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DESIGNCON[®] 2024

WHERE THE CHIP MEETS THE BOARD

Conference

January 30 – February 1, 2024

Santa Clara Convention Center

Expo

January 31 – February 1, 2024



REALISTIC USE CASES FOR EDGE, ANGLED AND VERTICAL LAUNCH CONNECTORS UP TO 100 GHZ

Sandeep (Samtec)

*Sandeep Sankararaman, Shawn Tucker,
Istvan Novak, Gustavo Blando (Samtec)*



SPEAKER



Sandeep

Principal Engineer, Samtec

Sandeep@samtec.com | samtec.com

Sandeep has 20 years of experience in signal and power integrity for IC packages, PCBs, PCB connectors and connectors for cable assemblies.



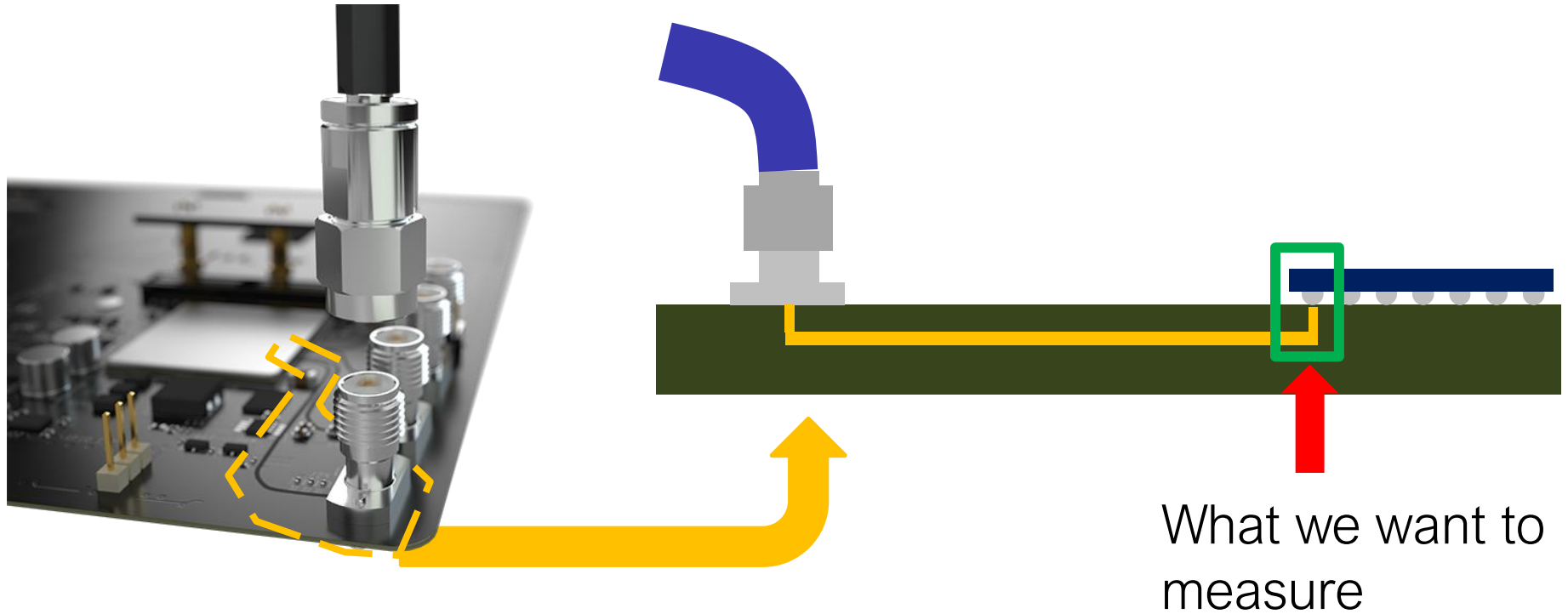
WHAT'S THE OBJECTIVE?

Measure DUT transparently:

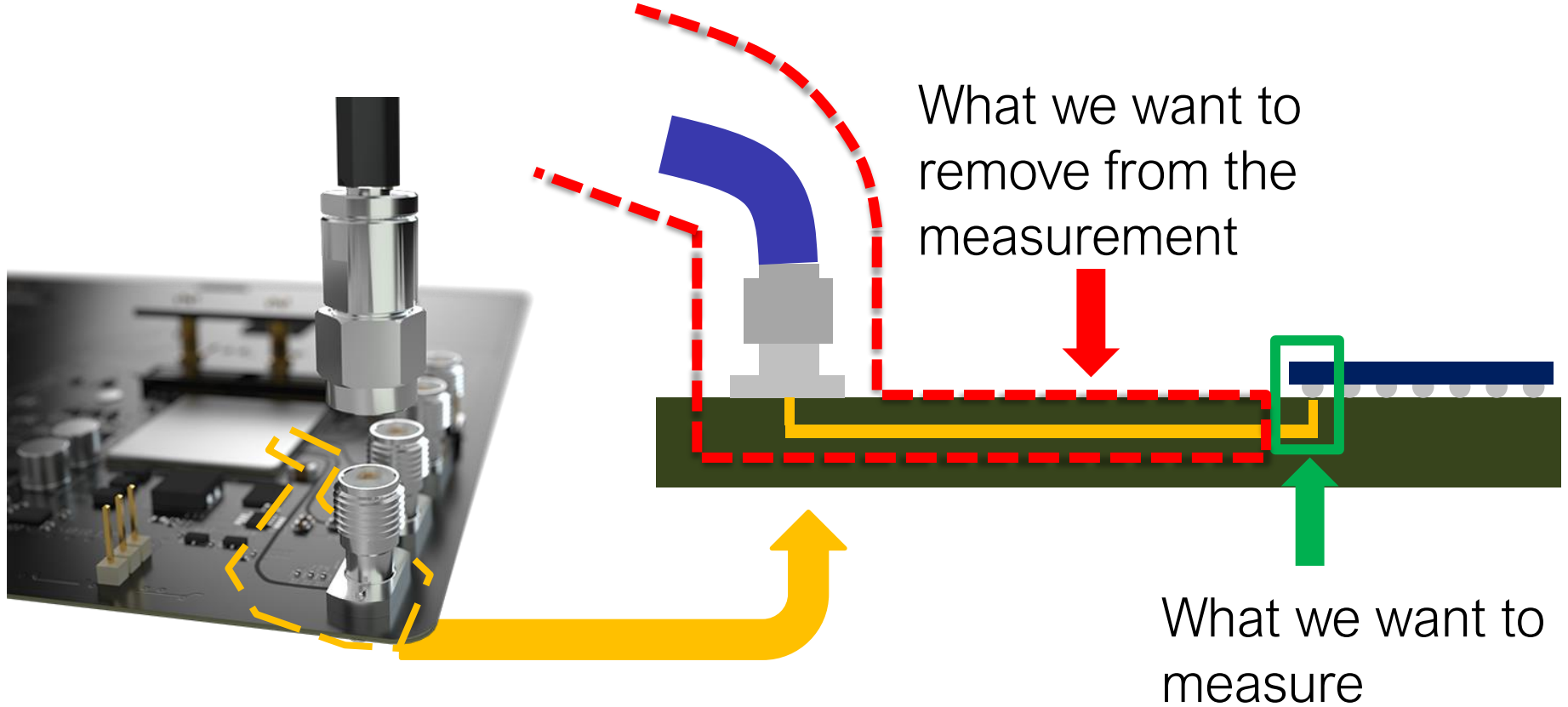
- Remove everything between test instrument and DUT



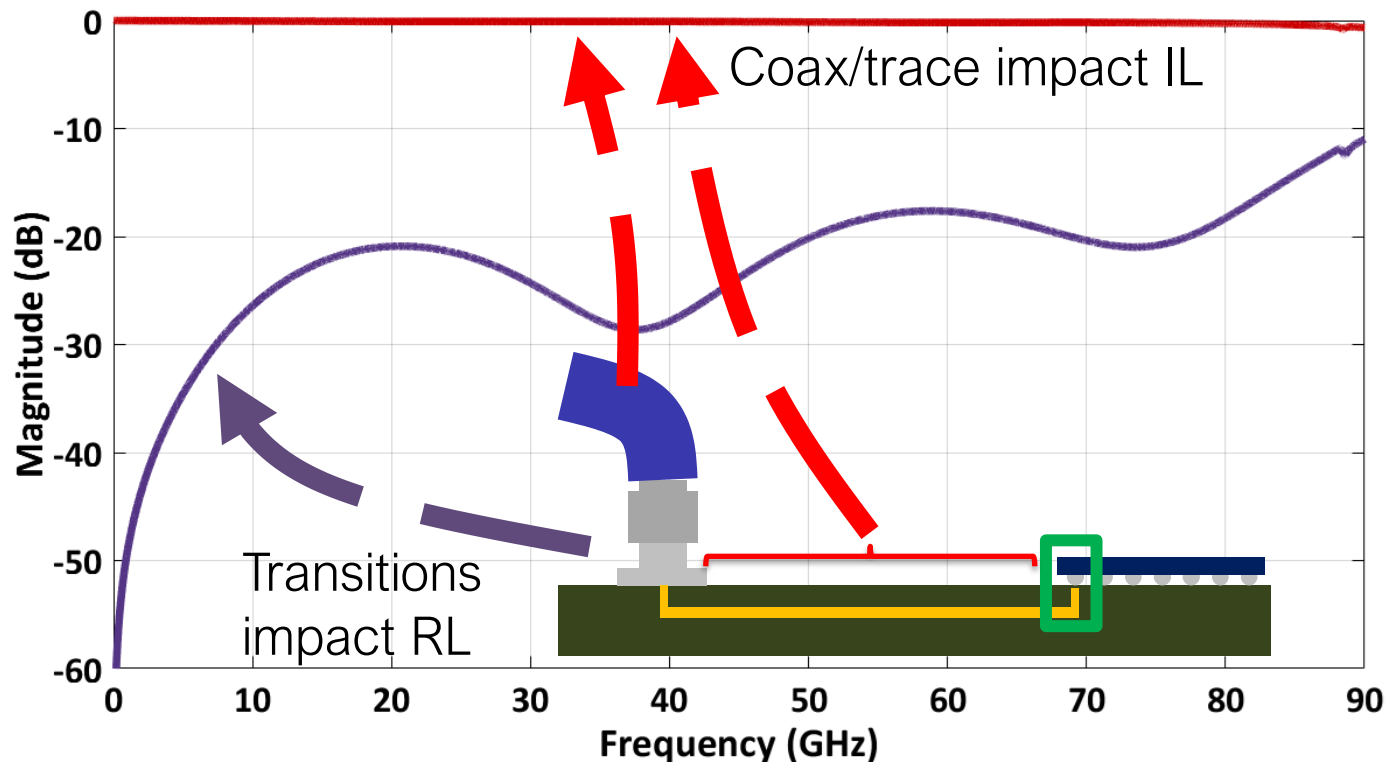
WHAT'S THE OBJECTIVE?



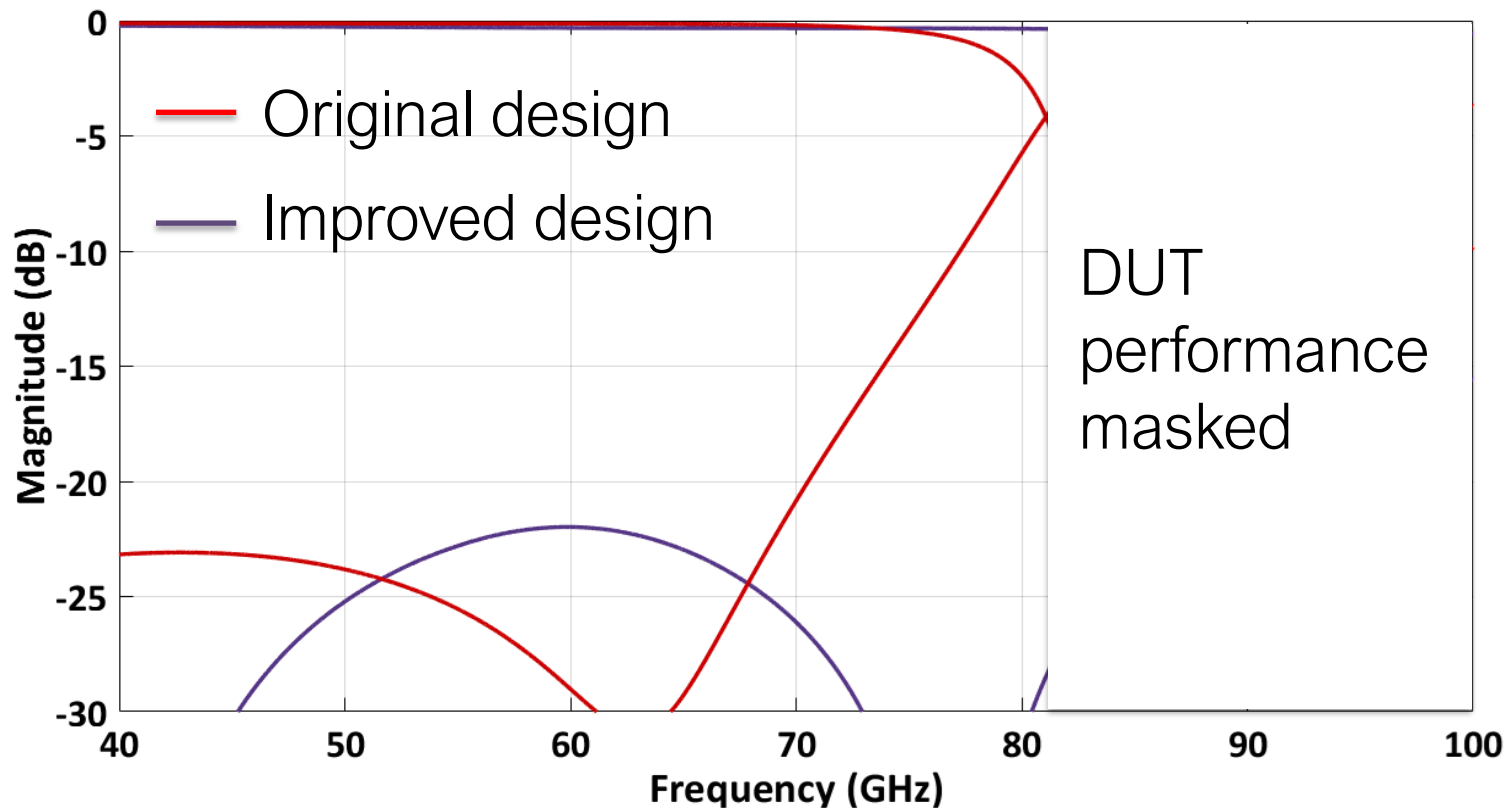
WHAT'S THE OBJECTIVE?



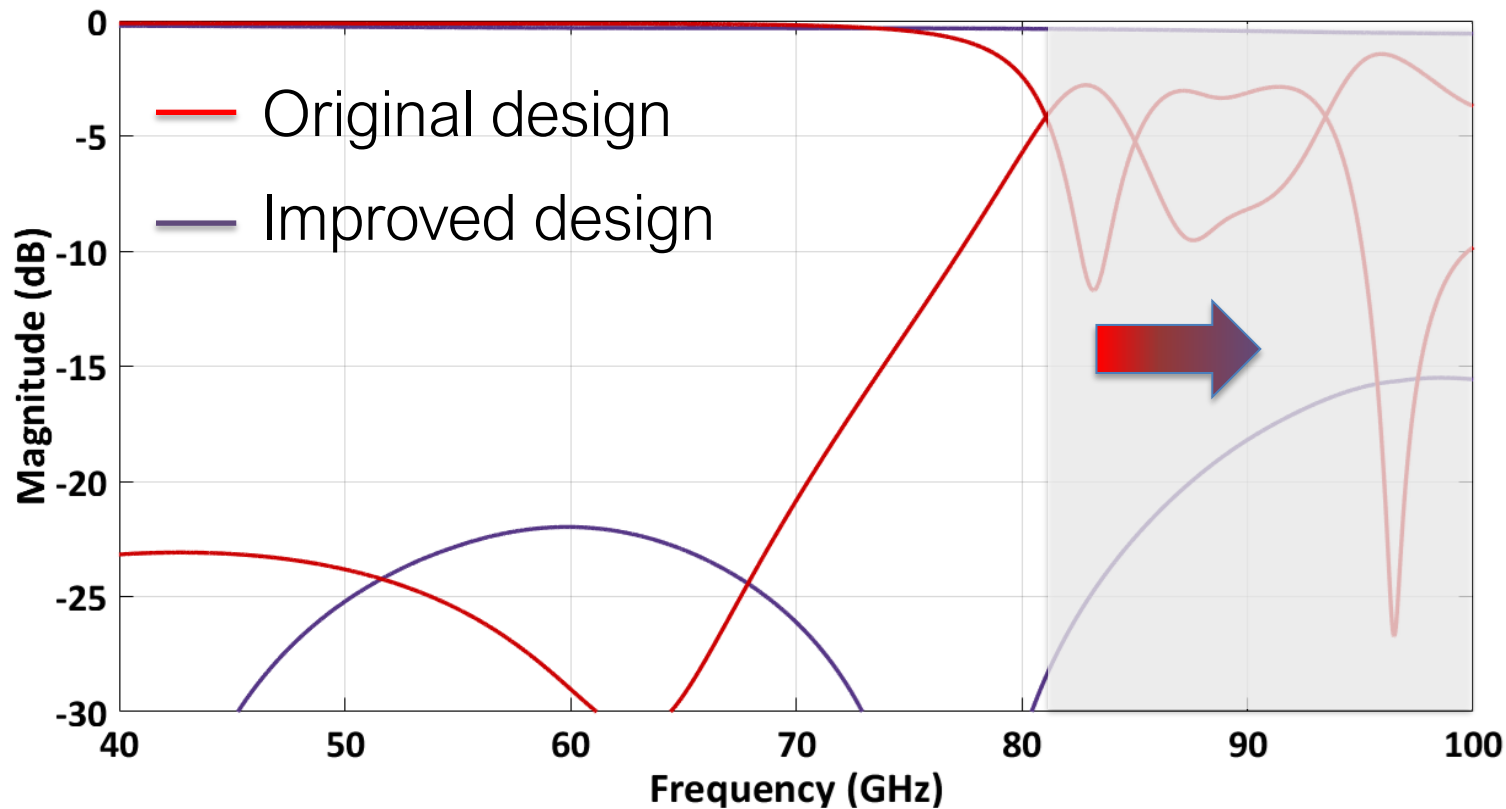
FIXTURE PERFORMANCE DETERMINANTS



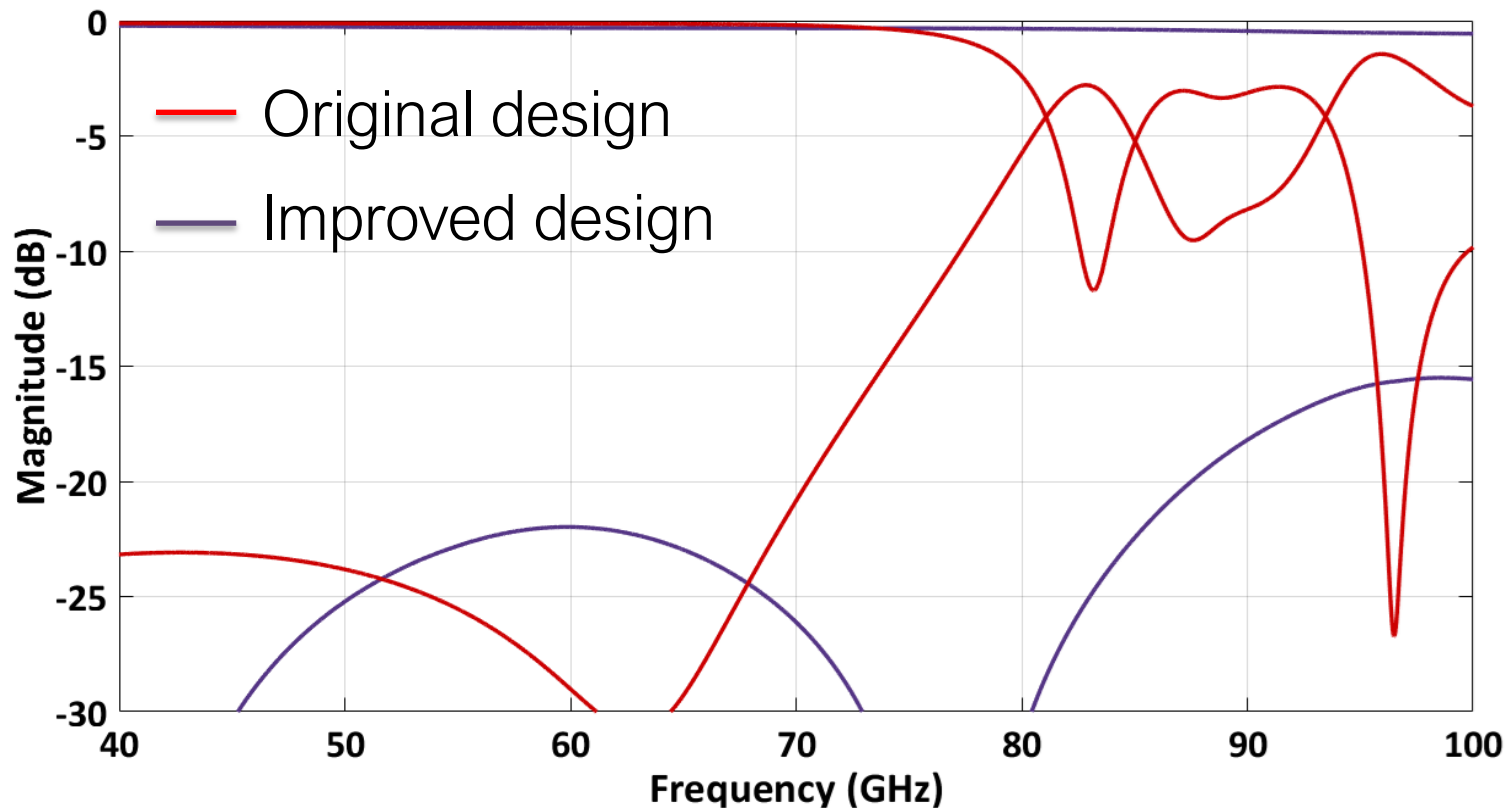
MAKING FIXTURE TRANSPARENT



MAKING FIXTURE TRANSPARENT



MAKING FIXTURE TRANSPARENT



MAKING FIXTURE TRANSPARENT

Reduce IL:

