Module Manual

to the examination regulations

Study program Smart Materials and Systems with the degree Master of Science

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The original version in German is legally binding.

The Master's thesis is a written final project with a theoretical, practical, programming or experimental focus, depending on the task. The task and objective of the thesis are communicated between the student and one or more university lecturers. The thesis should demonstrate the student's ability to independently analyze problems and issues in electrical engineering or materials science using engineering working methods and to find a solution - preferably a generally valid and scientific one. The Master's thesis is generally organized and conducted in the following phases:

1. Preparation

- Preparation of the schedule and resource requirements,
- Description of the given problem and/or task,
- Determination/presentation of the relevant state of the art,
- Development and description of one or more solution concepts,
- preference for one or more solutions.

2. Implementation

- Realization/implementation of the selected solution,
- Preparation of the written elaboration with validation and evaluation of the results achieved.

3. Presentation

• Presentation of the problem/task, the solution concept and its realization, the results and their evaluation with subsequent discussion.

Mandatory Part

"Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering I, II" is expected; if the module is / was credited in the Bachelor's degree program, it may not be taken in the Master's degree program.

Qualification goals:

Course participants have an overview of the state-of-the-art technologies and tools in computer science. Through lectures, exercises and individual work, students will train their ability to:

• analyze a given problem from a computing perspective,

- research programmatical methods to solve the problem,
- implement a solution for the problem using suitable tools,
- structure, write, and format documentation for the software developed,
- present their work using appropriate presentation techniques and presentation aids,
- answer questions and discuss their work with peers.

Through practical work on a projects, students will dive deeper into selected topics and technologies and acquire essential skills to solve applied research problems in computer science. By completing the course, participants will acquire the knowledge and the skills required to perform research in computer science and to complete a range of applied problems related to the computer science field.

Explanation concerning the final module examination: Two presentations each with a duration of approx. 30 min.

Elective area Materials and Fundamentals

1. Basic phenomena of superconductivity

Disappearing resistance; Meissner-Ochsenfeld effect; London's equations; Flux quantization; Critical magnetic fields; Energy gap

2. Fundamentals of BCS theory

Cooper pairing; phonons and attractive interaction; BCS ground state; excited states; determination of critical temperature; energy gap; density of states and electron tunneling; thermodynamics; isotope effect

3. Basic features of the Ginzburg-Landau theory

Ginzburg-Landau differential equations; Characteristic lengths; Material properties

4. Superconductors in a magnetic field

Thermodynamics of the Meissner state; critical magnetic field of thin films; intermediate state; phase boundary energy; Shubnikov phase; magnetization curves, magnetic phase diagram; Abrikosov-Vortices

5 Josephson effects

Josephson equations in the magnetic field; Superconducting quantum interferometers

1. Fundamentals of superconductivity

General phenomenology; Attractive interaction of conventional superconductors; Symmetry of the pair wave function and related experiments; Conventional superconductors with high critical temperature

2. Cuprate superconductors

Material aspects; Generic phase diagram; Electronic correlations; Crystal fields; Jahn-Teller effect; Mott-Hubbard insulator; Hubbard model; t-J model; Hole doping in cuprates; Transport properties; Pseudo energy gap; Streak correlations; Experiments

3. Iron-based superconductors

Material aspects; general phase diagram; orbitals and crystal fields; magnetism and superconductivity; electronic instabilities, order parameters; nematic order; experiments

• Economic efficiency

The students acquire knowledge in

- Specification of decision criteria for the application of printing processes for the production of electronic components.
- Discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of printing processes compared to alternative coating methods.
- The students will have outstanding and comprehensive competences of
- basic drying methods for functional printing applications.
- design of wetting processes regarding substrate and fluid properties for the optimization of final coating characteristics, particularly coating thickness and homogeneity.

• selection of applicable printing processes depending on lateral resolution and ink properties.

Contents:

- Fundamentals of wetting theory and wetting phenomena
- Physical Basics of Surface energy of liquids and solids
- Metrology of surface energies by contact angle measurements
- Fundamentals of polar an non polar properties of Solids and Liquids
- Pretreatment methods to modify and control wetting and adhesion properties of substrats and liquids
- Fundamentals of Inkjet and Screen printing processes and euqipment

• Physical Basics of Droplet Generation

• Basic understanding if drying technologies

Compulsory elective area Devices, Circuits and Systems

Explanation concerning the final module examination: The form of the final module examination will be announced at the beginning of the semester in which the final module examination takes place.

Terms and presentation methods, sources of interference, mechanisms of galvanic, capacitive, inductive and electromechanical coupling, interference suppression components, shielding, typical EMC problems in practice, basics of computer-aided EMC investigations.

