



Asymmetric and Symmetric Study in Optics, Photonics and Optoelectronics

Guest Editors:

Prof. Dr. Syed Alwee Aljunid

Faculty of Electronic Engineering and Technology, University Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP), Arau, Malaysia

Dr. Norshamsuri Ali

Faculty of Electronic Engineering and Technology, University Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP), Arau, Malaysia

Prof. Dr. Fatih Ungan

Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

As an open-access academic journal, *Symmetry* is peer-reviewed and internationally recognized and ranked. The purpose of this Special Issue is to help document findings and achievements in all fields of optics, photonics, and optoelectronics among academic peers.

Optics, photonics, and optoelectronics are all related, and the development of new technologies like telecommunications, computing, medicine, and energy depends on the progress of all three. Optics is the branch of science that studies light and how it interacts with different kinds of matter. It covers a variety of different topics, such as geometrical optics, physical optics, and quantum optics. Photonics is the branch of science that studies how light is made, how it can be changed, and how it can be found. It includes both the study of optics and the creation of optical technologies that can be used in real life, such as sensing and imaging. Some examples of these uses are in imaging and telecommunications. Optoelectronics is a branch of electronics that looks at how light interacts with different parts of electronics, like semiconductors. It is part of the field of electronics..





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Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Sergei Odintsov

ICREA, 08010 Barcelona and
Institute of Space Sciences (IEEC-
CSIC), C. Can Magrans s/n, 08193
Barcelona, Spain

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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Contact Us

Symmetry Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland

Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
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mdpi.com/journal/symmetry
symmetry@mdpi.com
X@Symmetry_MDPI