- Move as close to DUT as possible
- Reduce losses as much as possible

Reduce RL:

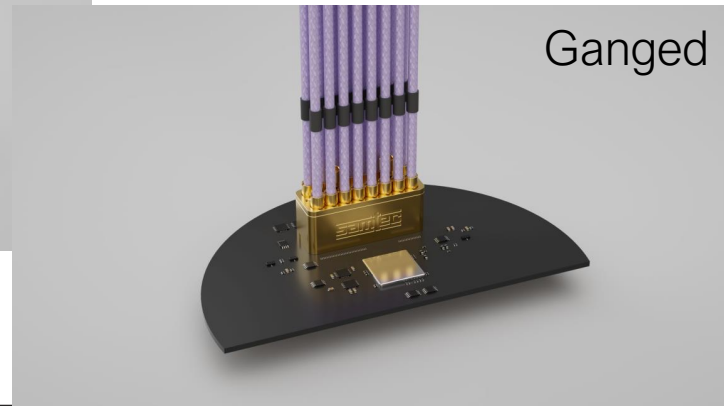
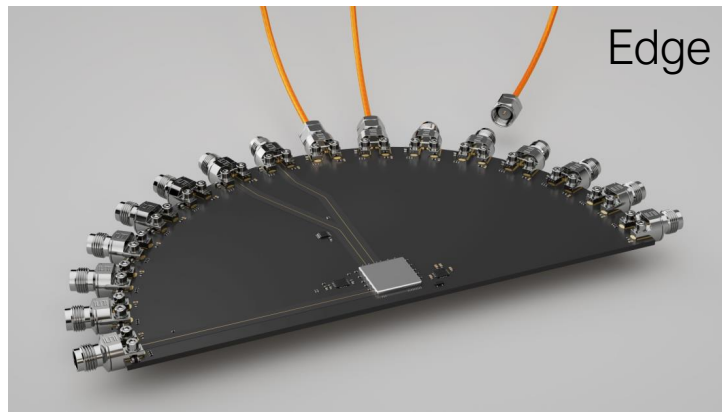
- Minimize transitions
- Impedance match transitions
- Avoid higher order modes

How do these apply to test setups with:

- Edge
- Vertical/Angled
- Ganged connectors

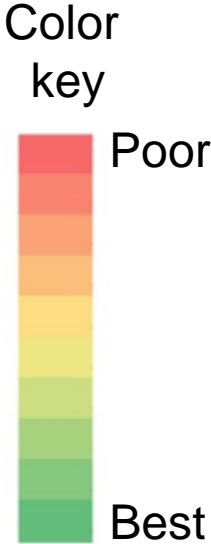


CASES TO CONSIDER



SPOILER ALERT – COMPARISON TABLE


	Edge	Angled	Vertical	Ganged
Distance to DUT				
Via transition to inner layer RL performance				Depends on flavor
Calibration plane at the connector				
Crosstalk for ganged version				Depends on flavor
Cost				



IL KNOBS

	Edge	Angled	Vertical	Ganged
Distance to DUT 	Poor	Good	Good	Best
Via transition to inner layer RL performance	Good	Best	Poor	Depends on flavor
Calibration plane at the connector 	Best	Best	Best	Good
Crosstalk for ganged version	Poor	Good	Good	Depends on flavor
Cost	Best	Good	Best	Poor

Color key

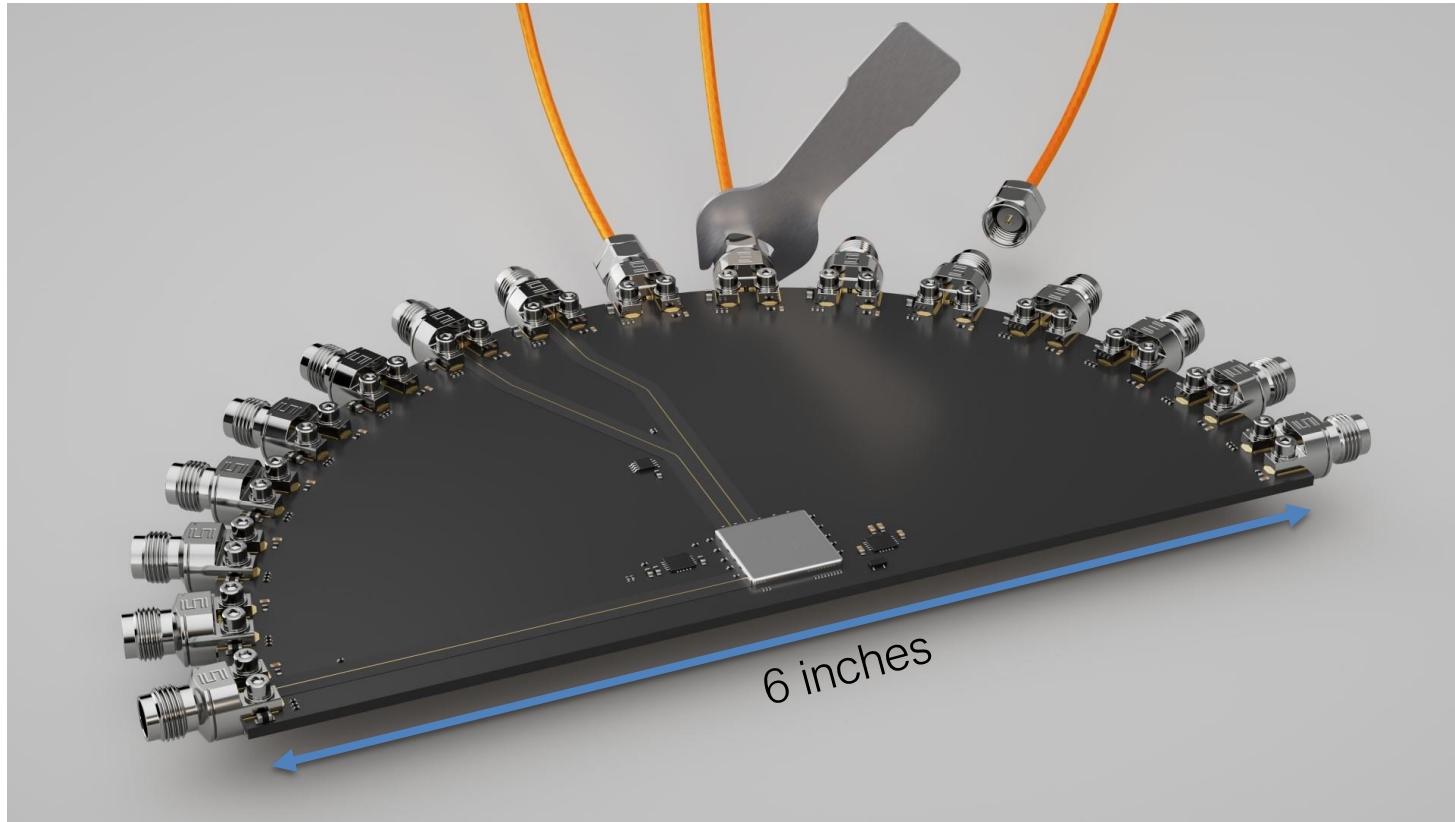


Poor

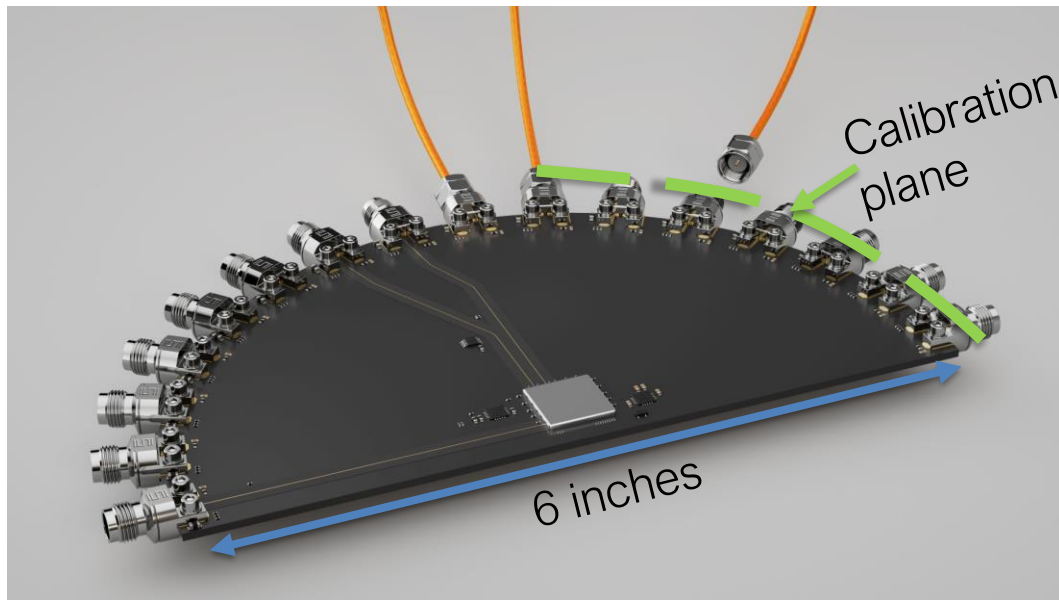
Best



SENSE OF SCALE: EDGE CONNECTORS



SENSE OF SCALE: EDGE CONNECTORS

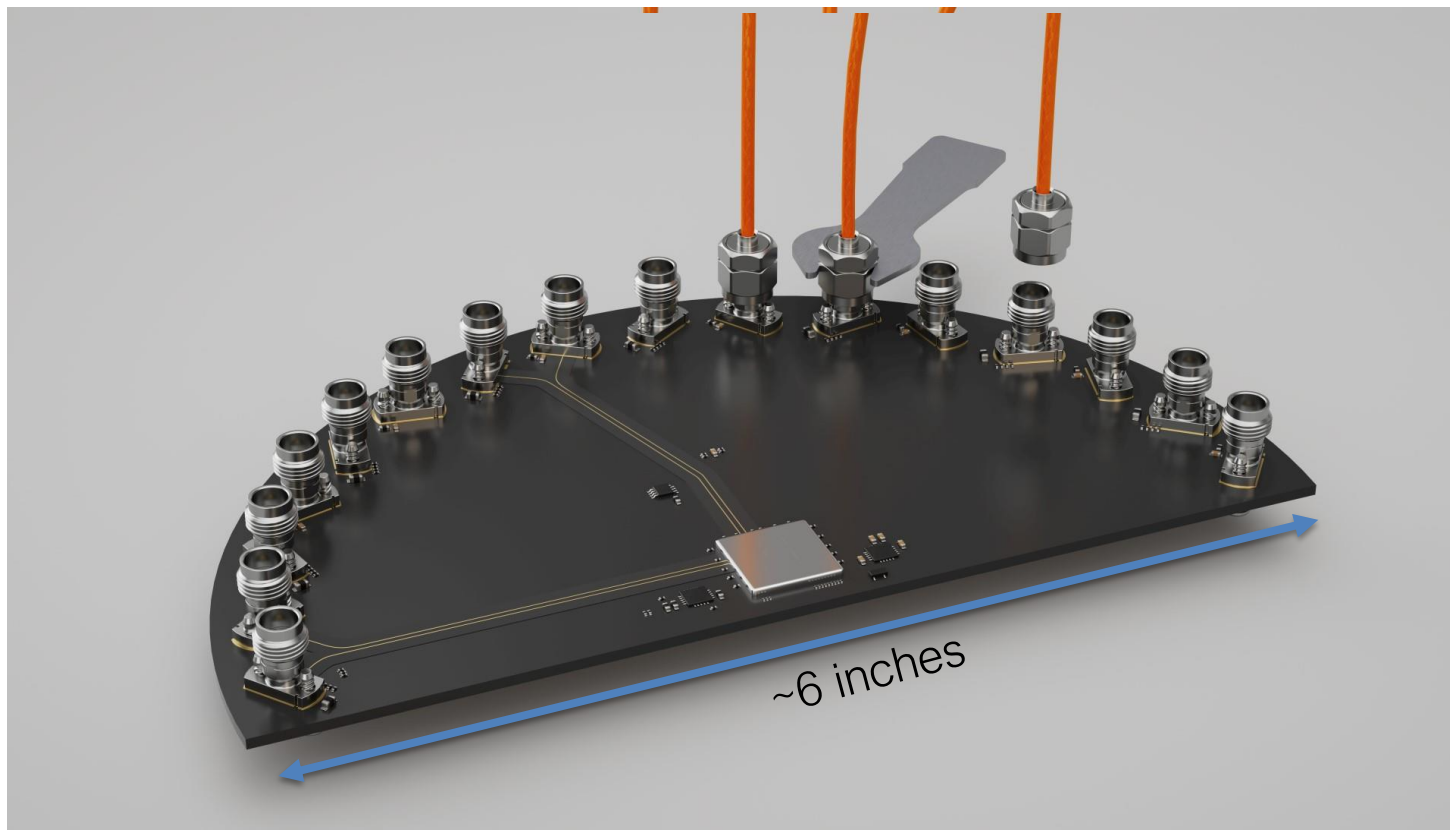


Everything up to edge connector is removed by calibration.

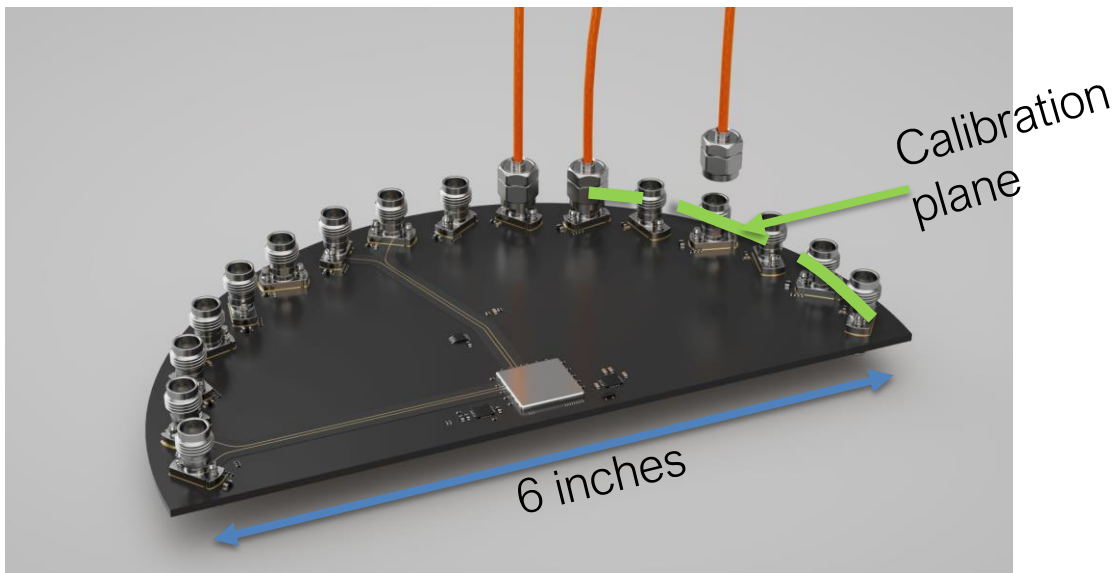
Still to be de-embedded:

- Edge connector launch
- Approx. 3in. trace

SENSE OF SCALE: VERTICAL ARRANGEMENT 1



SENSE OF SCALE: VERTICAL ARRANGEMENT 1

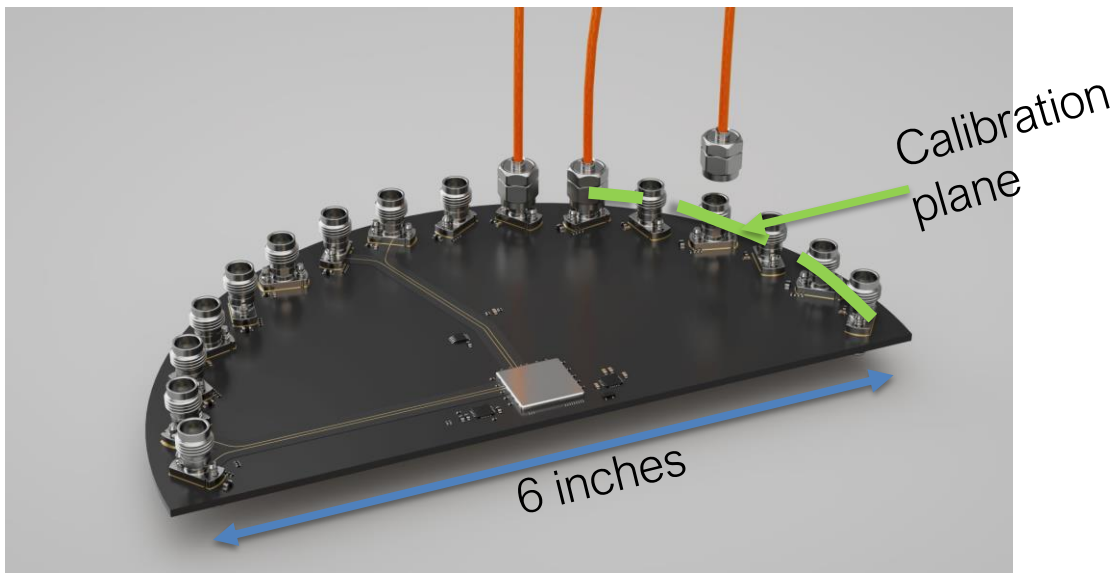


Everything up to vertical connector is removed by calibration.

