EECE 2010. Electrical Engineering. 4 Hours.
Introduces the basic concepts related to circuits and circuit elements; current, voltage, and power; models for resistors, capacitors, and inductors; and circuit analysis using Kirchhoff's laws. Discusses selected topics that illustrate a variety of applications of electrical engineering, such as AC circuits and electric power, the basics of semiconductor devices with applications to transistor amplifier models, transients in circuits with energy storage, mechanical controls and mechatronics, digital signals, logic circuits, and some basic concepts of computer operations, specifically, number coding, arithmetic operations, and memory circuits.

EECE 2111. Lab for EECE 2210. 1 Hour.
Accompanies EECE 2210. Covers fundamental DC and AC electrical concepts as well as analog and digital electronics.

EECE 2300. Computational Methods for Data Analytics. 4 Hours.
Introduces the programming tools, algorithms, and software tools used in data analytics. Offers hands-on experience working with statistical software/packages and scripting languages and shows students the power of computational tools. Covers concepts of correlation, regression analysis, classification, and decomposition. Includes example data-oriented applications taken from multiple science/engineering disciplines and applies linear algebra and probability to analyze actual data sets. Students not meeting course prerequisites may seek permission of instructor.

Covers the design and evaluation of control and data structures for digital systems. Uses hardware description languages to describe and design both behavioral and register-transfer-level architectures and control units. Topics covered include number systems, data representation, a review of combinational and sequential digital logic, finite state machines, arithmetic-logic unit (ALU) design, basic computer architecture, the concepts of memory and memory addressing, digital interfacing, timing, and synchronization. Assignments include designing and simulating digital hardware models using Verilog as well as some assembly language to expose the interface between hardware and software.

EECE 2323. Lab for EECE 2322. 1 Hour.
Offers students an opportunity to design and implement a simple computer system on field-programmable logic using a hardware description language. Covers simulation and testing of designs.

EECE 2412. Fundamentals of Electronics. 4 Hours.
Reviews basic circuit analysis techniques. Briefly introduces operation of the principal semiconductor devices: diodes, field-effect transistors, and bipolar junction transistors. Covers diode circuits in detail, the coverage of transistor circuits focuses mainly on large-signal analysis, DC biasing of amplifiers, and switching behavior. Uses PSPice software to simulate circuits and large-signal models and transient simulations to characterize the behavior of transistors in amplifiers and switching circuits. Digital electronics topics include CMOS logic gates, dynamic power dissipation, gate delay, and fan-out. Amplifier circuits are introduced with the evaluation of voltage transfer characteristics and the fundamentals of small-signal analysis.

EECE 2413. Lab for EECE 2412. 1 Hour.
Covers experiments reinforcing basic electronics topics such as diodes, bipolar junction transistors (BJT) as a switch, BJT amplifiers, and MOSFET circuits for switching and amplification. Practical measurements include use of voltmeters, ammeters, ohm meters, and impedance meters, as well as oscilloscope measurements of frequency, gain, distortion, and upper- and lower-cutoff frequencies of amplifiers.

EECE 2520. Fundamentals of Linear Systems. 4 Hours.
Develops the basic theory of continuous and discrete systems, emphasizing linear time-invariant systems. Discusses the representation of signals and systems in both the time and frequency domain. Topics include linearity, time invariance, causality, stability, convolution, system interconnection, and sinusoidal response. Develops the Fourier and Laplace transforms for the discussion of frequency-domain applications. Analyzes sampling and quantization of continuous waveforms (A/D and D/A conversion), leading to the discussion of discrete-time FIR and IIR systems, recursive analysis, and realization. The Z-transform and the discrete-time Fourier transform are developed and applied to the analysis of discrete-time signals and systems.
EECE 2530. Fundamentals of Electromagnetics. 4 Hours.
Introduces electromagnetics and high-frequency applications.
Topics include transmission lines: transmission line model with
distributed circuit elements, transmission line equations and solutions,
one-dimensional traveling and standing waves, and applications;
electromagnetic field theory. Lorentz force equations, Maxwell's
equations, Poynting theorem, and application to the transmission line's
TEM waves. Also studies uniform plane wave propagation
along a coordinate axis and along an arbitrary direction; equivalent
transmission lines for TEM, TE, and TM waves; reflection and refraction
of uniform plane waves by conducting and dielectric surfaces.
Discusses applications to wave guides, resonators, optical fibers, and
radiation and elementary antennas. Introduces modern techniques
(computational methods) and applications (optics, bioelectromagnetics,
and electromagnetic effects in high-speed digital circuits).

EECE 2531. Lab for EECE 2530. 1 Hour.
Accompanies EECE 2530. Supports class material related to
transmission lines, wave-guide structures, plane wave reflection and
refraction, and antenna radiation. Includes experiments with microwave
transmission line measurements and the determination of the properties
dielectric materials, network analyzer analysis of microwave properties
of circuit elements and transmission line electrical length, analysis of
effective dielectric constant and loss from microstrip line resonator
transmission, optical measurement of refraction and reflection leading
to determination of Brewster angle and optical constants for transparent
and absorbing materials, and measurement of radiation patterns from
dipole antennas.

EECE 2540. Fundamentals of Networks. 4 Hours.
Presents an overview of modern communication networks. The
concept of a layered network architecture is used as a framework for
understanding the principal functions and services required to achieve
reliable end-to-end communications. Topics include service interfaces
and peer-to-peer protocols, a comparison of the OSI (open system
interconnection) reference model to the TCP/IP (Internet) and IEEE LAN
(local area network) architectures, network-layer and transport-layer
issues, and important emerging technologies such as Bluetooth and
ZigBee.

EECE 2560. Fundamentals of Engineering Algorithms. 4 Hours.
Covers the design and implementation of algorithms to solve engineering
problems using a high-level programming language. Reviews elementary
data structures, such as arrays, stacks, queues, and lists, and introduces
more advanced structures, such as trees and graphs and the use of
recursion. Covers both the algorithms to manipulate these data
structures as well as their use in problem solving. Introduces algorithm
complexity analysis and its application to developing efficient algorithms.
Emphasizes the importance of software engineering principles.

EECE 2750. Enabling Engineering. 4 Hours.
Offers students an opportunity to develop a proposal for a design project
that uses engineering technologies to improve the lives of individuals
with cognitive or physical disabilities. Offers student project groups
an opportunity to work with end users and caregivers at local nursing
homes and special education schools to assess a specific need, research
potential solutions, and develop a detailed proposal for a project. Project
groups are matched with product design mentors who guide groups
through the design process. Lectures cover relevant topics, including
surveys of specific physical and cognitive disabilities and applicable
engineering technologies. The same project may not be used to satisfy
both this course and EECE 4790. May be repeated up to two times.

EECE 2949. Introductory Directed Research in Electrical and Computer
Engineering. 4 Hours.
Offers first- and second-year students an opportunity to pursue project
and other independent inquiry opportunities under faculty supervision.
The course is initiated with a student-developed proposal, including
expected learning outcomes and research products, which is approved by
a faculty member in the department. Requires permission of instructor.

EECE 2990. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions.
May be repeated without limit.
EECE 4512. Healthcare Technologies: Sensors, Systems, and Analysis. 4 Hours.
Examines healthcare technologies using both theory and hands-on approaches. Testing, imaging, and data collection are essential tools for medical specialists used to treat patients and the primary contribution of engineers to healthcare. Covers the physics and physiology behind the newly defined concept of digital biomarkers; the electronics needed to collect these biomarkers; analysis techniques for processing and interpreting the data; and invasive (swallowable/implantable), on-body (wearable), and contactless systems for data collection. Examines safety issues, ethics, and regulatory hurdles from both an industry and research perspective. In the hands-on labs, offers students an opportunity to follow the steps of creating a start-up or conducting new research and assembling a microcontroller-based sensor system for collecting digital biomarkers.

EECE 4520. Software Engineering 1. 4 Hours.
Offers an overview of the discipline of software engineering. Identifies the problems that one should expect when developing large software systems; methods that the software developer can use to deal with each of the problems; tools that the software developer can use; and procedures that can be followed in developing software. Covers the software life cycle (requirements analysis and specification, software design, coding, testing, and maintenance); various models of the software process—structured and agile; the Unified Modeling Language (UML) as applied to the software life cycle, prototyping, and documentation; design patterns; software metrics and estimation; software development environments and tools; and verification and validation. Includes a software development project that covers all the stages of the life cycle.

