 0.5865 ± 0.004486. The mean daily values of G (annually as the daily mean) is 5.354 ± 1.779 (KWh/m²/day), and G (annually as the monthly mean) = 5.127 ± 0.0447 (KWh/m²/day) but the Kt (G) annually as the daily mean = 0.586 ± 0.0447.

The standard deviation (SD) of G (total), and Kt (G) through the interval from years of 1985 to 2015; which gives for SD = 9.869 - 0.004*(1985-2015), residual sum of squares = 0.204535, Coefficient of determination, R-sq. = 0.163075, and SD (total) = 1.852 ± 0.090 (Kwh/m²/day). Table 2: shows the mean yearly values of UV-B (annually as the daily mean), and Kt (UV-B) (annually as the daily mean), through the interval from years of 1985 to 2015 total is given by; UV-B (annually as the daily mean) = 2.36 ± 0.11 (Wh/m²/day), and Kt UV-B (annually as the daily mean) = 0.105 ± 0.005. The standard deviation of UV-B, and Kt UV-B through the interval from years of 1985 to 2015; which gives for SD UV-B is 0.11 ± 0.004, and Kt (UV-B) is 0.0051. Also we notice that the maximum values of the above parameters occur around the summer months, while the minimum values in winter months. But the values of these variables are clear that in the spring and autumn months fall between the values of the summer and winter months, the estimated values of UV-B mes. solar radiation a good agreement with the measured values of the UV-B mes solar radiation, the difference between the estimated and measured values of UV-B mes. solar radiation varies from 3.1% to 4.25%. The average monthly UV-B mes. clearness index (Kt UV-B) is less than the corresponding values for global radiation kt, where the value of kt is equal to the value of global solar radiation (G) dividing by the value of extraterrestrial global solar radiation G_{ext.} However, Kt (UV-B) values vary from 0.068 to 0.146. This behavior is due to the extremely high attenuation of UV-B mes. radiation by stratospheric ozone and scattering phenomena.

Table (3): shows the meteorological parameters (relative humidity; the total number of clear sky days; the total number of dusty days and Total Column Ozone (Dobson) (TOC)) have also been recorded during the period time from 1985 to 2015 in the present study. To calculate the monthly mean values from the daily data, the work of (Sabziparvar and Shetaee 2007) was adapted. A dimensionless empirical relationship in the form of EER/G was developed, which can allow for the estimation of EER radiation from commonly measured global solar radiation (G). The daily clear-sky EER radiation can be estimated from broadband G data. Figure 1, shows the monthly mean values, maximum, minimum and seasonally of slant ozone (Z) and Figure 2, clearness index of UVB solar radiation (Kt_{UVB}) in the present study during the period time from 1985 to 2015.

Table 1. Mean yearly values of G(total), and Kt (G) through the interval from years of 1985 to 2015.

	G (annually) (KWh/m ² /day)	Year	Kt(G)	Year	SD (G) (KWh/m ² /day)	Year
Number of values	31		31		31	
Minimum	5.04	1988	0.578	1988	1.7075	2005
Maximum	5.2	1996	0.598	1996	2.0469	1993
Range	0.16		0.02		0.3394	
Mean	5.127		0.5865		1.852	
SD	0.0447		0.0045		0.090	

Table 2. Shows the standard deviation of UV-B (W/m2/day), and Kt UV-B through the interval from years of 1985 to 2015.

	UV-B (W/m2/day)	Year	Kt(UV-B)	Year	SD (W/m2/day)	Year
Number of values	31		31		31	
Minimum	2.083	1993	0.092	1989	0.611	1989
Maximum	2.528	1986, 2003, 2004, 2005	0.113	2004, 2010	0.861	1986
Range	0.444		0.021		0.25	
Mean	2.363		0.1049		0.743	
SD	0.1134		0.0051		0.050	

Table 3. Shows the monthly means of meteorological parameters at Cairo during the period time 1985 to 2015

month	Total Column Ozone (Dobson) (TOC)	Total Number of Clear sky Days (NCD)	Total Number of Dust days (NDD)	Relative Humidity (RH %)
Mean	297.28	20.75	2.64	41.3
SD	15.508	5.808	0.71	11.6

Table 4. Monthly mean maximum, minimum and seasonally values of (TOC) and (KtG) in the present research during the period time from 1985 to 2015