Still to be de-embedded:

- Vertical connector launch
- Approx. 3in. trace

SENSE OF SCALE: VERTICAL ARRANGEMENT 1



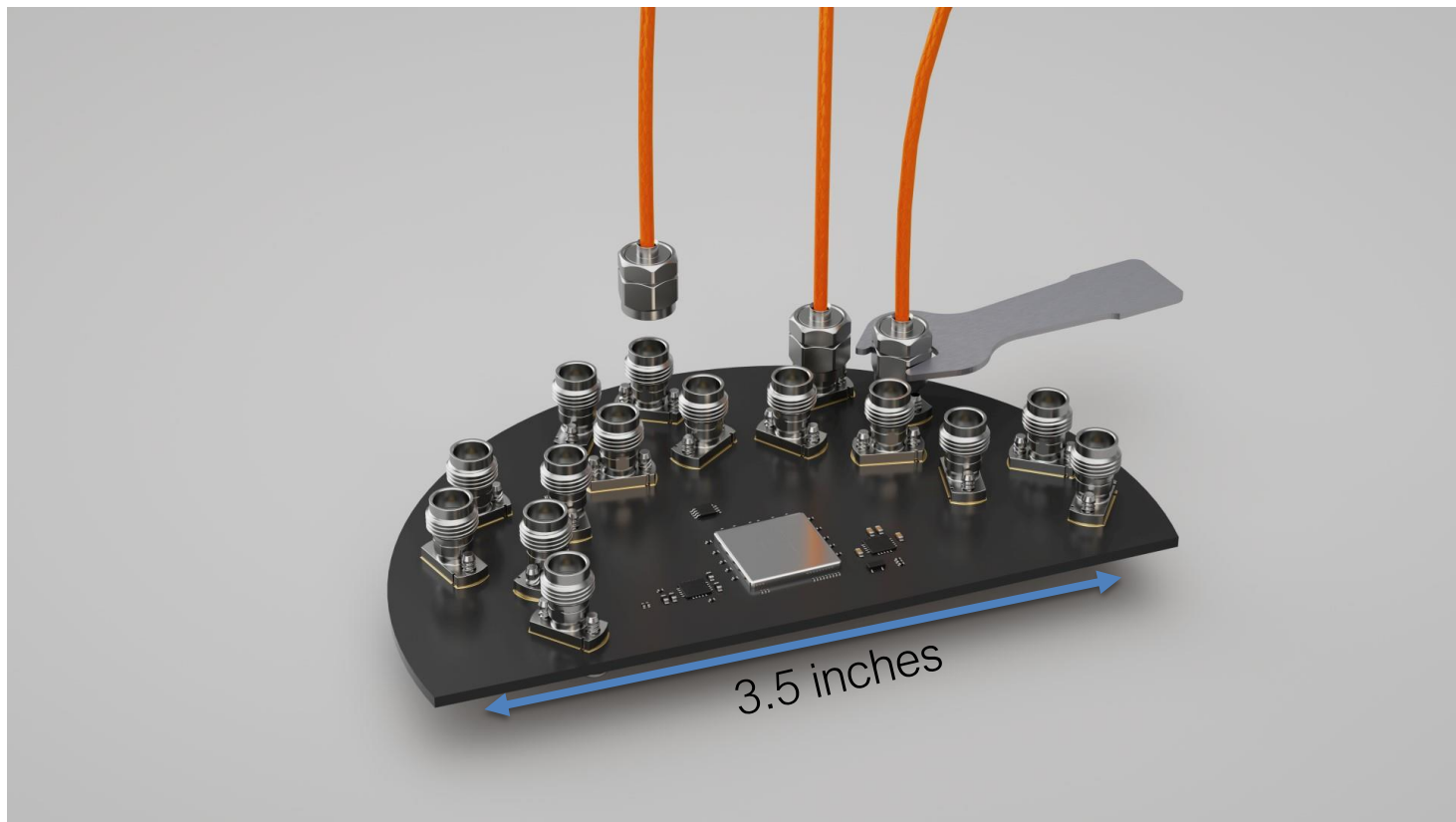
Everything up to vertical connector is removed by calibration.

Still to be de-embedded:

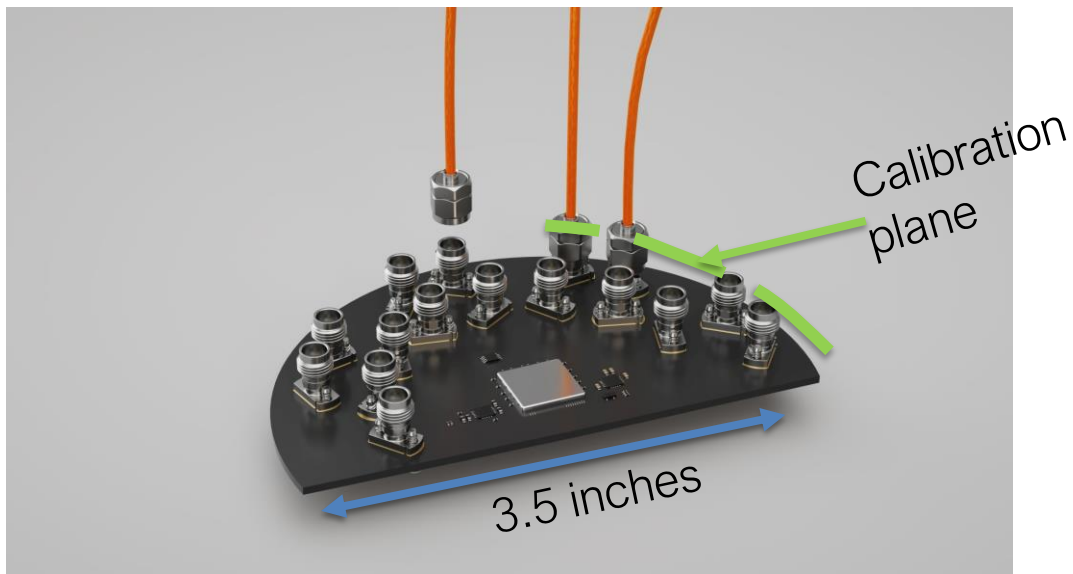
- Vertical connector launch

Takeaway:
Not very different from edge connector case

SENSE OF SCALE: VERTICAL ARRANGEMENT 2



SENSE OF SCALE: VERTICAL ARRANGEMENT 2

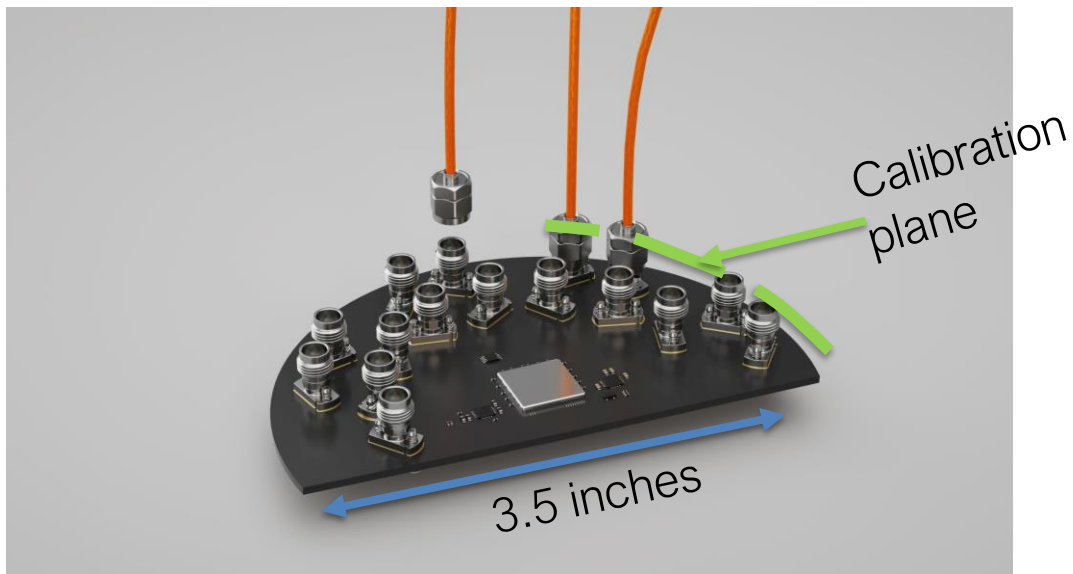


Everything up to vertical connector is removed by calibration.

Still to be de-embedded:

- Vertical connector launch
- Approx. 1.75in. trace

SENSE OF SCALE: VERTICAL ARRANGEMENT 2



Everything up to vertical connector is removed by calibration.

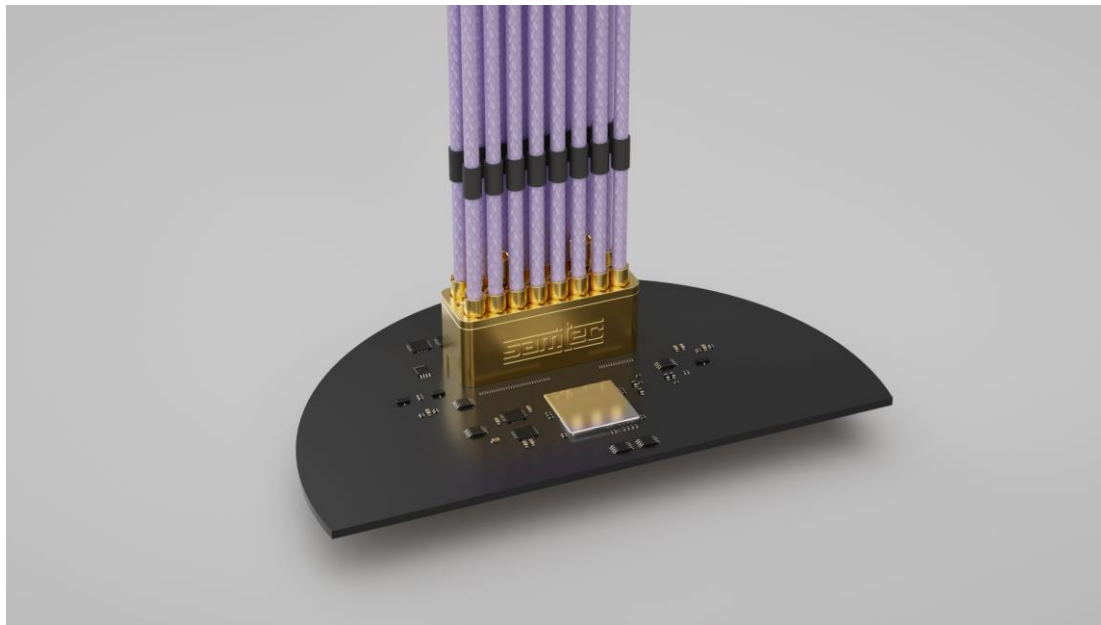
Still to be de-embedded:

- Vertical connector launch

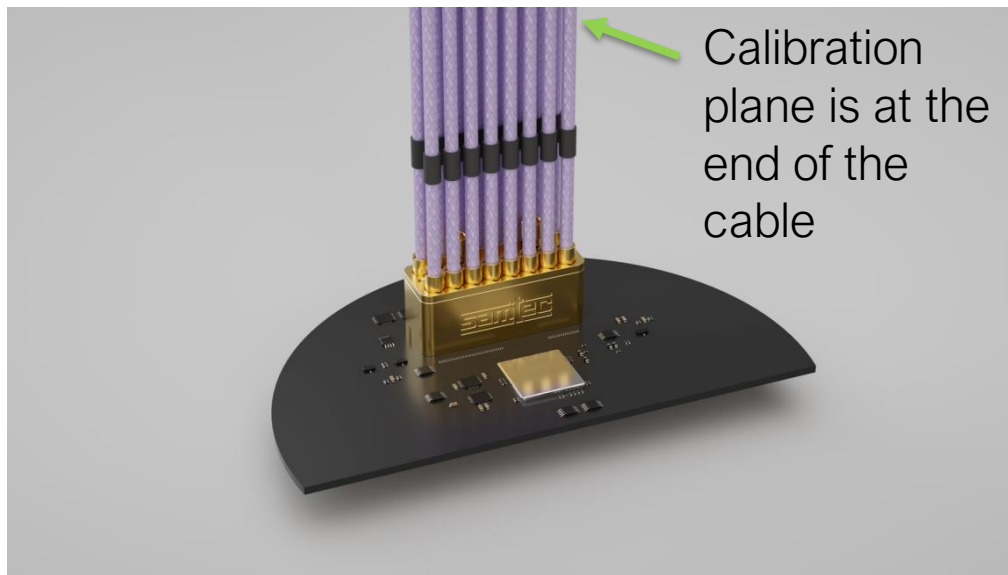
Takeaway: VLCs can move closer, but length matching is harder

sin. trace

SENSE OF SCALE: GANGED CONNECTOR



SENSE OF SCALE: VERTICAL ARRANGEMENT 2



Placed very close to DUT.

Density of connections allows very short trace lengths. All traces can escape similarly

Still to be de-embedded:

- Few inches of cable
- Connector launch

PHYSICAL DISTANCE TO DEEMBED

Case	Distance
Edge connectors	3" PCB trace
Vertical/angled	>1.25" PCB trace
Ganged connector	4" of cable



PHYSICAL DISTANCE TO DEEMBED

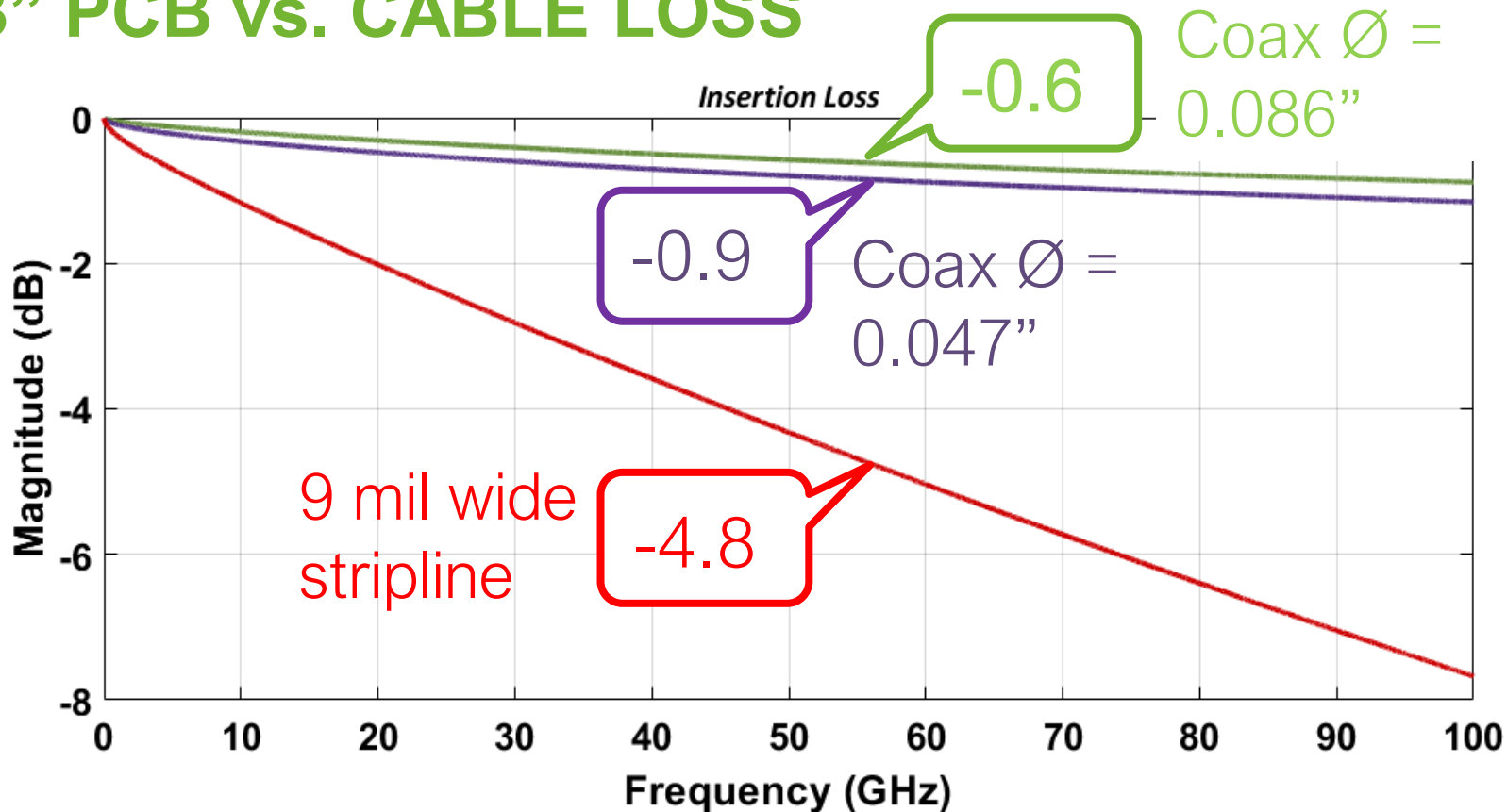
Case	Distance
Edge connectors	3" PCB trace
Vertical/angled	>1.25" PCB trace
Ganged connector	4" of cable

Which is worse?

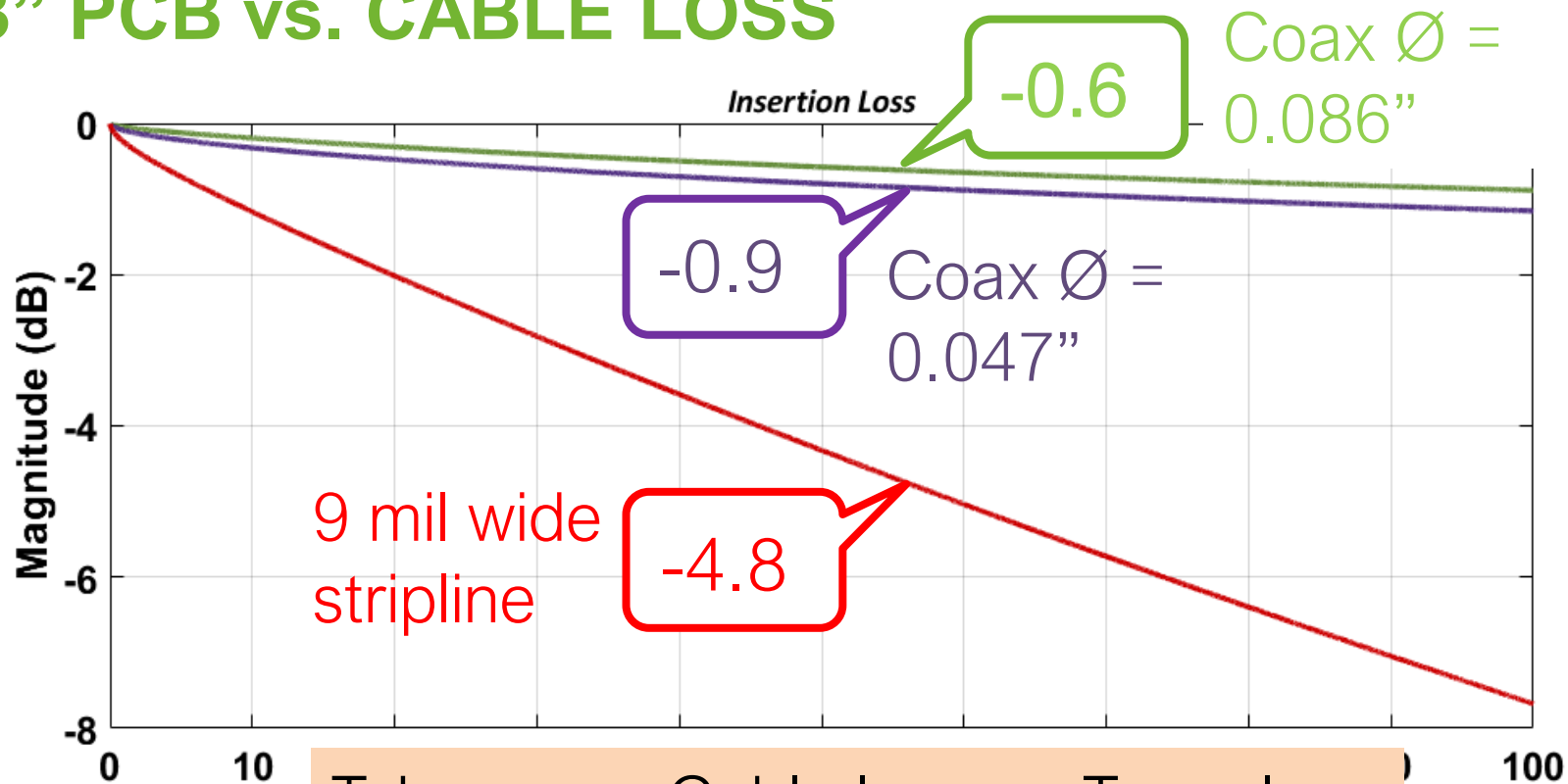
X inches of trace/X+ inches of cable?



