# **Course Description**

## **Physics**

# **1- Diploma**

# The basis and the theory of radioactive disintegration- The disintegration constant-The half-life and the mean life- successive radioactive transformations- Radioactive equilibrium- The natural radioactive series- Units of radioactivity. 502ف ا: لاشعة السينية و تطبيقاتها

#### Ph502: X-rays and its application

**Ph501: Radiation Physics** 

Properties of X- rays - X- ray scattering - X- ray diffraction and Bragg's law -Characteristic X- ray spectra - Application of X- ray in atomic and molecular physics- Application of X- ray in solid state physics - Application of X- ray in medicine

Ph503: Radiogenic Isotopes

Artificial nuclear disintegration (Transmutation by protons- Transmutation by deutrons-

Transmutation by neutrons- Transmutation by photons)- The discovery of artificial radioactivity- The artificial radio nuclides (Electron and positron emission- Orbital electron capture)- The transuranium elements- The artificial radio nuclides (Alpha emitters)- Isotope tables and nuclide charts.

Ph504: Detectors and Nuclear reactors

Nuclear reactions - Reaction cross sections - Nuclear spectroscopy - Compound nucleus - Fission reactors and fusion - Ionization counters - Scintillation counters -Semiconductor detectors.

**Ph505: Statistical Physics and application** 

Introduction- Organizing data- Averages and variations- Elementary probability theory- Thebinomial distribution- Normal distribution- Chi- square and F distributions

**Ph506: Environmental Physics** 

The basic principles governing the structure, function, and temporal and spatial dynamics of populations and communities of plants and animals- How interacting populations of plants and animals change over time and space, in response to natural or human-created disturbance- Applications of these ideas to practical issues including fisheries, infectious diseases, tomorrow's food supplies, climate change, and conservation biology.

504: الكاشفات والمفاعلات النووية

505ف: الإحصاء وتطبيقاته

501ف: الفيزياء الاشعاعية

503ف: نظائر التحلل الإشعاعي

506ف: فيزياء البيئة

The structure of matter- Radiation units- Biological effects of radiation- Natural and manmade radiation- The system of dose limitations.

Radiation transitions and emission line width- Decay of excited states- emission broadeningand line width due to radiation decay- Additional emission broadening processes- Radiationand Thermal

Equilibrium Absorption and Stimulated Emission- Equilibrium- Radiationbodies-Cavity radiation-

Absorption and stimulated emission- Conditions for producingLaser- Absorption and gain- population inversion- Saturation intensity- Development and growth of a laser beam- Requirements for obtaining population inversions- Inversion and twolevel systems- Processes that inhibit or destroy inversions- Laser pumping requirements andtechniques- Excitation or pumping threshold requirements-Specific excitation parametersassociated with particle pumping- Laser cavity modes- Longitudinal and transverse lasercavity modes- Properties of laser modes-Laser Systems involving low density gain media-He- Ne and Argon ion laser - Laser systems involving high density gain media- Dye, Rubyand Neodymium laser.

Ph509: Materials Science

Introduction to the science of solid materials. Includes, metals- ceramics- plastics,

semiconductorsComposites materials as well as the properties of solid materials

(Mechanical- Electronic- Thermal- Magnetic- Optical- Electrical-Dielectrical

properties).

Ph510: Nuclear Analytical Techniques

Pulse signals in nuclear electronics- The NIM standard- Signal transmission-Electronics forpulse signal processing- Pulse height selection and coincidence technique- Electronic logicfor experiments- Timing methods and systems-Computer controlled electronics- X- rayflorescence- <u>Neutron activation analysis-</u> <u>Ion beam spectroscopic techniques- Atomicabsorption spectrometry.</u>

## Ph511: Clinical Physics

511ف: الفيزياء الطبية

Medical application of radio isotopes- Diagnosis by radio isotopes tracing-Production of radioactive materials- Radio nuclide imaging- Linear scanner-Diagnosis by trace elementmeasurement in the <u>body- Radio isotopes applications in</u> <u>therapy- Ster</u>ilization of medicalmaterials.

Ph512: Superconductivity

Introduction- The BCS theory- Magnetic properties of type I superconductor-Ginzberg-Landau theory- Magnetic properties of type II superconductor-Concluding topics.