EECE 4524. VLSI Design. 4 Hours.
Covers a structured digital CMOS design focusing on designing, verifying, and fabricating CMOS VLSI-integrated circuits and modules. Emphasizes several topics essential to the practice of VLSI design as a system design discipline including systematic design methodology, good understanding of CMOS transistor, physical implementation of combinational and sequential logic network, and physical routing and placement issues. Begins design exercises and tutorials with basic inverters and proceeds to the design, verification, and performance of large, complex digital logic networks. Also covers IC design methodologies and performance, scaling of MOS circuits, design and layout of subsystems such as PLA and memory, and system timing. Requires lab session that includes computer exercises using CAD tools to design VLSI layouts and switch-level plus circuit-level simulations to design and analyze the project.

EECE 4525. Lab for EECE 4524. 1 Hour.
Accompanies EECE 4524. Covers topics from the course through various experiments.

EECE 4534. Microprocessor-Based Design. 4 Hours.
Focuses on the hardware and software design for devices that interface with embedded processors. Topics include assembly language; addressing modes; embedded processor organization; bus design; electrical characteristics and buffering; address decoding; asynchronous and synchronous bus protocols; troubleshooting embedded systems; I/O port design and interfacing; parallel and serial ports; communication protocols and synchronization to external devices; hardware and software handshake for serial communication protocols; timers; and exception processing and interrupt handlers such as interrupt generation, interfacing, and auto vectoring.

EECE 4535. Lab for EECE 4534. 1 Hour.
Accompanies EECE 4534. Consists of a comprehensive laboratory performed by a team of students. These laboratory exercises require students to design, construct, and debug hardware and software that runs on an embedded platform. Exercises are centered around a common embedded platform. The final exercise is a project that lets each group integrate hardware and software to realize a complete embedded design.

EECE 4542. Advanced Engineering Algorithms. 4 Hours.
Covers classical and modern algorithms that efficiently solve hard electrical and computer engineering optimization problems. These problems arise in a wide range of disciplines—including computer-aided design, parallel computing, computer architecture, and compiler design—and are usually NP-complete, making it unlikely that optimal solutions can be found in a reasonable amount of time. Covers the fundamentals of algorithm analysis and complexity theory and then surveys a wide range of combinatorial optimization techniques, including exhaustive algorithms, greedy algorithms, integer and linear programming, branch and bound, simulated annealing, and genetic algorithms. Considers the efficient generation of optimal solutions, the development and evaluation of heuristics, and the computation of tight upper and lower bounds.

EECE 4572. Communications Systems. 4 Hours.
Introduces basic concepts of digital communication over additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) channels. Reviews frequency domain signal analysis through treatment of noiseless analog communication. Reviews foundations of stochastic processes including stationarity, ergodicity, autocorrelation, power spectrum, and filtering. Provides an introduction to lossless and lossy source coding and introduces Huffman and Lempel-Ziv algorithms. Introduces optimal quantization and PCM and DPCM systems. Examines geometric representation of signals and signal space concepts, principles of optimum receiver design for AWGN channels, correlation and matched filter receivers, and probability of error analysis for binary and M-ary signaling through AWGN channels, and performance of ASK, PSK, FSK, and QAM signaling schemes. If time permits, also covers digital PAM transmission through band-limited AWGN channels, zero ISI condition, system design in the presence of channel distortion, and equalization techniques.

EECE 4574. Wireless Communication Circuits. 4 Hours.
Covers the electronics of radio receivers and transmitters. Employs a commercial radio transceiver (MFJ-9340) as a learning tool. Presents basic topics (radio spectrum and its utilization, antennas, and information processing by modulation and demodulation). Studies building block realizations for modulators and demodulators for analog (AM, FM) and digital (ASK, PSK, FSK) radio. Covers common radio receiver architectures. Presents circuit-level designs of radio building blocks (resonators; L-C RF filters; crystals and IF filters; tuned transformers and impedance matching; amplifiers and power amplifiers; RF oscillators; mixers and up/down frequency conversion; signal detectors; and automatic gain control circuits). Includes receiver noise and sensitivity; transmitter range; spurious emissions and IM distortion; antenna and propagation in the atmosphere; wireless standards; multiple-access techniques; and software-defined radio. May include additional topics at instructor's discretion.
EECE 4604. Integrated Circuit Devices. 4 Hours.
Offers a comprehensive introduction to the technology, theory, and applications of the most important electronic devices in today's integrated circuits. Topics include semiconductor electronic properties, Si fabrication technologies, p-n junctions, MOS capacitors, MOSFETS, metal-semiconductor contacts, and bipolar transistors. Emphasizes MOS devices, which are currently the dominant technology in integrated circuits. Introduces recent research trends in novel device concepts. Offers students who may pursue semiconductor process engineering, IC design, biomedical electronics, or research and development of microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) or optoelectronics devices an opportunity to obtain electronic device knowledge.

EECE 4622. Parallel and Distributed Processing. 4 Hours.
Covers parallel and distributed processing concepts including concurrency and its management, models of parallel computation, and synchronous and asynchronous parallelism. Topics include simple parallel algorithm formulation, parallelization techniques, interconnection networks, arrays, trees, hypercubes, message routing mechanisms, shared address space and message-passing multiprocessor systems, communication cost and latency-hiding techniques, scalability of parallel systems, and parallel programming concepts and application case studies.

EECE 4626. Image Processing and Pattern Recognition. 4 Hours.
Provides an introduction to processing and analysis of digital images with the goal of recognition of simple pictorial patterns. Topics include discrete signals and systems in 2-D, digital images and their properties, image digitization, image enhancement, image restoration, image segmentation, feature extraction, object recognition, and pattern classification principles (Bayes rules, class boundaries) and pattern recognition methods.

EECE 4630. Robotics. 4 Hours.
Introduces robotics analysis covering basic theory of kinematics, dynamics, and control of robots. Develops students' design capabilities of microprocessor-based control systems with input from sensory devices and output actuators by having teams of students design and implement a small mobile robot system to complete a specific task, culminating in a competition at the end of the course. Covers actuators, sensors, system modeling, analysis, and motion control of robots.

EECE 4632. Hardware-Software Codesign for FPGA-Based Systems. 4 Hours.
Studies hardware and software design for embedded systems. Focuses on techniques to efficiently design and make use of field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) to accelerate applications. Specific topics include HW/SW codesign, buses and interfacing, C as a hardware description language, high-level synthesis, pipelining, hardware memory hierarchies, and computer arithmetic. Offers students an opportunity to program an embedded processor and interface to digital logic designs implemented on programmable hardware, as well as an opportunity to develop a series of designs in class, culminating in a project of the student's choosing. Potential project topics include (but are not limited to) computer vision, cryptography, machine learning, and wireless communications.

EECE 4638. Special Topics in Computer Engineering. 4 Hours.
Focuses on advanced topics related to computer engineering technology to be selected by instructor. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 4642. Antennas. 4 Hours.
Introduces the fundamental physical principles for the electromagnetic radiation from antennas and presents the most important mathematical techniques for the analysis of the radiation. Applies these principles and techniques to practical antenna systems. Starts with the fundamental parameters of the antennas. Introduces the vector potentials and the theorems that are needed for the derivation of the radiation integrals from Maxwell's equations. Covers the application of these theories to practical antennas and antenna systems, including linear wire antennas, loop antennas, linear and two-dimensional planar phased arrays, patch antennas, frequency-independent antennas, and aperture and reflector antennas. Presents impedance matching techniques.

EECE 4646. Options for Engineers. 4 Hours.
Presents the basic optical concepts necessary for an understanding of current and future optical communication, remote sensing, and industrial and biomedical systems. Topics include geometrical optics, polarized light, diffraction, and interference. Studies lasers and other light sources, optical fibers, detectors, CCD cameras, modulators, and other components of optical systems. Presents applications to specific systems such as fiber-optic communication, medical imaging systems, fiber-optic sensors, and laser radar.

EECE 4649. Biomedical Imaging. 4 Hours.
Explores a wide variety of modalities for biomedical imaging in the pathology laboratory and in vivo. After an introductory discussion of tissue properties, waves used in imaging, and contrast mechanisms, the course discusses modalities such as microscopy, endoscopy, x-ray, computed tomography, ultrasound, and MRI. With each modality, instrument parameters, contrast mechanisms, resolution, and depth of penetration are considered. Offers students an opportunity to work in groups to complete a project in which they examine one modality in detail and either generate synthetic data using a computational model or process available image data.

