UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU -
ELEKTROTEHNIČKI FAKULTET
S a r a j e v o
Zmaja od Bosne bb

Na osnovu čl. 5. i 6. Odluke Vijeća Univerziteta u Sarajevu - Elektrotehničkog fakulteta o definiranju procedure realizacije naučnoistraživačkih seminara na trećem ciklusu studija – doktorskom studiju (broj: 01-503/21 od 01.02.2021. godine) i Odluke Vijeća Univerziteta u Sarajevu - Elektrotehničkog fakulteta (broj: 01-5555/25 od 01.12.2025. godine), Univerzitet u Sarajevu - Elektrotehnički fakultet, daje

O B A V I J E S T
o odbrani seminara

Studentica trećeg ciklusa studija - doktorskog studija Amina Mević, magistar fizike, branit će Naučnoistraživački seminar 1.2. pod naslovom "Application of Multi-Output Regression and Feature Selection Methods in Semiconductor Manufacturing".

Seminar je izrađen u saradnji sa akademskom savjetnicom, dr.sc. Senkom Krivić, docenticom Univerziteta u Sarajevu - Elektrotehničkog fakulteta.

Odbrana seminara održat će se 12. decembra 2025. godine (petak), s početkom u 12:00 sati, u prostorijama Univerziteta u Sarajevu - Elektrotehničkog fakulteta (Amfiteatar A3).

Odbrana seminara je javna.

Obavijest o odbrani i sažetak seminara, oglašavaju se na oglasnim pločama i internet stranici Univerziteta u Sarajevu - Elektrotehničkog fakulteta.

Oglašeno:
Sarajevo, 04.12.2025. godine

Naučnoistraživački seminar 1.2.
Akademska savjetnica: Doc. dr. Senka Krivić
Studentica: Amina Mević, magistar fizike
Naziv seminara:

Application of Multi-Output Regression and Feature Selection Methods in Semiconductor Manufacturing

ABSTRACT/SAŽETAK:

The increasing complexity of semiconductor manufacturing calls for reliable and interpretable machine learning systems that can support decision-making in real time. In this work, we propose a virtual metrology system for predicting multiple output parameters in two physical vapor deposition processes-AlCu and WTi-based on real-world data collected from Infineon Technologies. We explore the effectiveness of machine learning models for multi-output regression and evaluate three model-based feature selection approaches alongside the projective selection method (ProjSe), a recent technique designed specifically for multi-output scenarios. Our analysis focuses on model accuracy, stability under data variation, and computational efficiency. The results show that the Extreme Gradient Boosting method achieves the highest prediction accuracy, while ProjSe provides a stable and significantly faster solution for feature selection, making it a promising candidate for industrial applications where speed and robustness are essential.