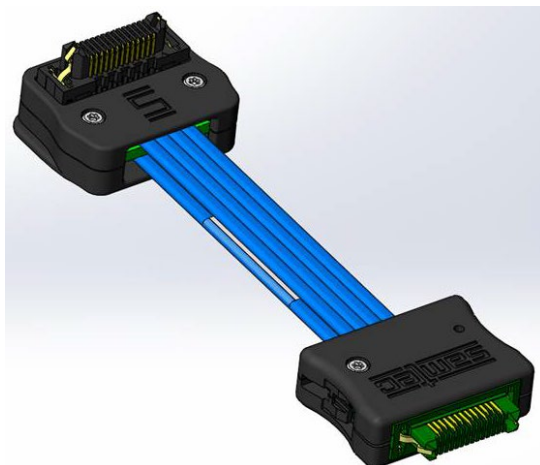




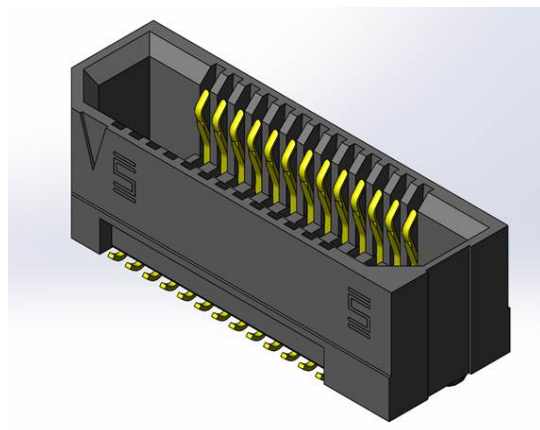
High Speed Characterization Report

ERDP-013-XX.XX-TTR-TED-5-D



Mated with:

ERF8-013-05.0-X-DV



Description:

0.80 mm Edge Rate® High-Speed Twinax Cable Assembly

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Table of Contents

Cable Assembly Overview	1
Cable Assembly Speed Rating.....	2
Frequency Domain Data Summary	3
Bandwidth Chart – Differential Insertion Loss.....	3
Time Domain Data Summary	5
Characterization Details	7
Differential and Single-Ended Data.....	7
Cable assembly Signal to Ground Ratio	7
Frequency Domain Data	9
Time Domain Data	9
Appendix A – Frequency Domain Response Graphs	10
Differential Application – Insertion Loss.....	10
Differential Application – Return Loss.....	11
Differential Application – NEXT Configurations	13
Differential Application – FEXT Configurations	14
Differential Application – Differential to Common Mode Conversion	16
Appendix B – Time Domain Response Graphs.....	18
Differential Application – Input Pulse	18
Differential Application – Cable Assembly Impedance.....	18
Differential Application – Cable assembly Impedance	20
Differential Application – Propagation Delay.....	23
Appendix C – Product and Test System Descriptions	24
Product Description	24
Test System Description.....	24
PCB-107230-SIG-XX Test Fixtures	24
PCB Fixtures	26
Appendix D – Test and Measurement Setup.....	28
N5230C Measurement Setup	28
Test Instruments.....	28
Test Cables & Adapters.....	28
DSA8200 Measurement Setup	29
Test Instruments.....	29
Test Cables & Adapters	29
Appendix E - Frequency and Time Domain Measurements	30
Frequency (S-Parameter) Domain Procedures	30
Time Domain Procedures	31
Propagation Delay (TDT)	31
Impedance (TDR).....	31
Appendix F – Glossary of Terms	32

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Cable Assembly Overview

The 0.8 mm (.0315") ERDP Cable Assembly is constructed using 30 AWG, 100 Ω Twinax Ribbon Cable. The cables are terminated by soldering a small transition PCB or termination board at each end. Each termination board has a connector soldered to it. All cable assemblies are terminated with ERM8 high speed socket at both ends. The cable assembly is wired to facilitate a Pin 1 to Pin 1 mapping between the cable terminations. The ERDP series cable assemblies are available in 13, 25 and 49 differential pairs. The data in this report is only applicable to 250 mm, 500 mm and 1000 mm length cable assembly.

Each ERDP cable assembly was tested by mating it to ERF8 Socket at both ends. The actual part numbers that were tested are shown in Table 1, which also identifies End 1 and End 2 of each assembly. A relative sample picture is shown in Figure 1. Two differential pairs, a Long Path and a Short Path, of each assembly type were tested.

