



**Subject : Numerical analysis and Engineering**

**Units: 4**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 2**

**Experimental: –**

<b>week</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
1-6	Laplace Transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Properties, Forward and Inverse transformation and associated theorems.</li><li>• Convolution and Translation and their properties.</li><li>• Solving differential equations using Laplace transformation.</li><li>• Applications</li></ul>
7-12	General power series methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Convergence of the power series.</li><li>• Solution of differential equations</li><li>• Legendre equation, Legendre polynomials.</li><li>• Bessel equation, Bessel functions</li></ul>
13-18	Function of complex variables. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cartesian and polar coordinates of complex numbers.</li><li>• Analytical function, Cauchy-Riemann equations.</li><li>• Cauchy integral theorem.</li><li>• Integration in the complex plane.</li></ul>
19-24	Matrix Theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definitions, Ad joint, Inverse of a matrix, sum and multiply of matrices.</li><li>• System of linear equations.</li><li>• Characteristic equation, Eigen values and Eigen vectors</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Matrix differential equations</li></ul>
25-30	<p>Fourier series and Transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Derivation of Fourier series</li><li>• Odd and Even Functions</li><li>• Half-wave Fourier series</li><li>• Frequency spectra of different time functions, Fourier transformation</li><li>• Applications</li></ul>



**Subject : Laser physics**

**Units: 4**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 2**

**Experimental: –**

week	Syllabus
1-10	<p>Laser Gain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fluorescence line shape of the laser</li><li>• Fluorescence linewidth.</li><li>• Mathematical expressions of fluorescence linewidth</li><li>• Laser Gain curve</li><li>• Broadening the fluorescence line.</li><li>• Natural broadening.</li><li>• Doppler broadening.</li><li>• Pressure broadening</li><li>• Loop Gain.</li><li>• Calculating loop gain (GL) without losses.</li><li>• Calculating loop gain (CL) with losses.</li><li>• Calculating gain threshold (GL)th.</li><li>• Hole Burning in the laser gain curve</li><li>• Active medium gain with lasing and without - Hole Burning</li><li>• Saturation gain in a continuous wave laser</li><li>• Gain and Output power of CW laser</li><li>• Continuous wave laser</li><li>• Pulsed laser</li><li>• Pulse shape out of a pulsed Ruby laser.</li></ul>



11-20	<p>Laser Radiation Properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Radiometry and units measuring electromagnetic radiation.</li><li>• Spatial distribution of the emitted radiation at the output coupler.</li><li>• Transverse electromagnetic modes of the laser radiation.</li><li>• Gaussian Laser Beam.</li><li>• Beam Divergence.</li><li>• Divergence Angle.</li><li>• Near field and far field.</li><li>• Rayleigh range and Gaussian beam divergence</li><li>• Diffraction through a circular hole.</li><li>• Fresnel number.</li><li>• Beam focusing.</li></ul> <p>Characteristics of Laser Radiation Pulses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Single pulse of laser radiation.</li><li>• Excitation of the laser with pulsed energy.</li><li>• Different types of pulses.</li><li>• Special mechanisms for creating short pulses</li><li>• Control of the duration of the laser radiation pulse by the excitation Mechanism</li><li>• Q-switched lasers.</li><li>• Q (Quality) factor.</li><li>• Q switch</li><li>• Different methods for Q Switching</li><li>• Cavity Dumped Lasers</li><li>• Mode-Locked Lasers</li></ul>
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21-30	<p>Controlling the laser radiation properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Controlling the transverse optical modes of the beam.</li><li>• Some common laser resonators</li><li>• Plane-plane optical cavity.</li><li>• Circular mirrors with large radius of curvature.</li><li>• Confocal optical cavity</li><li>• Circular optical cavity</li><li>• Half circular optical cavity.</li><li>• Unstable optical cavity.</li><li>• Controlling the wavelength spectrum emitted from the laser Selective excitation of the active medium.</li><li>• Selective coating on the cavity mirrors.</li><li>• Special optical element inside the optical cavity</li><li>• Prism.</li><li>• Diffraction Grating</li><li>• Etalon</li></ul>
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**Subject : Electronics II & Wireless communication systems**

**Units: 6**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 2**

**Experimental: 2**

<b>week</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
1	Introduction: Communication and propagation systems
2-10	Modulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analogue Modulation</li><li>• AM Modulation</li><li>• FM Modulation</li><li>• PM Modulation</li><li>• Digital Modulation systems</li><li>• Pulse modulation systems (PM)</li><li>• A/D and D/A convertors</li><li>• PCM</li><li>• TDM</li><li>• FDM</li><li>• ASK</li><li>• FSK</li><li>• PSK</li><li>• PSK &amp; BPSK</li></ul>
11-15	Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• External noise figure</li><li>• Internal noise figure</li></ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maximum power transfer</li><li>• SN ratio</li><li>• Noise figure and noise factor</li><li>• Noise temperature</li><li>• Carrier to noise ratio</li><li>• BER</li></ul>
16-20	Transistor and amplifiers properties
20-25	Rectifier, Thyristor, and trigger
25-30	Power supply, generator, and Max generator