Month	TOC		K _{tG}		K _{tUVB}	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Winter	412	375	0.559	0.517	0.085	0.066
Spring	329	302	0.648	0.596	0.15	0.12
Summer	295	275	0.680	0.626	0.138	0.13
Autumn	354	343	0.605	0.515	0.155	0.144

Table 5. The seasonal statistical values of regression equations during the period time in the present study (1985 - 2015)

Season	Effective Erythema Radiation of Equation (Kj.m ⁻² .d ⁻¹) (EER=βG + α)	Standard Error of the slope of equation SE (β)	Standard Error of the interception SE (α)	Coefficient of determination (R ²)	Correction factor for the removal of ozone effect (C ₀₃)
Winter	EER = 2.867* 10 ⁻¹ G - 0.512	± 0.0124	± 0.076	0.956	0.95
Spring	EER = 2.986* 10 ⁻¹ G - 1.415	± 0.0167	± 0.131	0.897	0.97
Summer	EER = 3.253* 10 ⁻¹ G - 2.514	± 0.0139	± 0.219	0.934	0.96
Autumn	EER = 2.913* 10 ⁻¹ G - 2.138	± 0.0092	± 0.042	0.974	0.93

Figures 1&2; can explain the different values of slant ozone during the period time in the present research. Firstly, the comparison between the maximum and minimum values of (Z) and (K_{tUVB}) are at all months from January to December during the period time from 1985 to 2015. In January month the maximum value of (Z) is equal 439DU occur during the year 1998, while the minimum value is 385DU during the year 1993, and the maximum value is 394 DU during 1992 in February month and minimum value during 1995 is 369 Du. For March month the maximum value is equal 358 Du in 2003 year and the minimum is 337 Du in 2015 year, while in April, May and June months the maximum values of (Z) are 322, 307 and 288 Du in the year 2015 respectively and minimum values are 288, 281 and 271 Du respectively occur in the year 2013. But in July, August, September months are 295, 303 and 329Du in years 2013, 2012 and 1992 respectively, while the minimum values of (Z) in the same months are 279, 276 and 297Du at years 2015, 1988 and 2015 respectively, also during the months October, November and December, the maximum

values of (Z) are 358, 374 and 402Du through the years 1986, 1988 and 1989 respectively, and the minimum values of (Z) are 321, 339 and 370Du about the years 2015, 1989 and 2015 respectively. Also from this table, we notice that the maximum and minimum values of seasonal variations of the slant ozone (Z) in the present study. The maximum values are 412, 329, 295 and 354 in winter, spring, summer, and autumn respectively, while the minimum values is 375, 302, 275 and 343 in winter, spring, summer, and autumn respectively. The comparison between the maximum and the minimum values of (K_{tG}) is from January to December during. The comparison between the maximum and the minimum values of (K_{tG}) is from January to December during the period time from 1985 to 2015. In January month the maximum value of (K_{tG}) is equal 0.580 occur during the year 1986, while the minimum value is 0.524 during the year 2003, and the maximum value is 0.546 during 1993 in February month and the period time from 1985 to 2015. In January month the maximum value of (K_{tG}) is equal 0.580 occur during the year 1986, while the minimum

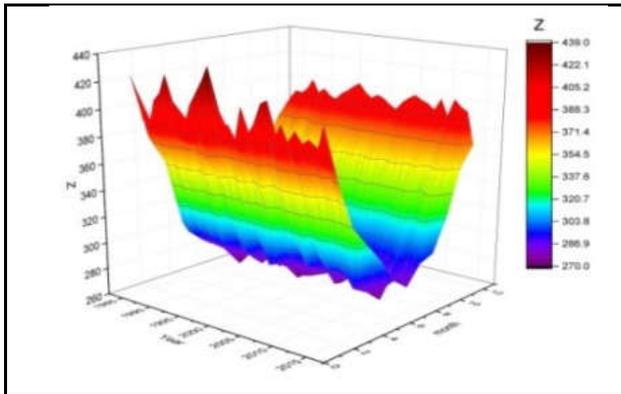


Figure 1. The monthly mean of slant ozone (Z)