Length	Part Number	End 1	End 2
250 mm	ERDP-013-09.80-TTR-TED-5-D	TTR	TED
500 mm	ERDP-013-19.68-TTR-TED-5-D	TTR	TED
1000 mm	ERDP-013-39.37-TTR-TED-5-D	TTR	TED

Table 1: Sample Description

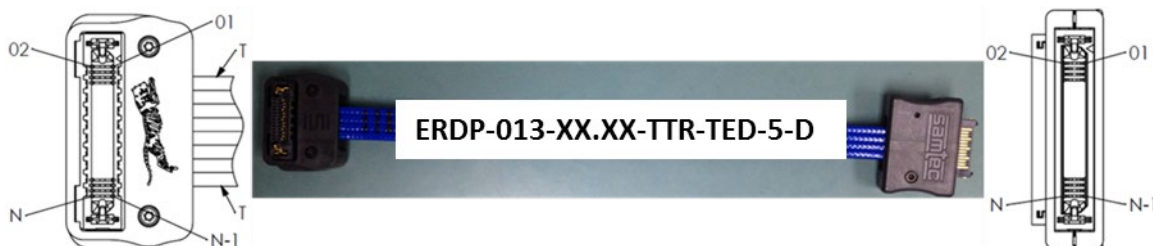


Figure 1: Test Sample

Series: ERDP**Description:** 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Cable Assembly Speed Rating

The cable assembly bandwidth is based on the -7 dB insertion loss point of the mated cable assembly. The -7 dB point can be used to estimate usable system bandwidth in a typical two-level signaling environment. Modern high-speed digital transceivers can accommodate roughly 9 dB of loss and still operate reliably. The -7 dB rating is a conservative number that allocates 2 dB of system budget for other channel components such as short PCB traces and IC packaging effects.

The measured -7 dB point is rounded up to the nearest half-GHz level. The up-rounding corrects for any loss from the test board traces.

The following table summarizes the Cable Assembly bandwidth for the ERDP cable assemblies tested.

Assembly		-7 dB Frequency
ERDP-013-09.80-TTR-TED-5-D	Long Path	7.5 GHz
	Short Path	7.0 GHz
ERDP-013-19.68-TTR-TED-5-D	Long Path	7.0 GHz
	Short Path	7.0 GHz
ERDP-013-39.37-TTR-TED-5-D	Long Path	6.5 GHz
	Short Path	6.5 GHz

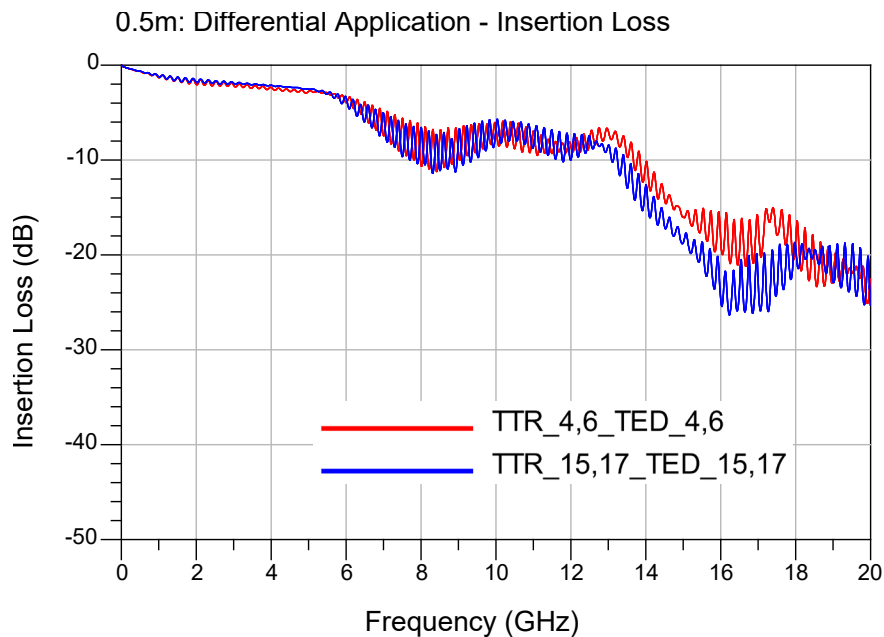
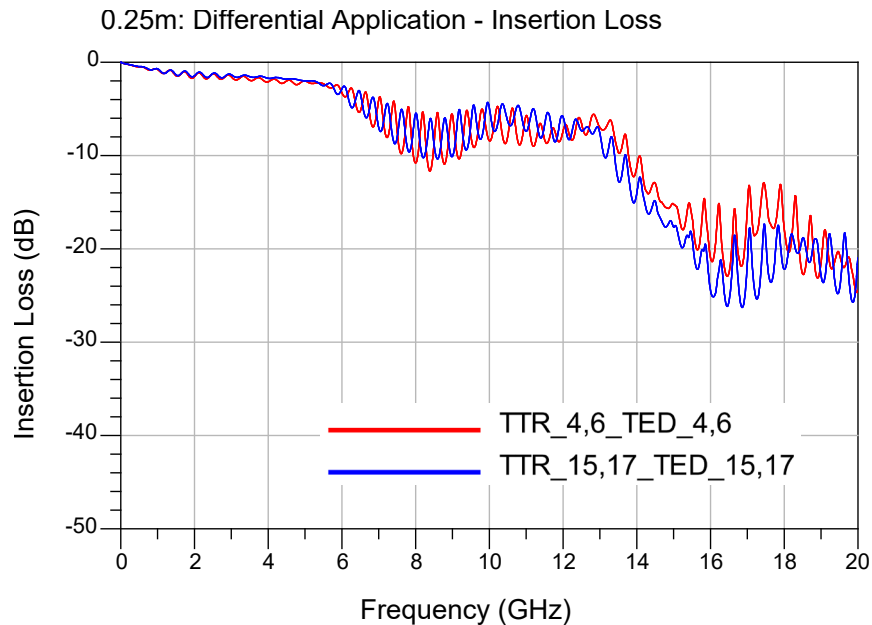
Table 2: Cable Assembly Speed Rating