3" PCB vs. CABLE LOSS



3" PCB vs. CABLE LOSS

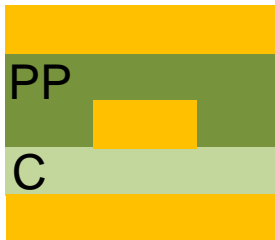


Takeaway: Cable loss << Trace loss



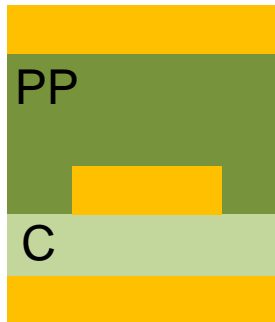
WHEN SIGNIFICANT TRACE LENGTH IS NEEDED

GEN 1



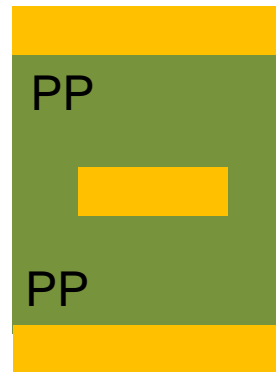
5mil line;
6mil uVia

GEN 2



8mil line;
6mil uVia

GEN 3

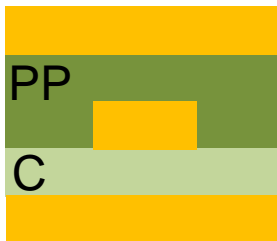


~8mil line;
4mil uVia



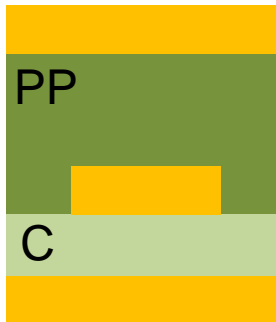
WHEN SIGNIFICANT TRACE LENGTH IS NEEDED

GEN 1



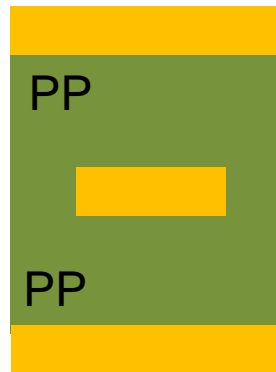
5mil line;
6mil uVia

GEN 2



8mil line;
6mil uVia

GEN 3

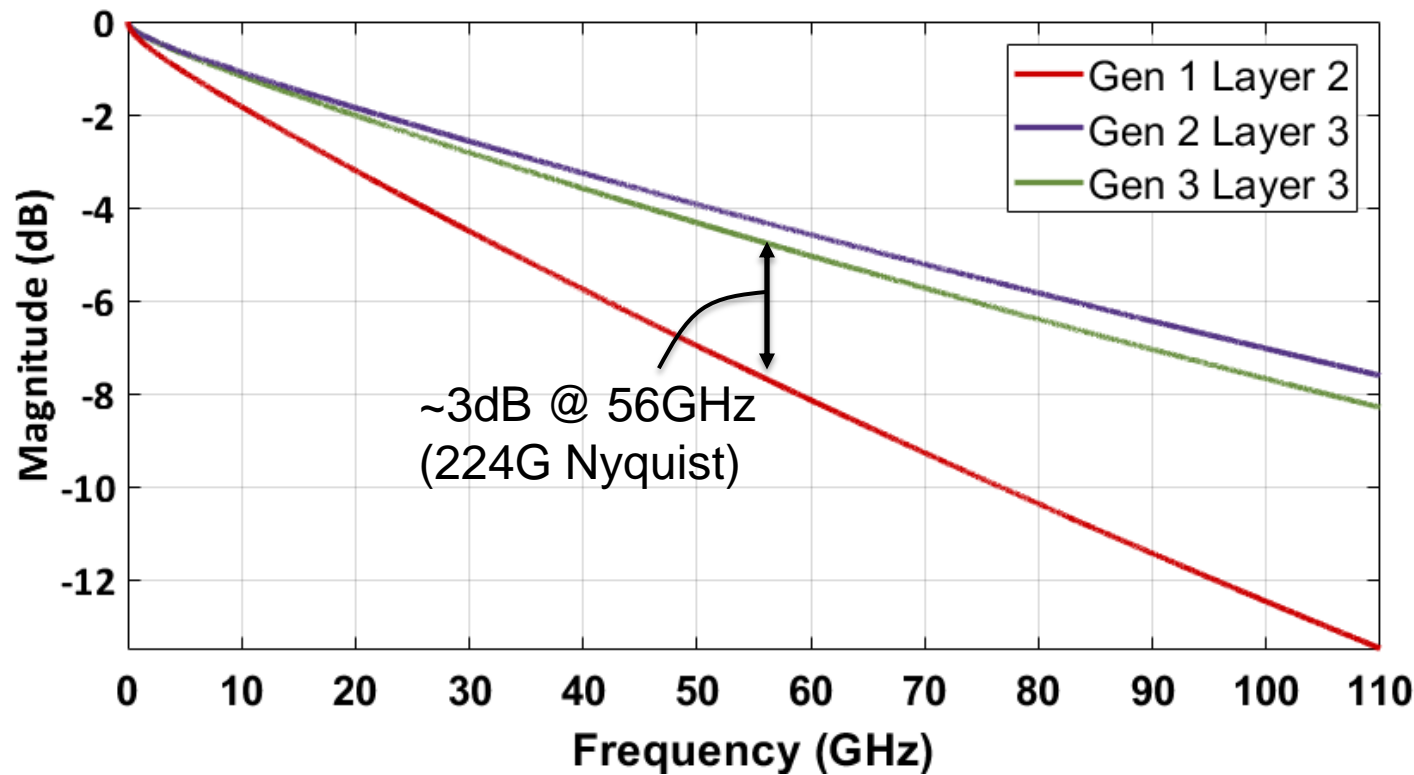


~8mil line;
4mil uVia

Takeaway: Shoot for widest trace with narrowest via



PCB STACKUP LOSS COMPARISON – 3 INCH



SECTION TAKEAWAYS



Cover most distance to DUT with low loss cable



Where trace is needed, use low loss diel, widest line possible with narrow via

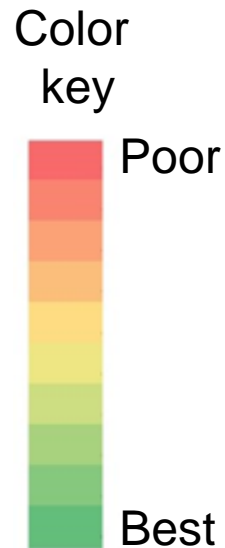


Ganged vertical /edge connectors can be very beneficial

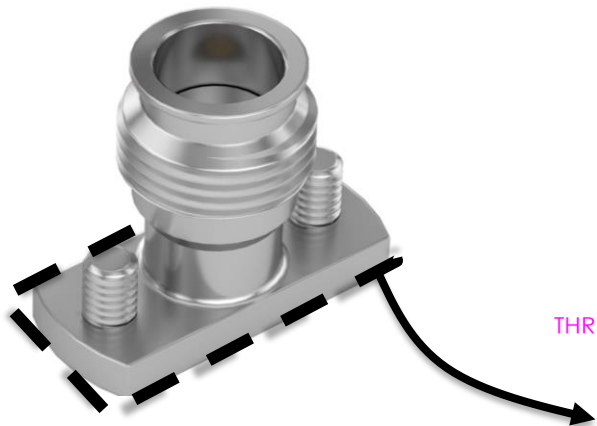


RL KNOBS

	Edge	Angled	Vertical	Ganged
Distance to DUT	Poor	Good	Good	Best
Via transition to inner layer RL performance	Good	Best	Poor	Depends on flavor
Calibration plane at the connector	Best	Best	Best	Good
Crosstalk for ganged version	Poor	Good	Good	Depends on flavor
Cost	Best	Good	Good	Poor

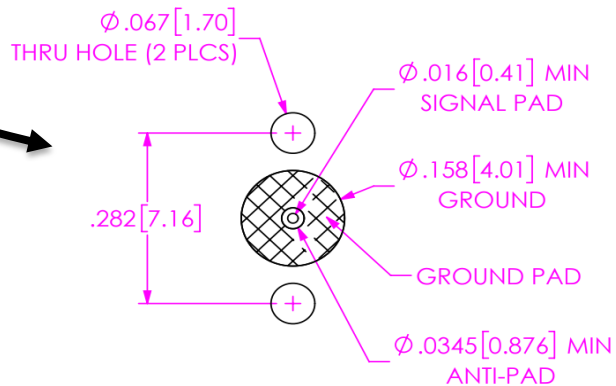


RL PERSPECTIVE: FOOTPRINT vs. LAUNCH

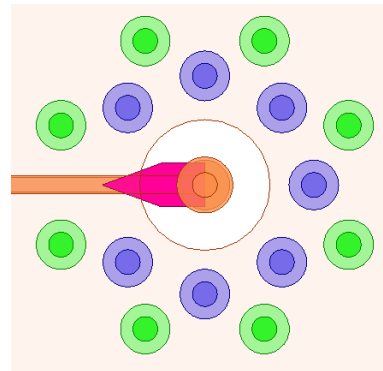


Compression
mount VLC

Footprint from
datasheet



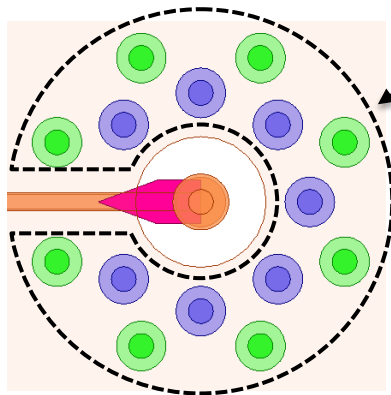
RECOMMENDED PCB LAYOUT
(SEE NOTE 2)



Electrically
tuned signal
launch

LAUNCH CONSIDERATIONS: VIA COUNT

Why so many?

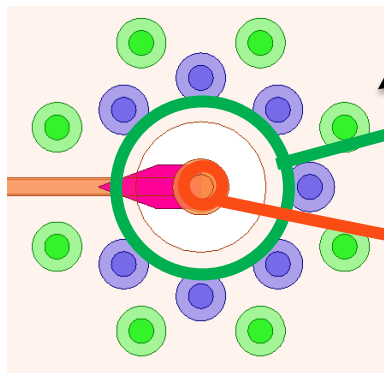


LAUNCH CONSIDERATION A: VIA COUNT

Why so many?

1. Good Z_0 control:

$$Z_0 = 138 \frac{\log_{10} \left(\frac{D_{GND}}{D_V} \right)}{\sqrt{\epsilon_R}}$$

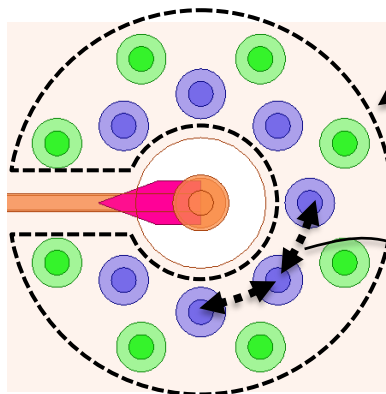


LAUNCH CONSIDERATION A: VIA COUNT

Why so many?

1. Good Z_0 control.

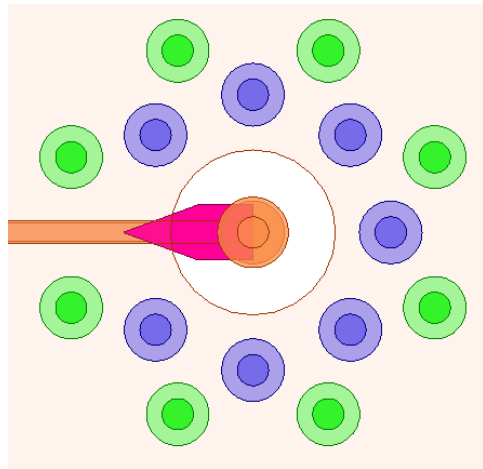
2. Energy escape



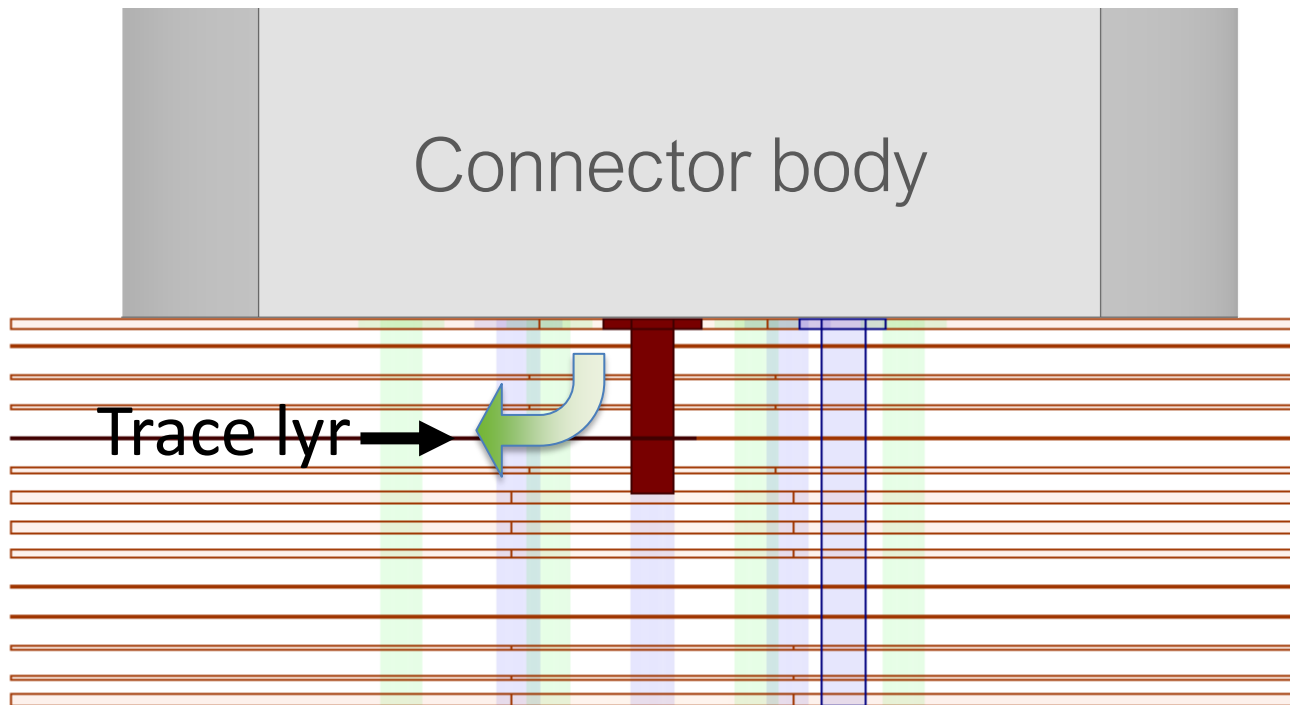
$\ll \lambda_{\min}$

LAUNCH CONSIDERATION B: ENERGY FLOW

Top View

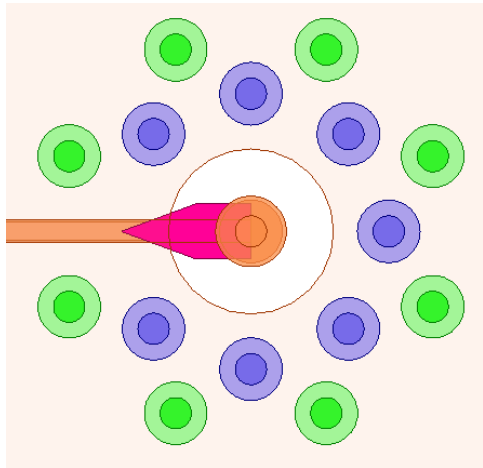


Side View

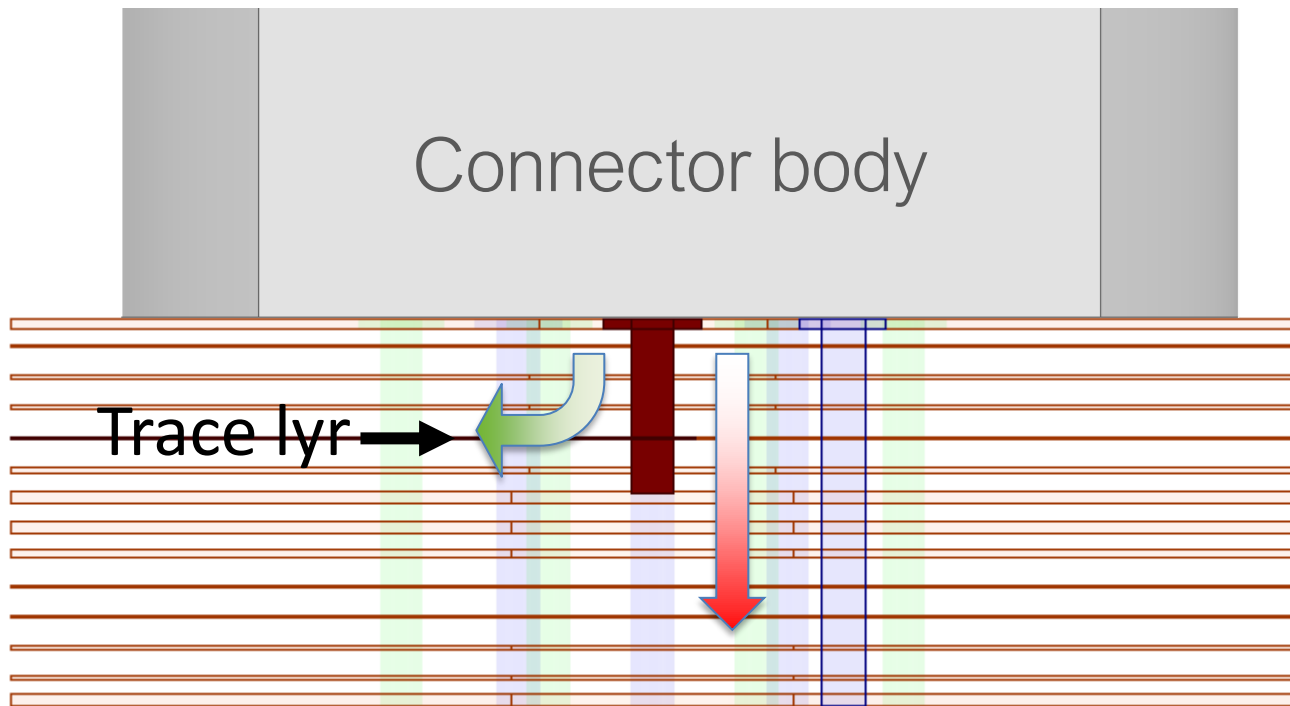


LAUNCH CONSIDERATION B: ENERGY FLOW

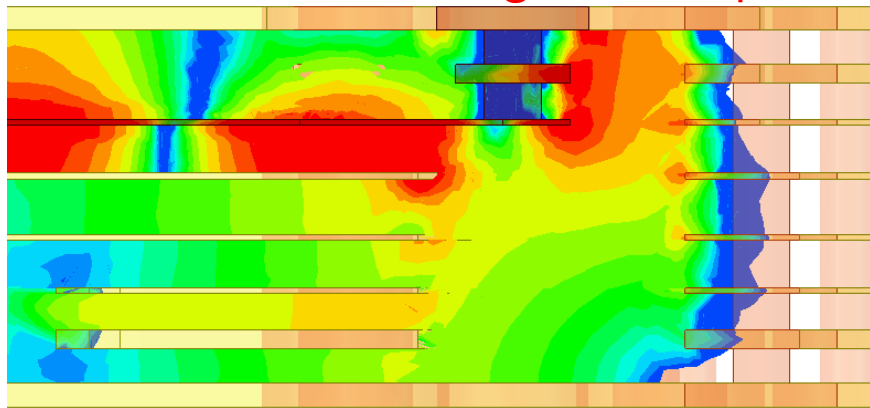
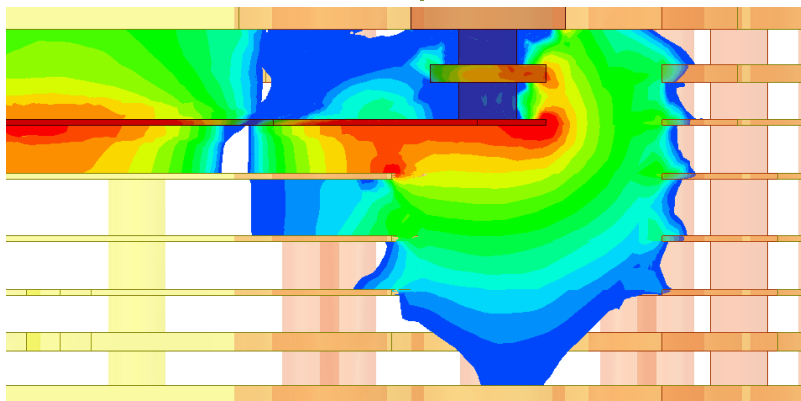
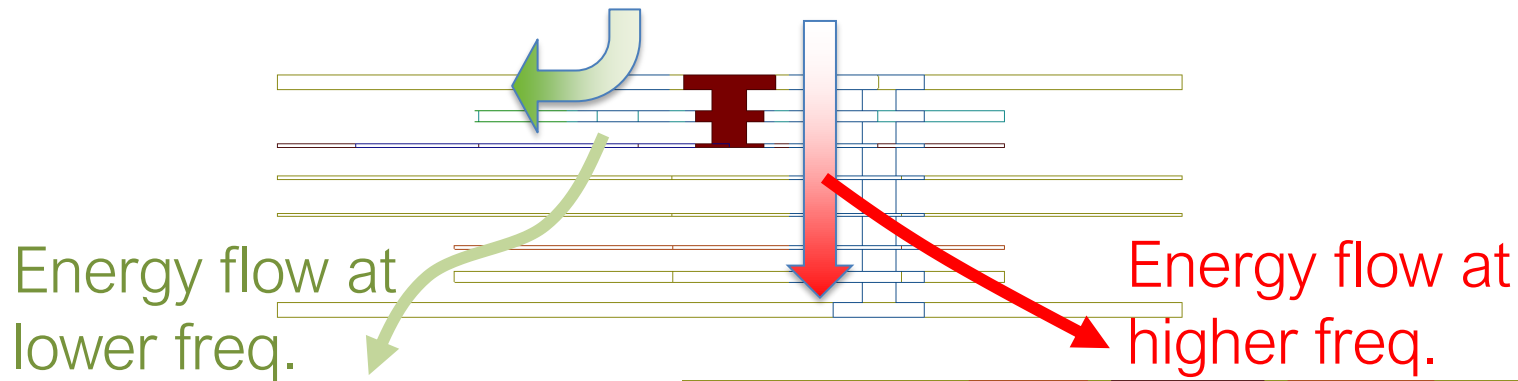
Top View



