The Charles V. Schaefer, Jr. School of Engineering

Department of Chemical, Biomedical and Materials Engineering

WOO YOUNG LEE, DIRECTOR

FACULTY*

Professors Emeriti

Traugott E. Fischer, Sc.D. (1963), Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich
Milton Ohring, Ph.D. (1964), Columbia University
Harry Silla, Ph.D., (1970), Stevens Institute of Technology

Professors

Ronald S. Besser, Ph.D. (1990), Stanford University
George B. DeLancey, Ph.D. (1967), University of Pittsburgh
Henry H. Du, Ph.D. (1988), Pennsylvania State University
Bernard Gallois, George Meade Bond Professor, Ph.D. (1980), Carnegie Mellon University
Dilhan M. Kalyon, Director of Highly Filled Materials Institute, Ph.D. (1980), McGill University
Suphan Kovenklioglu, Ph.D. (1976), Stevens Institute of Technology
Woo Young Lee, Ph.D. (1990), Georgia Institute of Technology
Matthew R. Libera, Sc.D. (1987), Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Gerald M. Rothberg, Ph.D. (1959), Columbia University
Keith Sheppard (Associate Dean of the School of Engineering), Ph.D. (1980), Birmingham University, England

Distinguished Service Professors

Robert F. Blanks (Associate Director), Ph.D. (1963), University of California, Berkeley
Arthur B. Ritter (Associate Director), Ph.D. (1970), University of Rochester

Associate Professor

Adeniyi Lawal, Ph.D. (1985), McGill University

Research Professor

Bahadir Karuv, Ph.D. (1994), Stevens Institute of Technology

Adjunct Professor

Ralph A. Schefflan, D.Sc. (1971) Columbia University

*The list indicates the highest earned degree, year awarded and institution where earned.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Chemical Engineering

A distinguishing feature of chemical engineers is that they create, design and improve processes and products that are vital to our society. Today's high technology areas of biotechnology, electronic materials processing, ceramics, plastics and other high-performance materials are generating opportunities for innovative solutions that may be provided from the unique background chemical engineers possess. Many activities in which a chemical engineer participates are ultimately directed toward improving existing chemical processes, or creating new ones.

Always considered to be one of the most diverse fields of engineering, chemical engineers are employed in research and development, design, manufacturing and marketing activities. Industries served are diverse and include: energy, petrochemical, pharmaceutical, food, agricultural products, polymers and plastics, materials, semiconductor processing, waste treatment, environmental monitoring and improvement, and many others. There are career opportunities in traditional chemical engineering fields like energy and petrochemicals, but also in biochemical, pharmaceutical, biomedical, electrochemical, materials, and environmental engineering.

The chemical engineering program at Stevens is based on a solid foundation in the areas of chemical engineering science that are common to all of its branches. Courses in organic and physical chemistry, polymeric materials, biochemical engineering, and process control are offered in addition to heat and mass transfer, separations, process analysis, reactor design and process and product design. Thus, the chemical engineering graduate is equipped for the many challenges facing modern engineering professionals. Chemical engineering courses include significant use of modern computational tools and computer simulation programs.. Qualified undergraduates may also work with faculty on research projects. Many of our graduates pursue advanced study in chemical engineering, bioengineering or biomedical engineering, medicine, law, and many other fields.

Mission and Objectives

The chemical engineering program educates technological leaders by preparing them for the conception, synthesis, design, testing, scale-up, operation, control and optimization of industrial chemical processes that impact our well being. Consistent with this mission statement our program objectives are as follows:

The chemical engineers who complete the Stevens curriculum:

- offer approaches to solutions of engineering problems that cut across traditional professional and scientific boundaries;
- are using modern tools of information technology on a wide range of problems;
- contribute in a professional and ethical manner to chemical engineering projects in process or product development and design;
- are effective team members, team leaders and communicators;
- are participating in lifelong learning in the global economy; and
- are aware of health, safety and environmental issues and the role of technology in society.

We expect our students will be employed in commodity chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food and consumer products, fuels, and electronics industries, as well as in government laboratories. We also expect that our students will be attending graduate schools with international reputations in chemical engineering.

Course Sequence

A typical course sequence for chemical engineering is as follows:

Freshman Year

Term I				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ch 107	General Chemistry IA	2	0	2
Ch 117	General Chemistry Lab I	0	3	1
Ma 115	Math Analysis I	3	0	3
PEP 101	Physics I	3	0	3
E 121	Engineering Design I	0	3	2

E 120	Engineering Graphics I	0	2	1
E 115	Intro to Programming	1	1.5	2
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education I	0	2	1
	TOTAL	**12**	**11.5**	**18**

Term II

		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ch 116	General Chemistry II	3	0	3
Ch 118	General Chemistry Lab II	0	3	1
Ma 116	Math Analysis II	3	0	3
PEP 102	Physics II	3	0	3
E 122	Engineering Design II	0	3	2
E 126	Mechanics of Solids	4	0	4
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education II	0	2	1
	TOTAL	**16**	**8**	**20**

Sophomore Year

Term III

		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ma 221	Differential Equations	4	0	4
PEP 201	Physics III	2	0	2
PEP 211	Physics Lab for Engin.	0	3	1
E 234	Thermodynamics	3	0	3
E 245	Circuits & Systems	2	3	3
E 231	Engineering Design III	0	3	2
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education III	0	2	1
	TOTAL	**14**	**11**	**19**

Term IV

		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ma 227	Multivariate Calculus	3	0	3
E 246	Electronics & Instrument.	3	0	3
ChE 336	Fluid Mechanics	3	0	3
E 232	Engineering Design IV	0	3	2
ChE 210	Process Analysis	4	0	4

Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education IV	0	2	1
	TOTAL	**16**	**5**	**19**

Junior Year

Term V				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
ChE 342	Heat and Mass Transfer	3	0	3
E 344	Materials Processing	3	0	3
E 321	Engineering Design V	0	3	2
ChE 332	Separation Operations	3	0	3
Ch 421	Chemical Dynamics	3	4	4
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education V	0	2	1
	TOTAL	**15**	**9**	**19**

Term VI				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab Cred.	Sem.
ChE 345	Process Control & Sim	3	0	3
E 355	Engineering Economics	3	3	4
ChE 322	Engineering Design VI	1	4	3
ChE 351	Reactor Design	3	0	3
E 243	Probability & Statistics	3	0	3
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education VI	0	2	1
	TOTAL	**16**	**9**	**20**

Senior Year

Term VII				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ch 241	Organic Chemistry I	3	4	4
ChE 432	Chemical Engineering Lab	1	4	2
E	Elective	3	0	3
ChE 423	Chemical Engineering Design VII	0	8	3
E 421	Entr. Analysis of Eng. Design	1	3	2
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3

	TOTAL	**11**	**19**	**17**

Term VIII				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ch 242	Organic Chemistry II	3	4	4
TE	Chemistry Elective ‡	3	4	4
E	Elective	3	0	3
ChE 424	Chemical Engineering Design VIII	0	8	3
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
	TOTAL	**12**	**16**	**17**

‡ Select 300 level (or higher level) Ch courses

Minors

You may qualify for a minor in biochemical, chemical or materials engineering by taking the required courses indicated. Completion of a minor indicates a proficiency beyond that provided by the Stevens curriculum in the basic material of the selected area. If you are enrolled in a minor program, you must meet the Institute requirements. In addition, the grade in any course credited for a minor must be "C" or better.