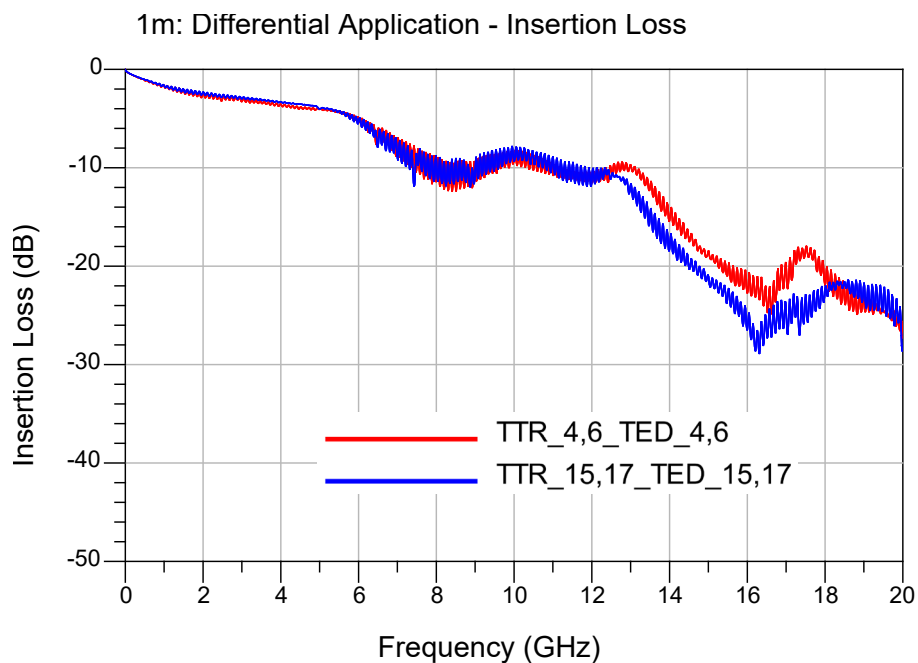
Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Frequency Domain Data Summary

Bandwidth Chart – Differential Insertion Loss



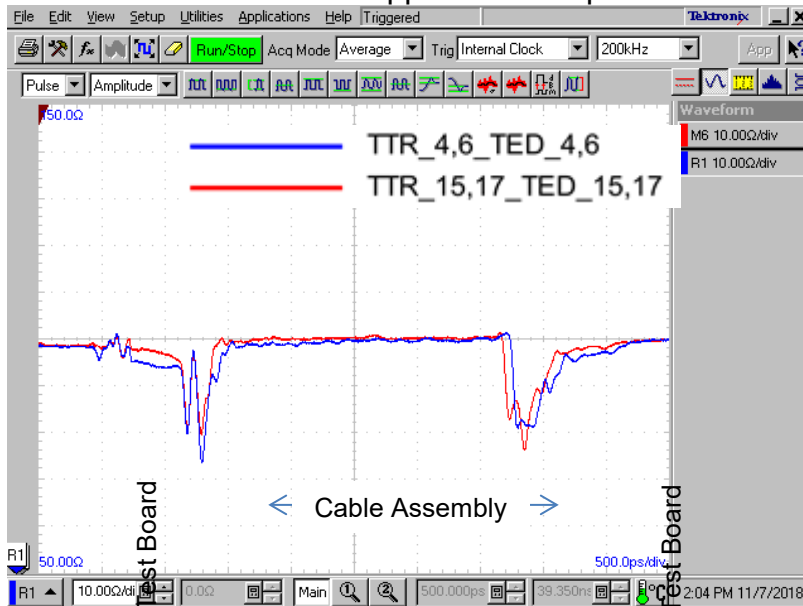
Series: ERDP**Description:** 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Series: ERDP