#### Ph507: Essentials of biophysics

507ف: أساسيات الفيزياء الحيوية

805ف: فيزياء الليزر

509ف: علم المواد

510ف: أساليب التحلل النووى

512ف: مفرطات التوصيل

Methods of measuring properties- Microscopy (Transmission electron Field ion Microscopy- Scanning Microscopy)- Spectroscopy (Infrared	Microscopy- d and Raman
Spectroscopy- Photoemission and X ray Spectroscopy- Magnetic reson	ance).
Ph514: Nano materials applications	514ف: تطبيقات المواد النانومترية
Introduction to the underlying principles and applications of the emer- Nanotechnology and Nanoscience. Intended for a multidisciplinary au variety of backgrounds. Introduces tools and principles relevant at t dimension. Discussescurrent and future nanotechnology applications in materials, physics, chemistry, biology, electronics, and energy.	rging field of dience with a the nanoscale n engineering,
Ph515: Solar cells	515ف: الخلابا الشمسية
Introduction- Basic principles of heat transfer- Dimensionless numb physical meanings- Measurements of solar radiation intensities- Sol Efficiency calculations of solar collectors- Factors effecting the effici collectors- Solar energy storage- Solar cells- Applications.	ers and their ar collectors- iency of solar
Ph516: Thin Films	516ف: الأغشية الرقيقة
General remarks- Methods of preparing thin films- Interface re- interference phenomena in thin film systems- Thick slabs and thin films	eflection and s.
Ph517: Advanced Quantum Mechanics	517ف: ميكانيكا كم متقدمة
Approximation techniques- Dirac equation- Scattering theory- Configuration interaction.	Many electron systems-
Ph519: Bioelectric Phenomena	519ف: الظواهر الكهربية الحيوية
Introduction- The basis of electricity (Dynamic and static)- Effects of electrony	lectricity on
Ph521: Laser treatment	521ف، العلاج بالليزر
Laser as a heat source- its application in material processing	and surgery.

Ph513: Nano-materials Technology

513ف: تقنيات المواد النانومترية

Laser as a heat source- its application in material processing and surgery. Holography-Simple mathematical analysis, Practical holography, Holographic interferometry, characterrecognition, stress analysis, data storage, holographic microscopy.

## 2- Master

## Ph601: Advanced Radiation Physics (1)

Detection of neutrons- Nuclear emission- Beta decay- X- ray fluorescence- Gamma rays and nuclear energy levels- Gamma ray spectroscopy- Alpha particles spectroscopy. 602ف: تطبيقات المواد النانومترية

Ph602: Nano materials applications

Introduction to the underlying principles and applications of the emerging field of Nanotechnology and Nanoscience.Intended for a multidisciplinary audience with a variety ofbackgrounds.Introduces tools and principles relevant at the nanoscale dimension. Discussescurrent and future nanotechnology applications in engineering, materials, physics, chemistry, biology, electronics, and energy.

Ph603: Materials Science (1)

Atomic arrangement- Imperfections in atomic arrangement- Dislocations-Mechanical testingand properties- Creep mechanics- Fracture Mechanics- Fatigue-Wear- Strain- Hardening and annealing- Phase diagrams- Diffusion- Phase transformations.

Ph604: Advanced Ouantum Mechanics

Approximation techniques- Dirac equation- Scattering theory- Many electron systems- Configuration interaction. 605ف: تقنيات المواد النانومترية )1( Ph605: Nano-materials Technology (1)

LPE, MBE, and MOCVD growth systems. Growth of DH structures. Growth of Quantum Wells. Strained Layers and Strained Quantum Wells. Quantum Dots and Dashes

**Ph606: Advanced Thermodynamics** 

The Caratheodory formulation of the second law (Introductory remarks- Empirical entropy-

Empirical entropy an heat - Thermodynamic temperature and entropy- Irreversible changesSubsequent development) Thermodynamic potentials (The potential functions- The Legendredifferential transformation- Maxwell relations- General conditions for thermodynamic equilibrium) Applications to simple systems (Some properties of specific heat capacities- Theperfect gas- Behaviour of real pure substances- The elastic rod or filament- The reversible electric cell- Surface tension-Piezoelectricity- The magnetocaloric effect- Thermal radiation-Fluctuations).

Ph607: Semiconductor technology

Introduction to intrinsic semiconductors, n-type, p-type, doping, resistors, diodes, capacitors, bipolar transistors, MOSFETs, Fabrication overview, Electrical properties of silicon, Dielectric layers,

Semiconducting layers, diffusion in solids, ion implantation system, Photolithography, Metallisation