Requirements for Biochemical Engineering for students enrolled in the Chemical Engineering curriculum

Ch 281 Biology and Biotechnology
Ch 381 Cell Biology
Ch 241 Organic Chemistry I
ChE 480 Biochemical Engineering
or
EN 675 Biological Processes for Environmental Control

Requirements for a Minor in Chemical Engineering for students enrolled in the Engineering curriculum

ChE 210 Process Analysis
ChE 332 Separation Operations
ChE 342 Heat and Mass Transfer*
ChE 351 Reactor Design

* ChE 342 may be waived if appropriate substitutes have been taken in other programs.

Biomedical Engineering

Mission and Objectives

The Stevens biomedical engineering program produces graduates who possess a broad foundation in engineering and liberal arts, combined with a depth of disciplinary knowledge. This knowledge is mandatory for success in a biomedical engineering career. Biomedical engineering is also an enabling step for a career in medicine, dentistry, business or law.

The objectives of the biomedical engineering program are to prepare students to:

- obtain employment and succeed in careers with companies and government organizations in the biomedical field, such as those in the areas of implant and device design and manufacturing, biomaterials, medical instrumentation, medical imaging, healthcare, oversight and research;
- utilize their broad-based education to define and solve complex problems, particularly those related to design, in the biomedical engineering field and effectively communicate the results;

- understand and take responsibility for social, ethical and economic factors related to biomedical engineering and its application;
- function effectively on and provide leadership to multidisciplinary teams;
- demonstrate a facility to seek and use knowledge as the foundation for lifelong learning;
- be prepared for successful advanced study in biomedical engineering or entry to graduate professional programs such as medicine, dentistry, business or law.

Course Sequence

A typical Sequence for Biomedical Engineering is as follows

Freshman Year

Term I				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ch 107	General Chemistry IA	2	0	2
Ch 117	General Chemistry Lab I	0	3	1
Ma 115	Math Analysis I	3	0	3
PEP 101	Physics I	3	0	3
E 121	Engineering Design I	0	3	2
E 120	Engineering Graphics	0	2	1
E 115	Intro to Programming	1	1.5	2
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education	0	2	1
	Total	**12**	**11.5**	**18**

Term II				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ch 116	General Chemistry II	3	0	3
Ch 118	General Chemistry Lab II	0	3	1
Ma 116	Math Analysis II	3	0	3
PEP 102	Physics II	3	0	3
E 122	Engineering Design II	0	3	2
E 126	Mechanics of Solids	4	0	4
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education II	0	2	1
	Total	**16**	**8**	**20**

Sophomore Year

Term III				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		

		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ma 221	Math Analysis III	4	0	4
PEP 201	Physics III	2	0	2
PEP 211	Physics Lab for Engin.	0	3	1
E 234	Thermodynamics	3	0	3
E 245	Circuits and Systems	2	3	3
E 231	Engineering Design III	0	3	2
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education III	0	2	1
	Total	**14**	**11**	**19**

Term IV

		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
Ma 227	Multivariate Calculus	3	0	3
E 246	Electronics and Instrumentat	3	0	3
E 232	Engineering Design IV	0	3	2
Ch 281	Biology and Biotechnology	3	0	3
Ch 282	Intro Biology Lab	0	3	1
BME 306	Intro to BME	3	0	3
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education IV	0	2	1
	Total	**15**	**8**	**19**

Junior Year

Term V

		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
BME 342	Transport in Bio. Sys.	3	3	4
E344	Materials Processing	3	0	3
E 321	Engineering Design V	0	3	2
Ch 381	Cell Biology	3	3	4
Ch 241	Organic Chemistry I	3	4	4
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education V	0	2	1
	Total	**15**	**15**	**21**

Term VI

		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.

BME 506	Biomechanics	3	0	3
BME 505	Biomaterials	2	3	3
E 355	Engineering Economics	3	3	4
BME 322	Engineering Design VI	1	3	2
Ch 242	Organic Chemistry II	3	4	4
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
PE 200	Physical Education VI	0	2	1
	Total	**15**	**15**	**20**

Senior Year

Term VII				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
BME 482	Engineering Physiology	3	3	4
BME 504	Med. Instr. & Imaging	2	3	3
E 243	Probability and Statistics	3	0	3
BME 423	Engineering Design VII	0	8	3
E 421	Entr. Analysis of Eng. Design	1	3	2
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
	Total	**12**	**17**	**18**

Term VIII				
		Hrs. Per Wk.		
		Class	Lab	Sem. Cred.
BME 445	Biosystems Sim. & Con	3	3	4
EL	Elective	3	0	3
BME 453	Bioethics	3	0	3
BME 424	Engineering Design VIII	0	8	3
Hu	Humanities	3	0	3
	Total	**12**	**11**	**16**

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The department offers programs of study leading to the Master of Engineering and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees, as well as the Professional Degree of Chemical Engineer. Courses are offered in chemical, biochemical, polymer and materials engineering. The programs are designed to prepare you for a wide range of professional opportunities in manufacturing, design, research, or in development. Special emphasis is given to the relationship between basic science and its applications in technology. Chemical, Biomedical and Materials Engineers create, design, and improve processes and products that are vital to our society. Our programs produce broad-based graduates who are prepared for careers in many fields and who have a solid foundation in research and development methodology. We strive to create a vibrant intellectual setting for our students and faculty anchored by pedagogical innovations and interdisciplinary research excellence. Active and well-equipped research laboratories in polymer processing, biopolymers, highly filled materials, microchemical systems, high-performance coatings, and microelectronic systems (in collaboration with electrical engineering and physics) are available for Ph.D. dissertations and master's theses.

Admission to the degree programs requires an undergraduate education in chemical or materials engineering. However, a conversion program enables qualified graduates of related disciplines (such as chemistry, mechanical engineering, physics, etc.) to enter the master's program through intensive no-credit courses designed to satisfy deficiencies in undergraduate preparation.

Master's Programs

The Master of Engineering requires 30 graduate credits in an approved plan of study. Credits can be obtained by performing research in the form of a master's thesis. The Master of Engineering programs are developed with your objectives in mind. The curriculum must include the following courses:

Master of Engineering - Chemical

Chemical Engineering Concentration (10 Courses)

Ma 530 Applied Mathematics
ChE 620 Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics
ChE 630 Theory of Transport Processes
ChE 641 New Separation Processes
ChE 650 Reactor Design
Plus 5 courses or thesis work

Polymer Engineering Concentration (10 Courses)

Ma 530 Applied Mathematics
ChE 620 Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics
ChE 630 Theory of Transport Processes
ChE 670 Polymer Properties and Structure
ChE 671 Polymer Rheology
ChE 672 Polymer Processing
Plus 4 courses or thesis work

Master of Engineering - Materials

Materials Engineering (10 Courses)

Mt 601 Structure and Diffraction
Mt 602 Principles of Inorganic Materials Synthesis
Mt 603 Thermodynamics and Reaction Kinetics of Solids
Plus 7 Materials courses

The Materials Engineering program offers, jointly with Electrical and Computer Engineering (EE) and Physics and Engineering Physics (PEP), a unique interdisciplinary concentration in Microelectronics and Photonics Science and Technology. Intended to meet the needs of students and of industry in the areas of design, fabrication, integration and applications of microelectronic and photonic devices for communications and information systems, the program covers fundamentals as well as state-of-the-art industrial practices. Designed for maximum flexibility, the program accommodates the background and interests of students with either a Master's degree or Graduate Certificate.

Microelectronics and Photonics Science and Technology - Interdisciplinary

Core Courses

Mt 507 Introduction to Microelectronics and Photonics
Three additional courses from the Materials core (listed above).

