UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOKE

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Comment se déplace un signal?

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Par: Pascal-Emmanuel Lachance &
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- Où l'impédance est la plus faible?
- Retour de courant
- Vitesse de déplacement d'un signal
- Tout est une ligne de transmission

Level 1: Surface Ripple

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  - EM Fields I
  - Radiation I
  - Superposition I
  - Charge Movement
  - Harmonics I
- Level 2: Current Paths
  - Propagation Speed
  - Ground planes
  - Current loops
  - Induction
  - Fil d'une année lumière de long

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  - Impédances
  - Transmission Line
  - Impedance Mismatch

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  - Noise Spectrum
  - Harmonics II
  - Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)

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  - Eye diagram
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  - Stubs
  - Waveguide
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  - Skew, loss
  - Skin effect
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- Level 8: Dielectric Depths
  - Conduction
  - Loss tangent
  - Frequency-dependant resistances
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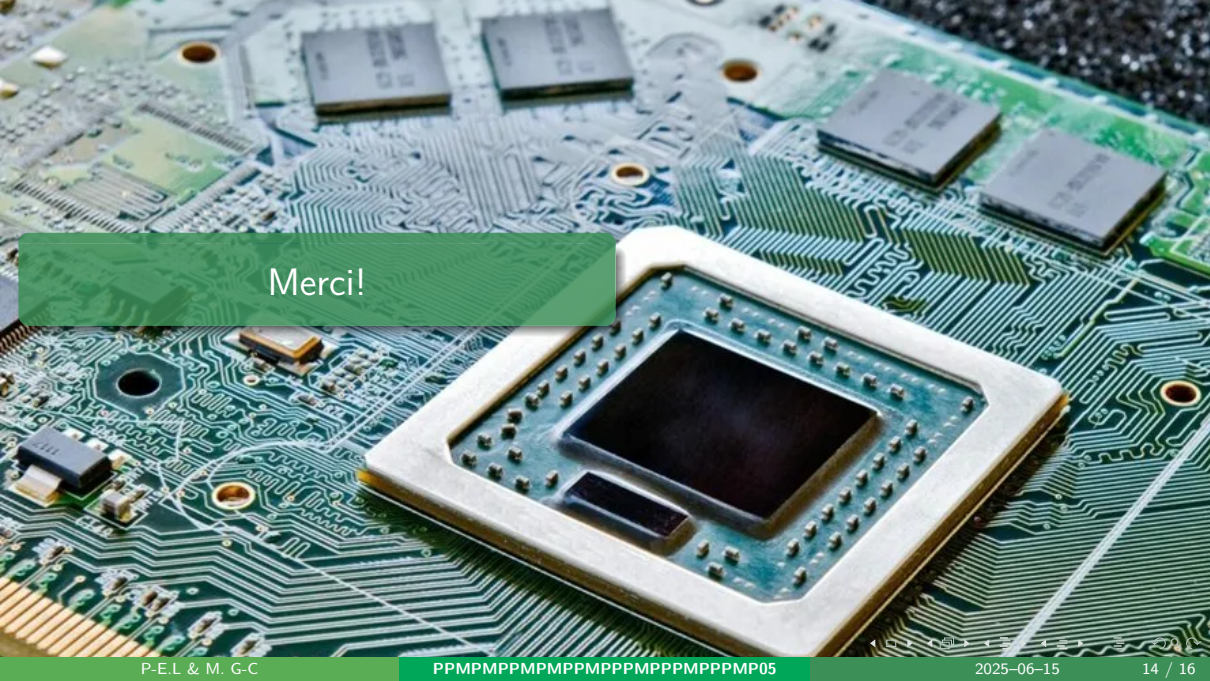
Merci!

Prochain PPPPP

Bonnes pratiques de design

- Comment choisir ses composantes et optimiser son BOM?
- Comment bien concevoir un symbole et un footprint?
- Bonnes pratiques de schémas
- Bonnes pratiques de layout
- Communication avec fabricants, assembleurs et programmeurs

Références