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Molecular fossil characteristics of crude oils from Libyan oilfields in the Zalla Trough

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Abstract: The main aim of this study is to determine the organic geochemistry of the two crude oils samples recovered from Zalla Trough oilfields to assess oil characterization, Maturation and source depositional environments. The organic geochemical analyses were determined by gas chromatography and gas chromatography/mass spectrometry . n-alkanes distribution, Pristane/phytane, isoprenoids/n-alkanes, CPI, homohopanes abundance, diasteranes, Ster/hop, $C_{29} 20S/20S+20R$ and C_{29}/C_{30} hopane were evaluated and determined. The results suggest that all of the oils are belonged to source rocks rich in marine organic matter deposited under suboxic saline and siliciclastic conditions and are characterized by high level of maturation and sourced mainly from organic matters of marine origin.

1- Introduction

Crude oil is a complex mixture of a large number of chemical compounds, commonly dominated by hydrocarbons that can be connected to their original organisms during deposition of the rocks (Tissot and Welte, 1984; Faraj et al., 2017; Albaghdady et al., 2018).

The molecular fossil or biological marker patterns of crude oils are commonly used for oil/oil and oil/source rock correlations and to assess such source rock attributes as lithology, depositional environment, kerogen type, maturity and to distinction of ancient marine and non marine petroleum source rocks (El Nady et al., 2017).

The Zallah Trough is one of the most complex areas of the Sirt Basin, containing a number of elements which differ markedly in structural style. The main petroleum system in the Zallah Trough is the Sirt Shale source rock and reservoirs in the Palaeocene and Eocene (Hallett, 2002). The Zallah Trough has an area of about 10,000 km², and is about 200 km from north to south (Hallett, 2016). Total oil in the whole Zallah Trough are characterized



by generally low content of sulphur ($\leq 0.6\%$ and often $< 0.3\%$, wt %), and API gravity in the $22 - 51.4^\circ$ range (Hallett, 2002., Burwood, et al. 2000).

In this study, some of crude oils samples from Zallah Trough oil fields are investigated to identify the thermal maturity, organic type and depositional environment of source rocks.

2- Regional settings

The Zallah Trough is an irregular faulted graben which connects northwards to the Dur al Abd Trough and southwards to the Kotlah Graben and Abu Tumayam Trough (Hallett, 2016). The Zallah Trough is located between the Waddan Uplift in the west and the Az Zahrah-Al Hufrah platform on the east (Fig 1). The Zallah Trough is one of the most complex areas of the Sirt Basin, containing a number of elements which differ markedly in structural style. The main petroleum system in the Zallah Trough is the Sirt Shale source rock and reservoirs in the Palaeocene and Eocene (Hallett, 2002). It is separated from the Abu Tumayam Trough by the Hulayq Spur which projects into the Trough from the south, and the Barrut Spur which projects from the north (Hallett, 2016). The Trough is floored with metamorphic basement and Cambro-Ordovician quartzites. The Triassic and Jurassic sediments are deposited more in the northeastern part of the basin, while the Lower Cretaceous sediments are located more in the southeastern part of the basin. The Upper Cretaceous marine sequence is the largest sequence in the basin, ranging in age from Cenomanian to Maastrichtian with the thickest sediments found in the Troughs (Albaghdady et al., 2018).