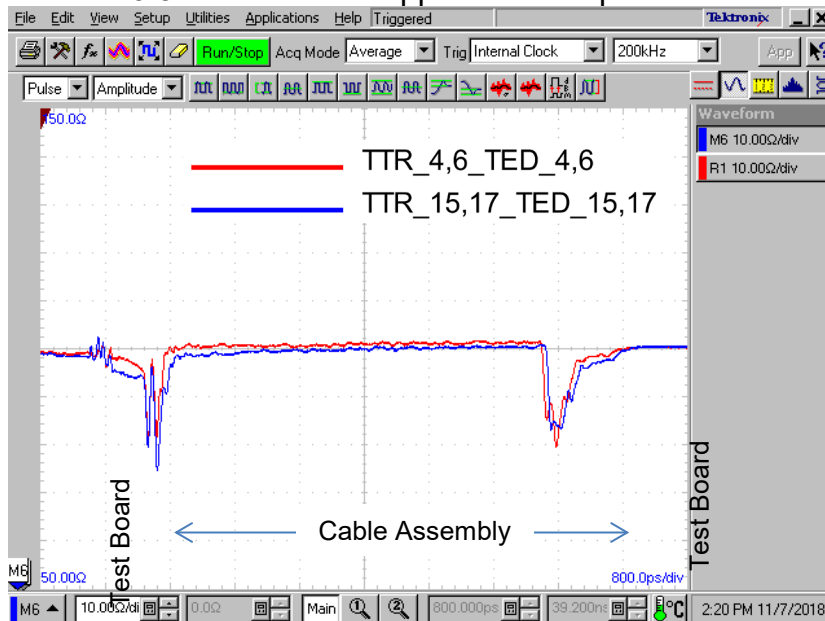
Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Time Domain Data Summary

0.25m: Differential Application - Impedance



0.5m: Differential Application - Impedance



Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

1m: Differential Application - Impedance

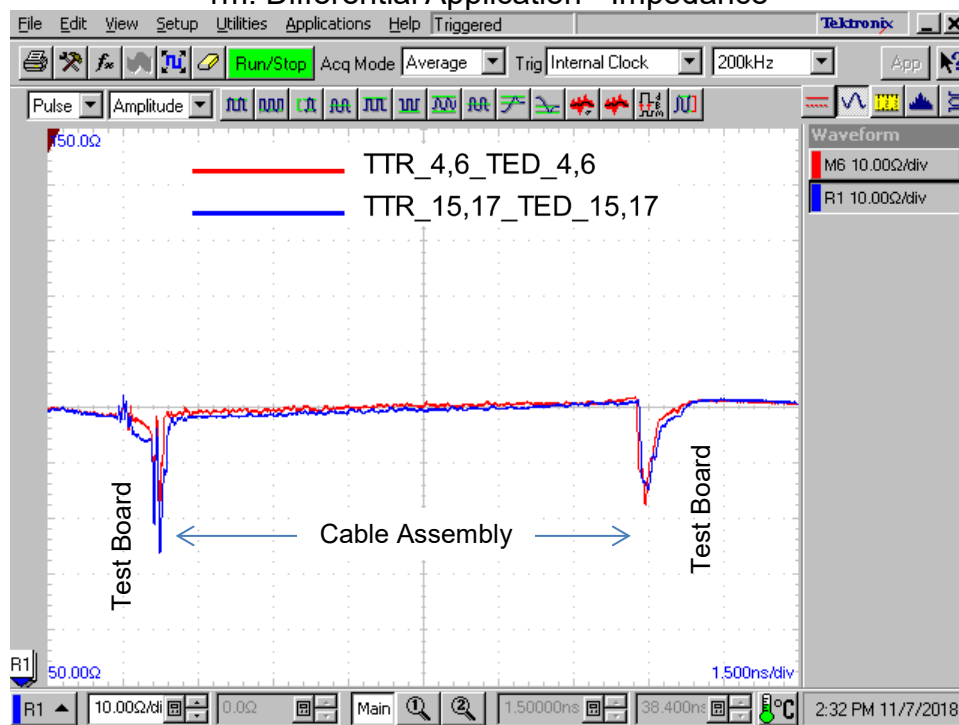


Table 4 - Propagation Delay (Cable Assembly)