607ف: تكنو لو حيا أشياه المو صلات

604: ميكانيكا كم متقدمة

606ف: دینامیکا حر اربة متقدمة

603ف: علم المواد )1(

601ف: فيزياء اشعاعية متقدمة )1(

Optical Techniques: Near-Field Optical Microscopy, Absorption spectroscopy,	
Ellipsometry(Null and Spectroscopic), Modulation Spectroscopy, Photo-	
luminescence, RamanSpectroscopy, and ARUPS.	
Ph609: Laser spectroscopy الليزر Ph609: Laser spectroscopy الليزر	
Interaction of radiation with matter, strong field approximation, Rabi oscillations, line widths,Spectroscopic instrumentations and optical detectors, basic concept of laser, Doppler limitedspectroscopy, laser induced absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy, optogalvanicspectroscopy, high resolution spectroscopy, double resonance techniques. Laser Ramanspectroscopy, time resolved laser spectroscopy, measurement of ultrashort pulses, pump andprobe techniques, Non linear laser spectroscopy, atom interferometry, polarizationspectroscopy, Laser cooling, slowing down of light multiphoton transistions, applications oflaser spectroscopy. Ph610: Advanced Atomic and Molecular Physics Configuration Interaction- Many Electron Atoms- Molecular Electronic Transitions- TheElectric Properties of Molecules- The Magnetic Properties of Molecules- Sected and Theory.	
Ph611: Statistics and its Applications (1)	
$11011. \text{ Statistics and its Applications (1)} \qquad \qquad )1($	
Introduction- Organizing data- Averages and variations- Elementary probability theory- Thebinomial distribution- Normal distribution.	
Introduction-Organizingdata-Averagesandvariations-Elementary probability theory-Thebinomial distribution-Normal distribution.Ph612: Atomic and Nuclear Analytical Methods612	
Introduction-Organizingdata-Averagesandvariations-Elementary probability theory-Thebinomial distribution-Normal distribution.Ph612: Atomic and Nuclear Analytical Methodsها الماريةها الماريةX-ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Particle-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) - Principle	
Introduction- Organizing data- Averages and variations- Elementary probability theory- Thebinomial distribution- Normal distribution.Ph612: Atomic and Nuclear Analytical Methodsعنائي النووية والذرية X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Particle-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) - Principle of XRF and PIXE Techniques - Theory and Concept - Modes of Excitation for XRF	
Introduction-Organizing data-Averages and variations-Elementary probability theory-Thebinomial distribution-Normal distribution.Ph612: Atomic and Nuclear Analytical Methodsفي الموية والذريةX-ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Particle-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) - Principle of XRF and PIXE Techniques - Theory and Concept - Modes of Excitation for XRF Analysis - X-ray Detection and Analysis in XRF - Source of Excitation and X-ray	
Introduction-Organizing data-Averages and variations-Elementary probability theory-Thebinomial distribution-Normal distribution.Ph612: Atomic and Nuclear Analytical Methodsها المحافية والذريةX-ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Particle-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) - Principleof XRF and PIXE Techniques - Theory and Concept - Modes of Excitation for XRFAnalysis - X-ray Detection and Analysis in XRF - Source of Excitation and X-rayDetection in PIXE Analysis - Computer Analysis of X-Ray Spectra - Some Other	

Transport System, and Scattering Chamber. Ph613: Magnetic properties of materials

613ف: الخواص المغناطيسية للمواد

Classification of magnetic materials- Preparing of magnetic materials- Fields inside magneticmaterials- Methods of measuring properties of magnetic materials. 614ف: الفيزياء الحبوبة الطبية Ph614 Medical Biophysics

Introduction- Units of Exposure and Absorbed Dose- The Relative Biological Effectiveness-The

Comparison Between EDXRF and WDXRF Techniques - Comparison Between XRF and PIXE Techniques - Rutherford Backscattering Spectroscopy - Scattering Fundamentals - Impact Parameter, Scattering Angle, and Distance of Closest Approach - Kinematic Factor - Stopping Power, Energy Loss, Range, and Straggling

Backscattering Spectroscopy - Fundamentals of the RBS Technique and its Characteristics - Deviations from Rutherford Formula - Accelerator, Beam

Dose Equivalent- Dosimetry for Radiation External to the Body- Dose Due to ChargedParticles- Dose Due to Photons- Dose Due to Neutrons- Dosimetry for

**Ph608: Optical characterization** 

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608ف: التحلل الضوئي للمواد

- Energy of Particles Backscattered from Thin and Thick Targets - Stopping Cross-Section - Rutherford Scattering Cross-Section - Principle of Rutherford

Radiation Inside the Body- Dose from a Source of Charged Particles Inside the Body- Dose from a Photon SourceInside the Body- Internal Dose Time Dependence-Biological Half-Life- Biological Effects of Radiation- Basic Description of the Human Cell- Stochastic and Nonstochastic Effects-Radiation Protection Guides and Exposure Limits- Health Physics Instruments- Survey Instruments- Thermoluminescent Dosimeters- Solidstate Track Recorders (SSTRs)-TheBonner Sphere (the Rem Ball)- The Neutron Bubble Detector- The Electronic PersonalDosimeter- Foil Activation Used for Neutron Dosimetry- Proper Use of Radiation.