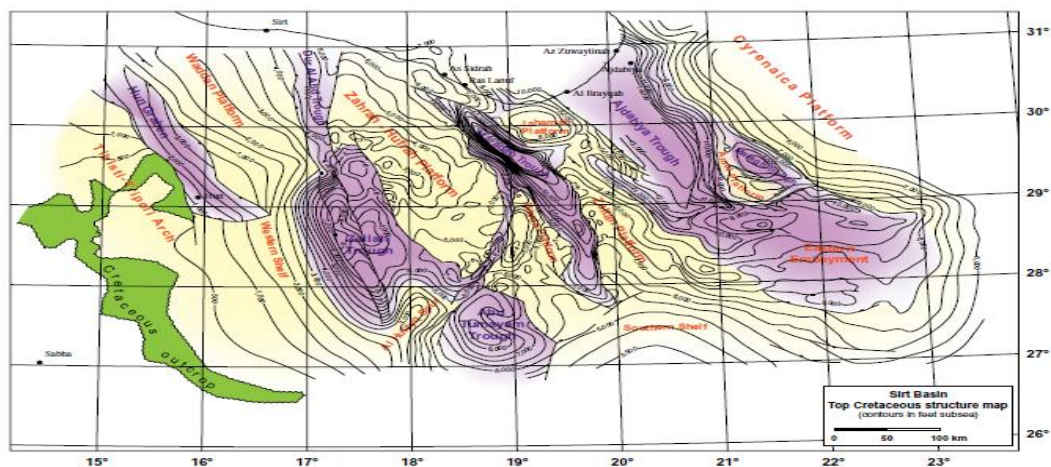


Fig 1. Map shows location and the structural elements of the Sirt Basin (Hallet et al, 2016)



3- Samples and analytical methods

Methods two of crude oil samples used in this study were collected from Zalla Trough Basin. Fig 3 shows the location of the oil fields in the Zalla Trough for these samples.

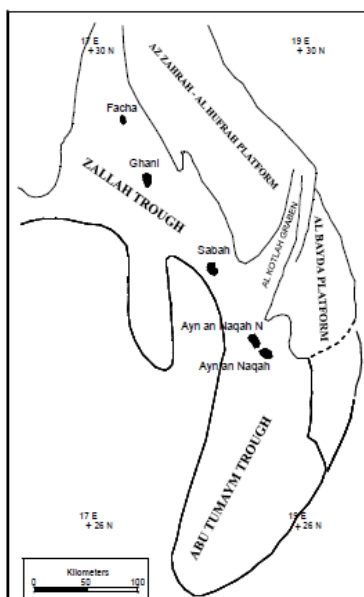


Fig 3. Map shows the location the oil fields in the Zalla Trough B asin included in this study (Albaghdady et al., 2018).

Two oil samples were isolated from malthene fraction of crude oils using column chromatography. A chromatographic colum packed with alumina and silica adsorbents was used. Saturated hydrocarbons were eluted with petroleum ether, aromatic hydrocarbons with mixture of petroleum ether and benzene (2:1, v:v) and the NSO fractions (polar fraction) was determined from the difference to 100% (Stojanovic et al., 2007; Faraj et al., 2016).

GC analysis for alkane and isoprenoid alkane fractions was used gas chromatograph Agilent 6890N with flame ionization detector (FID) and Phenomenex ZB-5 capillary column (30 m x 0.25 mm, film thickness 0.10 microns). The column was heated at a rate of 30 ° C / min in the temperature range of from 70 to 100 ° C, and then at a rate of 4 ° C / min in the temperature range of 100 to 308 ° C. Final temperature of 308 ° C was maintained for 8 min.



GC-MS analysis for terpane and sterane fractions was used gas chromatograph an agilent 7890N gas chromatograph fitted with a HP5-MS capillary column (30 m x 0.25 mm, 0.25 μm film; temperature range: 80 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 0 min; then 2 $^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$ to 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and held for 20 min) with helium as the carrier gas (flow rate 1 $\text{cm}^3 \text{min}^{-1}$) was used. The GC was coupled to a Hewlett-Packard 5972 MSD operated at 70 eV in the 45–550 scan range

4- Results and discussion

4.1. Normal- alkanes

The distribution of n-alkanes in crude oils can be used to indicate the organic matter source (El Nady et al., 2017; Peters et al., 2005). Fig 3 shows the fingerprints of gas chromatography on saturate fraction of Zalla Trough oil shows a normal alkane distribution range from C_{12} to C_{42} maximizing at C_{17} and C_{18} , which is indicating that the oil samples have marine algal origin. These figures show that the oils appear to be mature, based on the abundance of n-alkanes

In the range n- C_{15} to n- C_{25} , with low concentration of heavy normal alkanes. The increase in the n- C_{15} to n- C_{20} , suggests marine organic matters with a biomass contribution to the from algae and plankton (El Nady et al., 2017; Peters et al., 1993).