Six electives are required from the courses offered below by Materials Engineering, Physics and Engineering Physics, and Electrical Engineering. Three of these courses must be from Materials Engineering and at least one must be from each of the other two departments. Ten courses are required for the degree.

Required Concentration Electives

PEP 503 Introduction to Solid State Physics
PEP 515 Photonics I
PEP 516 Photonics II
PEP 561 Solid State Electronics I
Mt 562 Solid State Electronics II
Mt 595 Reliability and Failure of Solid State Devices
Mt 596 Microfabrication Techniques

EE 585 Physical Design of Wireless Systems
EE 626 Optical Communication Systems
CpE 690 Introduction to VLSI Design

Doctoral Program

Admission to the doctoral program is based on evidence that you will prove capable of scholarly specialization on a broad intellectual foundation of chemical, polymer or materials engineering. The master's degree is strongly recommended for students entering the doctoral program, and applicants without the master's degree will normally be enrolled in the master's program.

Ninety credits of graduate work in an approved program of study are required beyond the bachelor's degree; this may include up to 30 credits obtained in a master's degree program, if the area of the master's degree is relevant to the doctoral program. A doctoral dissertation for a minimum of 30 credits and based on the results of your original research, carried out under the guidance of a faculty member and defended in a public examination, is a major component of the doctoral program. The Ph.D. qualifying exam consists of an oral exam only. Students are strongly encouraged to take the qualifying exam within two semesters of enrollment in the graduate program. A minimum of 3.2 GPA must be satisfied in order to take the exam. A time limit of six years is set for completion of the doctoral program.

Doctoral Program - Interdisciplinary

An interdisciplinary Ph.D. program is jointly offered by the Department of Physics and Engineering Physics and the Materials Program in the Department of Chemical, Biomedical and Materials Engineering. This program aims to address the increasingly cross-cutting nature of doctoral research in these two traditional disciplines, particularly in the area of solid state electronics and photonics and in the area of plasma and thin-film technology. The interdisciplinary Ph.D. program aims to take advantage of the complementary educational offerings and research opportunities in these areas offered by both programs. Any student who wishes to enter this interdisciplinary program needs to obtain the consent of the two departments and the subsequent approval of the Dean of Graduate Studies. The student will follow a study plan designed by his/her faculty advisor(s). The student will be granted official candidacy in the program upon successful completion of a qualifying exam that will be administered according to the applicable guidelines of the Office of Graduate Studies. All policies of the Office of Graduate Studies that govern the credit and thesis requirements apply to students enrolled in this interdisciplinary program. Interested students should follow the normal graduate application procedures through the Dean of Graduate Studies.

Chemical Engineer Program

The Degree of Chemical Engineer designates completion of a program of studies at the graduate level beyond the master's degree in scope, but with an overall objective. You will be required to apply the subject matter acquired in formal graduate courses to a problem more consistent with one you are likely to encounter as a practicing engineer. Work on this problem in the form of an independent project will constitute a substantial part of your overall program of study. Specifically, it may be a design project, a process evaluation or an engineering feasibility study involving economic, social and managerial aspects.

Entrance requirements include a Master's degree in chemical engineering (or equivalent) and one year of industrial experience. This is to be satisfied either before entering the program or during the course of the program.

The credit requirements are 30 credits beyond the master's degree in a program approved by your advisory committee (three faculty members, preferably including one member not in the department, assigned to you at the time of acceptance into the program). Of the 30 credits, a minimum of 8 and maximum of 15 credits will be given for the independent project.

In addition, on being accepted into the program, you will be expected to complete a set of placement examinations in chemical engineering for the purpose of constructing a suitable course of study. Your independent project must be approved by the advisory committee, defended publicly, bound according to specifications governing theses and placed in the library. A time limit of six years is set for completion of the program.

Research

A thesis for the master's or doctoral program can be completed by participating in one of the following research programs of the department.

- Biologically Active Material - Professor Libera
- Biochemical Engineering - Professor DeLancey
- Crystallization - Professors Kovenklioglu and Kalyon

- Electron Microscopy and Polymer Interfaces - Professor Libera
- Microchemical Systems - Professors Lee, Lawal, Besser and Kovenklioglu
- Polymer Characterization and Processing - Professors Kalyon and Lawal
- Rheology Modeling Processability and Microstructure of Filled Materials - Professors Kalyon and Lawal
- Surface Modification and Oxidation of Ceramics; Processing of Electronic and Photonic Materials - Professor Du
- Surface Science and Engineering - Professor Rothberg

Graduate Certificate Programs

In addition to the degree programs, the department currently offers Graduate Certificate Programs. In most cases, the courses may be used toward the master's degree. Each Graduate Certificate Program is a self-contained and highly focused collection of courses carrying nine or more graduate credits. The selection of courses is adapted to the professional interests of the student.

The Graduate Certificate in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Practices is an interdisciplinary School of Engineering certificate developed by the Department of Mechanical Engineering and the Department of Chemical, Biomedical and Materials Engineering. This certificate is intended to provide professionals with skills required to work in the pharmaceutical industry. The focus is on engineering aspects of manufacturing and the design of facilities for pharmaceutical manufacturing, within the framework of the regulatory requirements in the pharmaceutical industry.

The certificate is designed for technologists in primary manufacturers, including pharmaceutical, biotechnology, medical device, diagnostic, and cosmetic companies, as well as in related companies and organizations, including architect/engineer/construction firms, equipment manufacturers and suppliers, government agencies, and universities.

Biomedical Engineering

BME 506 Biomechanics
BME 505 Biomaterials
BME 504 Medical Instrumentation and Imaging
BME 503 Physiological Systems

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Practices

PME 530 Introduction to Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
PME 535 Good Manufacturing Practice in Pharmaceutical Facilities Design
PME 540 Validation and Regulatory Affairs in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
and *one* of the following electives:

PME 628 Pharmaceutical Finishing and Packaging Systems
PME 538 Chemical Technology Processes in API Manufacturing
PME 649 Design of Water, Steam, and CIP Utility Systems for Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (M.E Graduate Course)
PME 531 Process Safety Management (ChE Graduate Course)
(Full course descriptions can be found in the Interdisciplinary Programs section.)

Photonics

EE/MT/PEP 507 Introduction to Microelectronics and Photonics
EE/MT/PEP 515 Photonics I
EE/MT/PEP 516 Photonics II
EE/MT/PEP 626 Optical Communication Systems

Microelectronics

EE/MT/PEP 507 Introduction to Microelectronics and Photonics
EE/MT/PEP 561 Solid State Electronics I
EE/MT/PEP 562 Solid State Electronics II
CpE/MT/PEP 690 Introduction to VLSI Design

Microdevices and Microsystems

EE/MT/PEP 507 Introduction to Microelectronics and Photonics
EE/MT/PEP 595 Reliability and Failure of Solid State Devices
EE/MT/PEP 596 Micro-Fabrication Techniques
EE/MT/PEP 685 Physical Design of Wireless Systems
Any *one* elective in the three certificates above may be replaced with another within the Microelectronics

and Photonics (MP) curriculum upon approval from the MP Program Director.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

Chemical Engineering

ChE 210 Process Analysis
(4-0-4)
Introduction to the most important processes employed by the chemical industries, such as plastics, pharmaceutical, chemical, petrochemical and biochemical. Major emphasis is on formulating and solving material and energy balances for simple and complex systems. Equilibrium concepts for chemical process systems are developed and applied. Computer courseware utilized extensively. Prerequisites: Ch 116, Ma 221, E 115.