EECE 4688. Statistical Inference: An Introduction for Engineers and Data Analysts. 4 Hours.
Introduces fundamentals of statistical inference and data analysis through concepts of detection, estimation, and related signal processing algorithms. Extraction of useful information from noisy observations and informed decision making are at the core of multiple disciplines, ranging from traditional communications and sensor array processing to biomedical data analysis, pattern recognition, and machine learning; security and defense; and financial engineering. Addresses concepts such as hypothesis testing, Bayesian principles, likelihood functions, sufficient statistics, optimal estimation, and prediction. Lectures are supported by illustrative examples and hands-on exercises that rely on the use of MATLAB and are grounded in practical problems.

EECE 4694. Numerical Methods and Computer Applications. 4 Hours.
Presents numerical techniques used in solving scientific and engineering problems with the aid of digital computers. Topics include theory of interpolation; the theory of numerical integration and differentiation, numerical solutions of linear as well as nonlinear systems of equations, the theory of least squares; and numerical solution of ordinary and partial differential equations using a programming environment such as MATLAB.
EECE 4790. Electrical and Computer Engineering Capstone 1. 4 Hours.
Requires students to select a project requiring design and implementation of an electrical, electronic, and/or software system, including evaluation of multiple constraints and use of appropriate engineering standards in the design; formation of a team to carry out the project; and submission and presentation of a detailed proposal for the work. Students must specify the materials needed for their project, provide a cost analysis, and make arrangements with their capstone adviser to purchase and/or secure donation of equipment. Requires students to perform a feasibility study by extensive simulation or prototype design of subsystems to facilitate the second phase of the capstone design, considering public health, safety and welfare, global, cultural, social, environmental, and economic factors.

EECE 4792. Electrical and Computer Engineering Capstone 2. 4 Hours.
Continues EECE 4790. Requires students to design and implement the project proposed in that earlier course. Expects students to evaluate progress with interim milestone reports and to present the final design project with written and oral reports.

EECE 4949. Research Laboratory Project. 4 Hours.
Offers an opportunity to conduct research in a laboratory setting under faculty supervision. May be repeated once.

EECE 4990. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 4991. Research. 4 Hours.
Offers an opportunity to conduct research under faculty supervision. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 4992. Directed Study. 1-4 Hours.
Offers independent work under the direction of members of the department on a chosen topic. Course content depends on instructor. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 4993. Independent Study. 1-4 Hours.
Offers theoretical or experimental work under individual faculty supervision. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 5115. Dynamical Systems in Biological Engineering. 4 Hours.
Provides an introduction to the theoretical analysis and modeling of dynamical systems in biology, ranging from molecular to population applications. Topics include difference and differential equation models, with basic theory including nondimensionalization, steady states, linearization, stability, eigenvalues, global behavior, singular perturbations, multistability, hysteresis, cooperativity, periodic solutions, excitable systems, bifurcations, and an introduction to spatial (PDE) models. Develops all concepts in the context of concrete biological excitable systems, bifurcations, and an introduction to spatial (PDE) models. Emphasizes problems that arise in the areas of electrical and computer engineering, including VLSI, computer-aided design, parallel computing, computer architecture, and high-performance compiling. Covers the foundations of algorithm analysis, including asymptotic notation and complexity theory, and a range of optimization techniques, including divide and conquer, local optimization, dynamic programming, branch and bound, simulated annealing, genetic algorithms, approximation algorithms, integer and linear programming, matroid theory, and greedy algorithms. Considers the efficient generation of optimal solutions, the development and evaluation of heuristics, and the computation of tight upper and lower bounds.

EECE 5155. Wireless Sensor Networks and the Internet of Things. 4 Hours.
Covers design and modeling of architectures, communication protocols, and algorithms for wireless sensor networks. The first part of the course covers general aspects of wireless sensor networking, including protocol design, modeling, and simulation at all layers of the communication stack. The second part covers standardization efforts, including Bluetooth, IEEE 802.15.4 and Zigbee, RFID, 6LoWPan, and Internet of Things, among others. The third part covers applications of sensor networks technology to many challenging problems of our times, including cyber-physical systems, smart cities, smart transportation systems, and underwater sensing systems.

EECE 5161. Thin Film Technologies. 4 Hours.
Covers the fundamentals of vacuum technology, thin film deposition technologies, characterization technologies, their applications in different industries, and the frontiers of research activities on thin film deposition technologies. Thin films are fundamental building blocks for integrated circuits chips, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) devices, and nanoelectromechanical system devices (NEMS), etc., and play critical roles in determining the performance of IC circuits, MEMS, and NEMS devices. Topics include vacuum technologies; vacuum pumps; vacuum system design and analysis; different thin film deposition technologies, including sputtering, chemical vapor deposition, electrochemical deposition, atomic layer deposition, etc.; and different thin film characterization technologies, in particular the magnetic thin film characterization technologies, including VSM, PPMS, FMR, MOKE, etc. Students who do not meet course prerequisites may seek permission of instructor.

EECE 5170. Introduction to Multiferroics Materials and Systems. 4 Hours.
Offered by the NSF Nanosystems Engineering Research Center for Translational Applications of Nanoscale Multiferroic Systems (TANMS) and co-taught by professors from UCLA, UC Berkeley, Cornell, California State University Northridge, and Northeastern University. Course lectures will be available online for remote students. Covers introduction to multiferroics, atomic structure of multiferroics (chemistry), multiferroic material science, continuum-level analysis of multiferroic materials, and multiferroic devices.

EECE 5360. Combinatorial Optimization. 4 Hours.
Introduces combinatorial optimization, an emerging field that combines techniques from applied mathematics, operations research, and computer science to solve optimization problems over discrete structures. Emphasizes problems that arise in the areas of electrical and computer engineering, including VLSI, computer-aided design, parallel computing, computer architecture, and high-performance compiling. Covers the foundations of algorithm analysis, including asymptotic notation and complexity theory, and a range of optimization techniques, including divide and conquer, local optimization, dynamic programming, branch and bound, simulated annealing, genetic algorithms, approximation algorithms, integer and linear programming, matroid theory, and greedy algorithms. Considers the efficient generation of optimal solutions, the development and evaluation of heuristics, and the computation of tight upper and lower bounds.

EECE 5550. Mobile Robotics. 4 Hours.
Investigates the science and engineering of mobile robots. Topics may include kinematics, dynamics, numerical methods, state estimation, control, perception, localization and mapping, and motion planning for mobile robots. Emphasizes practical robot applications ranging from disaster response to healthcare to space exploration.
EECE 5552. Assistive Robotics. 4 Hours.
Investigates the what (modeling), how (design), and why (analysis) of assistive robotics through the use of model-based design process. System models are essential to four key aspects of the assistive robot design process: derivation of executable specifications, hardware and software design based on simulations, implementation by code generation, and continuous testing and verification. Topics may include modeling continuous and discrete dynamics, heterogeneous models, hybrid systems, stochastic models, models of computation, analysis and design of embedded control systems with applications in assistive robotics, system simulation, and validation and verification techniques. Course projects emphasize model-based design for control of assistive robots in smart environments.

EECE 5554. Robotics Sensing and Navigation. 4 Hours.
Examines the actual sensors and mathematical techniques for robotic sensing and navigation with a focus on sensors such as cameras, sonars, and laser scanners. These are used in association with techniques and algorithms for dead reckoning and visual inertial odometry in conjunction with GPS and inertial measurement units. Covers Kalman filters and particle filters as applied to the SLAM problem. A large component of the class involves programming in both the ROS and LCM environments with real field robotics sensor data sets. Labs incorporate real field sensors and platforms. Culminates with both an individual design project and a team-based final project of considerable complexity.

EECE 5576. Wireless Communication Systems. 4 Hours.
Examines fundamental principles of wireless system design, focusing on modern techniques used in cellular systems and wireless local area networks. Covers various levels of system design, from modulation/detection to traffic analysis. Introduces basics of radio propagation and studies their effect on communication signals. Special topics include spatial frequency reuse; call blocking and cellular system capacity; power control and hand-off strategies; channel access and sharing; orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM—a modulation technique used in WLAN and the fourth-generation [4G] cellular systems) and spread spectrum modulation (third-generation WCDMA systems); diversity techniques and multi-input multi-output (MIMO) signal processing. Requires an undergraduate course in communications systems.

EECE 5580. Classical Control Systems. 4 Hours.
Introduces the analysis and design of classical control systems. Examines control system objectives, modeling and mathematical description, transfer function and state-variable representations, feedback control system characteristics, system responses, and stability of feedback systems. Also addresses compensator design based on root-locus and frequency response, and modern control system design using state-variable feedback. Requires concurrent registration in EECE 5581 for undergraduate students.