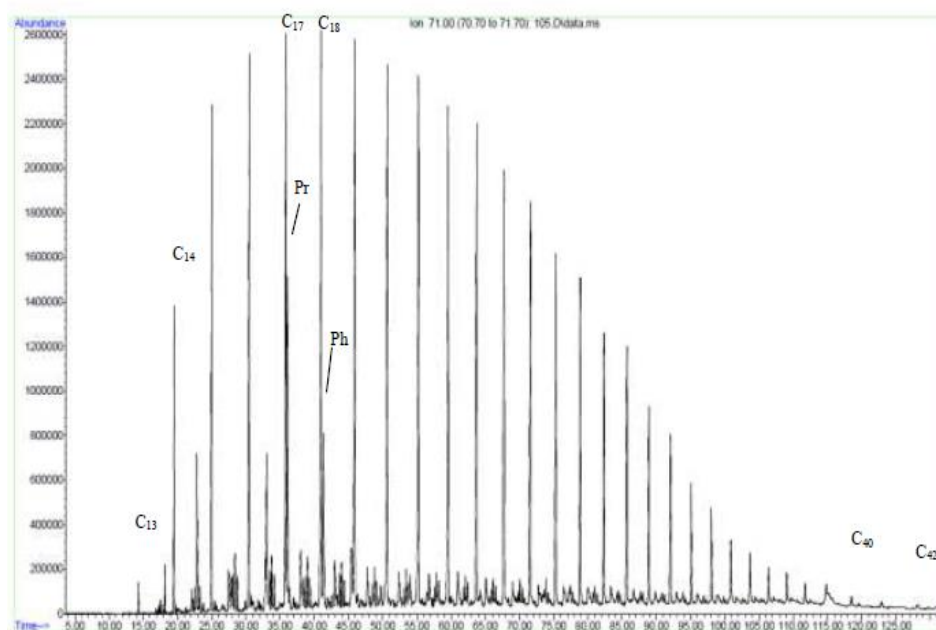


Fig 3. Gas chromatograms of saturated hydrocarbons fraction, m/z 71 of the Zalla Trough oilfields.



4.2. Pristane/phytane

The Pristane/phytane is widely used as a redox indicator of the depositional environment. Pristane/phytane ratios for two oil samples are similar ≈ 1.5 (Table 1) indicating intermediate (suboxic) conditions during deposition of precursor organic material. CPI (carbon preference index) values for these samples are close to 1 (Table 1), which indicates that the oils fall in the field of more reducing zone of thermal maturation level and also these results indicate significant proportion of algal biomass in precursor material of the source rocks.

Table 1: n-alkanes and isoprenoids parameters

	CPI	n- Alkane range	n- Alkane max	Pr/Phyt	Pr/ n- C₁₇	Pr/ n- C₁₇
<i>N-1</i>	1.07	C ₁₃ - C ₄₂	<i>n</i> -C ₁₇	1.92	0.49	0.25
<i>N-2</i>	1.05	C ₁₂ - C ₄₂	<i>n</i> -C ₁₈	1.79	0.60	0.41

4.3. Isoprenoids/n-alkanes

Isoprenoids to n-alkanes are widely used since they provide information on maturation and biodegradation as well as source (Hunt et al., 1996). For oil samples the Pr/*n*-C₁₇ and Phyt/*n*-C₁₈ values is < 1 , which can be suggested marine organic matters source (mainly algae) deposited under reducing environment.

