

العدد الثالث عشر يوليو 2018م

رئيس التحرير: د. عطية رمضان الكيلاني مدير التحرير: د. علي أحمد ميلاد سكرتير المجلة: م. عبد السلام صالح بالحاج المجلة ترحب بما يرد عليها من أبحاث وعلى استعداد لنشرها بعد التحكيم المجلة تحترم كل الاحترام آراء المحكمين وتعمل بمقتضاها كافة الآراء والأفكار المنشورة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها ولا تتحمل المجلة تبعاتها يتحمل الباحث مسؤولية الأمانة العلمية وهو المسؤول عما ينشر له البحوث المقدمة للنشر لا ترد لأصحابها نشرت أو لم تنشر

بحوث العدد

- معالم منهج الإمام مالك في الاستدلال بأقوال الصحابة
  - أثر الخلوة الصحيحة بالمعقود عليها
- اختلاف الصيغ الصرفية في القراءات القرآنية الواردة في معجم تاج العروس وأثره في المعنى
  - اختلاف النحاة حول معنى ( رُبَّ) وحرفيته
  - الإبداع البياني في المثل القرآني ( نماذج مختارة )
  - كتاب "إبر اهيم رحومة الصاري 1918- 1972 ترجمته ونتاجه الأدبي" عرض ونقد
  - جهود الهادي الدالي في تحقيق مخطوط (السعادة الأبدية في التعريف بعلماء تنبكت البهية)
    - المقومات الطبيعية للسياحة ودورها في التنمية المحلية المستدامة في منطقة الخمس
      - مقومات السياحة التاريخية والاثرية في شمال شرق ليبيا
      - قراءة في نتائج مركز أورام مدينة مصراتة خلال الأعوام من 2013 وحتى 2015
        - دور الأسرة في ترسيخ القيم الأخلاقية لذى الأطفال بمرحلة الطفولة المتأخرة
          - علاقة الأخلاق بالسياسة عند الفار ابي
            - جرائم العنف في المجتمع الليبي
- انعكاسات غياب الأمن على التنمية في المجتمع الليبي بعد ثورة السابع عشر من فبر اير (2011م)
- الصمود النفسي وعلاقته بأساليب مواجهة الضغوط (النفسية الاجتماعية) لدى بعض من أمهات أطفال التوحد المترددات على مركز المقريف للتوحد بمدينة الخمس

• إضافة قيد وتاثير المعاملات cj,aij

- Comparitive Study of Vector Space Model Techniques in Information Retrieva for Arabic Language
- Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells
- Further Proof on Fuzzy Sequences on Metric Spaces
- The weibull distribution as mixture of exponential distributions
- Expressive Treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Sexually Abused Children
- English Students' Attitudes towards Studying English Poetry

## العدد 13

- Vocabulary knowledge and English reading obstacles faced by Libyan Undergraduate students at Elmergib University
- Difficulties Encountered by some Libyan Third Year Secondary School Students in Forming and Using English Future Tenses
- An Acoustic Study of Voice On Investigating the difference between the effects of inductive and deductive approach in teaching grammar for sixth grade students in Anahda primary School
- Using Data Mining techniques in tracking the students' behavior in the asynchronous elearning systems



#### Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells

العدد13

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#### Abstract

Copper indium ditelluride (CuInTe<sub>2</sub>) has been electrochemically deposited from aqueous solution. Cyclic voltammetry analyses were used to determine suitable deposition parameters. pH-potential diagram was drawn to provide information on the chemical reactions taking place at different deposition potentials and pH. As measured by Talysurf and gravimetric techniques, the thickness of deposited films was found to be ~2.0  $\mu$ m, when deposited over a period of 3 hrs. X-ray diffraction, and optical absorption have been used to investigate the bulk structure, energy band gap of the material layers respectively. It was found that it has polycrystalline chalcopyrite structure with band gap varied between 1.10 and 1.30 eV.

Keywords: Electrodeposition of semiconductors, CuInTe<sub>2</sub>, Thin film solar cells.

## 1- Introduction

One of the most promising materials for fabrication of low-cost thin film solar cells are the ternary I-III-VI<sub>2</sub> semiconductors having a chalcopyrite structure. The most studied member of this family is Cu(In,Ga)Se<sub>2</sub>, which has a direct band gap (~1.20 eV) and a high absorption coefficient (~10<sup>5</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>). Interest in these materials increased since an also an efficiency of 12.8% has been achieved [1] and even of 19.9% was reported by the NREL group [2]. However, the efficiency of Cu(In,Ga)Se<sub>2</sub> seems to be saturated, and further improvements require deeper understanding of the underlying physics of the device, in addition to the optimization of material growth and the post-deposition processing steps. The high volatility of selenium is an important challenge in producing this material, which can be alleviated by substituting it with tellurium. This paper represents the growth of CuInTe<sub>2</sub> using a low-cost electro-deposition technique, characterizing its structure, absorption and bandgap. Some of electro-deposition techniques' advantages are; the low cost requirement, capability for large area growth, and the use of normal laboratory conditions for growing materials without the requirement of vacuum systems [3].