**Subject : Power electronics**

**Units: 4**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 2**

**Experimental: –**

<b>week</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
1	Introduction
2-5	Power Electronics Defined and power diodes <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Key Characteristics</li><li>● Trends in Power Supplies</li><li>● Conversion Examples</li><li>● Tools For Analysis and Design</li><li>● Diode as a Switch</li><li>● Some Properties of PN Junction</li><li>● Common Diode Types</li><li>● Typical Diode Ratings</li><li>● Snubber Circuits for Diode</li><li>● Series and Parallel Connection of Power Diodes</li><li>● Typical Applications of Diodes</li></ul>
6-10	Thyristors and Gate Trun-OFF Thyristors <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Basic Structure and Operation</li><li>● Static Characteristics</li><li>● Dynamic Switching Characteristics</li><li>● Thyristor Parameters</li><li>● Types of Thyristors</li><li>● Gate Drive Requirements</li><li>● PSpice Model</li><li>● Gate Turn-Off Thyristors; Basic Structure and Operation</li><li>● GTO Thyristor Models</li><li>● Static Characteristics</li><li>● Switching Phases</li><li>● SPICE GTO Model</li></ul>





11-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Power Bipolar Transistors</li><li>• Basic Structure and Operation</li><li>• Static Characteristics</li><li>• Dynamic Switching Characteristics</li><li>• Transistor Base Drive Applications</li><li>• SPICE Simulation of Bipolar Junction Transistors</li><li>• BJT Applications</li><li>• The Power MOSFET</li><li>• The Need for Switching in Power Electronic Circuits</li><li>• General Switching Characteristics</li><li>• The Power MOSFET</li><li>• MOSFET Structure</li><li>• MOSFET Regions of Operation</li><li>• MOSFET PSPICE Model</li><li>• Comparison of Power Devices</li></ul>
21-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor</li><li>• Basic Structure and Operation</li><li>• Static Characteristics</li><li>• Dynamic Switching Characteristics</li><li>• IGBT Performance Parameters</li><li>• Gate-Drive Requirements</li><li>• Circuit Models</li><li>• MOS Controlled Thyristors (MCTs)</li><li>• Equivalent Circuit and Switching Characteristics</li><li>• Comparison of MCT and Other Power Devices</li><li>• Gate Drive for MCTs</li><li>• Protection of MCTs.</li><li>• Generation-1 and Generation-2 MCTs</li><li>• N-channel MCT</li><li>• Base Resistance-Controlled Thyristor</li><li>• MOS Turn-Off Thyristor</li><li>• Applications of PMCT</li></ul>



**Subject : Semiconductors**

**Units: 4**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 2**

**Experimental: –**

week	Syllabus
1	Introduction
2-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy bands in typical semiconductors</li><li>• Structure of atom.</li><li>• Degeneracy of energy levels in free atoms</li><li>• Formation of energy bands in crystals</li><li>• Filling of energy bands by electrons</li><li>• Division of solids into conductors , semiconductors and Insulators</li><li>• Band structure of semiconductors</li><li>• Free electrons and holes concentrations in semiconductors</li><li>• Types of semiconductors (doping)</li><li>• Intrinsic semiconductors (pure )</li><li>• Extrinsic semiconductors (doping)</li><li>• The general equations of intrinsic and Extrinsic semiconductor</li><li>• Semiconductor in Equilibrium</li><li>• Non- Equilibrium Excess carriers in Semiconductor</li><li>• Fermi-level in semiconductor</li><li>• Movement of charge carrier in semiconductor (majority and minority carriers)</li><li>• Hall effect and carrier density</li></ul>



11-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elementary transport in semiconductors.</li><li>• Electric field transport.</li><li>• Mobility</li><li>• Conduction by diffusion</li><li>• Carrier lifetime</li><li>• diffusion length</li><li>• Contact phenomena</li><li>• Electron-Hole junction.</li><li>• Methods of producing pn junction.</li><li>• Equilibrium state of a pn junction.</li><li>• Rectifying properties a pn junction.</li><li>• Breakdown of a pn junction.</li></ul>
21-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Semiconductor diode</li><li>• P-N junction Zero applied bias.</li><li>• P-N junction forward biasing.</li><li>• P-N junction reverses biasing.</li><li>• V/I characteristics of diode.</li><li>• Current components in a pn junction.</li><li>• Load Line.</li><li>• Linear diode model equivalent circuit.</li><li>• Zener diode</li><li>• Zener Breakdown.</li><li>• Avalanche Breakdown.</li><li>• Transistor</li><li>• Junction transistor.</li><li>• Bipolar transistor.</li><li>• Field effect transistor (JFET ,MOSFET[ DE-MOSFET,EMOSFET])</li></ul>