4.4. Steranes

The relative abundance of C₂₇, C₂₈ and C₂₉ steranes have been found to be a good indicator for organic matter type. The distribution of steranes is best studied on GC/MS by monitoring

the ion $m/z = 217$. The resulting mass chromatograms for samples are shown in Fig 4. All of the studied samples show a high abundance of C₂₇ steranes, C₂₈ steranes and C₂₉ steranes that are believed to be derived from marine organic matter phytoplankton and algae with terrestrial inputs. C₃₀ steranes are present in low concentration in these samples (Figure 8), which can be confirmed marine depositional environment of the Zalla oils (Holba et al., 2003). The amount of C₂₇ diasteranes, C₂₇ dia/ dia + ster and concentration of 20S and 20R isomers are important to detect the maturity level of crude oils (El Nady et al., 2017). The maturity level of oils increase with the increase of these parameters (high



concentration of C₂₇ diasteranes, C₂₇ dia/ dia + ster, and C₂₉ 20S/20S+20R > 0.1) (El Nady et al., 2017; Andrew et al., 2001). It is obvious that the studied oils have slightly high concentration of C₂₇ diasteranes (Fig 4) with C₂₇ dia/ dia + ster range from 0.58 and 0.60, C₂₉ 20S/20S+20R from 0.44 and 0.49 (Table 2). These data reveal that the studied oils are characterized by high maturity level.

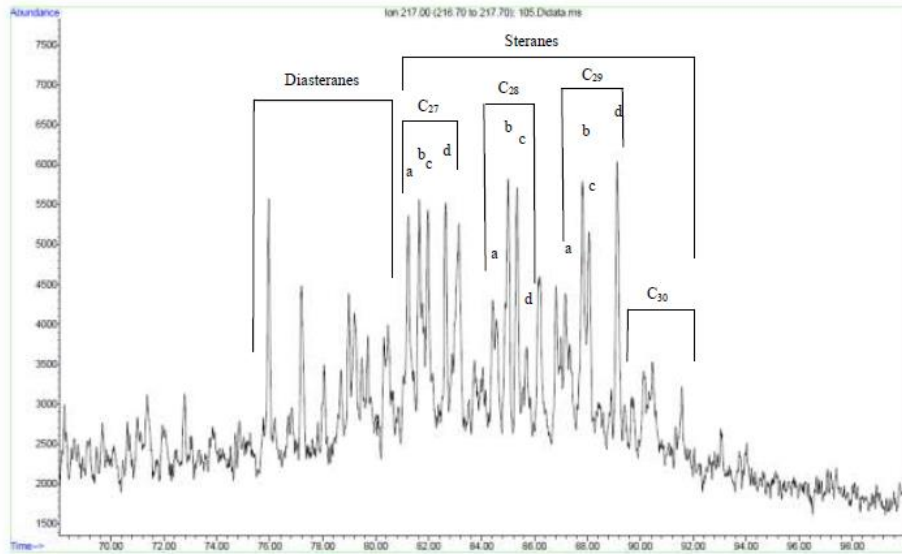


Fig 4. Gas chromatograms–mass spectrometry of steranes , m/z 217 of the Zalla Trough oilfields (a - 14 α (H),17 α (H),20(S) - steranes; b - 14 β (H),17 β (H),20(R)-steranes; c - 14 β (H),17 β (H),20(S)-steranes; d - 14 α (H),17 α (H),20(R)-steranes).

Table 2: steranes, diasteranes and terpanes parameters

	20S/ 20S+20R)	$\beta\beta/$ ($\beta\beta\beta+$ $\alpha\alpha$)	Dia/2 7R	%27 R	%28 R	%29 R	C ₂₇ dia/ dia + ster	Ster/ho p	C ₂₉ H/C ₃₀ H
N-1	0.44	0.59	1.74	30.38	37.95	31.68	0.60	0.72	0.61
N-2	0.49	0.53	1.61	32.3	35.1	31.0	0.58	0.91	0.65