2- Experimental aspects

العدد13

#### Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells

The CuInTe<sub>2</sub> layers were electrodeposited at room temperature (RT) on glass/FTO substrates from a solution containing 1 mM CuCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 mM InCl<sub>3</sub> and 2 mM TeO<sub>2</sub>, plus 0.5 M citric acid. The citric acid was used to dissolve TeO<sub>2</sub> in the aqueous solution. All chemicals had 5N purity, and the pH of the as-prepared solution was 1.57. A high purity carbon plate was used as the anode, and Ag/AgCl (+0.222 V versus NHE at RT) electrode was used as the reference electrode for the electro-deposition of CuInTe<sub>2</sub> in a three-electrode deposition system. Deposition was carried out under potentiostatic conditions using a fully automated Gillac potentiostat. The results discussed in this report are for room temperature and an unstirred system which produces layers with better adhesion and more uniform properties.

Prior to electro-deposition, the glass/FTO substrates were degreased in acetone and cleaned in deionized milli-Q water followed by a 2-min ultrasonication.

The CuInTe<sub>2</sub> layers were annealed at 400°C for 20 minutes in air and characterized using XRD (Phillips-1710) for structural properties, Tallysurf (Taylor-Hobson Tallysurf 1204L) for film thickness, and optical absorption (UNICAM UV/Visible Spectrometer) for the energy band gap.

#### 1. pH-potential diagram of CuInTe<sub>2</sub>

In order to establish suitable conditions for the electro-deposition of CuInTe<sub>2</sub> from a bath containing  $Cu_2^+$ ,  $In^{+3}$ ,  $HTeO_2^+$  at R.T, pH-potential diagram was drawn to provide information on the chemical reactions taking place at different deposition potentials and pH. The Nernst equation was used to build up the diagram. Since there is no available thermodynamic data for the Cu-In-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system; the potential-pH diagram for this system could not be established. Therefore, the diagrams for both Cu-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O, Figure 1(a) and In-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O, Figure 1(b) systems were drawn and overlapped. The overlapped diagrams were used to establish the best region to grow the material as presented in Figure 1(c).

العدد13





Figure 1: (a) pH-potential diagram of Cu-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system for a solution containing 1 mM CuCl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mM TeO<sub>2</sub> and 0.5 M citric acid. The potential was established with respect to Ag/AgCl reference electrode at room temperature. The relevant equilibrium reactions for plotting this diagram are listed in 5(a) Cu-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system.



Figure 1: (b) pH-potential diagram of In-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system for a solution containing 10 mM InCl<sub>3</sub> and 2 mM TeO<sub>2</sub> and 0.5 M citric acid. The potential was established with respect to and Ag/AgCl reference electrode at room temperature. The relevant equilibrium reactions for plotting this diagram are listed in 5(b) In-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system.

## **Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells**



Figure 1(c) overlapped pH-potential diagram for Cu-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O and In-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O systems.

#### 2. Linear Sweep Voltametry of CuInTe<sub>2</sub>

LSV was recorded at room temperature for an unstirred solution containing  $Cu^{2+}$ ,  $In^{+3}$ , and  $HTeO_2^+$  solution and is shown in Figure 2. The cathode peak (A) at 190 mV vs Ag/AgCl can be attributed to the deposition of  $Cu_xTe$  because of the ease reduction of Te ( $E_o = +0.593 \text{ mV}$ ) and Cu ( $E_o = +0.521 \text{ mV}$ ) ions. As the formation of  $Cu_xTe$  is controlled by the diffusion of HTeO<sub>2</sub>, the deposition current is independent of potential up to about 600 mV. The nucleation loop defines the onset of indium ion reduction ( $E_o = -0.338 \text{ mV}$ ) to deposit CuInTe<sub>2</sub> just above 600 mV vs Ag/AgCl. The deposition efficiency reaches its maximum at about 820 mV (B) where H<sub>2</sub> evolution and the formation of H<sub>2</sub>Te begin.