EECE 5581. Lab for EECE 5580. 1 Hour.
Accompanies EECE 5580. Covers the practical aspects of control systems design through lab experiments. Topics vary and include computer simulation, digital computer control, and use of CAD packages such as MATLAB for analysis and design of control systems. Examples emphasize concepts introduced in EECE 5580, such as system response to stimuli, stability, and robustness. Requires concurrent registration in EECE 5580.

EECE 5606. Micro- and Nanofabrication. 4 Hours.
Provides an overview of integrated circuit fabrication from the viewpoint of a process engineer. Offers students an opportunity to fabricate micro-and nanoscale devices in integrated lab sessions. Focuses on the physics, chemistry, and technology of integrated circuit fabrication in the lecture portion of the course, while students fabricate and test novel devices (an electrohydrodynamic micropump and three-dimensional carbon nanotube interconnects) in integrated lab sessions. Concentrates on silicon IC technology but also includes examples from other materials and device systems including microelectromechanical (MEMS) technologies that are used to build devices such as accelerometers, pressure sensors, and switches for telecommunications and other current examples provided from nanofabrication and nanotechnology. Lab hours are arranged.

EECE 5610. Digital Control Systems. 4 Hours.
Covers sampling and analysis tools for linear discrete-time dynamic systems, including the design of digital control systems using transform techniques by discrete equivalent and direct design methods; root locus, Bode and Nyquist diagrams, and Nichols charts; controller implementation issues, such as digital filter realizations, nonlinear effects due to quantization, round off, dead band, and limit cycles; and selection of the sampling rate.

EECE 5612. Statistical Inference: An Introduction for Engineers and Data Analysts. 4 Hours.
Introduces fundamentals of statistical inference and data analysis through concepts of detection, estimation, and related signal processing algorithms. Addresses topics of hypothesis testing, Bayesian principles, multiple hypotheses and composite hypothesis testing, test power and uniformly powerful tests, likelihood functions, sufficient statistics, optimal estimation, bounds on the estimator variance, minimum variance linear estimation, prediction and regression, interval estimation, and confidence. Extraction of useful information from noisy observations and informed decision making are at the core of multiple disciplines ranging from traditional communications and sensor array processing to biomedical data analysis, pattern recognition and machine learning, security and defense, and financial engineering. Lectures are supported by illustrative examples, hands-on exercises, and numerical implementations grounded in real-world examples.

EECE 5626. Image Processing and Pattern Recognition. 4 Hours.
Introduces processing and analysis of digital images with the goal of recognition of simple pictorial patterns. Topics include discrete signals and systems in 2D, digital images and their properties, image digitization, image enhancement, image restoration, image segmentation, feature extraction, object recognition, and pattern classification principles (Bayes rules, class boundaries) and pattern recognition methods.

EECE 5627. Arithmetic and Circuit Design for Inexact Computing with Nanoscaled CMOS. 4 Hours.
Studies the principles of inexact (approximate) computing through arithmetic and circuit design. By reducing circuit complexity, critical path delay, and power dissipation at the expense of introducing processing errors in computation, inexact computing is one of the leading emerging paradigms in nanoscale computing. Topics include basic computer arithmetic, approximation criteria, error analysis, nanoscale CMOS principles (PTMs), case studies, and experimental assessment.
EECE 5638. Compilers for Modern Computer Architectures. 4 Hours.
Covers the structure and implementation of a modular compiler. The first half of the course focuses on the compiler front end, based on a lexical analyzer, syntax parser, and intermediate code generator. The second part deconstructs a compiler back end, based on structural analysis, multistage optimizations, and assembly code generation. Topics include practical examples based on LLVM, a popular intermediate language specification and tool chain. Includes a series of tightly related assignments, which guide students through the implementation of a fully functional LLVM-based compiler from the ground up. The resulting project is a tool capable of interpreting a subset of the C programming language and generating an executable program represented with MIPS assembly code.

EECE 5639. Computer Vision. 4 Hours.
Introduces topics such as image formation, segmentation, feature extraction, matching, shape recovery, dynamic scene analysis, and object recognition. Computer vision brings together imaging devices, computers, and sophisticated algorithms to solve problems in industrial inspection, autonomous navigation, human-computer interfaces, medicine, image retrieval from databases, realistic computer graphics rendering, document analysis, and remote sensing. The goal of computer vision is to make useful decisions about real physical objects and scenes based on sensed images. Computer vision is an exciting but disorganized field that builds on very diverse disciplines such as image processing, statistics, pattern recognition, control theory, system identification, physics, geometry, computer graphics, and learning theory. Requires good programming experience in Matlab or C++.

EECE 5640. High-Performance Computing. 4 Hours.
Covers accelerating scientific and other applications on computer clusters, many-core processors, and graphical processing units (GPUs). Modern computers take advantage of multiple threads and multiple cores to accelerate scientific and engineering applications. Topics covered include parallel computer architecture, parallel programming models, and theories of computation, as well as models for many-core processing. Highlights implementation of computer arithmetic and how it varies on different computer architectures. Includes an individual project where each student is expected to implement an application, port that application to several different styles of parallelism, and compare the results. Programming is done in variants of the C programming language.

EECE 5641. Introduction to Software Security. 4 Hours.
Offers students an opportunity to learn how the security of systems can be violated and how such attacks can be detected and prevented. Computer security problems have a significant impact on practical aspects of our lives. Despite a considerable corpus of knowledge about tools and techniques to protect systems, information about actual vulnerabilities and how they are exploited is not generally available. Covers common programming, configuration, and design mistakes and examines possible protection and detection techniques. Uses examples to highlight general error classes. Includes a number of practical lab assignments that require students to apply their knowledge, as well as engage in a discussion of the current research in the field.

EECE 5642. Data Visualization. 4 Hours.
Introduces relevant topics and concepts in visualization, including computer graphics, visual data representation, physical and human vision models, numerical representation of knowledge and concept, animation techniques, pattern analysis, and computational methods. Topics include tools and techniques for practical visualization and elements of related fields, including computer graphics, human perception, computer vision, imaging science, multimedia, human-computer interaction, computational science, and information theory. Covers examples from a variety of scientific, medical, interactive multimedia, and artistic applications. Includes hands-on exercises and projects. Emphasizes modern engineering applications of computer vision, graphics, and pattern classification methodologies for data visualization.

EECE 5643. Simulation and Performance Evaluation. 4 Hours.
Studies simulation and performance evaluation in computer systems. Primarily covers both classic and timely techniques in the area of performance evaluation, including capacity planning to predict system performance, scheduling, and resource allocation in computer systems. Introduces basic computational and mathematical techniques for modeling, simulating, and analyzing the performance by using simulation, including models, random-number generation, statistics, and discrete event-driven simulation.

EECE 5644. Introduction to Machine Learning and Pattern Recognition. 4 Hours.
Studies machine learning (the study and design of algorithms that enable computers/machines to learn from experience/data). Covers a range of algorithms, focusing on the underlying models between each approach. Emphasizes the foundations to prepare students for research in machine learning. Topics include Bayes decision theory, maximum likelihood parameter estimation, model selection, mixture density estimation, support vector machines, neural networks, probabilistic graphics models, and ensemble methods (boosting and bagging). Offers students an opportunity to learn where and how to apply machine learning algorithms and why they work.

EECE 5645. Parallel Processing for Data Analytics. 4 Hours.
Covers the fundamentals of parallel machine-learning algorithms, tailored specifically to learning tasks involving large data sets. Reviews methods for dealing with both large and high-dimensional data sets, emphasizing distributed implementations. Beyond covering the theory behind statistical data analysis, the course also offers a hands-on approach, using Spark as a development platform for parallel learning. Topics include, Apache Spark fundamentals, multithreaded/cluster execution, resilient distributed data structures, map-reduce operations, using key-value pairs, joins, convex optimization, gradient descent, linear regression, Gauss-Markov theorem, ridge and lasso regularization, feature selection, cross validation, variance vs. bias trade-off, classification, logistic regression, ROC curves and AUC, matrix and tensor factorization, graph-parallel algorithms and sparsity, Perceptron algorithm, and deep neural networks.