20S/(20S+20R) = C₂₉ $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ -sterane 20S/C₂₉ $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ -sterane 20S + 20R; $\beta\beta/(\beta\beta+\alpha\alpha)$ = C₂₉ $\alpha\beta\beta$ -sterane 20S+20R/C₂₉ $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ + $\alpha\beta\beta$ -sterane 20S + 20R; 27Dia/27R = C₂₇ $\beta\alpha$ -diasterane 20S/C₂₇ $\alpha\alpha$ -sterane 20R; %27R = percentage of C₂₇ $\alpha\alpha$ 20R to sum C₂₇, C₂₈, C₂₉ $\alpha\alpha$ 20R steranes; %28R = percentage of C₂₈ $\alpha\alpha$ 20R to sum C₂₇, C₂₈, C₂₉ $\alpha\alpha$ 20R steranes; %29R = percentage of C₂₉ $\alpha\alpha$ 20R to sum C₂₇, C₂₈, C₂₉ $\alpha\alpha$ 20R steranes; C₂₇ dia/ dia +



ster = C27 diasteranes S +R/ (C27 diasteranes+ R) + C29 steranes S +R) ; Ster/hop = Steranes/17a (H)-hopanes; C₂₉H/C₃₀H = C29/C30 hopane.

4.5. Terpanes

Mass fragmentogram at m/z= 191 was used to detect the presence of tricyclic, tetracyclics, hopanes in the saturate hydrocarbon fraction of the studied oils (Fig 5). All crude oil samples have similar terpane distributions and show a high number of hopanes than tricyclic terpanes which may indicate that they have similar organic matter type. In high mature oils, the tricyclic terpanes is dominated more than in low mature oils. Our study reveals that the concentration the most of tricyclic terpanes in the studied oil samples (Fig 5) is relatively high which may support the idea that the oils are more mature (Walples et al 1991; Van Graas et al., 1990; El Nady et al., 2017). Table 3 shows the terpane parameters which used in this study. Low C₃₅ homohopanes is an indicator of highly reducing marine conditions during deposition, whereas high C₃₅ homohopane concentrations are generally observed in oxidizing conditions during deposition (El Nady et al., 2017; Peters et al., 1993). The studied crude oils have low concentrations of C₃₁-C₃₅ homohopanes (20S and 20R) (Fig 5) which is more significant to hypersaline marine oils. High contribution from marine material to the source rocks was additionally supported by the relatively high abundance of the tricyclic terpanes (Figure 4) (Faraj et al., 2016). In the studied samples, C₂₉ and C₃₀ 17α (H)-hopanes is the two most abundance terpanes and the C₂₉/C₃₀ hopane ratios between 0.59 and 0.61 may indicate the clay-bearing character of the source rocks (Albaghdady et al., 2018). Steranes/hopane ratio is relatively high in marine organic matter. In contrast, low steranes and sterane/hopane ratios are more indicative of terrigenous and (Peters et al., 2005). Steranes/ hopanes ratio of the studied crude oils is relatively high range between 0.72 and 0.91 (Table 1). This indicates that the studied crude oils are generated from marine organic matter source with few terrestrial inputs. These results show an agreement with the results of pr/n-C₁₇ and ph/n-C₁₈ ratios (El Nady et al., 2017; Peters et al., 2005). C₂₉/C₃₀ hopane ratios are generally high (>1) in oils generated from organic rich carbonates and evaporates (Walples et al 1991). The studied oil samples have high C₂₉/C₃₀ hopane ratios that source rocks range from 0.61 to 0.65 (Table 1). These ratios illustrate that the oil samples are clastic nature of the respective (Moldowan et al., 1985; Faraj et al., 2016).

