

# EECS 1

## Introduction to Electrical Engineering And Computer Science

Electronic Circuit Design  
Payam Heydari

Nanoscale Communication Integrated Circuits Labs

UCIrvinE

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

1

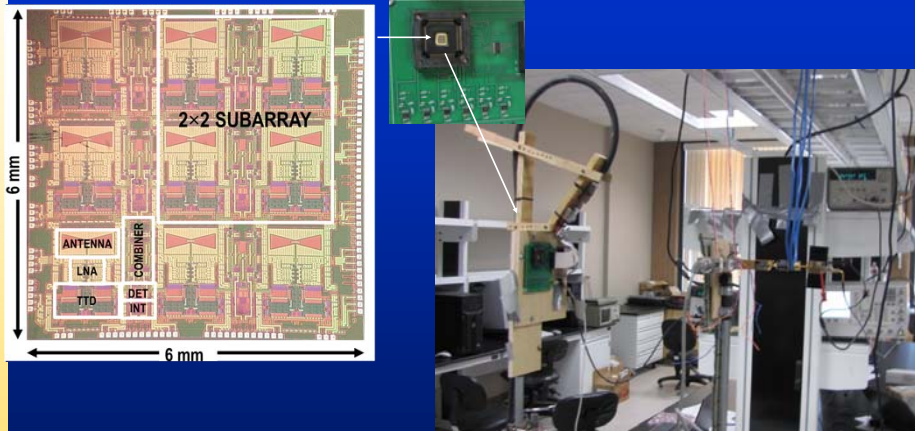
## What are We Up to in NCIC Labs?

- We aspire to make a difference and to push the cutting edge
- We explore new and out-of-box ideas
- We bring forth the ideas on the paper
- We implement these ideas in silicon
- We fabricate these silicon chips
- We measure the fabricated silicon chips

UCIrvinE

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

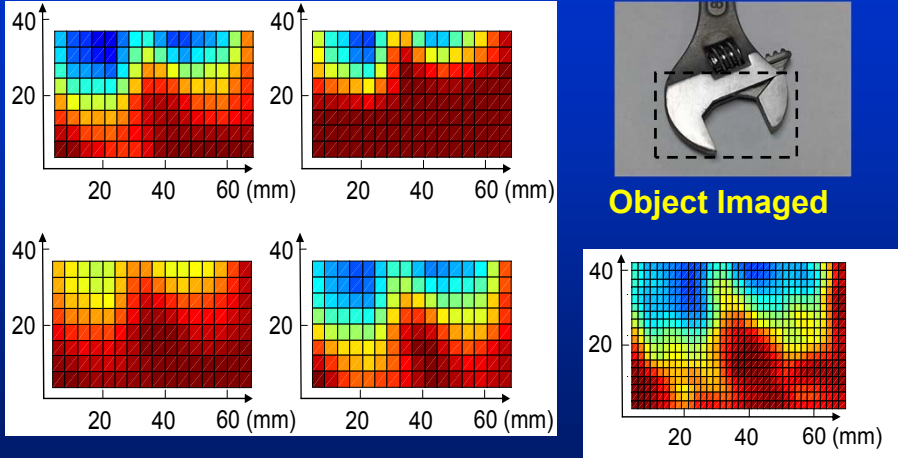
### Example: Imaging Chip



The image shows a detailed layout of a 6 mm x 6 mm imaging chip. The layout is divided into four quadrants, each containing a subarray of elements. Labels on the chip include ANTENNA, LNA, TTD, COMBINER, DET, and INT. A central label indicates a 2x2 SUBARRAY. An inset image shows the chip mounted on a green PCB. A photograph on the right shows a robotic arm in a laboratory setting mounting the chip onto a PCB.

**UCIrvine**  
The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

### Example: Imaging Chip Experiment



The figure displays four heatmaps arranged in a 2x2 grid, showing the intensity distribution of the imaged object. The axes for each heatmap range from 0 to 60 mm. The top-left heatmap shows a bright, irregular shape. The top-right heatmap shows a similar shape with a different intensity distribution. The bottom-left heatmap shows a similar shape with a different intensity distribution. The bottom-right heatmap shows a similar shape with a different intensity distribution. A photo of the object being imaged is shown to the right of the heatmaps. The object is a small, metallic, curved component with a dashed box indicating the imaged area.