EECE 5647. Nanophotonics. 4 Hours.
Introduces basic concepts and recent developments in nanophotonic materials and devices. Nanophotonics is one very important research area in nanotechnology. Discusses the fundamentals of electromagnetics (Maxwell's equations, polarization, wave propagations, etc.); quantum mechanics; and typical nanofabrication and characterization techniques. Focuses on specific topics in nanophotonics, including silicon photonics; photonic crystals; plasmonics and optical metamaterials, with their diverse applications in optical circuits; imaging; optical trapping; biomedical sensing; and energy harvesting. Offers students an opportunity to obtain a fundamental understanding of the property and manipulation of light at the nanoscale.
EECE 5648. Biomedical Optics. 4 Hours.
Covers biomedical optics and discusses the theory and practice of biological and medical applications of lasers. Topics covered include fundamentals of light propagation in biological tissues, light-matter interactions such as elastic and inelastic scattering, fluorescence and phosphorescence; diagnostic imaging techniques such as confocal fluorescence microscopy, diffuse optical tomography, and optical coherence tomography; and therapeutic interventional techniques, including photodynamic therapy, laser thermal therapies, and fluorescence-guided surgeries.

EECE 5649. Design of Analog Integrated Circuits with Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Technology. 4 Hours.
Covers theoretical analysis, practical design, and simulation of analog integrated circuits implemented in complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) fabrication process technologies. Introduces cadence tools for circuit simulations, physical layout, and layout verification. Begins with basic concepts such as CMOS device models, DC and small-signal analysis techniques for single- and multistage amplifiers, biasing configurations, and reference generation circuits. Explores differential signal processing, operational amplifiers, operational transconductance amplifiers, and common-mode feedback circuits. Analysis methods include the evaluation of linearity, noise, stability, and device mismatches from process variations. Addresses some advanced design techniques, such as linearity improvement methods, frequency compensation, and digitally assisted performance tuning.

EECE 5652. Microwave Circuits and Networks. 4 Hours.
Addresses novel applications of analytical and engineering techniques for RF/Microwave Circuits. Covers transmission lines, impedance matching, S-parameters, high-frequency circuit analysis, power dividers, resonators, and filters. Emphasizes presenting fundamental concepts, essential mathematical formulas and theorems, and engineering applications. Provides ample examples to encourage participants to gain an opportunity to fully appreciate the power of the techniques described and to gain extensive experience in the area of high-frequency circuits, from theory formulation to novel engineering designs.

EECE 5666. Digital Signal Processing. 4 Hours.
Presents the theory and practice of modern signal processing techniques. Topics include the characteristics of discrete signals and systems, sampling, and A/D conversion; the Z-transform, the Fourier transform, and the discrete Fourier transform; fast Fourier transform algorithms; design techniques for IIR and FIR digital filters; and quantization effects in digital signal processing. Graduate students may register for this course only if they did not complete an undergraduate course in digital signal processing; such graduate registration requires approval of instructor and an internal departmental petition.

EECE 5680. Electric Drives. 4 Hours.
Examines all subsystems that comprise an electric drive including electric machines, power electronic converters, mechanical system requirements, feedback controller design, and interactions with utility systems. Based on an integrative approach that requires minimal prerequisites: a junior-level course in signals and systems and some knowledge of electromagnetic field theory (possibly from physics classes), and does not require separate courses in electric machines, controls, or power electronics.

EECE 5681. Lab for EECE 5680. 0 Hours.
Accompanies EECE 5680. Covers topics from the course through various experiments.

EECE 5682. Power Systems Analysis 1. 4 Hours.
Covers fundamentals including phasors, single-phase and balanced three-phase circuits, complex power, and network equations; symmetrical components and sequence networks; power transformers, their equivalent circuits, per unit notation, and the sequence models; transmission line parameters including resistance, inductance, and capacitance for various configurations; steady-state operation of transmission lines including line loadability and reactive compensation techniques; power flow studies including Gauss-Speidel and Newton Raphson interactive schemes; symmetrical faults including formation of the bus impedance matrix; and unsymmetrical faults including line-to-ground, line-to-line, and double line-to-ground faults.

EECE 5684. Power Electronics. 4 Hours.
Provide tools and techniques needed to analyze and design power conversion circuits that contain switches. The first part of the course emphasizes understanding and modeling of such circuits, and provides a background for engineering evaluation of power converters. The second part covers dynamics and control of this class of systems, enabling students to design controllers for a variety of power converters and motion control systems. Addresses a set of analytical and practical problems, with emphasis on a rigorous theoretical treatment of relevant questions. Designed for students with primary interests in power conditioning, control applications, and electronic circuits, but it could prove useful for designers of high-performance computers, robots, and other electronic and electromechanical (mechatronic) systems in which the dynamical properties of power supplies become important.

EECE 5685. Lab for EECE 5684. 0 Hours.
Accompanies EECE 5684. Covers topics from the course through various experiments.

EECE 5686. Electrical Machines. 4 Hours.
Reviews phasor diagrams and three-phase circuits; the magnetic aspects including magnetic circuits and permanent magnets; transformers, their equivalent circuits, and performance; principles of electromechanical energy conversion; elementary concepts of rotating machines including rotating magnetic fields; and steady-state theory and performance of induction machines, synchronous machines, and direct current machines.

EECE 5688. Analysis of Unbalanced Power Grids. 4 Hours.
Examines common types of power system faults. Starts with a detailed description of three-phase modeling of basic power system elements such as transmission lines, transformers, and generators. Then presents fundamentals of three-phase circuit analysis in the steady state, both for balanced and unbalanced operating conditions. Uses symmetrical component transformation and positive, negative, and zero sequence networks to analyze unbalanced systems. Presents methods to calculate fault currents and postfault bus voltages. Reviews basic protective relaying and relay settings using typical distribution system examples.

EECE 5697. Acoustics and Sensing. 4 Hours.
Introduces the fundamental concepts of acoustics and sensing with waves. Offers a unified theoretical approach to the physics of image formation through scattering and wave propagation in sensing. Topics include the linear and nonlinear acoustic wave equation; sources of sound; reflection, refraction, transmission, and absorption; bearing and range estimation by sensor array processing, beam forming, matched filtering, and focusing; diffraction, bandwidth, ambient noise, and reverberation limitations; scattering from objects, surfaces, and volumes by Green's theorem; forward scatter, shadows, Babinet's principle, extinction, and attenuation; ray tracing and waveguides in remote sensing; and applications to acoustic, radar, seismic, thermal, and optical sensing and exploration.
EECE 5698. Special Topics in Electrical and Computer Engineering. 4 Hours.
Covers special topics in electrical and computer engineering. Topics are selected by the instructor and vary from semester to semester. May be repeated up to four times.

EECE 6962. Elective. 1–4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 7105. Optics for Engineers. 4 Hours.
Provides an introductory graduate course in optics, presenting the engineering concepts necessary to understand and evaluate electro-optical systems. Begins with a brief but rigorous treatment of geometric optics, including matrix methods, aberrations, and pupils and windows, with practical examples of optical instruments and electro-optical systems. Topics include polarization, interference, diffraction, and optical properties of crystals, thin films, optical resonators, guided waves, modulators, and detectors. Presents concepts with examples from modern optical systems such as LIDAR, fiber-optical sensors, range finders, infrared systems, and optical communication systems. Requires a Bachelor of science in engineering or physics.

EECE 7150. Autonomous Field Robotics. 4 Hours.
Examines the role of software and hardware in the design and use of real autonomous systems, including autonomous cars, autonomous underwater vehicles, and unmanned aerial systems. Focusses on using real large-scale robotics systems in real-world settings.

EECE 7200. Linear Systems Analysis. 4 Hours.
Covers fundamental algebraic concepts and algebraic structures. Topics include linear operators and their representations; matrices, algebraic equations, equivalence, and similarity transformations; introduction to the state-variable theory of continuous and discrete linear systems; standard canonical representations, the concept of state, and the representation of interconnected systems, linear spaces, the state equations, and their solution; stability; and introduction to the general control problem in terms of controllability and observability.

EECE 7201. Solid State Devices. 4 Hours.
Covers the fundamental elements of solid-state device physics and the application of these principles. Seeks to provide students with the opportunity to develop an understanding of pn junctions, bipolar junction transistors, and MOSFETs.

EECE 7202. Electromagnetic Theory 1. 4 Hours.
Examines the fundamental equations, their physical meaning, principal mathematical techniques, and important engineering applications. Topics include sources of the electromagnetic field, Lorentz force equation, integral form of Maxwell’s equations and point relations (differential equations and boundary conditions), electromagnetic energy and power, propagation of uniform and nonuniform plane waves in homogeneous media, reflection and refraction, scalar and vector potentials, solutions in the absence of boundaries for static and dynamic problems, solutions to boundary value problems, duality, uniqueness, images, physical theory of diffraction, and general theory of metal and dielectric wave-guides and resonators for Cartesian and cylindrical systems.