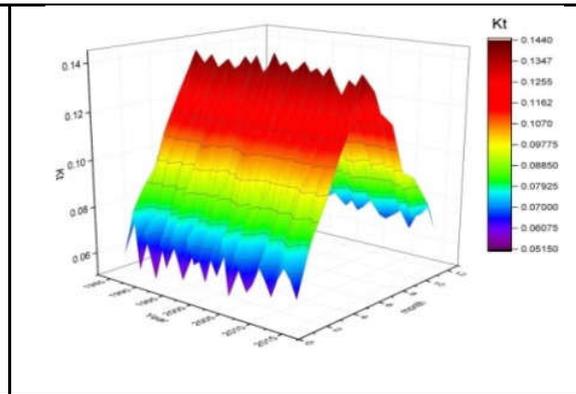


Figure 2. The monthly mean of KT_{UV-B}

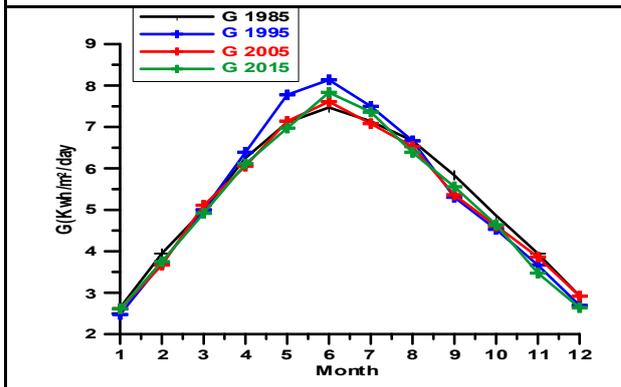


Figure 3. Mean values of different years for global solar radiation at Cairo, Egypt.

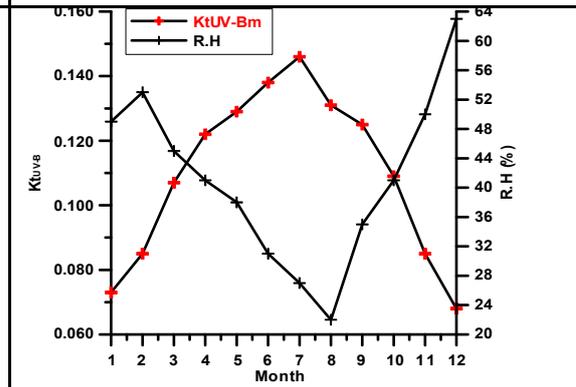


Figure 4. Mean values of dearthness index of monthly KT_{UV-B} and ratio of relative humidity at Cairo, Egypt

Data in the present study during the period time from 1985 to 2015.