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26-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measuring the electromagnetic spectrum,</li><li>• Photo detectors</li><li>• Vacuum photodetectors</li><li>• Semiconductor detectors</li><li>• P-N photodetectors</li><li>• P-i-N diodes</li><li>• Avalanche photodiode</li><li>• Basic principle of photo detector</li><li>• Detector arrays</li><li>• CCD detector</li></ul>
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**Subject : Materials & Spectroscopy**

**Units: 4**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 2**

**Experimental: –**

week	Syllabus
1	Introduction
2-15	<p>Adiabatic Approximation and the Concept of Molecular Potentials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quantum-Mechanical Description of Free Molecules</li><li>• Separation of Electronic and Nuclear Wavefunctions</li><li>• Born-Oppenheimer Approximation</li><li>• Adiabatic Approximation</li></ul> <p>Potentials, Curves and Surfaces, Molecular Term Diagrams and Spectra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Electronic States of Diatomic Molecules</li><li>• Exact Treatment of the Rigid <math>H^+_2</math> Molecule</li><li>• Classification of Electronic Molecular State</li><li>• Energetic Ordering of Electronic States</li><li>• Symmetries of Electronic Wavefunction</li></ul>



16-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Electronic Angular Momenta</li><li>• Electron Configurations and Electronic States</li><li>• The Approximation of Separated Atom</li><li>• The “United Atom” Approximation</li><li>• Approximation Methods for the Calculation of Electronic Wavefunction</li><li>• The H<sub>2</sub> Molecule</li><li>• Quantum-mechanical Treatment<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rotation of Diatomic Molecules<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Rigid Rotor</li><li>• Centrifugal Distortion</li><li>• The Influence of Electron Rotation</li></ul></li><li>Molecular Vibrations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Harmonic Oscillator</li><li>• Vibration-Rotation Interaction</li></ul></li><li>The material structure</li><li>PN junction</li><li>P-I-N junction</li><li>Hetero junction structure</li><li>Alloys</li></ul></li></ul>
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**Subject : Quantum mechanics**

**Units: 4**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 2**

**Experimental: –**

<b>week</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
1	Introduction
2-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The structure of matter</li><li>• Length scales from cosmology to elementary particles</li><li>• States of matter</li><li>• Elementary constituents</li><li>• The fundamental interactions</li><li>• Black-body radiation</li><li>• The photoelectric effect</li><li>• Wave–particle duality</li><li>• Wave quantisation</li><li>• Heisenberg uncertainty principle</li><li>• Schrödinger’s equation</li><li>• Expectation values and the momentum operator</li><li>• Some properties of Wavefunctions</li><li>• The variational principle</li></ul>
11-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy levels</li><li>• Energy levels in classical mechanics and classical models of the atom</li><li>• The Bohr atom</li></ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Orders of magnitude in atomic physics</li><li>• Hilbert spaces of finite dimension</li><li>• Linear operators on <math>\mathcal{H}</math></li><li>• Linear, Hermitian, unitary operators</li><li>• Projection operators and Dirac notation</li><li>• Unitary operators and Hermitian operators</li><li>• Operator-valued functions</li></ul>
21-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dirac – Delta function</li><li>• One dimensional Dirac – Delta function</li><li>• Helm Holts theorem</li><li>• Potentials</li></ul>





**Subject : Microprocessors**

**Units: 6**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical : 4**

**Experimental: –**

<b>week</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
1	Introduction
2-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Architecture of 8085 microprocessor: Block diagram; registers ALU; control unit.</li><li>• Instructions set and programming of 8085 microprocessors</li><li>• Stack and Subroutine</li></ul>
11-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Time delay and Counters</li><li>• Interrupts</li><li>• Addressing modes</li><li>• Pin out of 8085 microprocessor, Buses system, and Control signals.</li></ul>
21-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Memories: Type of memory; storage element; memory addressing multi chips memory.</li><li>• fetch and execute cycle</li><li>• Interfacing I/O devices</li><li>• 8086 microprocessor: Block diagram; architecture; registers; pin out; Introduction to programming.</li></ul>



**Subject : Computer Applications**

**Units: 4**

**Weekly Hours : Theoretical :1**

**Experimental: 2**

<b>week</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
1	Introduction
2-15	Mat lab Design
16-30	Programming with C++ language