EECE 7203. Complex Variable Theory and Differential Equations. 4 Hours.

EECE 7204. Applied Probability and Stochastic Processes. 4 Hours.
Covers fundamentals of probability and stochastic processes with applications to estimation and queuing theory. Includes basic laws of probability, conditioning, and Bayes rule. Topics include random variables and their functions; PDF, PMF, and CDF notions; statistical averages; moments and characteristic functions; multiple random variables; joint and conditional PDF and PMF; multiple functions of random variables; correlation and covariance; mean squared estimation of random variables; Markov, Chebychev, and Chernov inequalities; various notions of convergence of random variable sequences; laws of large numbers; central limit theorem; and large deviation theory. As time permits, discusses basic notions of estimation and properties of estimators, unbiased and minimum variance estimation, CRLB, sufficient statistics, consistency of estimators, basic notions of discrete and continuous-time random processes, mean and autocorrelation function, WSS and cyclo-stationary processes, ergodicity of random processes, and other topics. Requires a strong understanding of linear systems, transform techniques, and linear algebra.

EECE 7205. Fundamentals of Computer Engineering. 4 Hours.
Introduces fundamental techniques in computer engineering used throughout the graduate curriculum. Covers basic programming and analysis methods and the formulation and solution of a wide range of computer engineering problems. Also discusses the applications of algorithm analysis and complexity theory to analyzing and solving problems. Emphasizes those fundamental computational problems and related algorithms whose solution can be obtained in polynomial time. For basic computational problems such as sorting, searching, elementary graph algorithms, shortest-paths problems, as well as flow problems in networks, many different algorithms and data structures are described and analyzed, implemented, and compared both from a theoretical and from an experimental point of view.

EECE 7211. Nonlinear Control. 4 Hours.
Discusses phase plane analysis for nonlinear systems. Topics include fundamentals of Lyapunov theory; absolute stability, passivity, averaging, singular perturbation, input-output stability, and other advanced stability topics; describing functions; nonlinear control methods based on linearization, feedback linearization, sliding control, Lyapunov, and passivity and center manifold theory and bifurcations.
EECE 7213. System Identification and Adaptive Control. 4 Hours.
Discusses fundamental issues of adaptive identification and control, such as stability of adaptive systems, convergence, persistent excitation, and robustness. Identification is the process of mathematically modeling a system based on measurement data that may be limited or uncertain. Adaptive control, then, is the means by which a system that is poorly modeled is controlled adequately. Enhances the underlying basic ideas that are essential for adaptive control. Emphasizes recursive approaches, such as recursive least squares algorithm, where parameter estimates are updated in real time. Covers simple adaptive systems, adaptive observers, and adaptive control. Discusses in detail two major adaptive schemes, model reference adaptive control (MRAC) and self-tuning regulators (STR).

EECE 7214. Optimal and Robust Control. 4 Hours.
Explores state-space, time-domain techniques for analyzing and designing optimal and robust linear control systems. Introduces basic concepts of dynamic optimization and applies them to problems of short-term and long-term optimal control, path planning and stabilization, state estimation, and filtering. Emphasizes linear quadratic optimization, H2 control, H-infinity control, and mu-synthesis. Reviews pertinent linear systems concepts and discusses connections with a geometric intuition relating quadratic optimization to projections.

EECE 7224. Power Systems State Estimation. 4 Hours.
Offers an up-to-date account of the strategies utilized in state estimation of electric power systems. Provides a broad overview of power system operation and the role of state estimation in overall energy management. Presents an abundance of examples, models, tables, and guidelines to clearly examine new aspects of state estimation, the testing of network observability, and methods to assure computational efficiency.

EECE 7226. Modeling and Simulation of Power System Transients. 4 Hours.
Presents computer modeling of linear and nonlinear power system components to be used in transient studies. Covers methods of digital simulation of power systems operating in the steady-state and transient conditions. Discusses use of transient simulation programs for design and analysis of power systems. Students are asked to carry out a term project and deliver a presentation about its outcome.

EECE 7228. Advanced Power Electronics. 4 Hours.
Designed to familiarize students with advanced power electronic circuits. Covers single-phase and three-phase rectifiers and inverters, including their principles of the operation, design, analysis, and applications. Diode rectifiers, phase-controlled rectifiers, and switch mode rectifiers and inverters are among the topics. Introduces different modulation techniques. If time permits, covers three-phase ac-ac converters and soft switching techniques, as well.

EECE 7237. Special Topics in Power Electronics. 4 Hours.
Covers aspects of power electronics not studied in other courses. Topics may vary from year to year. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 7240. Analog Integrated Circuit Design. 4 Hours.
Treats the analysis and design of analog ICs, their functional performance, and applications. Focuses on the various building blocks of analog circuits, their operation, and the underlying principles and techniques, with analysis supplemented by CAD simulation. Topics include modeling and layout of CMOS, bipolar, BiCMOS devices, and passive components; DC building blocks, including precision current and voltage references; performance analysis of signal gain, impedances, and frequency response and speed of basic/compound amplifier structures; architectures of operational amplifiers, including low-voltage, OTAs, and three-stage designs; feedback and performance merits, topologies, instability, and frequency compensation of feedback amplifiers; nonlinear and analog computation IC functions; noise in ICs, physical origins and device modeling, noise circuit analysis, SNR and NF, and techniques for the enhancement of system noise performance.

EECE 7242. Integrated Circuits for Mixed Signals and Data Communication. 4 Hours.
Covers analysis and design of ICs for high-speed communications and mixed-signal processing. Focuses on performance of CMOS and BiCMOS implementations of building blocks for these systems. Covers passive R, L, C, and active devices for ICs; broadband amplifiers, TIAs, limiters, buffers/drivers, muxes, and demuxes; circuit noise modeling and analysis and methods for optimization of SNR and BER, with applications to optical communication; baseband and HF filters; design methods of L-C, OTA-C, MOSFET-C, and switched-C filters; data conversion and D-A and A-D characteristics, popular DAC architectures, serial and parallel ADCs, and high-resolution techniques; clock generators and oscillators, LC resonator-based designs, VCOs, PLLs and frequency synthesis, and CDR circuits. Requires a verification review of a selected publication relevant to the course. Students who do not meet course prerequisites may seek permission of instructor.

Introduces microelectromechanical systems, including principles of sensing and actuation, microfabrication technology for MEMS, noise concepts, and packaging techniques. Covers a wide range of disciplines, from electronics to mechanics, material properties, microfabrication technology, electromagnetics, and optics. Studies several classes of devices including inertial measurement devices, pressure sensors, RF components, and optical MEMS. Devotes the last third of the semester largely to projects involving design of MEMS devices to specifications in a realistic fabrication process.

EECE 7245. Microwave Circuit Design for Wireless Communication. 4 Hours.
Covers planar microwave circuits and integrated circuits (MMICs) for wireless communication systems. Employs microwave CAD tools in design projects as well as in-class case-study examples. Reviews communication system basics, modulation and demodulation, architectures of receivers and transmitters, and system performance. Covers planar transmission lines and coupled lines and their application to important devices and microwave circuit functions and multiport networks using S-parameters, flow graphs, and Smith charts. Studies microwave filters, narrowband and broadband amplifiers, their gain and stability, impedance matching, and noise performance, as well as mixers and frequency-conversion techniques. Finishes with design and performance of microwave oscillators. Covers wireless standards, multiple-access techniques, and recent advances if time permits.
EECE 7247. Radio Frequency Integrated Circuit Design. 4 Hours.
Introduces radio frequency (RF) integrated circuit analysis, design, and simulation methods with an emphasis on CMOS implementations. Covers basic RF design concepts including linearity, noise figure, sensitivity, impedance matching, and imperfections of integrated passive components (parasitics, quality factors). Discusses front-end circuit design considerations for low-noise amplifiers, mixers, oscillators, and power amplifiers.

EECE 7248. Lab for EECE 7240. 0 Hours.
Accompanies EECE 7240. Covers topics from the course through various experiments.

EECE 7250. Power Management Integrated Circuits. 4 Hours.
Presents power management circuits with a focus on modern system on a chip (SoC). Introduces linear regulators, switching converters, switched-capacitor converters, voltage references, energy harvesters, and battery chargers. Studies various control methods, design trade-offs, and performance metrics in the context of an SoC. Introduces emerging energy-harvesting techniques for IC design. After completing this course, the successful student should be able to design, characterize, choose, or specify power-management circuits or ICs for a system.