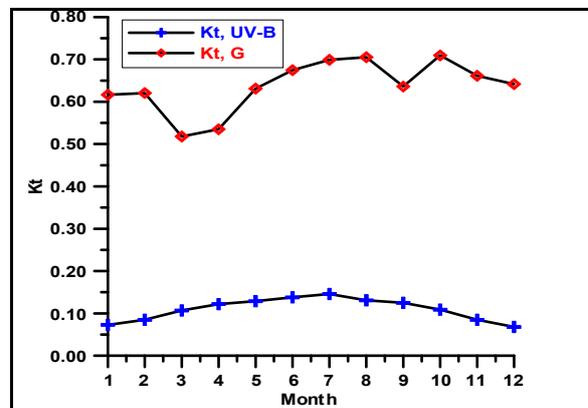


Figure 5. Mean values of clearness index of KT_G and KT_{UV-B} at Cairo, Egypt

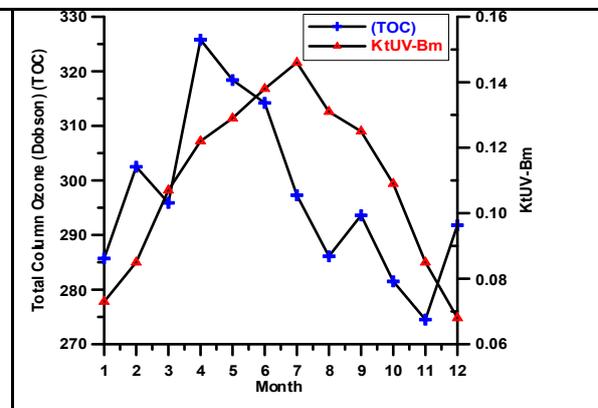


Figure 6. Mean values of total ozone column (TOC) and KT_{UV-B} at Cairo, Egypt

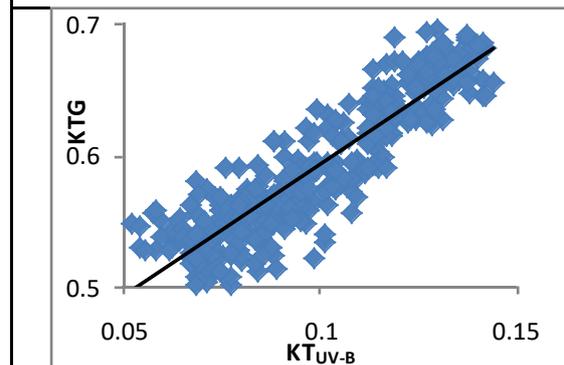


Figure 7. The correlation between KT_G and KT_{UV-B} .

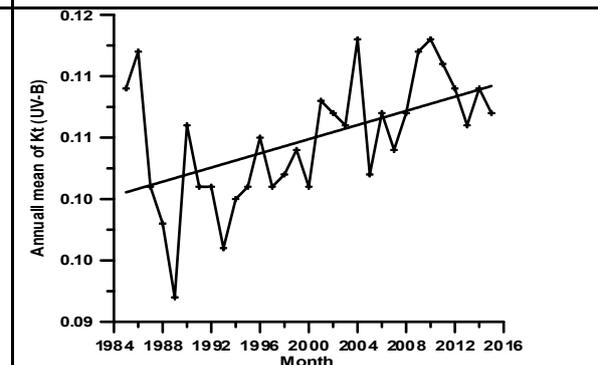


Figure 8. Annual mean values of The KT_{UV-B}

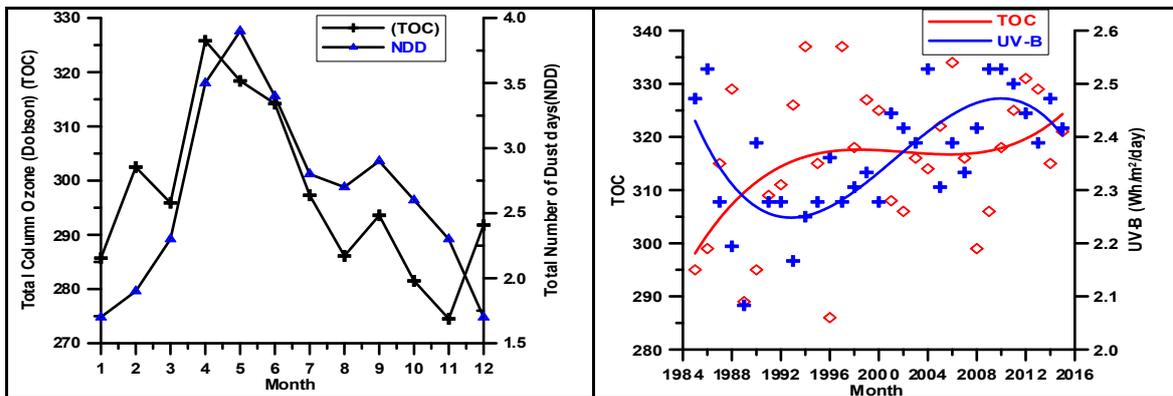


Figure 9: mean monthly values of total ozone column (Dobson) and total numbers of dust days.

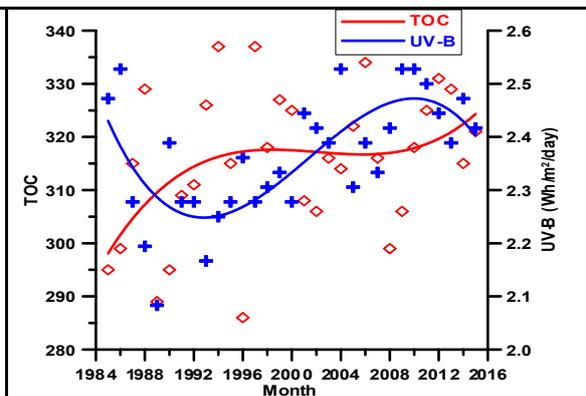


Figure 10: mean monthly values of total ozone column (Dobson) and UV-B.