ChE 322 Engineering Design VI
(1-4-3)
The objectives of this course are to learn modern systematic design strategies for steady state chemical processing systems and at the same time to gain a functional facility with a process simulator (Aspen) for design, analysis, and economic evaluation. A process is constructed stepwise, with continuing discussion of heuristics, recycle, purge streams, and other process conditions. Aspen is used for design and analysis of the process units. From the viewpoint of the process simulations, the course is divided into four categories: component, property and data management; unit operations; system simulation; and process economic evaluation. The equations used by the simulator are discussed as well as convergence methods, loops and tear streams and scrutiny of default settings in the simulator. The factored cost method and profitability measures are reviewed and compared to simulator results. Work on a capstone design project is begun in the last section of the course. Prerequisite: ChE 332, Corequisite: ChE 351.

ChE 332 Separation Operations
(3-0-3)
The design of industrial separation equipment using both analytical and graphical methods is studied. Equilibrium based design techniques for single and multiple stages in distillation, absorption/stripping, and liquid-liquid extraction are employed. An introduction to gas-solid and solid-liquid systems is presented as well. Mass transfer considerations are included in efficiency calculations and design procedures for packed absorption towers, membrane separations, and adsorption. Ion exchange and chromatography are discussed. The role of solution thermodynamics and the methods of estimating or calculating thermodynamic properties are also studied. Degrees of freedom analyses are threaded throughout the course as well as the appropriate use of software. Iterative rigorous solutions are discussed as bases for Aspen simulation models used in Design VI. Prerequisite: ChE 210.

ChE 336 Fluid Mechanics
(3-0-3)
An exploration of the important concepts of fluids (gases and liquids) for all sub-disciplines within chemical engineering. Underlying principles and practical applications. Application of appropriate computer methods to solving fluids problems. Topics include hydrostatics, mass and energy balances in fluid flow, laminar and turbulent flows, fluid friction, and basic approaches to designing flow systems.

ChE 342 Heat and Mass Transfer
(3-0-3)
Heat conduction, convection and radiation. General differential equations for energy transfer. Conductive and convective heat transfer, equipment and radiation heat transfer. Molecular, convective and interface mass transfer. The differential equation for mass transfer. Steady state molecular diffusion and film theory. Convective mass transfer correlations. Mass transfer equipment. Prerequisites: Ma 227, E 234.

ChE 345 Process Control, Modeling and Simulation
(3-0-3)
Development of deterministic and non-deterministic models for physical systems, engineering applications and simulation tools for case studies and projects. Prerequisite: ChE 332, Corequisite: ChE 351.

ChE 351 Reactor Design
(3-0-3)
Chemical equilibria and kinetics of single and multiple reactions are analyzed in isothermal and non-isothermal batch systems. Conversion, yield, selectivity, temperature and concentration history are studied in ideal plug flow, laminar flow, continuous stirred tank and heterogeneous reactors. The bases of reactor selection are developed. Consideration is given to stability and optimization concepts, and the interaction of the reactor with the overall processing system. Prerequisites: ChE 210, ChE 342, ChE 336.

ChE 423-424 Senior Design
(0-8-3), (0-8-3)
Senior Design provides, over the course of two semesters, collaborative design experiences with a problems of industrial or societal significance. Projects can originate with an industrial sponsor, from an engineering project on campus, or from other industrial or academic sources. In all cases, a project is a capstone experience that draws extensively from the student's engineering and scientific background and requires independent judgments and actions. Advice from the faculty and industrial sponsors is made readily available. The projects generally involve a number of unit operations, a detailed economic analysis, simulation, use of industrial economic and process software packages, and experimentation and/or prototype construction. The economic thread initiated in Design VI is continued in the first semester of Senior Design by close interaction on a project basis with E 421. Leadership and entrepreneurship are nourished throughout all phases of the project. The project goals are met stepwise, with each milestone forming a part of a final report with a common structure. Prerequisite-sites: ChE 322, ChE 351, ChE 345.

ChE 432 Chemical Engineering Systems Laboratory
(1-4-2)
A laboratory course designed to illustrate and apply chemical engineering fundamentals. The course covers a range of experiments involving mass, momentum and energy, transport processes and basic unit operations such as distillation, stripping and multi-phase catalytic reactions. Prerequisites: ChE 332, ChE 351.

ChE 480 Biochemical Engineering
(3-0-3)
Integration of the principles of biochemistry and microbiology into chemical engineering processes, microbial kinetic models, transport in bioprocess systems, single and mixed culture fermentation technology, enzyme synthesis, purification and kinetics, bioreactor analysis, design and control, product recovery and downstream processing. Prerequisite: ChE 351.

ChE 498-499 Research in Chemical Engineering I-II
(0-6-2) (0-6-2)
Individual investigation of a substantive character undertaken at an undergraduate level under the guidance of a member of the Departmental faculty. A written report is required. Hours to be arranged with the faculty advisor. Prior approval required. This course cannot be used for degree requirements.

Biomedical Engineering

BME 306 Bioengineering
(3-0-3)
Overview of the Biomedical Engineering field with applications relevant to the healthcare industry such as medical instrumentation and devices. Introduction to the nervous system, propagation of the action potential, muscle contraction and introduction to the cardiovascular system. Discussion of ethical issues in Biomedicine.

BME 322 Engineering Design VI
(1-3-2)
Introduction to the principles of wireless transmission and the design of biomedical devices and instrumentation with wireless capabilities.(e.g. pacemakers, defibrilators. EKG). Electrical safety (isolation, shielding), and equipment validation standards for FDA compliance are introduced. Use of LabView to provide virtual bioinstrumentation. The course culminates in group projects to design a biomedical device that runs on wireless technology. Prerequisites E/BME 306

BME 342 Transport in Biological Systems
(3-3-4)
A study of momentum, mass, and heat transport in living systems. Rheology of blood. Basic hemodynamics. Use of the equations of continuity and motion to set up complex flow problems. Flow within distensible tubes. Shear stress and endothelial cell function. Mass transfer and metabolism in organs and tissues. Microscopic and macroscopic mass balances. Diffusion. Blood-tissue transport of solutes in the microcirculation. Compartmental models for pharmacokinetic analyses. Analysis of blood oxygenators, hemodialysis, tissue growth in porous support materials. Artificial organs. Energy balances and the use of heat to treat tumor growth (radio frequency ablation, cryogenic ablation). Laboratory exercises accompany major topics discussed in class and are conducted at the same time. Prerequisites: BME 306 and MA 221.

BME 423-424 Senior Design
(0-8-3), (0-8-3)
Senior design courses. Senior design provides, over the course of two semesters, a collaborative design experience with a significant biomedical problem related to human health. The project will often originate

with an industrial sponsor or a medical practitioner at a nearby medical facility and will contain a clear implementation objective (i.e. for a medical device). It is a capstone experience that draws extensively on the student's engineering and scientific background and requires independent judgments and actions. The project generally involves a determination of the medical need, a detailed economic analysis of the market potential, physiological considerations, biocompatibility issues, ease of patient use, an engineering analysis of the design, manufacturing considerations, and experimentation and/or prototype construction of the device. The faculty advisor, industrial sponsor or biomedical practitioner works closely with the group to insure that the project meets its goals in a timely way. Leadership and entrepreneurship are nourished throughout all phases of the project. The project goals are met in a stepwise fashion, with each milestone forming a part of a final report with a common structure. Oral and written progress reports are presented to a panel of faculty at specified intervals and at the end of each semester. Prerequisites. BME306, BME 342, BME 322. Corequisites. BME 482, E243

BME 445 Biosystems Simulation and Control
(3-3-4)
Time and frequency domain analysis of linear control systems. Proportional, derivative and integral control actions. Stability. Applications of control theory to physiological control systems: biosensors, information processors and bioactuators. Mathematical modeling and analysis of heart and blood pressure regulation, body temperature regulation, regulation of intracellular ionic concentrations, eye movement and pupil dilation controls. Use of Matlab and Simulink to model blood pressure regulation, autoregulation of blood flow, force development by muscle contraction, and integrated response of cardiac output, blood pressure and respiration to exercise.