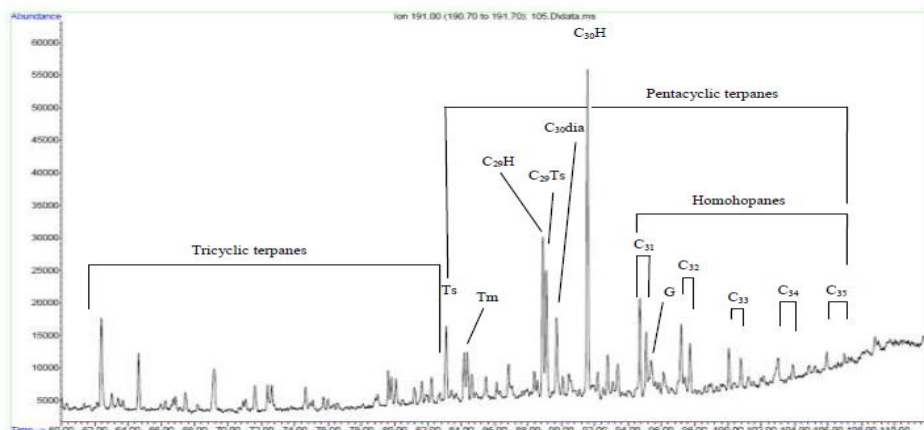


Fig 5. Gas chromatograms–mass spectrometry of terpanes, m/z 191 of the Zalla Trough oilfields (Ts - $18\alpha(H),22,29,30$ -trisnorneohopane; Tm - $17\alpha(H),22,29,30$ -trisnorhopane; $C_{29}Ts$ - $C_{29}18\alpha(H),30$ -norneohopane; $C_{30}dia$ - $C_{30}17\alpha(H)$ -diahopane; $C_{29}H$ - $C_{29}17\alpha(H),21\beta(H)$ -hopane; $C_{30}H$ - $C_{30}17\alpha(H),21\beta(H)$ -hopane; G- Gammacerane).

5- Conclusions

The organic geochemical characteristics and parameters of the crude oils recovered from Zalla Trough oil fields to assess and estimate maturation and source depositional environments. The depositional environment and type of organic matter of crude oil samples show generally marine characteristics. Pristane/phytane ratios for two crude oil samples suggest an intermediate (suboxic) conditions during deposition of precursor organic material. The high abundance of low molecular weight n-alkanes of crude oils supports a high contribution of marine organic matter. CPI values suggest that the studied crude oils fall in the field of more reducing zone of thermal maturation level and also these results indicate significant proportion of algal biomass in precursor material of the source rocks. pristane/phytane ratios are also influenced by the precursor organic matter type, maturity and salinity. Pr/n-C₁₇ and Phyt/n-C₁₈ values can be suggested marine organic matters source (mainly algae) deposited under reducing environment. High contribution from marine material to the source rocks was additionally supported by the relatively high abundance of the tricyclic terpanes. These oils have relatively high concentration of C₂₇ diasteranes with high ratios of C₂₇ dia/ dia + ster and C₂₉ 20S/20S+20R. These data reveal that the studied oils are characterized by high maturity level. The studied oil samples have high C₂₉/C₃₀ hopane ratios that source rocks range from 0.61 to 0.65. These ratios illustrate that the oil samples are clastic nature of the respective. Steranes/ hopanes ratio of these samples is relatively high range between 0.72 and 0.91. This indicates that the crude oils samples are generated from marine organic matter source with few terrestrial inputs. The studied crude oils have low concentrations of C₃₁-C₃₅ homohopanes (20S and 20R) which is more significant to hypersaline marine oils.



