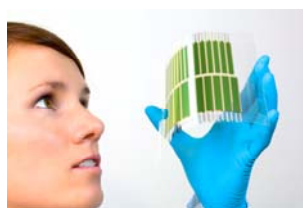


## Master of Science “Organic and Molecular Electronics”

An International Two-Year Full-Time Study Program in English

### Why Organic and Molecular Electronics?



Organic and molecular electronics is an innovative class of electronics with huge market potential in four key application areas: displays; photovoltaics; lighting; and integrated smart systems. While the technology is novel it is also able to be harnessed in many current applications, providing reduced cost and low energy manufacturing processes. The field is evolving at a rapid pace, opening many exciting application possibilities and developments. It is predicted that over the course of the next decade the market will have an annual value of several hundred billion euros.

The Master's in Organic and Molecular Electronics Program strives to educate young professionals in this cutting edge field. It offers an interdisciplinary study program comprising physics, chemistry, electrical engineering, and materials science. The close collaboration with industry partners enables a highly practice-oriented education.

### Why Technische Universität Dresden?



TU Dresden enjoys an outstanding national and international reputation for research in natural and engineering sciences. Since June 15, 2012 our university is officially acknowledged as one of eleven Excellence Universities in Germany by the Federal Excellence Initiative.

Our Technical University boasts many prestigious awards and honors in the field of organic semiconductors and electronics. Moreover, master students will be able to benefit from state of the art research at the “Center for Advancing Electronics Dresden” (cfaED).

TU Dresden is renowned for its intensive connection to the actual practice and a constant transfer of knowledge, assigning our university a leading role in this future-oriented sector. We cooperate extensively with industry partners. They actively support our master students by offering them possibilities to complete their project works, internships and master theses.

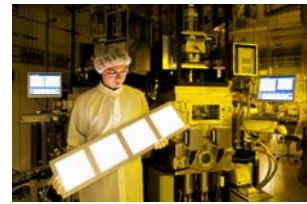
## Why Dresden?



Dresden is a city with about half a million inhabitants and the capital of Saxony. It is renowned for its beautiful old town and thriving cultural life with its opera, concert halls, theatres, museums, and art galleries. Students can enjoy a great variety of pubs and cafes. Dresden is one of the greenest cities in Europe providing excellent conditions for hiking, biking, mountain climbing, swimming, skiing, and a lot more!

Moreover, our research activities in the field of organic technologies are perfectly embedded into Europe's leading cluster for organic semiconductors and electronics: the Organic Electronics Saxony e.V. (OES). Many prestigious institutes and companies as well as young, successful start-ups are members of the OES and are situated directly in Dresden. Therefore, Dresden offers you possibilities of cooperation with industry partners during your university education as well as excellent professional perspectives in the field of organic electronics after graduation.

## Who can apply?



Do you...

- want to extend your skills in a rapidly developing field of technology?
- already have your first degree in physics, chemistry, nanotechnology, materials science or a related field?
- have basic knowledge of chemistry?
- have sound knowledge in physics and mathematics?
- enjoy interdisciplinary research and learning?
- speak fluent English?

## How?

- Enrollment to our Master's Program is possible only in the winter semester. Application deadline for: non EU-candidates- May 31, EU-candidates- July 15
- Fees: there is no tuition fee. However, there is an enrolment and student fee of approximately 230 € per semester which includes free use of public transport in and around Dresden. Additionally, students have to pay for accommodation costs and any other living expenses.

## Further information

Dr. Hartwig Pohl

Tel.: +49 351 463-42576

✉ [ome@mailbox.tu-dresden.de](mailto:ome@mailbox.tu-dresden.de)



[www.tu-dresden.de/physik/ome](http://www.tu-dresden.de/physik/ome)