The electro-deposition in this work was carried out under deposition potential in the range between 650 and 750 mV vs Ag/AgCl. During the reverse sweep in which the cathode voltage returns to 0 volts, the dissolution of CuInTe<sub>2</sub> and Cu<sub>x</sub>Te phases are indicated by the peaks C and D, respectively, as shown in the voltammogram in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Voltammogram for CuInTe<sub>2</sub> at room temperature, without stirring the electrolyte containing 1 mM CuSO<sub>4</sub>, 10 mM  $In_2(SO_4)_3$ , 2 mM TeO<sub>2</sub> and 0.5 M citric acid. The arrows indicate the direction of the potential sweep with a scan rate of 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

Stripping CuInTe<sub>2</sub>

3. Electrochemical data used to plot pH-potential diagrams

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## a. Cu-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system

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Formulae 3 - 13 show the relevant reactions used to plot the pH-potential diagram for the Cu-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system shown in Figure 1 (a) [4].

$$2Cu^{2+} + HTeO_2^+ + 3H^+ + 8e \rightarrow Cu_2Te + 2H_2O$$
(3)

$$2Cu^{2+} + Te + 4e \to Cu_2Te \tag{4}$$

$$2Cu^{2+} + TeO_2 + 4H^+ + 8e \rightarrow Cu_2Te + 2H_2O$$

$$\tag{5}$$

$$Cu_2O + TeO_2 + 6H^+ + 6e \rightarrow Cu_2Te + 3H_2O$$
(6)

$$Cu_2O + Te + 2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow Cu_2Te + H_2O \tag{7}$$

$$Cu_2O + TeO_3^{2-} + 8H^+ + 6e \rightarrow Cu_2Te + 4H_2O$$
(8)

$$2Cu_2O + Te_2^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2e \to 2Cu_2Te + 2H_2O$$
(9)

$$Cu_2Te + 2H^+ + 2e \to H_2Te(g) + 2Cu \tag{10}$$

$$Cu_2Te + H^+ + 2e \to HTe^- + 2Cu \tag{11}$$

Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells			
$Cu_2Te + 2e \rightarrow Te^{2-} + 2Cu$	(12)		
$2Cu_2Te + 2e \rightarrow Te_2^{2-} + 4Cu$	(13)		

b. In-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system

Formulae 14 - 23 show the relevant reactions used to plot the pH-potential diagram for the In-Te-H<sub>2</sub>O system shown in Figure 1 (b) [4].

$$2In^{3+} + 3HTeO_2^{+} + 9H^{+} + 18e \rightarrow In_2Te_3 + 6H_2O$$
(14)

$$2In^{3+} + 3Te + 6e \rightarrow In_2Te_3 \tag{15}$$

$$2In^{3+} + 3TeO_2 + 12H^+ + 18e \to In_2Te_3 + 6H_2O$$
(16)

$$In_2O_3 + 3TeO_2 + 18H^+ + 18e \rightarrow In_2Te_3 + 9H_2O$$
 (17)

$$In_2O_3 + 3TeO_3^{2-} + 24H^+ + 18e \rightarrow In_2Te_3 + 12H_2O$$
 (18)

$$2In_2O_3 + 6Te + 12H^+ + 12e \to 2In_2Te_3 + 6H_2O$$
(18)

$$2In_2O_3 + 3Te_2^{2-} + 12H^+ + 6e \to 2In_2Te_3 + 6H_2O$$
<sup>(19)</sup>

$$In_2Te_3 + 6H^+ + 6e \to 3H_2Te(g) + 2In$$
 (20)

$$In_2Te_3 + 3H^+ + 6e \rightarrow 3HTe^- + 2In \tag{21}$$

$$In_2 Te_3 + 6e \to 3Te^{2-} + 2In \tag{22}$$

$$2In_2Te_3 + 6e \rightarrow 3Te_2^{2-} + 4In \tag{23}$$

## 4. Characterisation of CuInTe<sub>2</sub>

#### a. X-ray diffraction

Figure 3(a) shows a typical XRD pattern obtained for as-deposited and heat treated layers. The as-deposited layers indicate the presence of three main peaks arising from reflections at (112), (204/220) and (116/312) atomic planes. After heat treatment of these layers at 400°C for 20 minutes in air atmosphere, the intensities of above three peaks increase with decreasing peak widths. The use of Scherrer equation ,  $l = \lambda / (\beta Cos \theta)$  Yield ~24 nm for the grain size (*l*) of CuInTe<sub>2</sub> present in these layers. In the above equation,  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of incident X-rays,  $\beta$  is the full width at half maximum and  $\theta$  is the centre angle of the peak.

#### Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells

The heat treatment improves crystallization of the material. The formation of large grains by coalescing of smaller grains drastically reduce grain boundary scattering of charge carriers improving the electrical conduction. This process also makes the layers more uniform and eliminates many possible defects within the material layer.