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الفهرس

الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث	ر.ت
1-23	يونس يوسف أبونايجي	وضع الضاهر موضع الضمير ودلالته على المعنى عند المفسرين	1
24-51	محمد خليفة صالح خليفة محمود الجداوي	دراسة استقصائية حول مساهمة تقنية المعلومات والاتصالات في نشر ثقافة الشفافية ومحاربة الفساد	2
52-70	Ebtisam Ali Haribash	An Interactive GUESS Method for Solving Nonlinear Constrained Multi-Objective Optimization Problem	3
71-105	احمد علي الهادي الحويج احمد محمد سليم معوال	العوامل الخمسة الكبرى للشخصية وعلاقتها بالذكاء الوجداني لدى طلبة مرحلة التعليم الثانوي	4
106-135	محمد عبد السلام دخيل	في المجتمع الليبي التحضر وانعكاساته على الحياة الاجتماعية "دراسة ميدانية في مدينة الخمس"	5
136-158	سالم فرج زويبيك	الاستعارة التهكمية في القرآن الكريم	6
159-173	أسماء جمعة القلعي	دور الرياضات العملية الصوفية في تهذيب السلوك	7
174-183	S. M. Amsheri N. A. Abouthferah	On Coefficient Bounds for Certain Classes of Analytic Functions	8
184-191	N. S. Abdanabi	Fibrewise Separation axioms in Fibrewise Topological Group	9
192-211	Samah Taleb Mohammed	Investigating Writing Errors Made by Third Year Students at the Faculty of Education El-Mergib University	10
212-221	Omar Ali Aleyan Eissa Husen Muftah AL remali	SOLVE NONLINEAR HEAT EQUATION BY ADOMIAN DECOMPOSITION METHOD [ADM]	11
222-233	حسن احمد قرقد عبدالباسط محمد قريصة مصطفى الطويل	قياس تركيز بعض العناصر الثقيلة في المياه الجوفية لمدينة مصراته	12
234-244	ربيعة عبد الله الشبير عائشة أحمد عامر عبير مصطفى الهصيك	تعادم الدوال الكروية المناظرة لقيم ذاتية على سطح الكرة	13
245-255	Khadiga Ali Arwini Entisar Othman Laghah	λ -Generalizations And g - Generalizations	14



256-284	خيري عبدالسلام حسين كليب عبدالسلام بشير اشتيوي بشير ناصر مختار كصارة	Impact of Information Technology on Supply Chain management	15
285-294	Salem H. Almadhun, Salem M. Aldeep, Aimen M. Rmis, Khairia Abdulsalam Amer	Examination of 4G (LTE) Wireless Network	16
295-317	نور الدين سالم فريوع	التجربة الجمالية لدى موريس ميرلوبوتي	17
318-326	ليلى منصور عطية الغويج هدى على التقبي	Effect cinnamon plant on liver of rats treated with trichloroethylene	18
327-338	Fuzi Mohamed Fartas Naser Ramdan Amaizah Ramdan Ali Aldomani Husamaldin Abdualmawla Gahit	Qualitative Analysis of Aliphatic Organic Compounds in Atmospheric Particulates and their Possible Sources using Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry	19
339-346	E. G. Sabra A. H. EL- Rifae	Parametric Tension on the Differential Equation	20
347-353	Amna Mohamed Abdelgader Ahmed	Totally Semi-open Functions in Topological Spaces	21
354-376	زينب إمام أبو راس حواء بشير بالنور	كتاب الخصائص لابن جني دراسة بعض مواضع الحذف من ت"392" المسمى: باب في شجاعة العربية	22
377-386	لطيفة محمد الدالي	Least-Squares Line	23
387-397	نادية محمد الدالي ايمان احمد اخميرة	THEORETICAL RESEARCH ON AI TECHNOLOGIES FOR LEARNING SYSEM	24
398-409	Ibrahim A. Saleh Tarek M. Fayez Mustafah M. A. Ahmad	Influence of annealing and Hydrogen content on structural and optoelectronic properties of Nano-multilayers of a-Si:H/a-Ge: H used in Solar Cells	25
410-421	أسماء محمد الحبشي	The learners' preferences of oral corrective feedback techniques	26
422-459	أمينة محمد العكاشي ربيعة عثمان عبد الجليل عفاف محمد بالحاج فتحية علي جعفر	التقدير الإيجابي المسبق لفاعلية الذات ودوره في التغلب على مصادر الضغوط النفسية " دراسة تحليلية "	27