1. Introduction

1.1 Detection of signals within different measurement domains (Time Domain, Frequency Domain, Modulation Domain)

1.2 Noise sources, noise figures (1/f, Schot noise, thermal noise) and S/N

1.3 Description and determination of life times and failure distributions of electronic devices (Weibull statistic)

2. Measurement and signal recovery of electrical signals

2.1 Sampling-Techniques / Mixing Techniques

2.2 S/N improvement: Lock-In-Amplifier Dualphase, Heterodyn (VCO)),

2.3 Time resolved measurements of fast signals in time domain: Averaging (Boxcar-Integrator, sampling heads), (Single event multichannel Oscilloscope)

2.4 Measurements in Frequency Domain (Spectrum Analyser, Network Analyser) S-Parameter 3 Reliability investigations by use of optical radiation

3.1 Photon Emission Microscopy (Photo Detectors (PMT (Photo-cathodes, QE, Dark-current), CCD)

3.2 Generation of short laser-pulse and its characterization (correlation technique (Streak-Camera, Optical Auto-Correlation))

3.3 Optical Testing (Electro-Optic Sampling (Kerr-effect), Optical Beam Induced Resistance Change (OBIRCH), Thermally Induced Voltage Alteration (TIVA) Picosecond Imaging Circuit Analysis (PICA)

2 Scanning electron microscopy

2.1 Production of focused electron beams: Work function, working mode, magnetic lenses, electron beam parameters

2.2 Interaction of electrons with solids: elastic and inelastic scattering, energy dissipation, penetration depth, secondary and backscattered electrons, enviromental mode, material and stress contrast, Bragg reflection

2.3 TEM (STEM): bright and dark field imaging, electron energy loss spectroscopy

2.4 Electron beam techniques: cathodoluminescence, electron beam-induced currents, Auger spectroscopy, X-ray spectroscopy

2.5 Modulation techniques

3 Scanning probe microscopy

3.1 General mode of operation

3.2 Scanning tunneling microscopy

3.3 Scanning force microscopy

3.4 Optical scanning near-field microscopy

3.5 Complementary scanning probe microscope techniques

Contents:

Definition and principles of rational energy use

Contracting

- Energy consumption analysis and potential assessment
- Energy costs -> performance and labor prices
- Concepts for reducing energy (costs)

Technical building management

- Redundancy systems
- Building automation

Energy utilization in production

- Evaluation of the energy efficiency of process chains
- Optimizing the energy efficiency of process chains

Energy use in transportation and traffic

- Evaluation of the energy efficiency of different means of transportation/transport routes
- Selection of suitable means of transportation according to economic and ecological criteria

Government measures to increase energy efficiency

• Energy efficiency classes

This course is divided into the following four sections.

Building blocks of THz frequency synthesis: Rectification process and its implications on electronic and photonic transport properties; Fourier analysis of rectification, Semiconductor band structure introduction, artificial bandgap nano-engineering in generated semiconductor heterostructures, electron transports (junction, interband-, intraband-, intersubband- transitions), introduction to transistors and their multifunctions.

Principles of Terahertz generation: Electronic sources - Transistors as a THz frequency synthesizer -> harmonic generators, oscillators: Photonic sources - THz lasing in semiconductor heterostructures -> quantum cascade lasers; Optoelectronic source - Thz photomixing.

Principles of Terahertz detection: radiation coupling, Terahertz wave propagation, detector figures of merits, direct detection, heterodyne detection.

Defining Terahertz systems specifications: broadband vs narrowband, active vs passive, frequency domain vs time domain, coherent vs incoherent, power vs field, far-field vs near-field, Terahertz Imaging examples, Terahertz spectroscopy examples, Terahertz communications examples.

Prerequisite for the final module examination: The registration to the final module exam is possible only when module "Integrierte Hochfrequenzschaltungen in der Kommunikationstechnik" successfully completed.

• Documentation and presentation of the results

Compulsory elective area Information System and Science

Practical exercise of the lecture content.

The form of the final module examination is announced at the beginning of the semester in which the final module examination takes place.

Contents:

The lecture provides in-depth knowledge about the structure, function and use of deep neural networks. The following topics are covered:

Mathematical building blocks of neural networks

Training of deep neural networks

Architecture and topologies of deep neural networks

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) and Long Short Term Memory Networks (LSTM)

Applications and recent developments around deep neural networks

The form of the examination of the module is announced at the beginning of the semester in which the examination will be conducted.

Contents:

Formal security definitions are used to analyse and prove security of advanced cryptographic primitives under computational hardness assumptions and in the information-theoretic setting. Topics include for example:

- A brief recap of the general methodology of formally defining and analysing security of cryptographic primitives.
- Secure computation and classical primitives used to build cryptographic protocols, such as oblivious transfer and garbled circuits, the GMW protocol and the BGW protocol.
- Witness/functional/attribute-based or fully homomorphic encryption.

• Modern cryptographic techniques to protect the privacy of people.

• Enhanced digital signature schemes.

The form of the final module examination is announced at the beginning of the semester in which the final module examination takes place.

Contents:

In this course, application-specific security mechanisms are presented and analyzed. This includes secure communication between web services, key exchange with minimal latency in TLS 1.3, as well as security mechanisms in UPC UA and their correct use. Topics from current research are also addressed, such as techniques for implementing encrypted control in the cloud.

In applications with "lightweight requirements", such as the Internet of Things and cyber-physical systems, secure communication protocols must be implemented as efficiently as possible in order to be usable on cost-effective hardware. The second thematic block therefore also presents basic techniques and algorithms for efficient implementation.

Contents:

Discrete electromagnetic field theory: Continuous geometric discretization methods for Maxwell's equations (Finite-Difference-method, Finite Integration Technique, Cell Method, Whitney Finite Element Method), discrete field formulations, implementations (commercial/research) and practical applications for electromagnetic/multiphysical field problems in complex systems/biological organisms