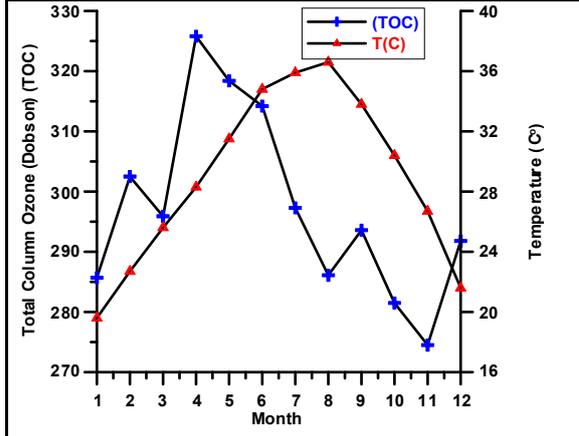


Figure 11: mean monthly values of total ozone column (Dobson) and air temperature C°.

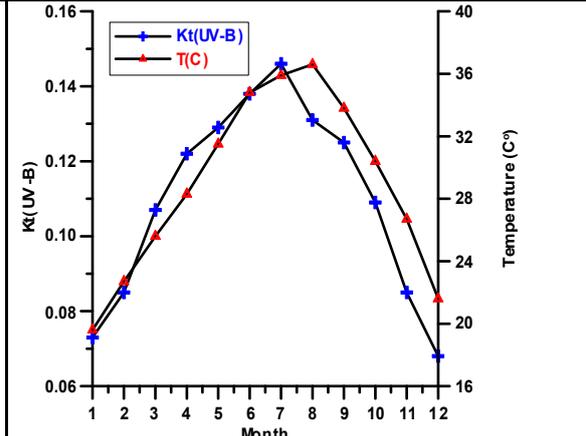


Figure 12: mean monthly values of Kt(uv-b) and air temperature C°.

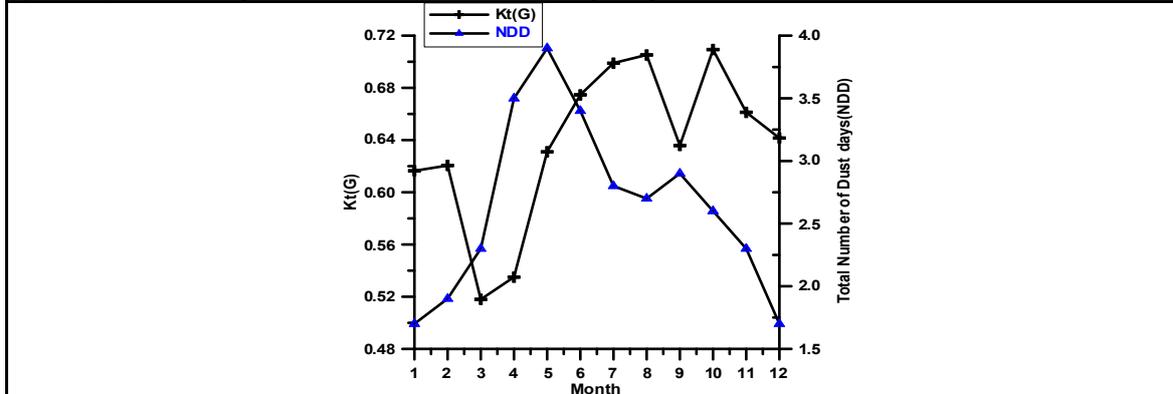


Figure 13: mean monthly values of Kt(G) and total numbers of dust days

value is 0.524 during the year 2003, and the maximum value is 0.546 during 1993 in February month and the minimum value during 1985 is 0.525. For March month the maximum value is equal 0.590 in 1993 year and the minimum is 0.524 in 1985 year, while in April, May and June months the maximum values of (KT_G) are 0.665, 0.689 and 0.691 in years 1992, 1986 and 2003 respectively and minimum values are 0.639, 0.624 and 0.645 respectively occur in years 1998, 2008 and 2005. But in July, August, September months are 0.696, 0.652 and 0.630 in years 1994, 2012 and 1986 respectively, while the minimum values of (KT_G) in the same months are 0.623, 0.610 and 0.522 at years 2001, 1988 and 2006 respectively, also during the months October, November and December maximum values of (KT_G) are 0.611, 0.574 and 0.550 through the years 1987, 1986 and 1986 respectively, and the minimum values of (KT_G) are 0.515, 0.509 and 0.502 about the years 2006, 2006 and 1989 respectively. Also from this table, we notice that the maximum and minimum values of seasonal