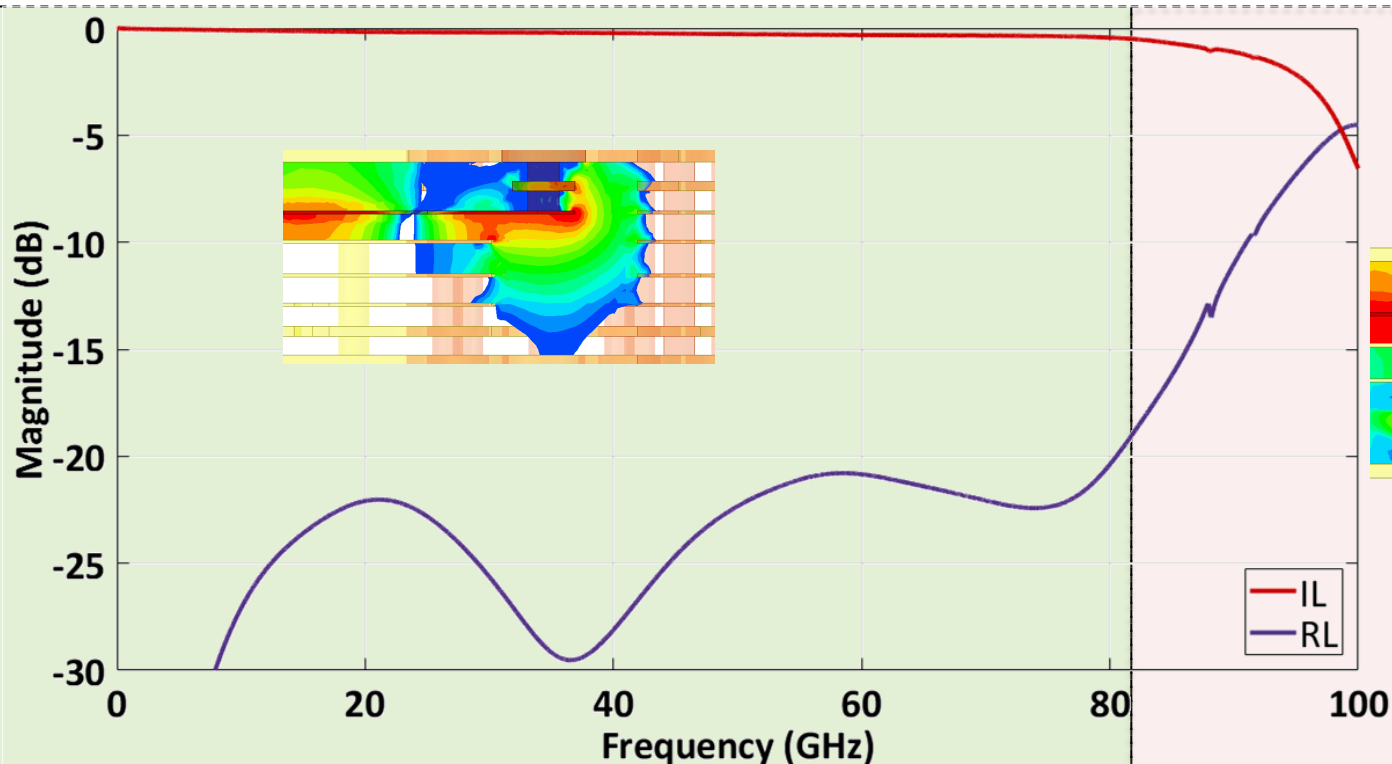
Side View



LAUNCH CONSIDERATION B: ENERGY FLOW



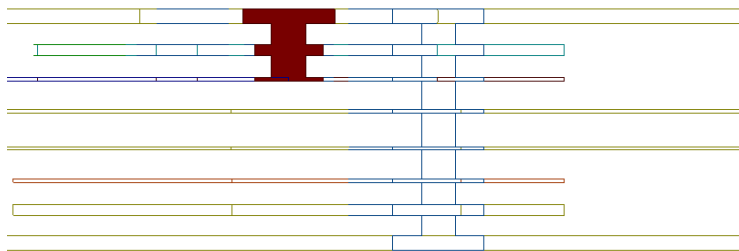
LAUNCH CONSIDERATION B: ENERGY FLOW



1+ waveguides
ON →
performance ↓

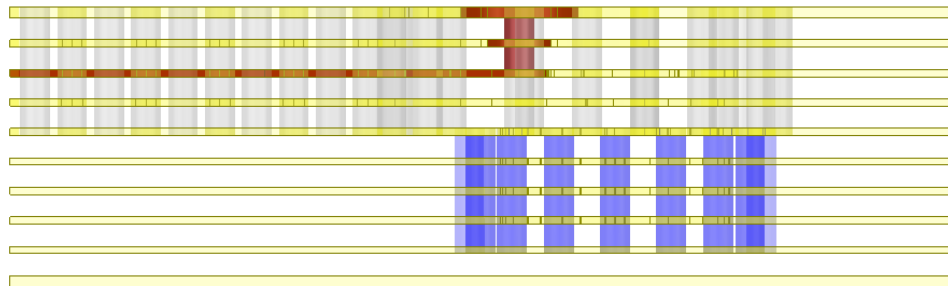
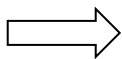


LAUNCH CONSIDERATION: REGIONS

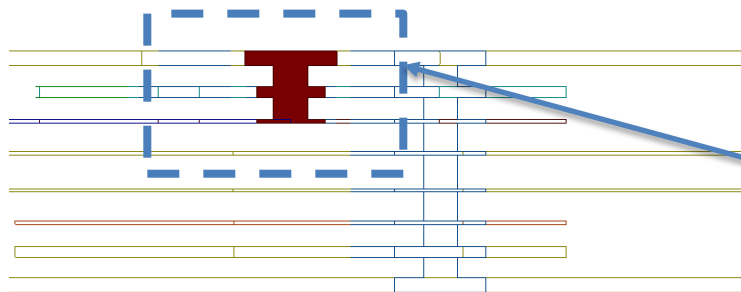


PCB only has thru vias for GND

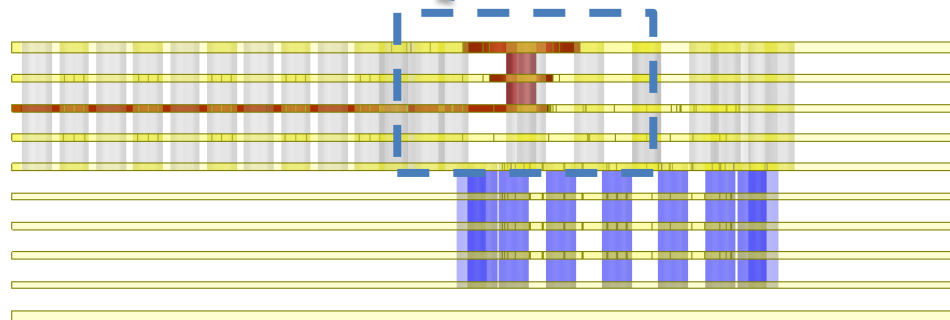
This PCB has stacked + staggered GNDs



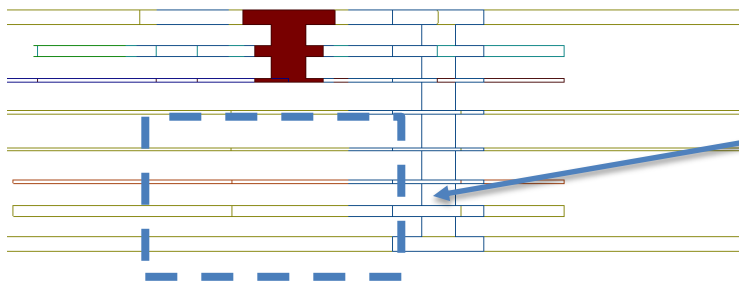
LAUNCH CONSIDERATION: REGIONS



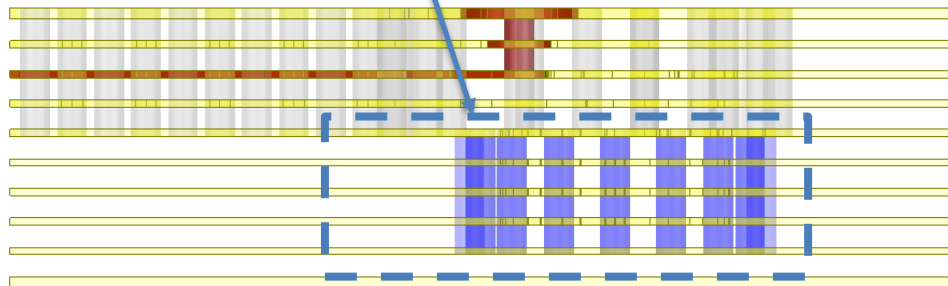
Treated like coax



LAUNCH CONSIDERATION: REGIONS

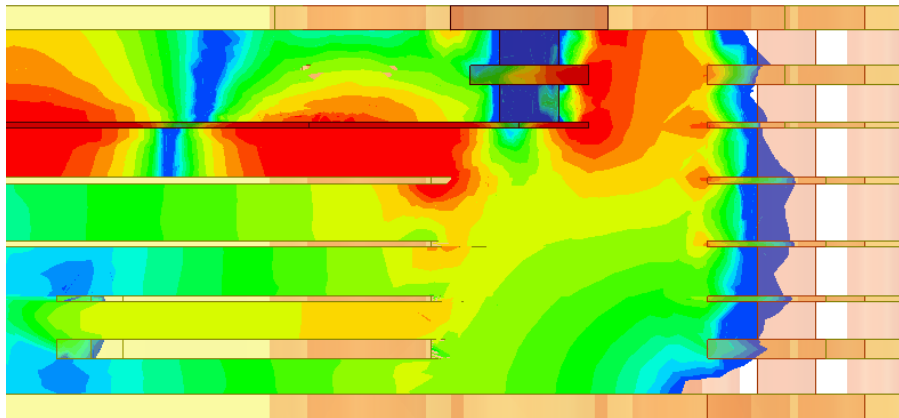


Caution: Waveguides!

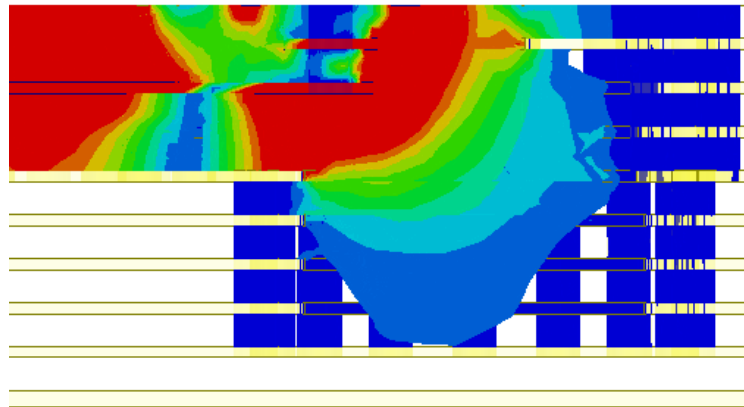


LAUNCH CONSIDERATION: REGIONS

E. field @ 95 GHz



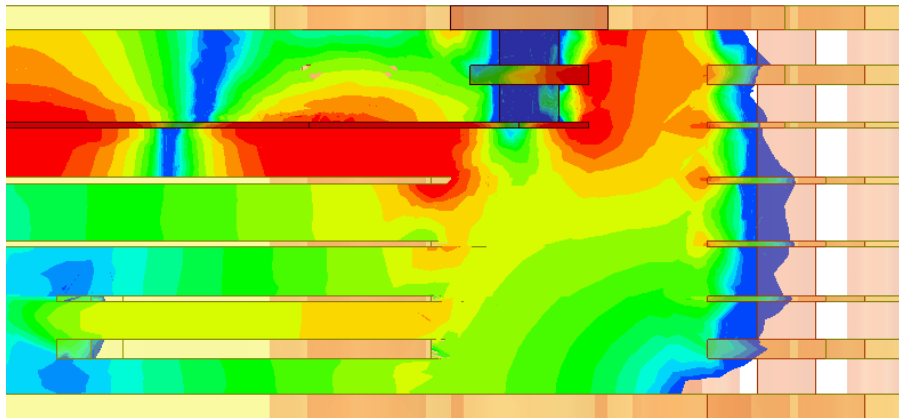
E. field @ 100 GHz



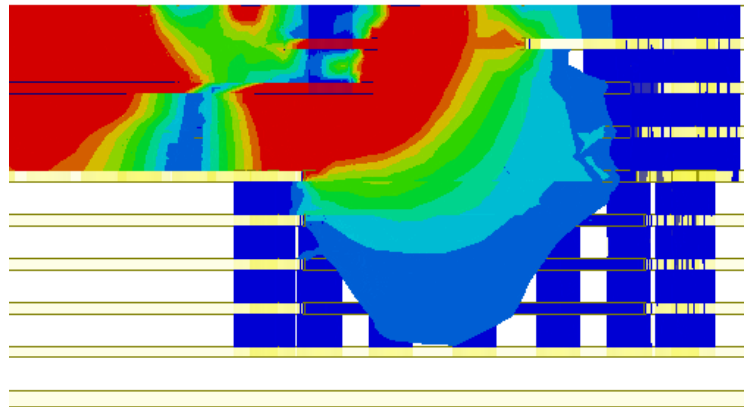
Adjusting GNDs above/below launch *independently* limits unwanted energy propagation

LAUNCH CONSIDERATION: REGIONS

E. field @ 95 GHz

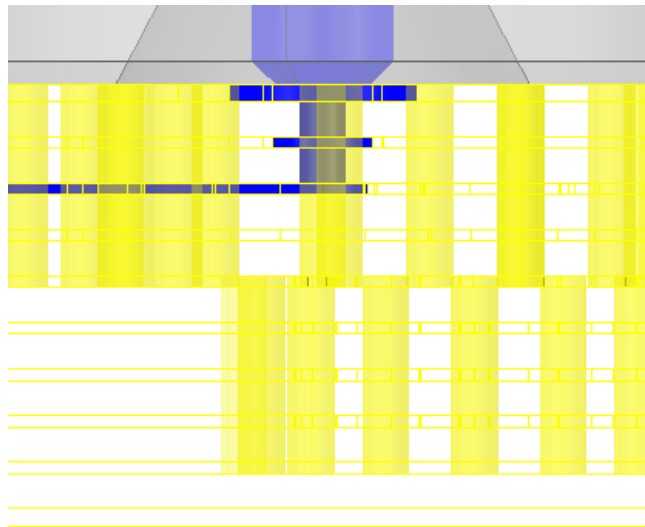


E. field @ 100 GHz

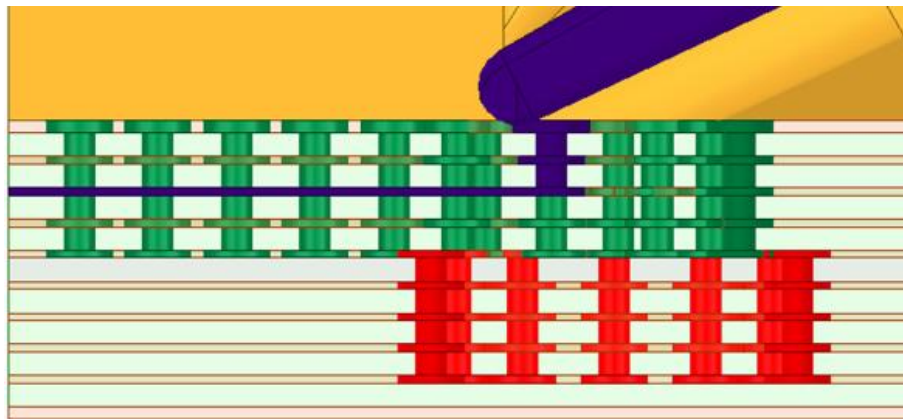


Takeaway: Independent GNDs below launch
→ better performance

VERTICAL VS. ANGLED LAUNCHES

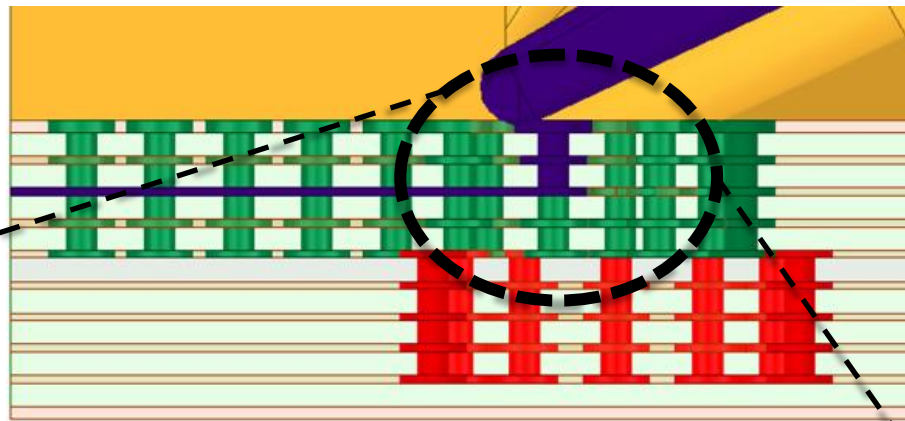
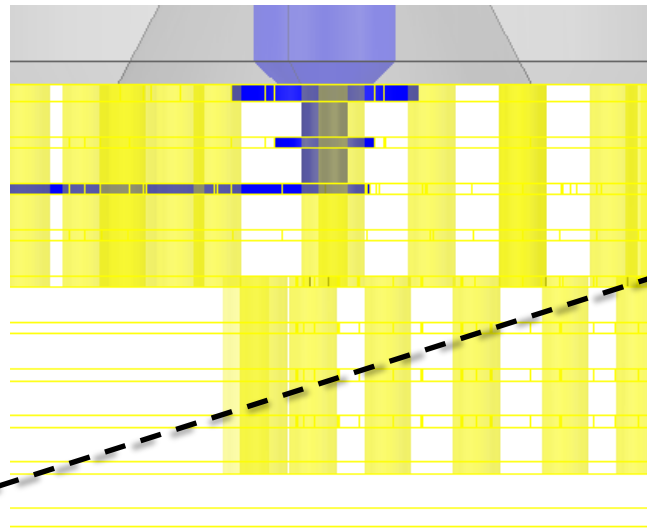