EECE 7258. Human Sensing and Recognition. 4 Hours.
Covers the state-of-the-art human-centered recognition technologies, including face/human detection, face/body tracking, face recognition, head/body pose estimation, expression recognition, body language recognition, gait analysis, hand/body/eye gesture, action/activity analysis, and so forth. Human-centered computing is an emerging technology that utilizes the intrinsic physiological or behavioral traits of individuals for machine-based automatic and reliable identification. It attracts much attention due the increasing demand for the security, privacy, and health-care-related human-centered applications.

EECE 7263. Humanoid Robotics. 4 Hours.
Investigates the emerging field of humanoid robotics. Topics may include humanoid designs, software and hardware architectures, sensing and perception, motion planning and control, high-level task planning and control, grasping and manipulation, benchmarking, and experimental methods. Course projects emphasize model-based control of humanoids for completing practical tasks from space exploration to disaster response.

EECE 7267. Electromagnetic Theory 2. 4 Hours.
Continues EECE 7202. Examines important electrodynamic applications by the use of advanced mathematical techniques. Topics include general theory of wave-guides and resonators with application to the cylindrical geometry, dielectric rod wave-guide; optical fibers; radiation; linear antennas; loop antenna; linear arrays; ray optics; scattering and diffraction of waves for planar, cylindrical, and spherical geometries; and effects of random media.

EECE 7271. Computational Methods in Electromagnetics. 4 Hours.
Presents solutions to problems in electromagnetics using a wide variety of numerical and computational methods. Discusses in detail the finite difference approximations of partial differential equations and the finite difference time-domain method of simulating electromagnetic wave propagation and scattering. Uses moment methods to solve the integral equations related to currents and charges on wire structures. Uses finite element and higher-order finite difference methods to solve problems in electrostatics and wave propagation. Discusses efficient matrix methods, relaxation methods, the conjugate gradient technique, and multidimensional Newton's method in the context of electromagnetic field simulation.

EECE 7275. Antennas and Radiation. 4 Hours.
Presents the fundamental theory and properties of antennas. Topics include equivalence, reciprocity, uniqueness, Huygen's principle, antenna impedance, and diffraction; linear, loop, array, and aperture antennas including horns, reflectors, lenses, and microstrip; transmitting and receiving antennas and transmission formulas; and numerical antenna analysis methods.

EECE 7284. Optical Properties of Matter. 4 Hours.
Presents the formal mathematical treatment of classical crystal optics including dispersion, polarization, birefringence, metal optics, and the optics of thin films. Emphasis is on the interaction of electromagnetic waves and the crystal lattice. Classical crystal optics are extended to nonlinear effects observed with very intense electric and magnetic fields. Presents applications of nonlinear optics, such as second- and third-harmonic generation, optical mixing, optical parametric oscillation, multiple photon interaction, and linear and nonlinear scattering. Various topics in linear and nonlinear optics are applied in such areas as birefringent filters, second-harmonic generators, optical parametric oscillators, and acousto-optical beam deflectors.

EECE 7286. Optical Properties of Matter. 4 Hours.
Presents the formal mathematical treatment of classical crystal optics including dispersion, polarization, birefringence, metal optics, and the optics of thin films. Emphasis is on the interaction of electromagnetic waves and the crystal lattice. Classical crystal optics are extended to nonlinear effects observed with very intense electric and magnetic fields. Presents applications of nonlinear optics, such as second- and third-harmonic generation, optical mixing, optical parametric oscillation, multiple photon interaction, and linear and nonlinear scattering. Various topics in linear and nonlinear optics are applied in such areas as birefringent filters, second-harmonic generators, optical parametric oscillators, and acousto-optical beam deflectors.
EECE 7310. Modern Signal Processing. 4 Hours.
Covers theory and practice of modern signal processing techniques with emphasis on optimal filtering and multirate signal processing. Includes the principle of orthogonality, Wiener and Kalman filters, linear prediction, spectral factorization, the Yule-Walker equations, decimation and interpolation, Noble identities and polyphase representation, and maximally decimated filter banks.

EECE 7311. Two Dimensional Signal and Image Processing. 4 Hours.
Examines the fundamentals of two-dimensional signal processing, with emphasis on image processing. Topics include signals, systems, and transforms in two dimensions; design and analysis of FIR and IIR filters; DFT and FFT algorithms; generation of digital image from the source; image digitizers and display devices; image transforms; techniques for point-wise, local, and global image enhancement; statistical image restoration techniques including recursive estimation; image coding techniques in spatial and transform domain including coding for facsimile transmission; and feature analysis. Requires a good understanding of linear systems, transform techniques, linear algebra, and random processes.

EECE 7312. Statistical and Adaptive Signal Processing. 4 Hours.
Uses linear mean square estimation concepts to explore some important areas of statistical and adaptive signal processing. Offers students an opportunity to gain a thorough understanding and working knowledge of FIR Wiener filtering, linear prediction, and autoregressive model matching; autocorrelation estimation and the deterministic least squares method; LMS and RLS adaptive filters; order recursive (triangular and lattice) architectures; and beamforming in antenna arrays. Emphasizes performance analysis of adaptive filters under nonstationary conditions; triangular covariance factorization; geometric derivation of RLS adaptive algorithms; a factual knowledge of some basic concepts concerning fundamentals of regularized least squares and the Kalman filter interpretation of the RLS algorithm; IIR (Laguerre-based) lattice configuration; and nonlinear adaptive filtering.

EECE 7323. Numerical Optimization Methods. 4 Hours.
Introduces fundamental theoretical and algorithmic concepts behind numerical optimization theory for objective functions with finite numbers of parameters. Optimization problems arise ubiquitously in all areas of engineering and science. Presents established numerical methods for iterative unconstrained and constrained optimization. Topics covered include line-search and trust-region strategies, gradient descent and Newton methods and their variations, linear and quadratic programming, penalty- and vectoraugmented Lagrangian methods, sequential quadratic programming, and interior point methods. The course relies on the use of Matlab in projects. Requires a basic knowledge of calculus and linear algebra.

EECE 7336. Digital Communications. 4 Hours.
Covers fundamentals of digital communications and coding and the basic structure of a communication system. Topics include modeling of information sources; entropy; rate distortion function; lossless and lossy source coding theorems; Huffman coding; Lempel-Ziv algorithm; scalar and vector quantization; digital modulation schemes and their spectral characterization including PAM, QAM, OQPSK, MSK, pi/4-QPSK, CPFSK, CPM, and GMSK; and orthogonal, biorthogonal, and simplex signaling. Explores optimal receiver design and probability of error derivation for various systems. Covers noncoherent detection and DPSK systems and their performance. Discusses synchronization systems, analysis of PLL in the presence of noise, methods of timing recovery, channel capacity, and Shannon's noisy channel coding theorem. Studies cutoff rate and its communication system design. Other topics include coding systems, linear block codes, soft and hard decision decoding, performance of linear block codes, cyclic codes, convolutional codes, Viterbi decoding, error probability bounds, concatenated codes, MAP decoding, Trellis code modulation, communication over band-limited channels, ISI, Nyquist conditions, raised cosine signaling, partial response equalization, transmission equalization techniques, linear adaptive equalization, decision feedback equalizers, maximum likelihood sequence detection, and communication over fading channels.

EECE 7337. Information Theory. 4 Hours.
Discusses basic properties of entropy and mutual information, Shannon's fundamental theorems on data compression and data transmission in the single-user case, binning, and covering lemmas. Topics include rate distortion theory, feedback in one-way channels, Slepian-Wolf coding of correlated information sources, source coding with side information at the receiver, multiple access channel and its capacity region, and the capacity region of the Gaussian multiple access channel. Also covers broadcast channels, superposition coding, and the capacity region of the degraded broadcast channel; performance and comparison of TDMA, FDMA, and CDMA systems from a theoretical point of view; capacity issues for time-varying channels and channels with memory; relation between information theory and statistics; Stein's lemma; and large deviation theory.