Figure 3(b) shows XRD pattern of heat treated CuInTe<sub>2</sub> layers electrodeposited at four different cathode voltages. Each pattern contains strong peaks (112), (204), (312) and (400) indicating that the films are polycrystalline in nature, with a mainly tetragonal chalcopyrite structure. Te peaks are observed for growth at low voltages, which tend to disappear at higher cathode voltages due to incorporation of indium into the layers to form CuInTe<sub>2</sub>. The appearance of peaks from CuTe<sub>2</sub> compounds at 600 mV vs Ag/AgCl suggests the thermodynamic ability of reaction 5 ahead of other possible reaction mechanisms. The presence of the four characteristic peaks (112), (204), (312) and (400) indicates that the main phase is CuInTe<sub>2</sub>.

The observation of the three main peaks corresponding to  $CuInTe_2$  confirms the feasibility of co-electro-deposition of this material from its pre-cursors. Comparison of these results with reports in the literature [5,6,7,8] also shows that electrochemical deposition is a suitable technique for the growth of thin films based on  $CuInTe_2$  material with the required structural properties.

#### b. Optical absorption

The energy band gap of the material was estimated by measuring the optical absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) as a function of wavelength and by plotting  $(\alpha hv)^2$  versus the photon energy (hv). Near the absorption edge, ( $\alpha$ ) is given by the equation

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{h\nu} \left( h\nu - E_g \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \tag{2}$$

where k is a constant, h is Planck's constant,  $E_g$  is energy band gap and v is the frequency of light, and n = 1 for a direct band gap semiconductor. Assuming CIT films as single phase material (where  $A \propto \alpha$ ), the equation can be re-arranged as shown by equation (3)

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$$\left(\alpha h\nu\right)^2 = k\left(h\nu - E_g\right) \tag{3}$$

The band gap energy of the material was estimated by measuring the optical absorption as a function of the photon energy of light. Figure 4 show absorption spectra obtained for three layers grown at different voltages. The band gap energy of electro-

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]	العدد 13 Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells
	deposited layers varied in the range of $1.05-1.30 \pm 0.02$ eV. The reported band gap
	energies of stoichiometric CuInTe2 at room temperature are 0.95 eV [9], Ishizaki et al. [6]
	reports 0.98 eV, while Marin et al. [10] reports 0.92-1.04 eV. Thus the higher band gap
	energy observed in this work indicates the inclusion of other phases, such as $Cu_xTe$ and
	In <sub>x</sub> Te, which have larger band gap energies than CuInTe <sub>2</sub> . The vast difference in optical
	absorption suggests the non-uniformity in stoichiometry and the thickness of the materials
	layers. The slopes of these graphs provide indirect information of the material purity. The
	curves with high gradients indicate those of pure phases, while those with low gradients
	indicate mixed phases.



Figure 4: Optical absorption observed for CuInTe<sub>2</sub> layers grown by one step deposition at (a) 600 mV and two step deposition at (b) (550/660 mV vs Ag/AgCl) and (c) (550/600 mV vs Ag/AgCl).

## c. Film thickness measurements

Figure 5 shows a typical scan from a Tallysurf for an electrodeposited CuInTe<sub>2</sub> layer across its edge. The thickness shown by the graph is  $\sim 1.2 \,\mu$ m, but it also shows the non uniformity of the thickness near the edge. The non-uniform thickness is expected at the edge of the sample due to the variation of the electrolyte level during electro-deposition. Uniform

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العدد13

#### Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells

thickness is usually observed away from the FTO/CuInTe<sub>2</sub> demarcation line. From a deposition current density of 1.4 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> the theoretical thickness is estimated to be ~1.6  $\mu$ m, suggesting about 75% Faradaic efficiency for deposition. The gravimetric measurements indicate a thickness of 1.6  $\mu$ m for the sample.



Figure 5: Tallysurf thickness profile of an electrodeposited CuInTe<sub>2</sub> layer.

## 5. Conclusion

This paper represents that  $CuInTe_2$  layers can be deposited using electrochemical methods from aqueous solutions. The material produced during this preliminary study consists of traces of elemental tellurium,  $Cu_xTe$  and  $In_xTe$ . The material is polycrystalline, and XRD reveals a chalcopyrite structure very similar to that of CuInSe<sub>2</sub> materials. The band gap of these material layers varies in the range of 1.05–1.30 eV and is larger than the reported value of 0.95 eV for CuInTe<sub>2</sub>. However, the morphology of layers and the doping levels need to be further improved.