BME 453 Bioethics
(3-0-3)
This course focuses on professional ethical conduct in the biomedical field. It will enable students to understand the ethical challenges they may encounter as biomedical engineers, allow them to practice biomedical engineering in an ethical manner and conduct themselves ethically as contributing members of society. Case discussions and presentations by practitioners in the field illustrate ethical norms and dilemmas.

BME 482 Engineering Physiology
(3-3-4)
Introduction to mammalian physiology from an engineering point of view. The quantitative aspects of normal cellular and organ functions and the regulatory processes required to maintain organ viability and homeostasis. Laboratory exercises using exercise physiology as an integration of function at the cellular, organ and systems level will be conducted at the same time. Measurements of heart activity (EKG), cardiac output (partial CO_2 rebreathing), blood pressure, oxygen consumption, carbon dioxide production, muscle strength (EMG), fluid shifts and respiratory function in response to exercise stress will be measured and analyzed from an engineering point of view.

GRADUATE COURSES

All Graduate courses are 3 credits except where noted.

Chemical Engineering Courses

ChE 501 Mass and Energy Balances, Stagewise Operations
This course serves as an introduction to chemical engineering for those with no previous training in the field. Among the topics covered are mass and energy balances and equilibrium stagewise operations. No credit for graduate ChE majors.

ChE 502 Transport Phenomena
This introductory course in chemical engineering covers mass, heat and momentum transfer. A background in ordinary and partial differential equations is required. ChE 501 is not a prerequisite. No credit for graduate ChE majors.

ChE 531 Process Safety Management
This course addresses management and engineernig design concepts required for process safety in chemical and biotechnology systems, with pharmaceutical manufacturing applications. The basis for the course is Process Safety Management (PSM) model from OSHA and the Center for Chemical Process Safety of AIChE. Content focuses on sound engineering principles and practices as they apply to industrial situations, project design, risk mitigation, process and equipment integrity, and engineering codes and standards. Includes calculation of risk assessment scores and cost justification factors; HASOPs studies using P&IDs; sizing safety valves, rupture discs, explosion venting, and emergency scrubbers; MSDS

applied to dispersion modeling; overall control, reduction, and prevention of hazardous materials incidents; case studies.

ChE 564 Microprocessors in Process Control
Designed to provide the process engineers with the background necessary to understand and work with microprocessor-based systems. Topics include: introduction and overview of microprocessor-based technology in chemical engineering; analog and digital signal conditioning, data transmission and serial interfacing using RS-232C and GPIB IEEE-488 standards; analog-to-digital conversion and sampling; digital-to-analog conversion; digital I/O, switches/relays and power supplies; microprocessor-based sensors, transducers and actuators; programmable logic controllers and batch process control; software packages for data-acquisition and control. Prerequisites: Undergraduate course in circuits and process control.

ChE 610 Process Synthesis, Analysis and Design
Development and evaluation of processing schemes; analysis of process circuits; establishing design criteria; process design; evaluation and selection of process equipment; economic analysis and evaluation; applications to chemical, biochemical, waste treatment, energy and other processes of current interest.

ChE 611 Design of Separation Processes
Selection, design and scaling of separation processes using principles of momentum, energy and mass transfer; applications to novel as well as to conventional separation techniques.

ChE 612 Stagewise Operations
The ultimate goal of this course is to prepare students to undertake the analysis of the most difficult problems in equilibrium stage operations. The problems typically involve one or more columns with components exhibiting highly non-ideal behavior. This class of problems includes azeotropic distillation, extractive distillation, columns with more than one liquid phase, and a variety of other anomalies. Lack of complete equilibrium data is not uncommon. Extensive use is made of commercial software in the solution of problems. The course concludes with the assignment of an industrial problem, a substantial project, which requires that the students exercise virtually all techniques studied.

ChE 620 Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics
This course supplements the classical undergraduate thermodynamics course by focusing on physical and thermodynamic properties, and phase equilibria. A variety of equations of state, and their applicability, are introduced as are all of the important liquid activity coefficient equations. Customization of both vapor and liquid equations is introduced by appropriate methods of applied mathematics. Vapor-liquid, liquid-liquid, vapor-liquid-liquid and solid-liquid equilibria are considered with rigor. Industrial applications are employed. A variety of methods for estimating physical and thermodynamic properties are introduced. Students are encouraged to use commercial software in applications. The course concludes with an introduction to statistical thermodynamics.

ChE 630 Theory of Transport Processes
Generalized approach to differential and macroscopic balances: constitutive material equations; momentum and energy transport in laminar and turbulent flow; interphase and intraphase transport; dimensionless correlations.

ChE 641 New Separation Processes
The course begins with a review of traditional separation processes such as distillation, evaporation, extraction, crystallization and absorption. New topics in separation which are covered include pressure swing adsorption, molecular sieves, ion exchange, reverse osmosis, microfiltration, nanofiltration, ultrafiltration, diafiltration, gas permeation, pervaporation, supercritical fluid extraction, and liquid chromatography. Industrial applications, design considerations and engineering analysis of these separation topics are covered.

ChE 650 Reactor Design
Analysis of batch and continuous chemical reactions for homogeneous, heterogeneous, catalytic and noncatalytic reactions; influence of temperature, pressure, reactor size and type, mass and heat transport on yield and product distribution; design criteria based on optimal operating conditions and reactor stability will be developed.

ChE 660 Advanced Process Control
Mathematical modeling and identification of chemical processes. State-space process representation and analysis: stability, observability, controllability and reachability. Analysis and design of advanced control systems: internal model control, dynamic matrix control and model predictive control. Synthesis of multivariable control systems: interaction analysis, singular value decomposition, decoupler design.

Continuous and sampled-data systems, on-line process identification. State and parameter estimation techniques: Luenberger observer and Kalman filter. Knowledge of Laplace transforms, material and energy balances, computer programming and matrix algebra is required. Prerequisite: an undergraduate course in process control.

ChE 661 Design of Control Systems
This course focuses on the application of advanced process control techniques in pharmaceutical and petrochemical industries. Among the topics considered are bioreactor and polymerization reactor modeling, biosensors, state and parameter estimation techniques, optimization of reactor productivity for batch, fed-batch and continuous operations, and expert systems approaches to monitoring and control. An overview of a complete automation project - from design to startup - of a pharmaceutical plant will be discussed. Included: process control issues and coordination of interdisciplinary requirements and regulations. Guest speakers from local industry will present current technological trends. A background in differential equations, biochemical engineering and basic process control is required. Also offered as ME 623.

ChE 662 Chemical Process Simulation
The course comprises a series of workshops, employing an industrial process simulator, Aspen Plus, which explore the primary components required to simulate a chemical process. Most workshops have embedded irregularities designed to heighten the student awareness of the types of errors that could arise when using simulation software. The workshops include facilities to exercise and customize a wide variety of physical and thermodynamic properties as the students develop process models. Heavy concentration is on the equations describing the models used. As the experience level of the students rises, workshops designed to introduce complicated industrial flowsheets are employed.

