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Autore	Huray Paul G. <1941->
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Includes bibliographical references and index.

Preface -- Intent of the Book -- 1. Plane Electromagnetic Waves -- Introduction -- 1.1 Propagating Plane Waves -- 1.2 Polarized Plane Waves -- 1.3 Doppler Shift -- 1.4 Plane Waves in a Lossy Medium -- 1.5 Dispersion and Group Velocity -- 1.6 Power and Energy Propagation -- 1.7 Momentum Propagation -- Endnotes -- 2. Plane Waves in Compound Media -- Introduction -- 2.1 Plane Wave Propagating in a Material as It Orthogonally Interacts with a Second Material -- 2.2 Electromagnetic Boundary Conditions -- 2.3 Plane Wave Propagating in a Material as It Orthogonally Interacts with Two Boundaries -- 2.4 Plane Wave Propagating in a Material as It Orthogonally Interacts with Multiple Boundaries -- 2.5 Polarized Plane Waves Propagating in a Material as They Interact Obliquely with a Boundary -- 2.6 Brewster's Law -- 2.7 Applications of Snell's Law and Brewster's Law -- Endnote -- 3. Transmission Lines and Waveguides -- 3.1 Infinitely Long Transmission Lines -- 3.2 Governing Equations -- 3.3 Special Cases -- 3.4 Power Transmission -- 3.5 Finite Transmission Lines -- 3.6 Harmonic Waves in Finite Transmission Lines -- 3.7 Using AC Spice Models -- 3.8 Transient Waves in Finite Transmission Lines -- 4. Ideal Models vs Real-World Systems -- Introduction -- 4.1 Ideal Transmission Lines -- 4.2 Ideal Model Transmission Line Input and Output -- 4.3 Real-World Transmission Lines -- 4.4 Effects of Surface Roughness -- 4.5 Effects of the Propagating Material -- 4.6 Effects of Grain Boundaries -- 4.7 Effects of Permeability -- 4.8 Effects of Board Complexity -- 4.9 Final Conclusions for an Ideal versus a Real-World Transmission Line -- Endnotes -- 5. Complex Permittivity of Propagating Media -- Introduction -- 5.1 Basic Mechanisms of the Propagating Material -- 5.2 Permittivity of Permanent Polar Molecules -- 5.3 Induced Dipole Moments -- 5.4 Induced Dipole Response Function, $G()$ -- 5.5 Frequency Character of the Permittivity -- 5.6 Kramers-Kronig Relations for Induced Moments -- 5.7 Arbitrary Time Stimulus. 5.8 Conduction Electron Permittivity -- 5.9 Conductivity Response Function -- 5.10 Permittivity of Plasma Oscillations -- 5.11 Permittivity Summary -- 5.12 Empirical Permittivity -- 5.13 Theory Applied to Empirical Permittivity -- 5.14 Dispersion of a Signal Propagating through a Medium with Complex Permittivity -- Endnotes -- 6. Surface Roughness -- Introduction -- 6.1 Snowball Model for Surface Roughness -- 6.2 Perfect Electric Conductors in Static Fields -- 6.3 Spherical Conductors in Time-Varying Fields -- 6.4 The Far-Field Region -- 6.5 Electrodynamics in Good Conducting Spheres -- 6.6 Spherical Coordinate Analysis -- 6.7 Vector Helmholtz Equation Solutions -- 6.8 Multipole Moment Analysis -- 6.9 Scattering of Electromagnetic Waves -- 6.10 Power Scattered and Absorbed by Good Conducting Spheres -- 6.11 Applications of Fundamental Scattering -- Endnotes -- 7. Advanced Signal Integrity -- Introduction -- 7.1 Induced Surface Charges and Currents -- 7.2 Reduced Magnetic Dipole Moment Due to Field Penetration -- 7.3 Influence of a Surface Alloy Distribution -- 7.4 Screening of Neighboring Snowballs and Form Factors -- 7.5 Pulse Phase Delay and Signal Dispersion -- Chapter Conclusions -- Endnotes -- 8. Signal Integrity Simulations -- Introduction -- 8.1 Definition of Terms and Techniques -- 8.2 Circuit Simulation -- 8.3 Transient SPICE Simulation -- 8.4 Emerging SPICE Simulation Methods -- 8.5 Fast Convolution Analysis -- 8.6 Quasi-Static Field Solvers -- 8.7 Full-Wave 3-D FEM Field Solvers -- 8.8

Sommario/riassunto

The first book to focus on the electromagnetic basis of signal integrity The Foundations of Signal Integrity is the first of its kind-a reference that examines the physical foundation of system integrity based on electromagnetic theory derived from Maxwell's Equations. Drawing upon the cutting-edge research of Professor Paul Huray's team of industrial engineers and graduate students, it develops the physical theory of wave propagation using methods of solid state and high-energy physics, mathematics, chemistry, and electrical engineering before addressing its application

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Tal Makovski

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Our visual system is constantly bombarded by a variety of stimuli, of which only a small part is relevant to the task at hand. As a result, goal-directed behavior requires a high degree of selectivity at some point in the processing stream. The precise point at which selection takes place has been the focus of much debate. Early selection advocates argue that the locus of selection is at early stages of processing and that therefore, unattended stimuli are not fully

processed. In contrast, late selection theorists argue that attention operates only after stimuli have been fully processed. Evidence supporting both sides has been accumulated over the years and the debate played a central role in the attention literature for decades. Perceptual load theory was put forward as an intermediate solution: the locus of selective attention depends on task requirements. When load is high, selection is early. When load is low, selection is late. This solution has been widely accepted and the early/late debate has been, for the most part, set aside. However, recently, perceptual load theory has been challenged on both theoretical and methodological grounds. It has been argued that it is not load, but rather perceptual dilution salience and other perceptual factors that determine the efficacy of attentional selection, which would call for a reevaluation of the current status of both perceptual load theory and its proposed alternatives, and more broadly, the early/late selection debate. The goal of this Research Topic is to provide an up-to-date overview of both empirical evidence and theoretical views on these key questions.