#### Electrodeposition of semiconductors CuInTe2, Thin film solar cells

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مجلة التربوي

العدد د
---------

الفهرس

الفهـــــرس			
الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث	ر .ت
4	فرج رمضان الشبيلي	معالم منهج الإمام مالك في الاستدلال بأقوال الصحابة	1
22	سليمان مصطفى الرطيل	أثر الخلوة الصحيحة بالمعقود عليها	2
47	محمد إمحمد أبوراس عبد الرحمن بشير الصابري	اختلاف الصيغ الصرفية في القراءات القرآنية الواردة في معجم تاج العـــروس وأثره في المعنى	3
62	امباركة مفتاح التومي عبير إسماعيل الرفاعي	اختلاف النحاة حول معنى ( رُبَّ) وحرفيته	4
80	مصطفى رجب الخمري	الإبداع البياني في المثل القرآني( نماذج مختارة)	5
108	میلود مصطفی عاشور	كتاب "إبراهيم رحومة الصاري 1918- 1972 ترجمته ونتاجه الأدبي" عرض ونقد	6
120	محمد مصطفى المنتصر	جهود الهادي الدالي في تحقيق مخطوط (السعادة الأَبدية في التعريف بعلماء تتبكت البهية)	7
135	عمر ابراهيم المنشاز معتوق علي عون	المقومات الطبيعية للسياحة ودورها في التنمية المحلية المستدامة في منطقة الخمس	8
155	عبدالسلام المركز	مقومات السياحة التاريخية والاثرية في شمال شرق ليبيا	9
185	عطية رمضان الكيلانى سالمة عبد الله الأبيض	قراءة في نتائج مركز أورام مدينة مصراتة خلال الأعوام من 2013 وحتى 2015	10
211	أسماء حامد اعليجه	دور الأسرة في ترسيخ القيم الأخلاقية لذى الأطفال بمرحلة الطفولة المتأخرة	11
238	كميلة المهدي التومي	علاقة الأخلاق بالسياسة عند الفارابي	12
250	مفتاح ميلاد الهديف	جرائم العنف في المجتمع الليبي	13

مجلة التربوي

اورد 13	1	· · · · · ·			الفعر س
			à à mill to shi de mille d		<u> </u>
		بنور ميلاد عمر العماري	العكاسات عياب الأمن على السمية في		
	273		المجتمع الليبي بعد ثورة السابع عشر	14	
			من فبراير (2011م)		
			الصمود النفسي وعلاقته بأساليب		
		an for a c	مواجهة الضغوط (النفسية –		
	295	حواء بشیر معمر ابو سطاش	الاجتماعية) لدى بعض من أمهات	15	
		حنان سعيد العورانــــــي	أطفال التوحد المترددات على مركز		
			المقريف للتوحد بمدينة الخمس		
	324	مناف عبدالمحسن عبدالعزيز	إضافة قيد وتأثير المعاملات (cj,aij)	16	
			Comparitive Study of Vector		
	340	Fatima F. M. Yahia	Space Model Techniques in	17	
		Anmed M. Adusnaala	Arabic Language		
	245	G. E. A. Muftah	Electrodeposition of		
	343	A.M. Alshuaib	semiconductors CuInTe2,	18	
		E. M. Ashmila	Thin film solar cells		
	356	Salma O Irhuma	Further Proof on Fuzzy	10	
	330	Fariha J Amer	Spaces	19	
			The weibull distribution as		
	360	Adel Ali Ewhida	mixture of exponential	20	
			distributions		
			Expressive Treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress		
	368	Khaled Meftah Gezait	Disorder (PTSD) in	21	
			Sexually Abused Children		
		Khadija Ali Al Hapashy	English Students'		
	378	Amna Ali Al Mashrgy	Attitudes towards	22	
		Hawa Faraj Al Borrki	Studying English Poetry		
			Vocabulary knowledge and		
			English reading obstacles		
	389	Milad Ali	faced by Libyan	23	
			Undergraduate students at		
			Elmergib University		
			by some Libvan Third –		
		Najat Mohammed Jaber	Year Secondary School		
	399	Suad Husen Mawal	Students in Forming and	24	
		Aisha Mohammed Ageal	Using English Future		
			Ienses		

العدد 13 الفهرس An Acoustic Study of Voice On Investigating the difference between the effects of inductive and Naiema Farag Egneber 412 25 Samah Abo-Dagh deductive approach in teaching grammar for sixth grade students in Anahda primary School Using Data Mining techniques in tracking the Salem Msaoud Adrugi 422 students' behavior in the 26 Mustafa Almahdi Algaet Tareg Abdusalam Elawaj asynchronous e-learning systems الفهرس 27 432

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