variations of the clearness index (KT_G) in the present study. The maximum values are 0.559, 0.648, 0.680 and 0.605 in winter, spring, summer, and autumn respectively; while the minimum values are 0.517, 0.596, 0.626 and 0.515 in winter, spring, summer, and autumn respectively. The average monthly mean of slant ozone Z and UV-Bm transmission Kt_{UVB} at Cairo, Egypt in the present research during the period time from 1985 to December 2015 are show in figures 1 and 2 respectively. From figure 1, we notice that the maximum values of the slant ozone (Z) occur in the winter months, while the minimum values occur in summer months, but the values of slant ozone in spring and autumn months fall between the values of winter and summer seasons during the period time from 1985 to 2015 in the present research. And we indicate from figure 2, the maximum values of KT_{UVB} occur around the summer and spring months, while the minimum occur in winter and autumn seasons. Figure 3: Mean values of different years for global solar radiation in Cairo, Egypt, data in the

present study during the period time from 1985 to 2015. Gradual changes start from the winter months at a rate that starts from 2.5 (Kwh/m²/day) to 8 (Kwh/m²/day) gradually rises to the summer months accompanied by an increase in the air temperature and a decrease in the relative humidity as shown in figure 4. The annual rate is almost identical in the fluidity of the total solar radiation intensity with the percentage of slight changes. It is clear from figure 4 that an increase in the value of KTUV-B of winter months from 0.075 to 0.150 in contrast to the various values of relative humidity 64 % until it reaches the highest value in the months of August and the lowest value 22 % of relative humidity in that month. Figure 5, shows mean values of the clearness index of KT_G and KT_{UVB} at Cairo, Egypt, and Figure 6, shows mean values of total ozone column (TOC) and KtUV- B at Cairo, Egypt. It is clear that the monthly means maximum, minimum and seasonally values of (TOC) and (KtG) in the present research during the period time from 1985 to 2015 give as shown in table 4. Figure 6 shows increase of TOC in the winter and spring months, and the decrease in the percentage of ultraviolet radiation UV-B, perhaps due to the increase in soil spread through the Khamseen winds, accompanied by a reflection of the curve with the beginning of the summer months, the passage of the autumn months, with low relative humidity, high temperature, and low rates of dust storms. Generally, from the figure 7, it is clear that the correlation between two variables KTG and KTUVB, shows the ratio of gradual increase behavior, the low values of the slant ozone column during summertime produce down UVB transmission values in this season. The monthly means of slant ozone column and UV-Bmes. transmission values show the relationship between them in a clearer way than those of daily values. The correlation between KTG and KTUVB gives us the relationship of KtUVB is $-0.065 + 0.29 Kt(G)$ with Residual sum of squares = 0.000726641 (yearly) and Coefficient of determination, R-squared = 0.0653943. The linear correlation between KTG and KTUVB in the present study during the period from 1985 to 2015 is shown in figure 7. This correlation consists of 746 numbers of data set and a good correlation between KTG and KTUVB with the correlation coefficient R² = 0.82 and standard deviation SD = 0.05078, the equation gives as Kt (UVB) is $-0.065 + 0.29 Kt(G)$. The relationship between the total ozone column and UV-B can be analyzed by considering the dimensionless parameter UVB transmission (KTUV-B) and Z slant ozone. Simultaneous variation of KTUV-B and TOC values through the period of this study was employed. Figure 9, and 11, shows the variation of monthly values for KTUV-B and TOC in all-sky conditions during the whole period of this study for Cairo. The two variables show the opposite seasonal behavior. The low values of TOC column during summertime produce high UV-B transmission values in this season. The opposite pattern is observed during the winter. The monthly average of slant ozone column and UV-B transmission values are show the relationship between them in a clearer way than those of daily values. Figure 10 illustrates the variation of the monthly average of slant ozone column and UVB transmission values. TOC transmission values are lies between 290 and 320 through the year from 1985 to 2015, and UV-B lies between 2.2 to 2.5 wh/m²/day. Can find the values of the clearness index of Cairo from the highest vale that this means that good visibility and good received for the solar radiation Although there is a good percentage of high air pollution as a result of various industries and hot weather factors, which impose an increase in the number of aerosols as the country enters the spring and will