**Object Imaged**

**Composite Image**

**UCIrvine**  
The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## NCIC Labs



### Students

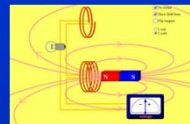
- **Alumni:** 9 received Ph.D.; 11 received M.S.
- **Current:** 8 Ph.D. students and 1 M.S. student
- **URL:** <http://newport.eecs.uci.edu/~payam>

UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Electronics Technologies: Historical Perspective

- Michael Faraday (1791 – 1867) discovered magnetic field induction



- James Clerk Maxwell (1831 – 1879) discovered that electricity, magnetism, and light are all manifestations of the same phenomenon



- Edwin Howard Armstrong (1890 – 1954) invented the FM radio and heterodyne and regenerative receivers

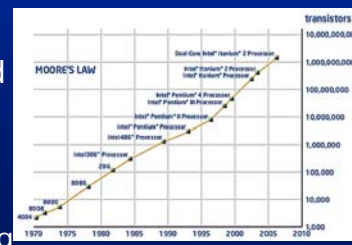
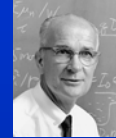


UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Electronics Technologies: Historical Perspective

- William Shockley (1910 – 1989) co-invented the transistor, a semiconductor device used to amplify and switch electronic signals
  - Led effort that made *Silicon Valley* a hotbed of innovation
- Jack Kilby (1923 –2005) contributed to the first integrated circuit, and invented the first handheld calculator
- Gordon Moore (1929 – ) observed that the # of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approx. every two years.



UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Electronics Technologies: Major Inventions

- Wireless technology and mobile telephony
- Audio amplifiers
- Radio transmitters and receivers
- Transistors and semiconductor devices
- Integrated circuits
- Computers  $\Rightarrow$  Microprocessors and Memory
- Smart and portable devices

UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Revolution in Electronics



1970



1990



2010



UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Living in Analog World

- Signals (e.g., voice, audio, video) are all *analog* in nature
- The tools to process these signals were all analog
- Analog computers were bulky and extremely limited in computation power
- Telephones and broadcast systems based on analog processing were of poor quality and performance



UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Digital Revolution

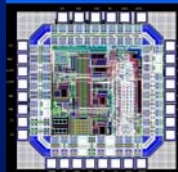
- Started in 1980 and continues to the present day
- Refers to revolution in computing & communication technology during the latter part of 20<sup>th</sup> century
- The Digital Revolution marked the beginning of the Information Age
- Central to this revolution is the mass production and widespread use of digital circuits, and its derived technologies, including the computer, digital cellular phone, and fax machine
- Digital technology allowed high quality processing using a smaller size devices
- The enabling technology was silicon process

UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Integrated Circuits (IC's)

- Until early 60<sup>th</sup>'s, the circuits were mainly built out of discrete components, such as resistors, capacitors, and transistors
- The cost and performance of systems using discrete components were prohibitive
- Building a set of electronic circuits on one small plate ("chip") of semiconductor material, normally silicon proves to be much smaller than a discrete circuit.
- ICs can be made very compact
- Today's chips can accommodate several billion transistors and other electronic components in an area the size of a fingernail

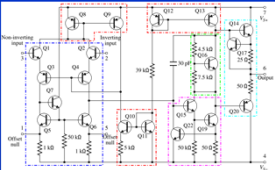




UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Integrated Circuits Design

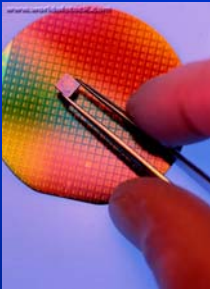


- An integrated circuit is designed and simulated using computer
- Its performance is evaluated
- The layout for the circuit is developed
- The circuit is then sent for fabrication






**UCIrvineE**  
The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Integrated Circuits Design

- Wafers including many copies of the circuit chip are produced
- The chips are measured to report the performance



**UCIrvineE**  
The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Circuits/Electronics Curriculum

- Designing and implementing circuits require a deep and fundamental knowledge of:
  - Circuits
  - Analog and digital electronics
  - Physics of semiconductor devices
  - Knowledge of simulation tools (computer)
  - Familiarity with measurement equipment

UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## EE Core

<b>Math 2A</b>	1-D Calculus I	<b>EECS 1</b>	Introduction to EECS
<b>Math 2B</b>	1-D Calculus II	<b>EECS 10</b>	Computational Methods
<b>Math 2D</b>	M-D Calculus I	<b>EECS 31</b>	Digital Systems
<b>Math 2E</b>	M-D Calculus II	<b>EECS 31L</b>	Digital Logic Lab
<b>Math 3A</b>	Linear Algebra	<b>EECS 50</b>	Discrete-Time Systems
<b>Math 3D</b>	Differential Equations	<b>EECS 55</b>	Probability
<b>Physics 7C/L</b>	Force, Energy, Motion	<b>EECS 70A/L</b>	Network Analysis I
<b>Physics 7D/L</b>	Electricity, Magnetism	<b>EECS 70B/L</b>	Network Analysis II
<b>Physics 7E</b>	Fluids, Waves, Optics	<b>EECS 145</b>	Adv. EE Mathematics
<b>Physics 51A</b>	Modern Physics	<b>EECS 150</b>	Cont-Time Systems
<b>Chem 1A</b>	General Chemistry	<b>EECS 160A/L</b>	Intro Control Systems
<b>Engr 190W</b>	Tech Communications	<b>EECS 170A/L</b>	Electronics I
		<b>EECS 170B/L</b>	Electronics II
		<b>EECS 170C/L</b>	Electronics III
		<b>EECS 180A</b>	Electromagnetics I
		<b>EECS 189A</b>	Senior Design I
		<b>EECS 189B</b>	Senior Design II