ChE 670 Polymer Properties and Structure
Stress-strain relationships, theory of linear viscoelasticity and relaxation spectra, temperature dependence of viscoelastic behavior, dielectric properties, dynamic mechanical and electrical testing, molecular theories of flexible chains, statistical mechanics and thermodynamics of rubber-like undiluted systems, morphology of high polymers. Cross-listed with Mt 670.

ChE 671 Polymer Rheology
Molecular and continuum mechanical constitutive equations for viscoelastic fluids; analysis of viscometric experiments to evaluate the viscosity and normal stress functions; dependence of these functions on the macromolecular structure of polymer melts; solution of isothermal and nonisothermal flow problems with non-Newtonian fluids which are encountered in polymer processing; development of design equations for extruder dies and molds. Prerequisite: ChE 630.

ChE 672 Polymer Processing
Analysis of polymer melting, mixing, conveying and forming operations; modeling and mathematical simulation of the transport processes involved; detailed treatment of the solids conveying, melting and metering sections of plasticizing extruders and injection molding machines; development of design equations for these processes; experimental verification and discussion of the design equations; analysis calendering; analysis of various forming processes; effects of process on end-product morphology and properties. Prerequisite: ChE 630.

ChE 675 Polymer Blends and Composites
Recent advances in polymer blend and composite formation; the role of melt rheology in component selection and the resulting morphology; melt mixing processes and equipment; models for predicting processing and performance characteristics; morphology generation and control in manufacturing processes; sample calculations and case histories for polyblends used in film blowing, blow molding and injection molding.

ChE 676 Polymer Mold and Die Design
Principal manufacturing methods utilizing molds and dies; mold and die design characteristics dictated by functional requirements; interaction between molds/dies and processing machinery; mathematical models of forming processes including: flow through dies and into molds, solidification, heat transfer and reaction (in reactive processing); end-product properties (morphology, bulk properties, tolerances, appearance) and operating conditions in alternative manufacturing methods; materials and manufacturing methods for molds and dies; case studies.

ChE 677 Polymer Product Design
Design of polymeric products; design criteria based upon product functions and geometry; material selection by property assessment; selection of molds, dies and special manufacturing devices (e.g., mold inserts); selection of appropriate forming process (injection, rotational or blow-molding, extrusion, etc.), and determination of optimum operating conditions (such as temperature, pressure, cycle or residence time). Case histories of failure.

ChE 678 Experimental Methods in Polymer Melt Rheology
Discussion of models for flow and deformation in polymers, and a treatment of measurable rheological properties. Analysis of thermoplastic and thermosetting resins for processability. Use of experimental data to determine parameters of the constitutive equations. Laboratory includes use of state-of-the-art equipment in elongational, rotational and capillary viscometry.

ChE 681 Biochemical Engineering
Integration of the principles of biochemistry and microbiology into chemical engineering processes; microbial kinetic models; transport in bioprocess systems; single and mixed culture fermentation technology; enzyme synthesis, purification and kinetics; bioreactors analysis, design and control; product recovery and downstream processing.

ChE 682 Colloids and Interfacial Phenomena
A survey course covering the chemical, biological and material science aspects of interfacial phenomena. Applications to adhesion, biomembranes, colloidal stability, detergency, lubrication, coatings, fibers and powders - where surface properties play an important role. Prerequisites: Ch 421, Ch 321, E 321 or equivalent.

ChE 700 Seminar in Chemical Engineering
Lectures by department faculty, guest speakers and doctoral students on recent research. Enrollment during the entire period of study is required of all full-time students. No credit. Must be taken every semester.

ChE 701-702 Selected Topics in Chemical Engineering III
Selected topics of current interest in the field of chemical engineering will be treated from an advanced point of view.

ChE 703 Numerical Methods in Chemical Engineering
The course is designed to enable students to attack a variety of chemical engineering problems which lend themselves to solution by numerical methods as opposed to classical mathematics. Problems that do not fit the mold "use existing software" are illustrated. The students are encouraged to create their own software to solve problems. For this purpose students are given an introduction to the Visual Basic programming language. Students are also encouraged to use more advanced methods in Excel. Examples and homework assignments are drawn from industrial experience when possible.

ChE 770-771 Selected Topics in Polymer Science and Engineering III
A critical review of current theories and experimental aspects of polymer science and engineering. (Three to six credits)

ChE 800 Special Problems in Chemical Engineering*
One to six credits. Limit of six credits for the degree of Master of Engineering (Chemical).

ChE 801 Special Problems in Chemical Engineering*
One to six credits. Limit of six credits for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

ChE 802 Special Problems in Chemical Engineering
For the degree of Chemical Engineer. (One to six credits.)

ChE 900 Thesis in Chemical Engineering*
For the degree of Master of Engineering (Chemical). Five to ten credits with departmental approval.

ChE 950 Chemical Engineer Design Project*
Design project for the degree of Chemical Engineer. Hours and credits to be arranged. Eight to fifteen credits.

ChE 960 Research in Chemical Engineering*
Original research leading to the doctoral dissertation. Hours and credits to be arranged.

*By request

Biomedical Engineering Courses

BME 503 Physiological Systems
(2-3-3)
Introduction to mammalian physiology from an engineering point of view. The quantitative aspects of normal cellular and organ functions and the regulatory processes required to maintain organ viability and homeostasis. Laboratory exercises using exercise physiology as an integration of function at the cellular, organ and systems level will be conducted at the same time. Measurements of heart activity (EKG), cardiac output (partial CO_2 rebreathing), blood pressure, oxygen consumption, carbon dioxide production, muscle strength (EMG), fluid shifts and respiratory function in response to exercise stress will be measured and analyzed from an engineering point of view. Note: This course cannot substitute for BME 482 Engineering Physiology for undergraduate BME majors.

BME 504 Medical Instrumentation and Imaging
(2-3-3)
Imaging plays a critical role in both clinical and research environments. This course presents both the basic physics together with the practical technology associated with such methods as X-ray computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), functional MRI (f-MRI) and spectroscopy, ultrasonics (echocardiography, doppler flow), nuclear medicine (Gallium, PET and SPECT scans) as well as optical methods such as bioluminescence, optical tomography, fluorescent confocal microscopy, two-photon microscopy and atomic force microscopy. Prerequisites: E306, E232, E246, BME 322

BME 505 Biomaterials
(2-3-3)
Intended as an introduction to materials science for biomedical engineers, this course first reviews the materials properties relevant to their application to the human body. It goes on to discuss proteins, cells, tissues, and their reactions and interactions with foreign materials, as well as the degradation of these materials in the human body. The course then treats various implants, burn dressings, drug delivery systems, biosensors, artificial organs, and elements of tissue engineering. Laboratory exercises accompany the major topics discussed in class and are conducted at the same time. Prerequisites: E306, E344. Corequisite: BME 506

BME 506 Biomechanics
(3-0-3)
This course reviews basic engineering principles governing materials and structures such as mechanics, rigid body dynamics, fluid mechanics and solid mechanics and applies these to the study of biological systems such as ligaments, tendons, bone, muscles, joints, etc. The influence of material properties on the structure and function of organisms provides an appreciation for the mechanical complexity of biological systems. Methods for both rigid body and deformational mechanics are developed in the context of bone, muscle, and connective tissue. Multiple applications of Newton's Laws of Mechanics are made to human motion. Prerequisites: E306, BME 342. Corequisite: BME 505

Materials Engineering Courses

MT 501 Introduction to Materials Science and Engineering
An introduction to the structures/properties relationships of materials principally intended for students with a limited background in the field of materials science. Topics include: structure and bonding, thermodynamics of solids, alloys and phase diagrams, mechanical behavior, electrical properties and the kinetics of solid state reactions. The emphasis of this subject is the relationship between structure and composition, processing (and synthesis), properties and performance of materials. For students who do not have a Materials undergraduate degree or who wish to familiarize themselves with English terminology.