Vertical connector
tip + PCB launch



Angled connector
tip + PCB launch

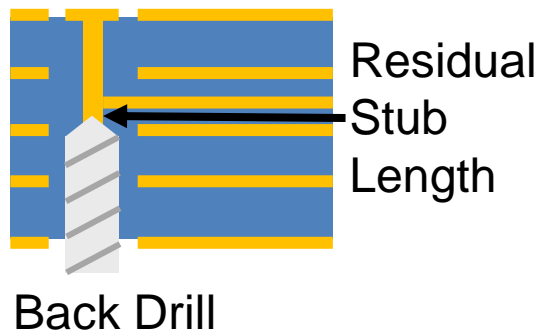
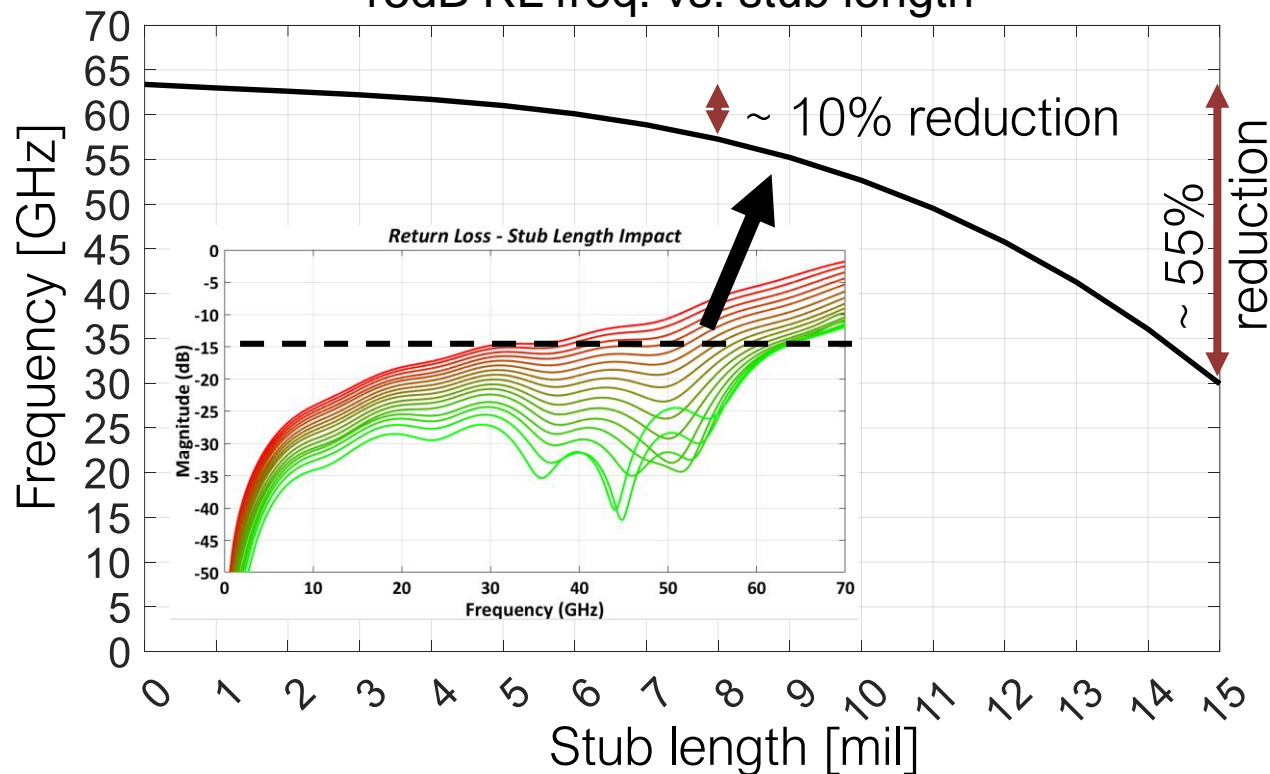
VERTICAL VS. ANGLED LAUNCHES



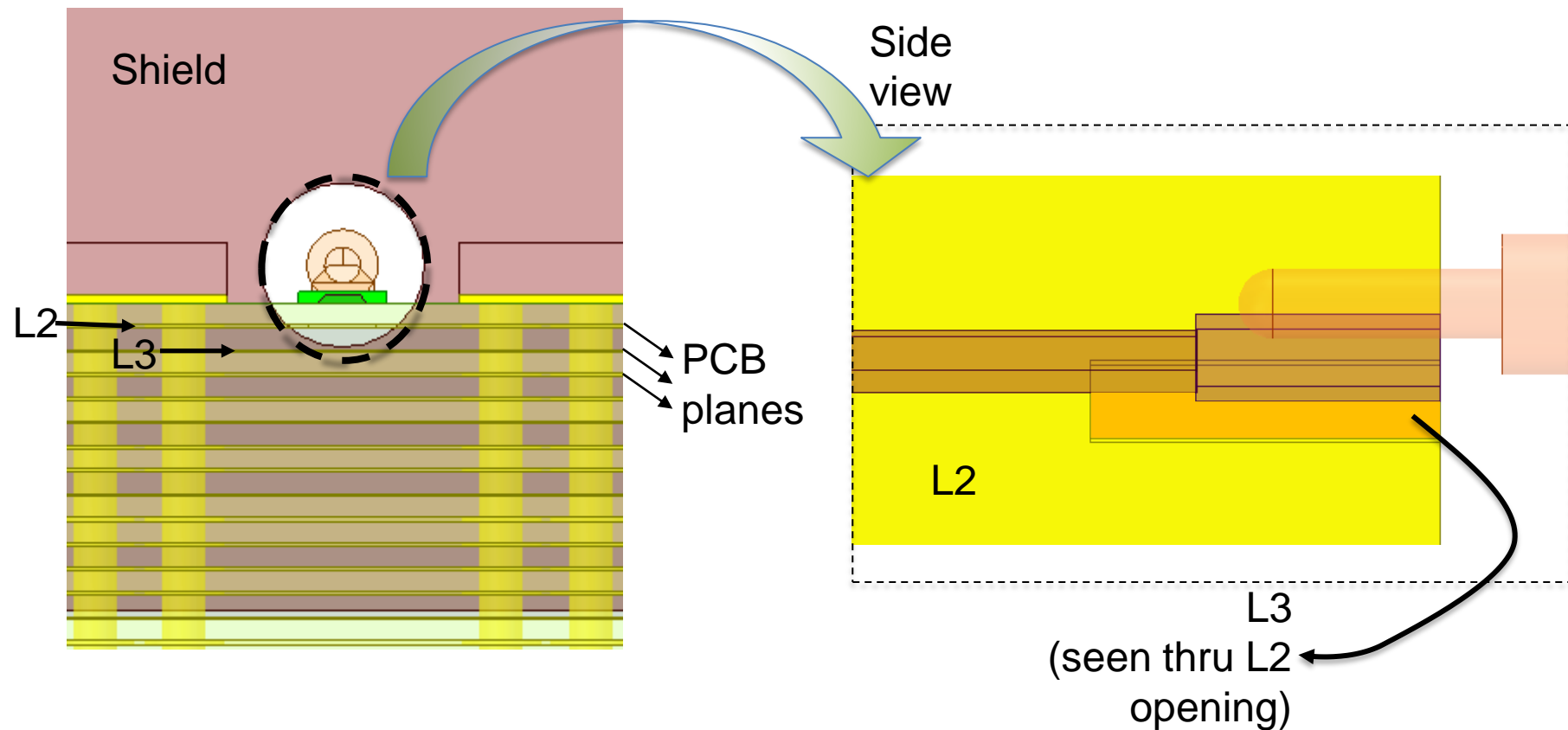
Smaller landing pad → Smaller coax section → Higher BW

BACKDRILLING CONSIDERATIONS

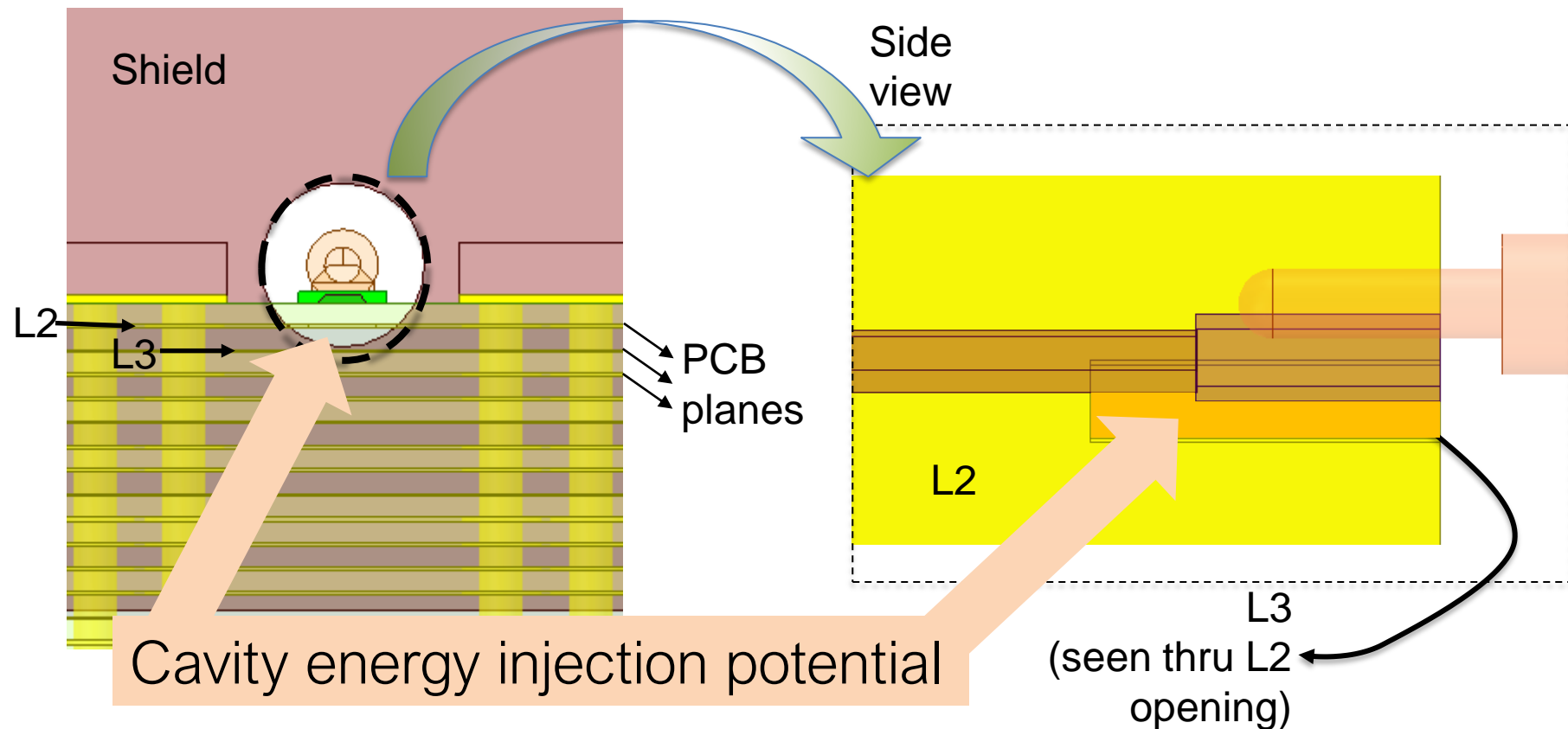
-15dB RL freq. vs. stub length



EDGE LAUNCH CONSIDERATIONS



EDGE LAUNCH CONSIDERATIONS



SECTION TAKEAWAYS



Every wideband connector launch can produce modes that limit performance



Balancing launch cavity size between Z_0 control; mode control is key



Stackable microvia constructions allow much higher performance



CROSSTALK CONTROL

	Edge	Angled	Vertical	Ganged
Distance to DUT	Poor	Good	Good	Best
Via transition to inner layer RL performance	Good	Best	Poor	Depends on flavor
Calibration plane at the connector	Best	Best	Best	Good
Crosstalk for ganged version	Poor	Good	Good	Depends on flavor
Cost	Best	Good	Best	Poor

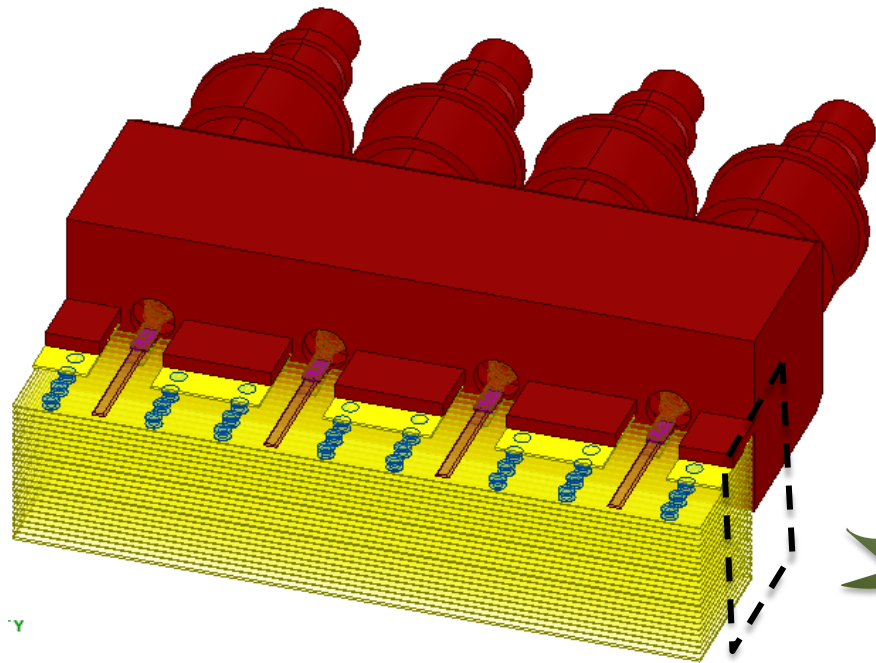
Color key: Poor (Red), Good (Yellow), Best (Green)