UCIrvine

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

16



## Circuits/Electronics Curriculum at UCI

- EECS 70 A and B: Basic Network Theory
- EECS 170 Series
  - EECS170 A, **Electronics – I**: Overview of fundamentals of device physics, IC components including transistors, diodes, and basic electronic circuit
  - EECS170 B, **Electronics II**: Overview of silicon-based amplifier design, design of basic digital circuits
  - EECS170 C, **Electronics III**: designing operational amplifiers, frequency response of amplifiers
  - EECS170 D, **Integrated Electronic Circuit Design**: overview of IC fabrication & digital very large scale integrated (VLSI) circuits
  - EECS170 E, **Analog and Communication IC Design**: overview of design of high frequency integrated circuits including amplifier and oscillators

**UCIrvine**

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Circuits/Electronics Curriculum at UCI

- EECS 160 A and B, **Power Electronics I – II**: Power switching devices, pulse width modulation (PWM) methods, switching converter topologies, control, and magnetics.
- EECS 174, **Semiconductor Devices**
- EECS 176, **Solid State Electronics**
- EECS 179, **MEMS**
- EECS 182, **MMIC Design**
- EECS 188, **Optical Electronics**

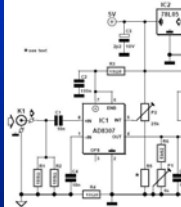

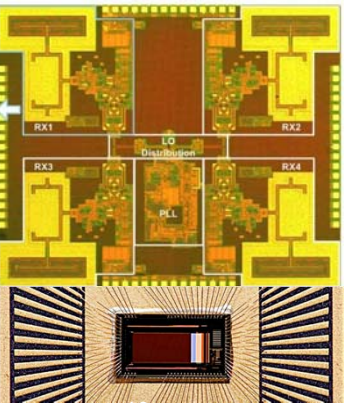
**UCIrvine**




The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

## Electronic Circuits Design

<p><b>EECS 170D*</b> IC Design  <b>EECS 170E*</b> Analog/Comm IC Design  <b>EECS 166A</b> Power Electronics I  <b>EECS 166B</b> Power Electronics II</p>	<p><b>EECS 174</b> Semiconductor Devices  <b>EECS 176</b> Solid State Electronics  <b>EECS 179</b> MEMS  <b>EECS 182</b> MMIC Design  <b>EECS 188</b> Optical Electronics</p>
--	---

Specialized Electives 4 courses  
 \*Required for Specialization







UCIrvineThe Henry Samueli School of Engineering19


## Electronic Circuit Design


<p><b>EECS 170D*</b> IC Design  <b>EECS 170E*</b> Analog/Comm IC Design  <b>EECS 166A</b> Power Electronics I  <b>EECS 166B</b> Power Electronics II</p>	<p><b>EECS 174</b> Semiconductor Devices  <b>EECS 176</b> Solid State Electronics  <b>EECS 179</b> MEMS  <b>EECS 182</b> MMIC Design  <b>EECS 188</b> Optical Electronics</p>
--	---


Specialized Electives 4 courses  
 \*Required for Specialization




 **Ahmed Eltawil**  
VLSI Architectures for Wireless

 **Michael Green**  
Analog IC Design, Nonlinear Circuits

 **Payam Heydari**  
High Speed Analog RF/Analog/Mixed Signal Circuits

 **Stuart Kleinfelder**  
High Speed Digital Cameras, Sensor Systems

 **Keyue Smedley**  
Power Electronics, Energy, Control Systems

UCIrvineThe Henry Samueli School of Engineering20

## Where Can I Go for More Info?

### **Catalogue**

[www.editor.uci.edu/catalogue/engr/engr.8.htm](http://www.editor.uci.edu/catalogue/engr/engr.8.htm)  
[www.editor.uci.edu/catalogue/engr/engr.9.htm](http://www.editor.uci.edu/catalogue/engr/engr.9.htm)

### **Department Website**

[www.eng.uci.edu/dept/eecs](http://www.eng.uci.edu/dept/eecs)

### **Course Outlines**

[plaza.eng.uci.edu/course/outline/eecs/2012-2013](http://plaza.eng.uci.edu/course/outline/eecs/2012-2013)

**UCIrvinE**

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering

21