MT 503 Introduction to Solid State Physics
Description of simple physical models which account for electrical conductivity and thermal properties of solids. Basic crystal lattice structures, X-ray diffraction, and dispersion curves for phonons and electrons in reciprocal space. Energy bands, Fermi surfaces, metals, insulators, semiconductors, superconductivity, and ferromagnetism. Fall semester. Typical text: Kittel, *Introduction to Solid State Physics*. Prerequisites: PEP 242, PEP 331 or equivalent. Cross-listed with EE 503 and PEP 503.

MT 505 Introduction to Biomaterials
Intended as an introduction for the student who is familiar with materials science, this course first reviews the material properties that are relevant to their application in the human body. It then introduces proteins, cells, tissues and their reactions to foreign materials, and the degradation of these materials in the human body. The course then treats the various implants, burn dressings, drug delivery systems, biosensors, artificial organs and elements of tissue engineering. Cross-listed with BME 505. Prerequisite: MT 501 or equivalent.

MT 506 Mechanical Behavior of Solids

Theory and practical means for predicting the behavior of materials under stress. Elastic and plastic deformation, fracture and high-temperature deformation (creep).

MT 507 Introduction to Microelectronics and Photonics
An overview of microelectronics and photonics science and technology. It provides the student who wishes to specialize in the application, physics or fabrication with the necessary knowledge of how the different aspects are interrelated. It is taught in three modules: design and applications, taught by EE faculty; operation of electronic and photonic devices, taught by Physics faculty; fabrication and reliability, taught by the Materials faculty. Cross-listed with EE 507 and PEP 507.

MT 515-516 Photonics I,II
This course will cover topics encompassing the fundamental subject matter for the design of optical systems. Topics will include optical system analysis, optical instrument analysis, applications of thin film coatings, and opto-mechanical system design in the first term. The second term will cover the subjects of photometry and radiometry, spectrographic and spectrophotometric systems, infrared radiation measurement and instrumentation, lasers in optical systems, and photon-electron conversion. Prerequisite: PEP 209 or PEP 509. Cross-listed with PEP 515-516 and EE 515-516.

MT 520 Composite Materials
Composite material characterization; composite mechanics of plates, panels, beams, columns and rods integrated with design procedures; analysis and design of composite structures, joining methods and procedures, introduction to manufacturing processes of filament winding, braiding, injection, compression and resin transfer molding, machining and drilling, and industrial applications. Cross-listed with ME 520.

MT 525 Techniques of Surface Analysis****
Lectures, demonstrations and laboratory experiments, selected from among the following topics, depending on student interest: vacuum technology; thin-film preparation; scanning electron microscopy; LEED; infrared spectroscopy, ellipsometry; electron spectroscopies - Auger, photoelectron, field emission; ion spectroscopies - SIMS, IBS; surface properties-area, roughness and surface tension.

MT 544 Introduction to Electron Microscopy****
A lecture and laboratory course that introduces basic concepts in the design and operation of transmission electron microscopes and scanning electron microscopes as well as the fundamental aspects of image interpretation and diffraction analysis. Topics include: electron sources, electron optics, kinematic and dynamic theory of electron diffraction, and spectroscopic analysis. A typical textbook is Goodhew and Humphreys, *Electron Microscopy and Analysis*.

MT 545 Plasma Processing
Basic plasma physics; some atomic processes; plasma diagnostics. Plasma production; DC glow discharges, RF glow discharges; magnetron discharges. Plasma-surface interaction; sputter deposition of thin films; reactive ion etching, ion milling and texturing, electron-beam-assisted chemical vapor deposition; ion implantation. Sputtering systems; ion sources; electron sources; ion beam handling. Typical text: Chapman, *Glow Discharge Processes*; Brodie, Muray, *The Physics of Microfabrication*. Taught jointly with PEP 545.

MT 561 Solid State Electronic for Engineering I
This course introduces fundamentals of semiconductors and basic building blocks of semiconductor devices that are necessary for understanding semiconductor device operations. It is for first-year graduate students and upper-class undergraduate students in electrical engineering, applied physics, engineering physics, optical engineering and materials engineering who have no previous exposure to solid state physics and semiconductor devices. Topics covered will include description of crystal structures and bonding; introduction to statistical description of electron gas; free-electron theory of metals; motion of electrons in periodic lattices-energy bands; Fermi levels; semiconductors and insulators; electrons and holes in semiconductors; impurity effects; generation and recombination; mobility and other electrical properties of semiconductors; thermal and optical properties; p-n junctions; metal-semiconductor contacts. Cross-listed with PEP 561 and EE 561.

MT 562 Solid State Electronic for Engineering II
This course introduces operating principles and develops models of modern semiconductor devices that are useful in the analysis and design of integrated circuits. Topics covered include charge carrier transport in semiconductors; diffusion and drift; injection and lifetime; p-n junction devices; bipolar junction transistors; metal-oxide-semiconductor field effect transistors and high electron mobility transistors; microwave devices; light-emitting diodes, semiconductor lasers and photodetectors; integrated devices. Cross-listed with PEP 562 and EE 562.

MT 585 Physical Design of Wireless Systems
Physical design of wireless communication systems, emphasizing present and next generation architectures. Impact of non-linear components on performance; noise sources and effects; interference; optimization of receiver and transmitter architectures; individual components (LNAs, power amplifiers, mixers, filters, VCOs, phase-locked loops, frequency synthesizers, etc.); digital signal processing for adaptable architectures; analog-digital converters; new component technologies (SiGe, MEMS, etc.); specifications of component performance; reconfigurability and the role of digital signal processing in future generation architectures; direct conversion; RF packaging; minimization of power dissipation in receivers. Cross-listed with EE 585 and PEP 585.

MT 595 Reliability and Failure of Solid State Devices
This course deals with the electrical, chemical, environmental and mechanical driving forces that compromise the integrity and lead to the failure of electronic materials and devices. Both chip and packaging level failures will be modeled physically and quantified statistically in terms of standard reliability mathematics. On the packaging level, thermal stresses, solder creep, fatigue and fracture, contact relaxation, corrosion and environmental degradation will be treated. Prerequisite: MT 507. Cross-listed with PEP 595 and EE 595.

MT 596 Microfabrication Techniques
Deals with aspects of the technology of processing procedures involved in the fabrication of microelectronic devices and microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). Students will become familiar with various fabrication techniques used for discrete devices as well as large-scale integrated thin film circuits. Students will also learn that MEMS are sensors and actuators that are designed using different areas of engineering disciplines and they are constructed using a microlithographically-based manufacturing process in conjunction with both semiconductor and micro-machining microfabrication technologies. Prerequisite: MT 507. Cross-listed with EE 596 and PEP 596.

MT 601 Structure and Diffraction
Crystal structures, point defects, dislocations, slip systems, grain boundaries and microstructures. Scattering of X-rays and electrons; diffraction by single and polycrystalline materials and its application to material identification, crystal orientation, texture determination, strain measurement and crystal structure analysis.