EECE 7345. Big Data and Sparsity in Control, Machine Learning, and Optimization. 4 Hours.
Covers the issue of handling large data sets and sparsity priors, presenting very recently developed techniques that exploit a deep connection to semi-algebraic geometry, rank minimization, and matrix completion. Focuses on applications, including control and filter design subject to information flow constraints, subspace clustering and classification on Riemannian manifolds, and activity recognition and classification and anomaly detection from video sequences. The goal of this course is to introduce the subject to people in the systems, machine-learning, and computer vision communities faced with “big data” and scaling problems and serve as a quick reference guide, summarizing the state of the art as of today and providing a comprehensive set of references.
EECE 7346. Probabilistic System Modeling and Analysis. 4 Hours.
Covers fundamentals of probabilistic system modeling, building toward techniques that allow analyzing complex stochastic systems in a tractable fashion. Modeling large and complex systems requires reasoning about probabilistic behavior at a large scale. Reviews classic topics like Markov chains, convergence to a steady state, renewal processes, renewal reward processes, the strong law of large numbers, and the elementary renewal theorem. Additional topics include the asymptotic behavior of probabilistic systems, including stochastic approximation/Robbins-Monro type algorithms, and ODE/fluid limits. Illustrates how these modeling techniques can be applied in modeling real systems and adaptive algorithms, including queueing systems, distributed systems, and online learning algorithms like stochastic gradient descent.

EECE 7352. Computer Architecture. 4 Hours.
Presents many of the issues involved in the design and analysis of new and evolving computer architectures. Topics include all aspects of the system including the microprocessor, memory, I/O, and networking. Emphasizes the connection between architecture and the underlying software that drives it. Topics include pipelining, superscalar, out-of-order execution and completion, data flow, caching, prefetching, virtual memory, RAID, and ATM switching. Performance analysis is another fundamental theme of this course. A project is assigned that involves the creation of a trace-driven simulation model to study the performance of various hardware or software architectural features. Also provides a survey of the current state of the art in processor architectures and provides additional readings from recent research in the field. Requires a working knowledge of C programming language.

EECE 7353. VLSI Design. 4 Hours.
Covers all aspects of VLSI design and engineering including VLSI design methodology; MOS transistors and circuits; CAD tools to create, extract, simulate, and evaluate physical layouts; CMOS fabrication process; evaluation and optimization of circuit area, power consumption, and propagation delay; CAD tools to design CMOS systems with standard cells; system clocking design and evaluation; the characteristics and limitations of CAD tools, such as simulation, placement, and routing; VLSI testing, fault models, test vector generation, and design for testability; design projects going through a complete VLSI design cycle; and a research project targeting a specific area of VLSI engineering. Requires a knowledge of electronics and digital systems design.

EECE 7364. Mobile and Wireless Networking. 4 Hours.
Introduces the fundamental techniques and protocols in first- and second-generation, and emerging third-generation, wireless systems. Examines how mobility affects networks, systems, and applications. Mobility of devices and end-users has behavioral implications at all layers of the Internet protocol stack, from the MAC layer up through the application layer. Handling mobility efficiently requires more information sharing between network layers than is typically considered. Topics include cellular system, medium access control protocols for wireless systems, mobility management and signaling within mobile networks, common air interfaces (AMPS, IS-136, IS-95, or GSM), wireless data networking (CDPD), ad hoc networks, Bluetooth, Mobile IP, and PCS systems. Also introduces students to the problems and current research in the provision of quality of service (QoS) in wireless networks. Methodology includes lectures, textbooks, and emphasis on readings from relevant literature.

EECE 7368. High-Level Design of Hardware-Software Systems. 4 Hours.
Presents state-of-the-art methods, tools, and techniques for system-level design and modeling of complete multiprocessor systems from specification down to implementation across hardware-software boundaries. Recognizes that system complexities are growing exponentially, driven by ever-increasing application demands and technological advances that allow one to put complete multiprocessor systems on a chip (MPSoCs). System-level design that jointly covers hardware and software is one approach to address the associated complexities in the design process and the market pressures. Using system-level design languages (e.g., SpecC, SystemC), offers students an opportunity to specify, simulate, analyze, model, and design hardware-software systems based on examples of typical embedded applications. Requires working knowledge of C/C++, algorithms, and data structures.

EECE 7370. Advanced Computer Vision. 4 Hours.
Offers students an opportunity to obtain practical knowledge in computer vision and to develop skills for being a successful researcher in this field. The goal of the field of computer vision is to make useful decisions about real physical objects and scenes based on sensed images. Achieving this goal requires obtaining and using descriptions (models) of the sensors and the world. Computer vision is an exciting field that builds on very diverse disciplines such as image processing, statistics, pattern recognition, control theory and system identification, physics, geometry, computer graphics, and machine learning. Course material includes state-of-the-art in the field, current research trends, and algorithms and their applications, with an emphasis on the mathematical methods used.

EECE 7374. Fundamentals of Computer Networks. 4 Hours.
Focuses on fundamental concepts of computer networks with a particular focus on the Internet. Covers the language and practices of computer networking at all levels of various network protocol stacks. Basic concepts include general definitions and network organization. Delves into the protocol stack following a top-down approach, covering the application layer (with Internet applications); the transport layer, with its functions and services (e.g., the TCP protocol); the network layer, with a discussion on forwarding and routing and the IP protocol; and the data link layer, with an emphasis on multiaccess. Concludes with current topics including networks analysis/modeling, physical layer/cross-layer design, emerging technologies, and mobility.

EECE 7376. Operating Systems: Interface and Implementation. 4 Hours.
Covers fundamentals of operating systems (OS) design, including theoretical, OS-generic design considerations as well as the practical, implementation-specific challenges in the development of a real OS. Requires proficiency in the C programming language, the GNU tool set for C programming, and debugging in Unix operating systems.

EECE 7377. Scalable and Sustainable System Design. 4 Hours.
Focuses on data center scale system design issues. Covers advanced issues in designing high-performance computing and data storage systems. Through a mix of lectures and paper discussions, offers students an opportunity to learn how parallel computing systems work and review recent research related to scalability, energy efficiency, sustainability, resilience, and big data management. Topics include high-performance scalable parallelization strategies for emerging computational applications from different science and engineering domains. Successful students should be able to understand the design trade-offs in designing, engineering, and operating large-scale parallel computing systems. Features a research-oriented project that serves as the experiential learning component of the course for gaining hands-on experience in solving real-world problems in parallel computing. Students are expected to present their results and findings and submit a written report.
EECE 7390. Computer Hardware Security. 4 Hours.
Presents the foundations for understanding the new and evolving area of hardware security and trust, which have become major concerns for national security over the past decade. Coverage includes security and trust issues in all types of electronic devices and systems, such as ASICs, COTS, FPGAs, microprocessors/DSPs, and embedded systems. Topics encompass the state-of-the-art research fronts such as hardware support for system security, hardware implementations of security primitives, physical attacks and tamper resistance, analysis and practices of side-channel attacks and countermeasures, security for RFID tags, physically unclonable functions, design for hardware trust, hardware Trojan detection and localization, etc. Requires solid knowledge of digital system design, integrated circuits synthesis flow, and embedded systems recommended.

EECE 7393. Analysis and Design of Data Networks. 4 Hours.
Introduces fundamental concepts and approaches for the analysis and design of data networks. Covers delay models, multi-access communication, scheduling, routing, congestion control, and network coding. Presents analytical techniques such as basic queuing theory, queuing networks, optimization, stochastic control, and distributed algorithms. Requires knowledge of basic probability.

EECE 7397. Advanced Machine Learning. 4 Hours.
Covers topics in advanced machine learning. Presents materials in the current machine learning literature. Focuses on graphical models, latent variable models, Bayesian inference, and nonparametric Bayesian methods. Seeks to prepare students to do research in machine learning. Expects students to read conference and journal articles, present these articles, and write an individual research paper. CS 7140 and EECE 7397 are cross-listed.

EECE 7398. Special Topics. 4 Hours.
Covers topics of interest to the faculty member conducting this class for advanced study. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 7399. Preparing High-Stakes Written and Oral Materials. 4 Hours.
Focuses on how to think through and develop critical materials that have high-stakes impact. These could include writing a compelling technical paper or a winning proposal for external funding, making a compelling oral presentation for a job interview or thesis defense, or presenting arguments to a CEO about strategic directions for a complex project. Includes hands-on exercises and class exercises around challenges defined by the instructor or by guest lecturers.

EECE 7400. Special Problems in Electrical and Computer Engineering. 1-4 Hours.
Offers theoretical or experimental work under individual faculty supervision.

EECE 7674. Master’s Project. 4 Hours.
Offers analytical and/or experimental work leading to a written report and a final short presentation by the end of the semester.

EECE 7962. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

EECE 7990. Thesis. 4-8 Hours.
Offers analytical and/or experimental work conducted under the auspices of the department. May be repeated once.

EECE 7996. Thesis Continuation. 0 Hours.
Offers analytical and/or experimental work conducted under the auspices of the department.

EECE 8986. Research. 0 Hours.
Offers students an opportunity to conduct full-time research under faculty supervision. May be repeated without limit.