Depends on flavor

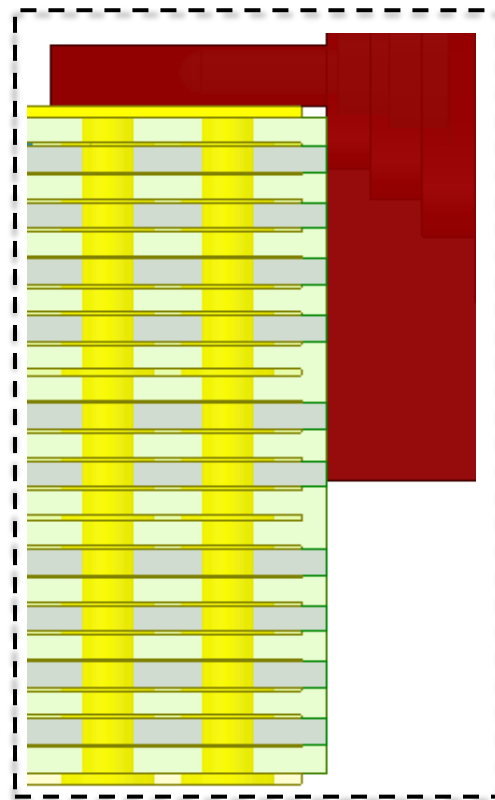
Depends on flavor



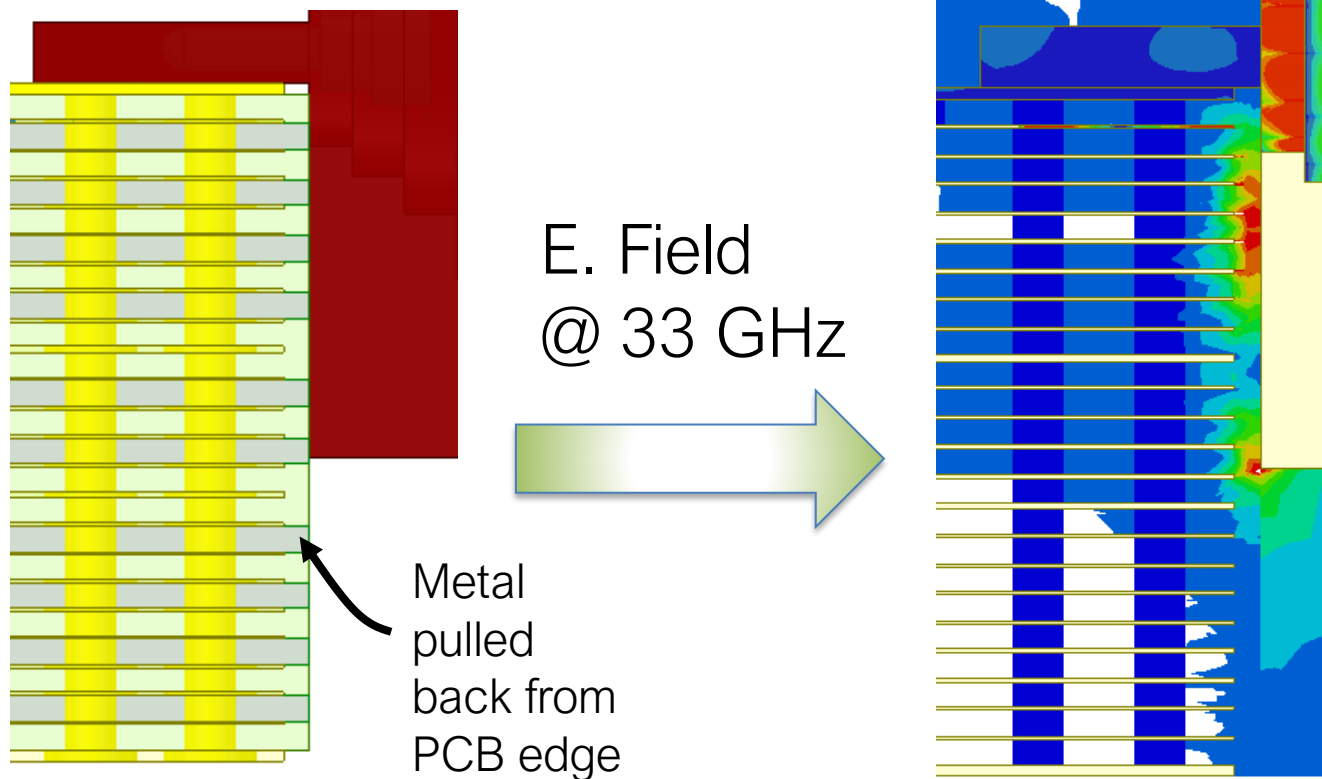
GANGED EDGE CONNECTORS



Side
view

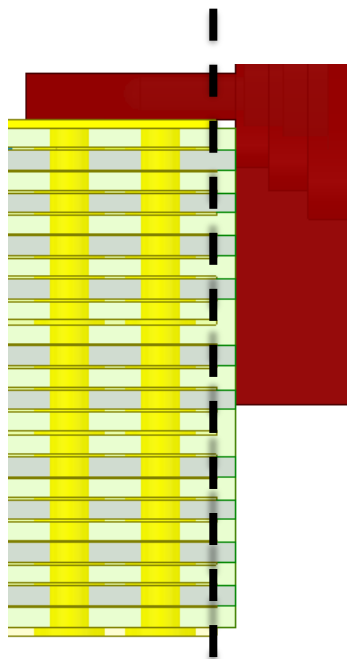


GANGED EDGE CONNECTORS



GANGED EDGE CONNECTORS

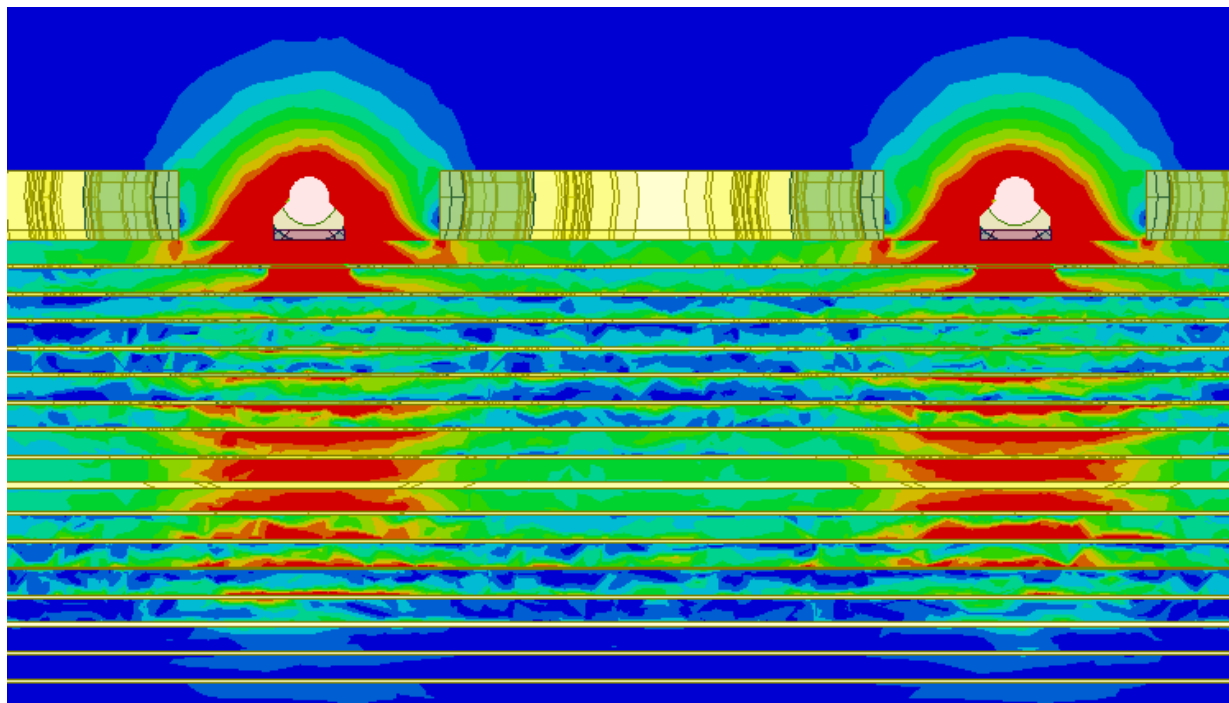
Field plotted here



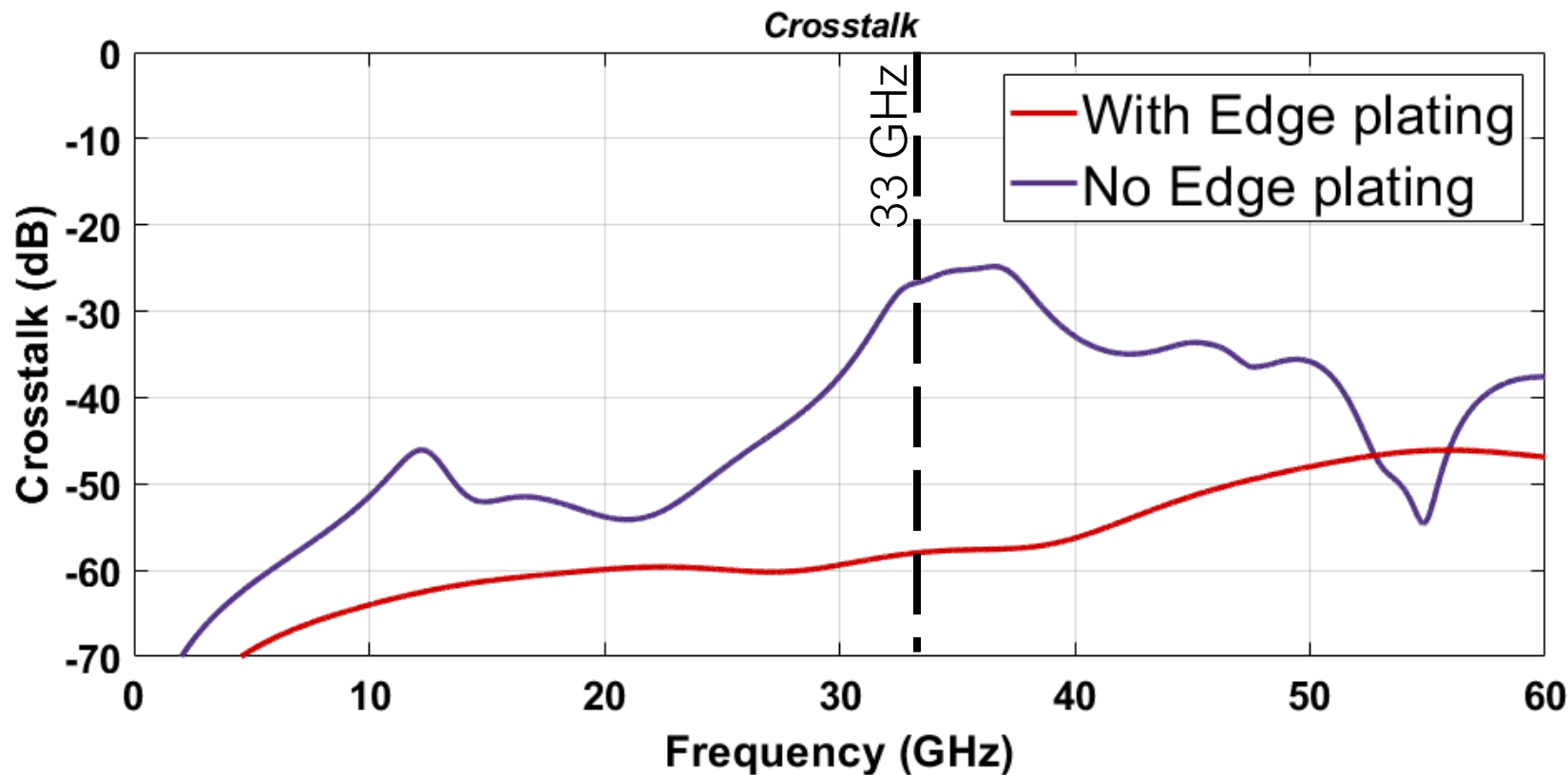
E. Field
@ 33 GHz

Channel A

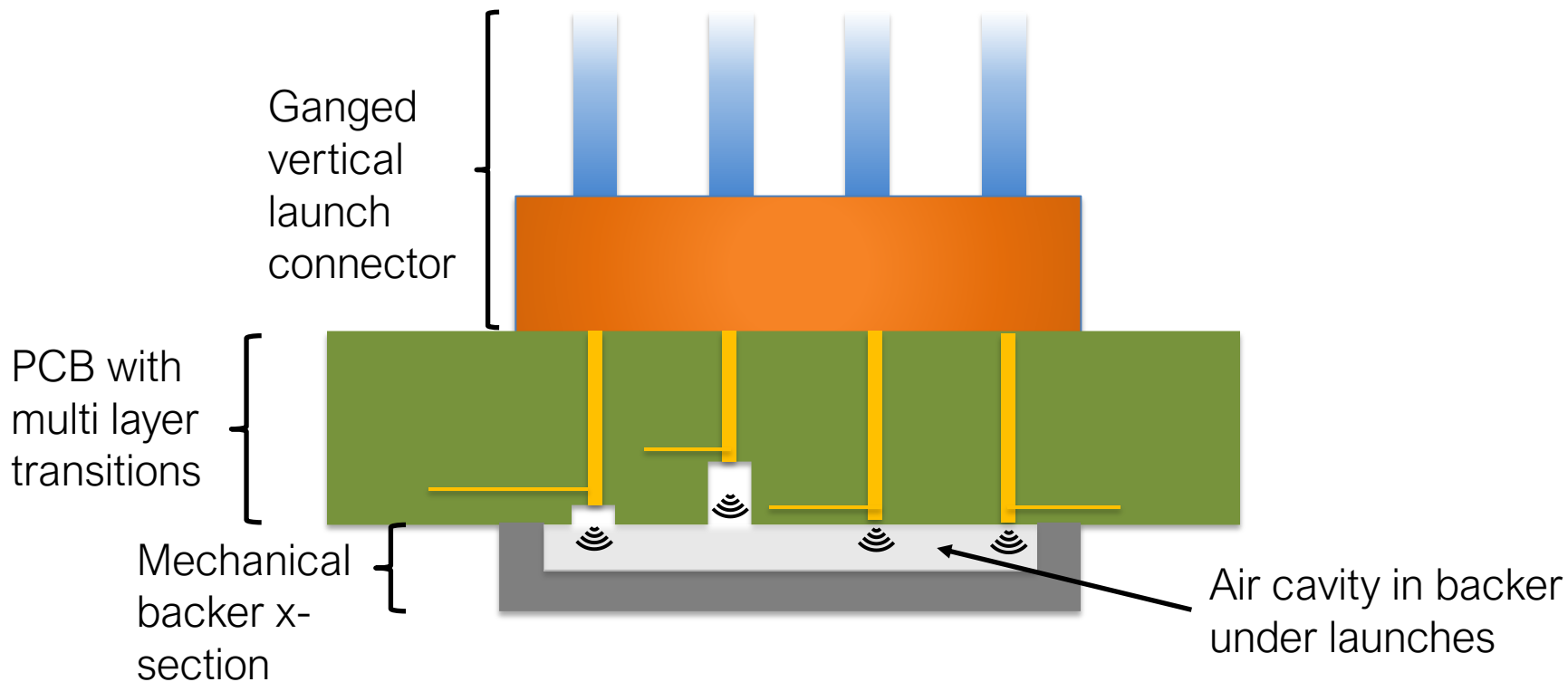
Channel B



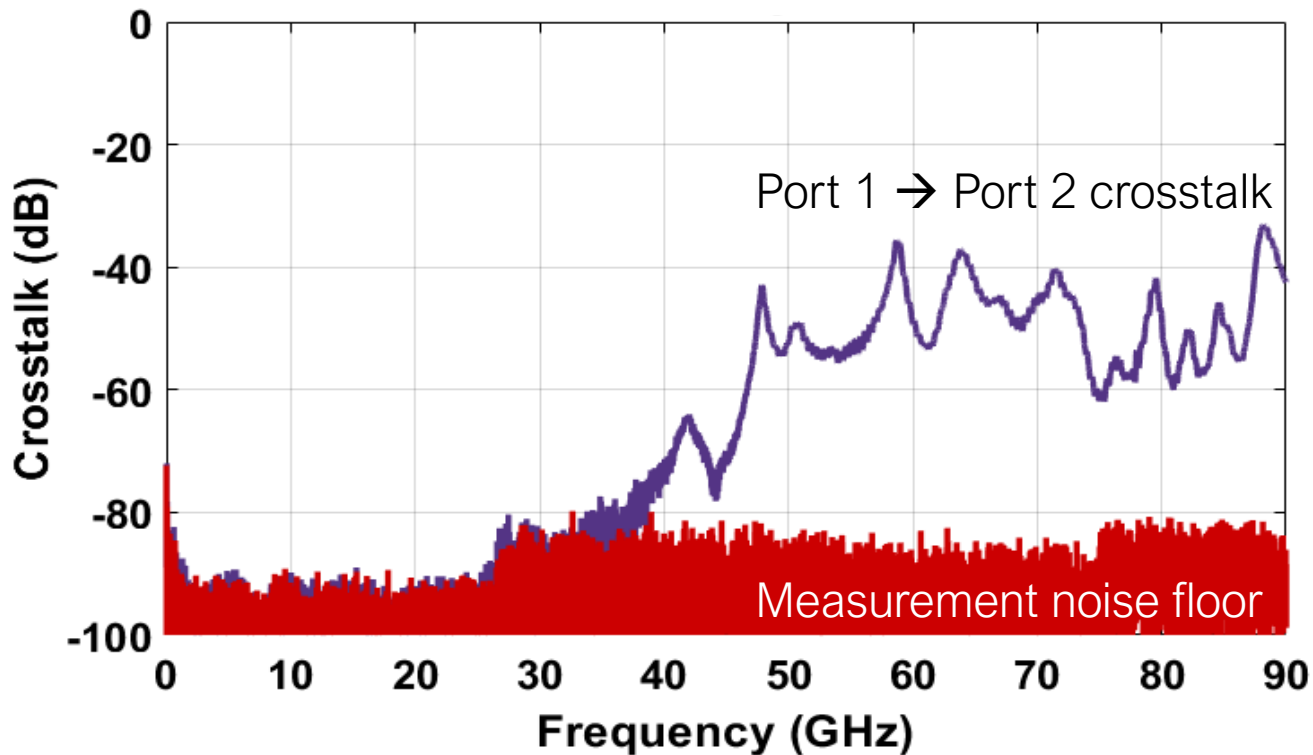
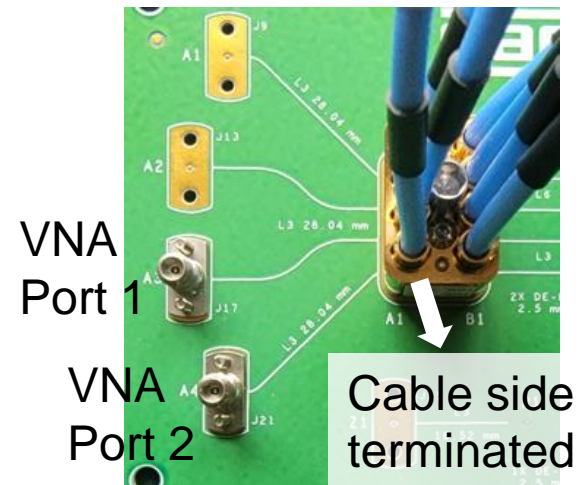
GANGED EDGE CONNECTORS - XTALK



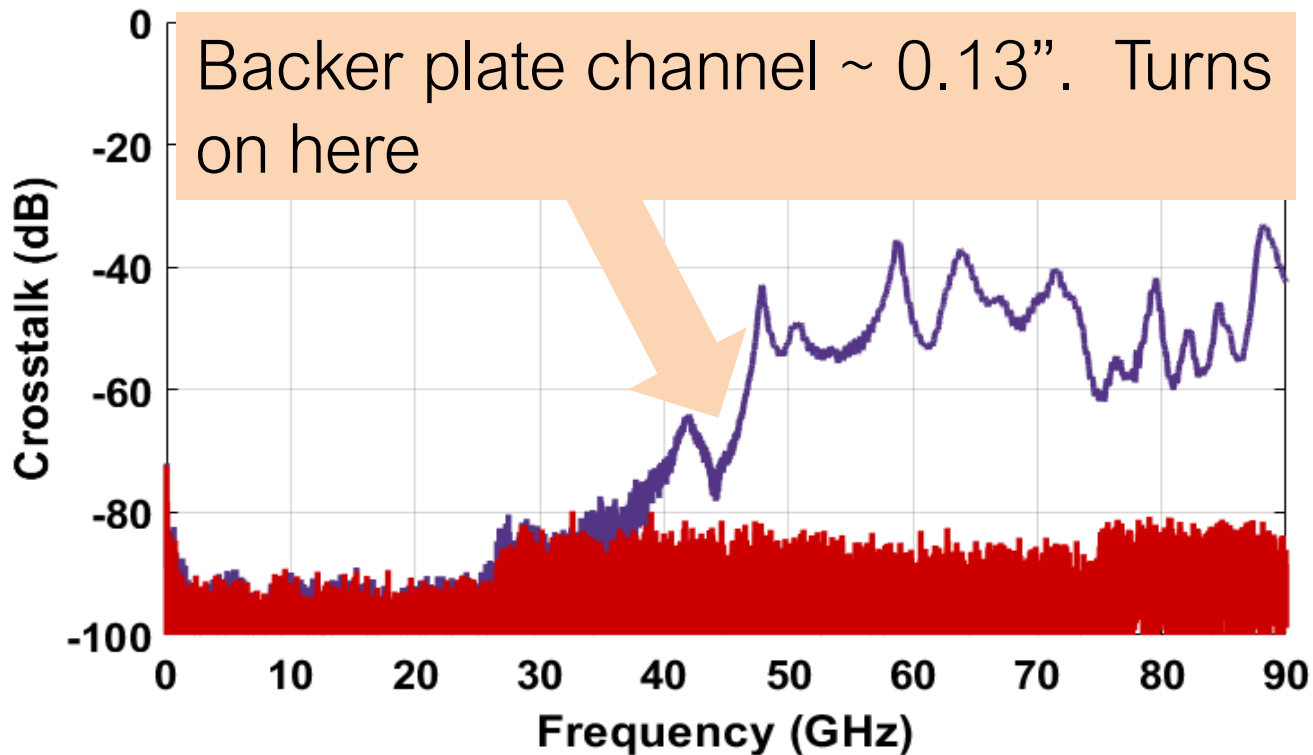
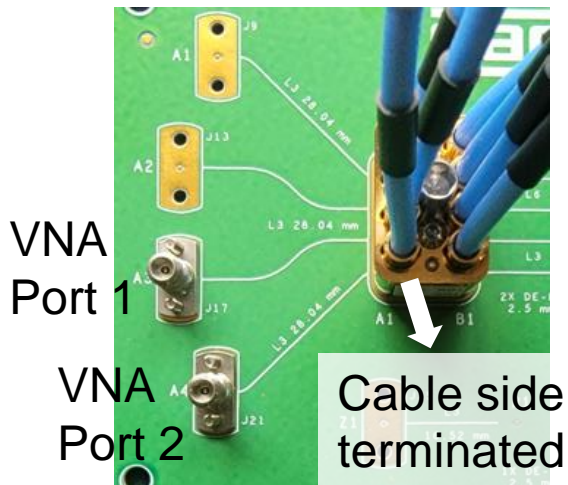
GANGED VERTICAL CONNECTORS - XTALK



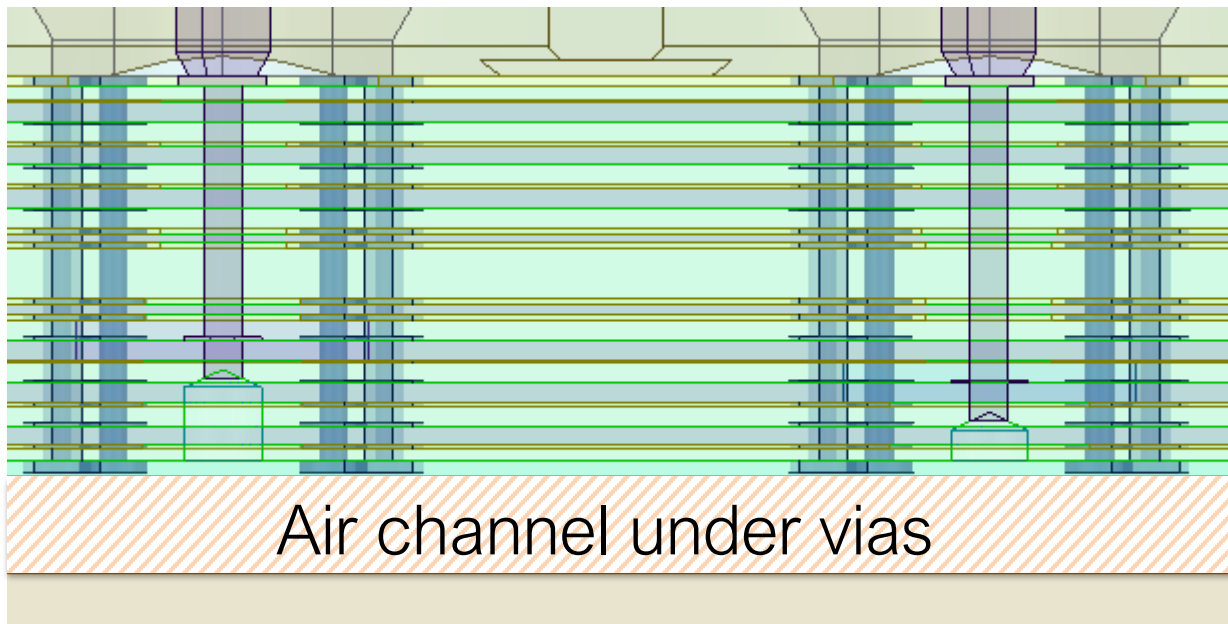
GANGED VERTICAL CONNECTORS – MECH BACKER XTALK