MT 602 Principles of Inorganic Materials Synthesis
The goal of this course is to learn the basic concepts commonly utilized in the processing of advanced materials with specific compositions and microstructures. Solid state diffusion mechanisms are described with emphasis on the role of point defects, the mobility of diffusing atoms and their interactions. Macroscopic diffusion phenomena are analyzed by formulating partial differential equations and presenting their solutions. The relationships between processing and microstructure are developed on the basis of the rate of nucleation and growth processes that occur during condensation, solidification and precipitation. Diffusionless phase transformations observed in certain metallic and ceramic materials are discussed. Prerequisite: MT 603.

MT 603 Thermodynamics and Reaction Kinetics of Solids
The principal areas of concentration include a review of thermodynamic laws applying to closed systems, chemical potentials and equilibria in heterogeneous systems, fugacity and activity functions, solution thermodynamics, multicomponent metallic solutions, the thermodynamics of phase diagrams and phase transformations.

MT 626 Optical Communication Systems
Components for and design of optical communication systems; propagation of optical signals in single mode and multimode optical fibers; optical sources and photodetectors; optical modulators and multiplexers; optical communication systems: coherent modulators, optical fiber amplifiers and repeaters, transcontinental and transoceanic optical telecommunication system design; optical fiber local area networks. Cross-listed with PEP 626, EE 626 and NIS 626.

MT 650 Special Topics in Materials Science and Engineering
Selected topics in surface modification and coatings technology, such as chemical vapor deposition, physical vapor deposition, ion implantation or other. Description of the processing techniques, characterization and performance evaluation of the surfaces.

MT 670 Polymer Properties and Structure
Stress-strain relationships, theory of linear viscoelasticity and relaxation spectra, temperature dependence of viscoelastic behavior, dielectric properties, dynamic mechanical and electrical testing, molecular theories of flexible chains, statistical mechanics and thermodynamics of rubber-like undiluted systems, morphology of high polymers. Cross-listed with ChE 670.

MT 690 Introduction to VLSI Design
This course introduces students to the principles and design techniques of very large scale integrated circuits (VLSI). Topics include: MOS transistor characteristics, DC analysis, resistance, capacitance models, transient analysis, propagation delay, power dissipation, CMOS logic design, transistor sizing, layout methodologies, clocking schemes, case studies. Students will use VLSI CAD tools for layout and simulation. Selected class projects may be sent for fabrication. Cross-listed with CpE 690 and PEP 690.

MT 700 Seminar in Materials Engineering
Lectures by department faculty, guest speakers and doctoral students on recent research. Enrollment during the entire period of study is required of all full-time students. No credit. Must be taken every semester. Also offered as ChE 700.

MT 800 Special Problems in Materials*
One to six credits. Limit of six credits for the degree of Master of Engineering.

MT 801 Special Problems in Materials*
One to six credits. Limit of six credits for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

MT 900 Thesis in Materials
Research for the degree of Master of Science or Master of Engineering. Five to ten credits with departmental approval. More than five credits requires a second reader.

MT 960 Research in Materials
Original research leading to the doctoral dissertation. Hours and credits to be arranged.

*By request
**offered alternate semesters

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Practices

PME 530 Introduction to Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
Pharmaceutical manufacturing is vital to the success of the technical operations of a pharmaceutical company. This course is approached from the need to balance company economic considerations with the regulatory compliance requirements of safety, effectiveness, identity, strength, quality, and purity of the products manufactured for distribution and sale by the company. Overview of chemical and biotech process technology and equipment, dosage forms and finishing systems, facility engineering, health, safety, & environment concepts, and regulatory issues.

PME 531 Process Safety Management
This course reviews the 12 elements of the Process Safety Management (PSM) model created by the Center for Chemical Process Safety of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. PSM systems were developed as an expectation/demand of the public, customers, in-plant personnel, stockholders and regulatory agencies because reliance on chemical process technologies were not enough to control, reduce and prevent hazardous materials incidents. PSM systems are comprehensive sets of policies, procedures and practices designed to ensure that barriers to major incidents are in place, in use and effective. The objectives of this course are to: define PSM and why it is important, describe each of the 12 elements and their applicability, identify process safety responsibilities, give real examples and practical applications to help better understand each element, share experiences and lessons learned of all participants, and assess the quality and identify enhancements to student’s site PSM program.

PME 535 Good Manufacturing Practice in Pharmaceutical Facilities Design
Current Good Manufacturing Practice compliance issues in design of pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical facilities. Issues related to process flow, material flow, and people flow, and A&E mechanical, industrial, HVAC, automation, electrical, and computer. Bio-safety levels. Developing effective written procedures, so that proper documentation can be provided, and then documenting through validation that processes with a high degree of assurance do what they are intended to do. Levels I, II, and III policies. Clinical phases I, II, III and their effect on plant design. Defending products against contamination. Building quality into products.

PME 538 Chemical Technology Processes in API Manufacturing
Bulk active pharmaceutical ingredient manufacturing and unit operations. Process scale-up. Transport processes, including mass, heat, and momentum transfer. Process synthesis, analysis, and design. Traditional separation processes, including distillation, evaporation, extraction, crystallization, and absorption. New separation processes, including pressure swing adsorption, molecular sieves, ion

exchange, reverse osmosis, microfiltration, nanofiltration, ultrafiltration, diafiltration, gas permeation, pervaporation, supercritical fluid extraction, and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Batch and continuous reactors for homogeneous, heterogeneous, catalytic, and non-catalytic reactions.

PME 540 Validation and Regulatory Affairs in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
Validation of a pharmaceutical manufacturing process is an essential requirement with respect to compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) contained within the Code of Federal Regulations (21 CFR). Course covers validation concepts for plant, process, cleaning, sterilization, filtration, analytical methods, and computer systems; GAMP (Good Automated Manufacturing Practice), IEEE SQAP, and new electronic requirements Ð 21 CFR Part 11. Master validation plan, IQ, OQ, and PQ protocols, and relationships to GMP. National (FDA) and international (EU) regulatory affairs for cGMP (current Good Manufacturing Practice) and cGLP (current Good Laboratory Practice) requirements in development, manufacturing, and marketing. Handling the FDA inspection.

PME 628 Pharmaceutical Finishing and Packaging Systems
Finishing and packaging systems in the pharmaceutical and health-related industries for various product and dosage forms. Unit operations, such as blending, granulating, compressing, branding, and coating for tablets, as well as blending and filling for capsules. Packaging equipment for tablet and capsule counting, capping, security sealing and banding, labeling, cartoning, and blister packing. Design tools for selection, specification, line layout, and computer simulation. Project-based design of typical packaging line for either solid dose or liquid products. Project will require analysis of material flow, space constraints, operator needs, and equipment selection, resulting in CAD design layout and computer simulation. Also, development of complete documentation, including equipment specifications, capital expenditure request, purchase order, test plan, and validation documents.

PME 649 Design of Water, Steam, and CIP Utility Systems for Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
Water & steam systems: (water used as excipient, cleaning agent, or product diluent) water quality selection criteria; generation, storage and distribution systems; bio-burden control; USP PWS (purified water systems) and USP WFI (water for injection) systems; engineering considerations, including specification, design, installation, validation, operation, testing, and maintenance; common unit operations, including deionization, reverse osmosis, distillation, ultrafiltration, and ozonation systems; process considerations, including pretreatment, storage and distribution, materials of construction, microbial control, pyrogen control, and system maintenance; FDA requirements; clean-in-place systems; steam generation and distribution systems.