460-481	Aisha Mohammed Ageal Najat Mohammed Jaber	English Pronunciation problems Encountered by Libyan University Students at Faculty of Education, Elmergib University	28
482-499	الحسين سليم محسن	The Morphological Analysis of the Quranic Texts	29
500-507	Ghada Al-Hussayn Mohsen	Cultural Content in Foreign Language Learning and Teaching	30
508-523	HASSAN M. ALI Mostafa M Ali	The relationship between <i>slyA</i> DNA binding transcriptional activator gene and <i>Escherichia coli</i> fimbriae and related with biofilm formation	31
524-533	Musbah A. M. F. Abduljalil	Molecular fossil characteristics of crude oils from Libyan oilfields in the Zalla Trough	32
534-542	سعدون شهبوب محمد	تلوث المياه الجوفية بالنترات بمنطقة كعام، شمال غرب ليبيا	33
543-552	Naima M. Alsharif Mahmoud M. Buazzi	Analysis of Genetic Diversity of <i>Escherichia Coli</i> Isolates Using RAPD PCR Technique	34
553-560	Hisham mohammed alnaib alshareef aisha mohammed elfagaeh aisha omran alghawash abdualaziz ibrahim lawej safa albashir hussain kaka	The Emergence of Virtual Learning in Libya during Coronavirus Pandemic	35
561-574	Abdualaziz Ibrahim Lawej Rabea Mansur Milad Mohamed Abduljalil Aghnayah Hamza Aabeed Khalafllaa ³	ATTITUDES OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS TOWARDS USING MOTHER TONGUE IN EFL CLASSROOMS IN SIRTE	36
575-592	صالحة التومي الدروقي أمال محمد سالم أبوسته	دافع الانجاز وعلاقته بالرضا الوظيفي لدى معلمي مرحلة التعليم الأساسي "ببلدية ترهونة"	37
593-609	آمنة سالم عبد القادر قدورة نجية علي جبريل انبية	الإرشاد النفسي ودوره في مواجهة بعض المشكلات الأخرية الراهنة	38
610-629	Hanan B. Abousittash, Z. M. H. Kheiralla Betiha M.A.	Effect Mesoporous silica silver nanoparticles on antibacterial agent Gram- negative <i>Pseudomonas</i> <i>aeruginosa</i> and Gram-positive <i>Staphylococcus</i> <i>aureus</i>	39
630-652	حنان عمر بشير الرمالي	برنامج التربية العملية وتطويره	40
653-672	Abdualla Mohamed Dhaw	Towards Teaching CAT tools in Libyan Universities	41



673-700	عثمان علي أميمن سليمة رمضان الكوت زهرة عثمان البرق	سبل إعادة أعمار وتأهيل سكان المدن المدمرة بالحرب ومعوقات المصالحة الوطنية في المجتمع الليبي: مقارنة نفس-اجتماعية	42
701-711	Abdulrhman Mohamed Egnebr	Comparison of Different Indicators for Groundwater Contamination by Seawater Intrusion on the Khoms city, Libya	43
712-734	Elhadi A. A. Maree Abdualah Ibrahim Sultan Khaled A. Alurffi	Hilbert Space and Applications	44
735-759	معتوق علي عون عمار محمد الزليطني عرفات المهدي قرينات	الموارد الطبيعية اللازمة لتحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية بشمال غرب ليبيا وسبل تحقيق الاستدامة	45
760-787	سهام رجب العطوي هدى المبروك موسى	الخلج وعلاقته بمفهوم الذات لدى تلاميذ الشق الثاني بمرحلة التعليم الاساسي بمنطقة جنزور	46
788-820	هنية عبدالسلام بالوص زهرة المهدي أبو راس	الصلابة النفسية ودورها الوقائي في مواجهة الضغوط النفسية	47
821-847	عبد الحميد مفتاح أبو النور محي الدين علي المبروك	ودوره في الحد من التمر التوجيه التربوي والإرشاد النفسي المدرسي	48
848	الفهرس		52