pass during the summer. As we show from figure 4 and 9 from the representation the TOC and relative humidity we can see that relative humidity play a role of the behavior of the curve of TOC. If we see that spring month during the decrease the degree of relative humidity finds that good value of TOC that case change if we reach to autumn months during the increase of relative humidity degrees. Referring to Figure 12, we find that the mean monthly values of Kt (UV-B) and air temperature C° are very similar, meaning that the two variables apply to them in a large proportion with the same weather effects. As for looking at curve 11 and 13, we find that there are great similarities between the two figures mean monthly values of total ozone column (Dobson) total numbers of dust day. However, the pathogen is located between the effect of temperature and Kt (G). Kt (G) is greatly affected by weather factors such as the change in ozone. Atmospheric aerosol can modify the energy balance through scattering and absorption of light (Sokolik and Toon, 1996). The radiative effect of mineral aerosol from natural sources and disturbed soils contributes about 8% to total aerosol scattering of incoming solar radiation (Andreae, 1995). In particular, those mineral aerosol particles, which are characterized by a very large surface area, can strongly absorb the shortwave solar radiation, influencing the radiative forcing of climate (Dickerson *et al.*, 1997), or causing a photolysis rate reduction, thus inhibiting ozone production. In fact, in the lower atmosphere, the mineral aerosol may strongly influence the balance of atmospheric trace gases, including ozone (Dentener and Crutzen, 1993, Prospero, Ginour, Torres, Chin, 2004, Dentener, Gregory *et al.* 1996) in their modeling studies, suggested that the ozone destruction on mineral aerosol surfaces could lead to a 10% reduction of O₃ concentrations in the dust source areas. As presented in table (5), the variations of the slopes (β) during the course of the year ranges from a minimum of 0.2867 in winter to a maximum of 0.3253 in summer. The intercepts also show their minimum and maximum values in cold humid and hot dry months respectively. This result emphasizes that the percentage reduction in the EER dose is always higher than such a reduction in G when SZAs are high (i.e. winter). In addition to the seasonal relations, the following general relation was found to be reliable for estimation of daily integrated EER from global broadband solar radiation throughout the year: (12). It should be reminded that other variables (aerosol, water vapor, and haze) affecting the two wavebands by day-to-day fluctuation, have a smaller influence than the annual SZA and TCO cycles. Additionally, the disproportional effects of the surface albedo and dust aerosols on EER and G, might explain some of the contradictions observed in the linear relations. Improved correlations and less dependence on location can be achieved by using longer period data at other latitudes and all weather conditions. Dust aerosols are responsible for absorbing and scattering UV radiation. We consider the dusty days to quantify their extinction to represent the scattered fraction.

Conclusion

In this work, we studies the hourly monthly mean variation of slant ozone Z and UV-B transmission K_{tUV-B} at Cairo, Egypt during the period time from January 1985 to December 2015. The two variables show an opposite seasonal behavior, the minimum values of the slant ozone column during summer time produce high UV-B_{mes.} transmission values in this season. The average hourly monthly mean of slant ozone column and UV-B transmission values shows the relationship between them in a clearer way than those of daily values. In winter

months, UV-B_{mes} transmission values are low than those in summer months, this due to the fact that, the slant ozone column crossed by UV-B_{mes} radiation is higher in winter than in summer. The prediction values of UV-B_m solar radiation a good agreement with the measured values of the UV-B_m solar radiation, the difference between the prediction and measured values of UV-B_m solar radiation varies from 1.86% to 2.94%. The Seasonal Statistical values of regression equations; the slopes (β), intercepts (α) and the standard errors (SE) for the fitted lines. As shown, the minimum slope occurs in winter, indicating that the percentage reduction in EER at higher SZA is larger than G. This can be explained by the increased ozone path length and higher percentage of scattering during the winter months. The variations of the slopes (β) during the course of the year ranges from a minimum of 0.2867 in winter to a maximum of 0.3253 in summer, the intercepts also show their minimum and maximum values in cold humid and hot dry months respectively. In general, the good relation was found to be reliable for estimation of daily integrated EER from global broadband solar radiation throughout the year as following:

$$\text{EER}(\text{Kj.m}^2.\text{d}^{-1}) = 3.114 * 10^{-1} G (\text{Mj.m}^2.\text{d}^{-1}) - 1.863$$

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