GANGED VERTICAL CONNECTORS – MECH BACKER XTALK

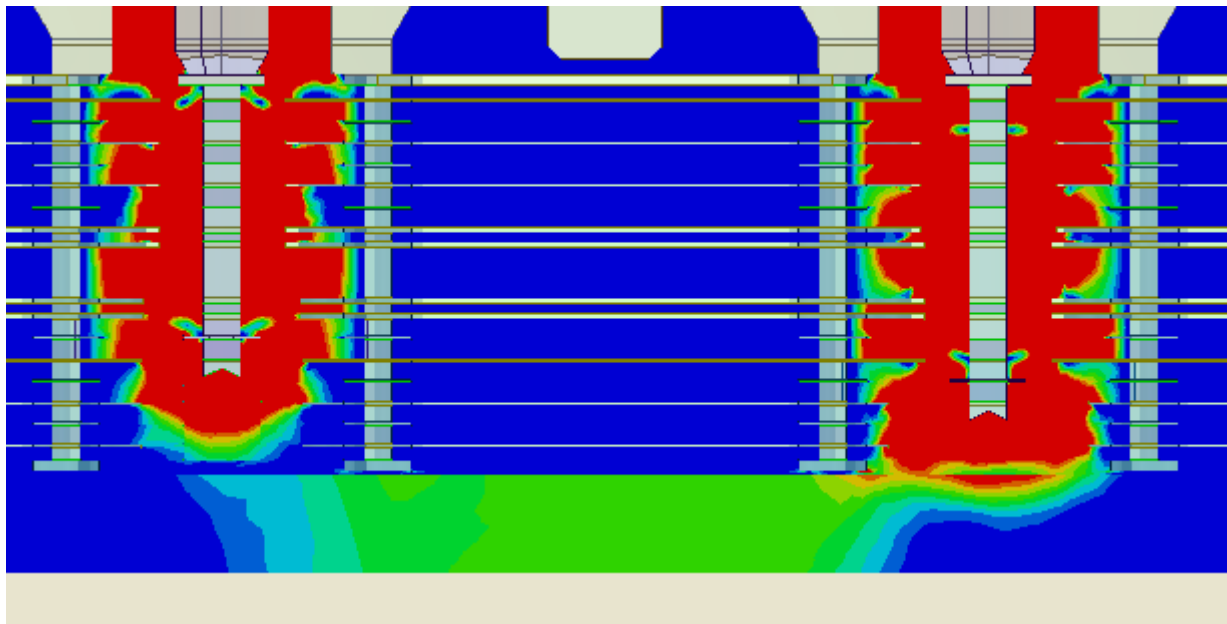


BACKSIDE XTALK



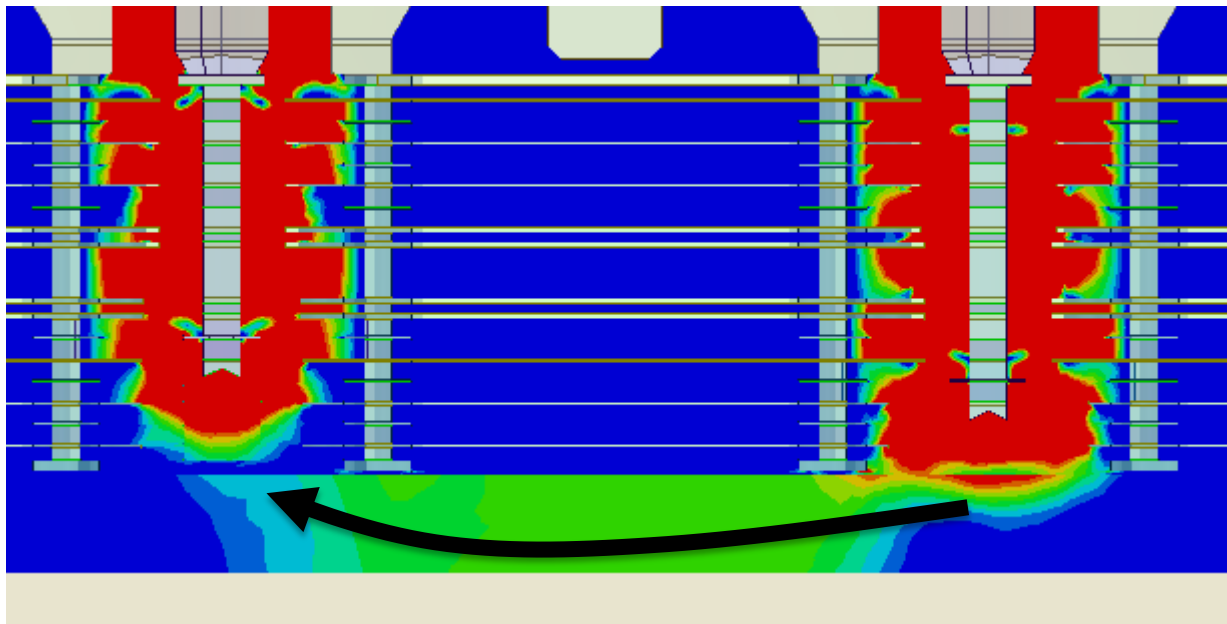
BACKSIDE XTALK

E. Field
@ 56 GHz
(224G Nyquist)



BACKSIDE XTALK

E. Field
@ 56 GHz
(224G Nyquist)



SECTION TAKEAWAYS



Lots of opportunities to create unintended waveguides!



Edge plating a must for edge connectors at high frequencies



Mechanical support structures can worsen crosstalk



PUTTING ALL TOGETHER

	Edge	Angled	Vertical	Ganged
Distance to DUT	Poor	Good	Good	Best
Via transition to inner layer RL performance	Good	Best	Poor	Depends on flavor
Calibration plane at the connector	Best	Best	Best	Good
Crosstalk for ganged version	Poor	Good	Good	Depends on flavor
Cost	Best	Good	Best	Poor

Color key

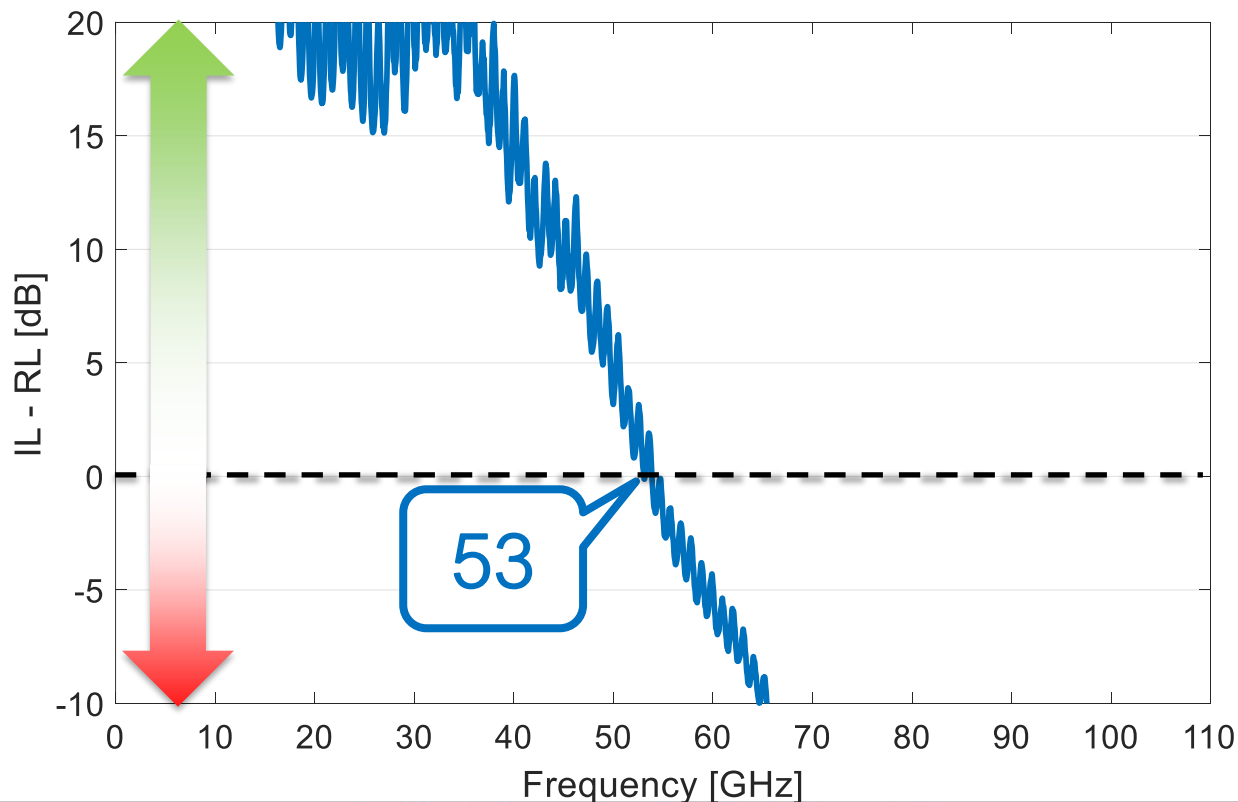
Poor

Best



DE-EMBEDDING BANDWIDTH

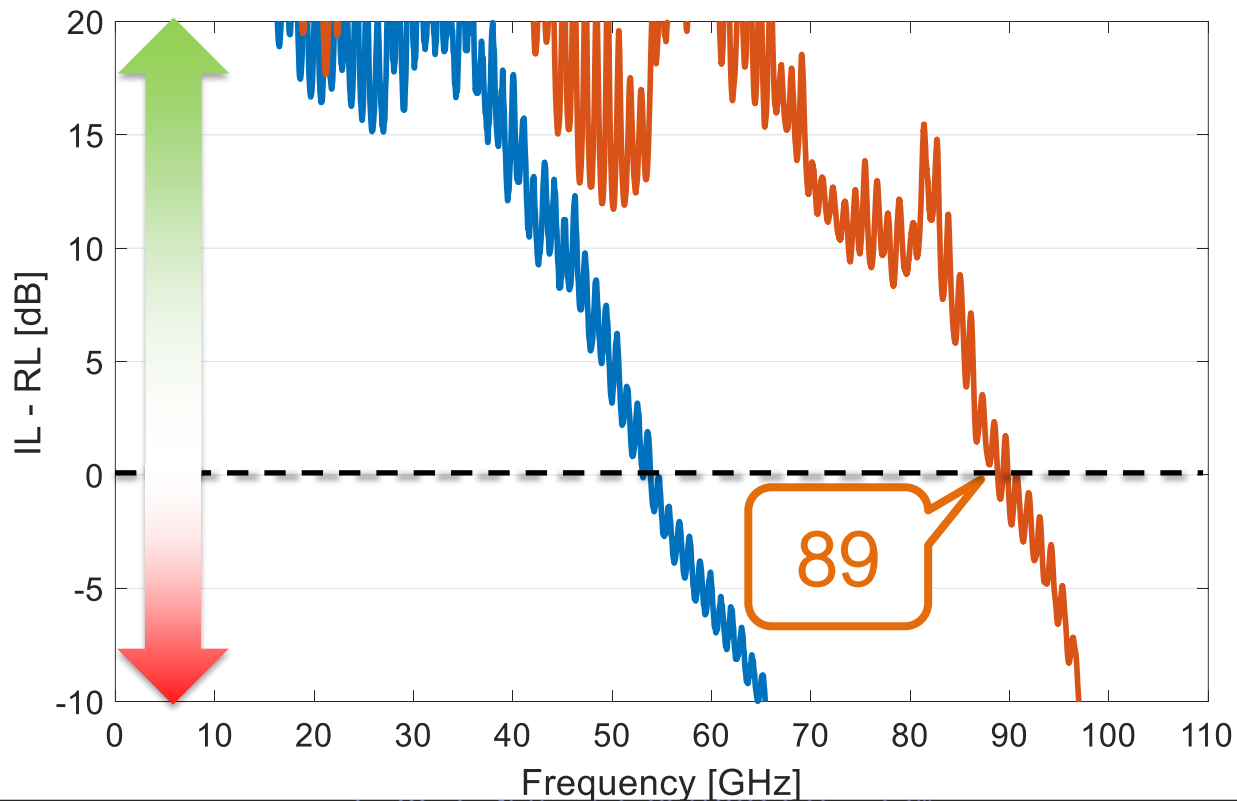
Gen 1 design:



DE-EMBEDDING BANDWIDTH

Gen 2 design:

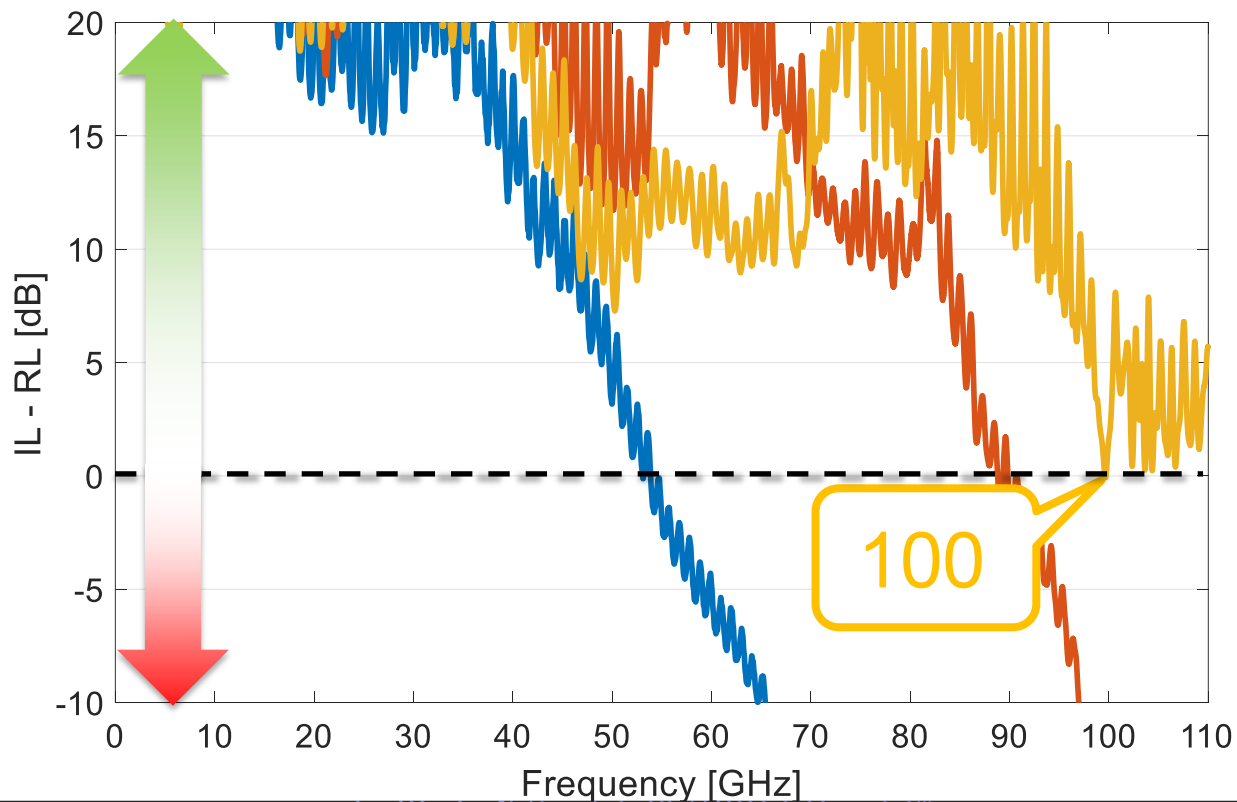
Lower IL; similar RL



DE-EMBEDDING BANDWIDTH

Gen 3 design:

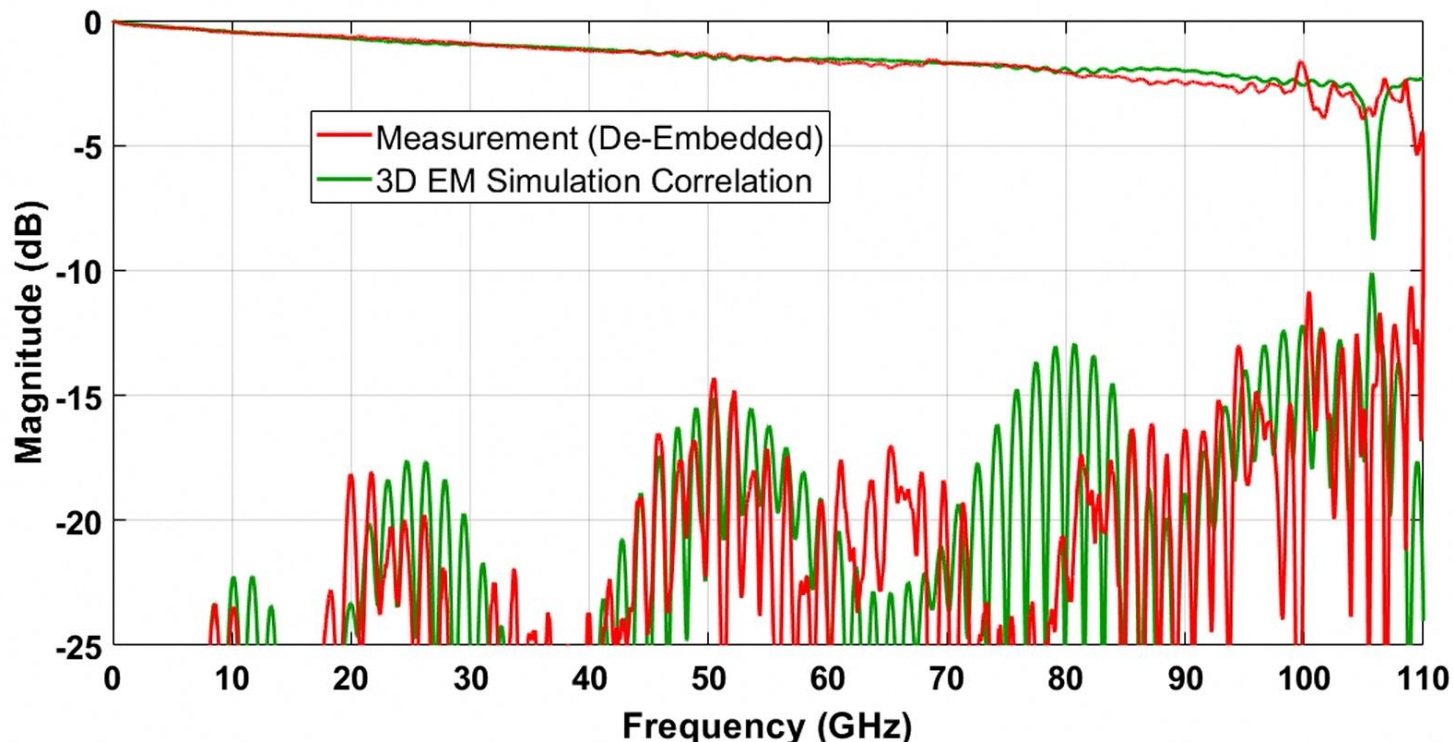
Similar IL; better RL



RUBBER MEETS THE ROAD

DUT:
Ganged VLC
with 3" coax

Fixture:
1mm VLC +
1.3" trace



CONCLUSION

	Edge	Angled	Vertical	Ganged
Distance to DUT	Poor	Good	Good	Best
Via transition to inner layer RL performance	Good	Best	Poor	Depends on flavor
Calibration plane at the connector	Best	Best	Best	Good
Crosstalk for ganged version	Poor	Good	Good	Depends on flavor
Cost	Best	Good	Best	Poor

Color key

Poor

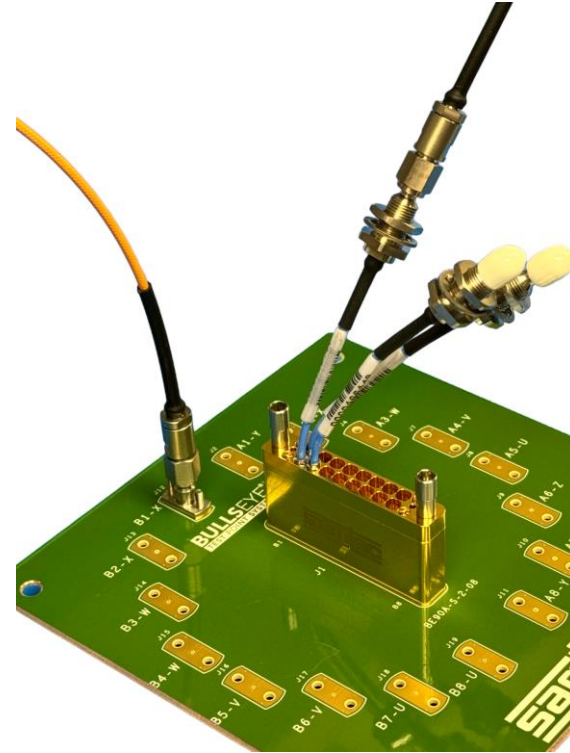
Best



MORE INFORMATION

- Live demo at Samtec booth 939
- Further background: PCB Stackup & Launch Optimization in High-speed PCB Designs, DesignCon 2022

<https://blog.samtec.com/post/wideband-rf-launch-literally-everything-you-need-to-know/>



Thank you!



QUESTIONS?