Cable length	Driver/ Receiver	Driver/ Receiver
	TTR_4,6/ TED_4,6	TTR_15,17/ TED_15,17
0.25m	1.447ns	1.412ns
0.5m	2.631ns	2.601ns
1m	5.020ns	4.990ns

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Characterization Details

This report presents data that characterizes the signal integrity response of a cable assembly in a controlled printed circuit board (PCB) environment. All efforts are made to reveal typical best-case responses inherent to the system under test (SUT).

In this report, the SUT includes the mating connectors, cable assembly, and footprint effects on a typical multi-layer PCB. PCB effects (trace loss) are de-embedded from test data. Board related effects, such as pad-to-ground capacitance, are included in the data presented in this report.

Additionally, intermediate test signal connections can mask the cable assembly's true performance. Such connection effects are minimized by using high performance test cables and adapters. Where appropriate, calibration and de-embedding routines are also used to reduce residual effects.

Differential and Single-Ended Data

Most Samtec cable assemblies can be used successfully in both differential and single-ended applications. However, electrical performance will differ depending on the signal drive type. In this report, data is presented for "GSSG" differential drive configuration only.

Cable assembly Signal to Ground Ratio

Samtec cable assemblies are most often designed for generic applications and can be implemented using various signal and ground pin assignments. In high speed systems, provisions must be made in the interconnect for signal return currents. Such paths are often referred to as "ground". In some cable assemblies, a ground plane or blade, or an outer shield, is used as the signal return, while in others, cable assembly pins are used as signal returns. Various combinations of signal pins, ground blades, and shields can also be utilized. Electrical performance can vary significantly depending upon the number and location of ground pins.

In general, the more pins dedicated to ground, the better electrical performance will be. But dedicating pins to ground reduces signal density of a cable assembly. Therefore, care must be taken when choosing signal/ground ratios in cost or density-sensitive applications.

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

For this cable assembly, the following array configurations are evaluated:

Differential Impedance:

- Long Path (upper terminals, furthest from test fixture)
- Short Path (bottom terminals, closest to test fixture)

Differential Crosstalk:

- In Row: Long Path (adjacent terminals in the long row)
- In Row: Short Path (adjacent terminals in the short row)
- Across Row: "Xrow": (from one row of terminals to the other row)

See Appendix D – Product and Test System Descriptions for details

Only one differential pair was driven for crosstalk measurements.

Other configurations can be evaluated upon request. Please contact sig@samtec.com for more information.

In a real system environment, active signals might be located at the outer edges of the signal contacts of concern, as opposed to the ground signals utilized in laboratory testing. For example, in a single-ended system, a pin-out of "SSSS", or four adjacent single ended signals might be encountered as opposed to the "GSG" and "GSSG" configurations tested in the laboratory. Electrical characteristics in such applications could vary slightly from laboratory results. But in most applications, performance can safely be considered equivalent.

Signal Edge Speed (Rise Time)

In pulse signaling applications, the perceived performance of the interconnect can vary significantly depending on the edge rate or the rise time of the exciting signal. For this report, the fastest rise time used was 30 ps. Generally, this should demonstrate the worst-case performance.

In many systems, the signal edge rate will be significantly slower at the cable assembly than at the driver launch point. To estimate interconnect performance at other edge rates, data is provided for several rise times between 30ps and 500ps.

Unless otherwise stated, measured rise times were at 20%-80% signal levels.

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Frequency Domain Data

Frequency Domain parameters are helpful in evaluating the cable assembly system's signal loss and crosstalk characteristics across a range of sinusoidal frequencies. In this report, parameters presented in the Frequency Domain are Insertion Loss, Return Loss, Near-End and Far-End Crosstalk, and Mode Conversion. Other parameters or formats, such as VSWR or S-Parameters, may be available upon request. Please contact our Signal Integrity Group at sig@samtec.com for more information.

Frequency performance characteristics for the SUT are generated from network analyzer measurements.

Time Domain Data

Time Domain parameters indicate Impedance mismatch versus length, and signal propagation time in a pulsed signal environment.

The measured S-Parameters from the network analyzer are post-processed using Agilent ADS to obtain the time domain response. Time Domain procedure is provided in [Appendix F](#) of this report. Parameters or formats not included in this report may be available upon request. Please contact our Signal Integrity Group at sig@samtec.com for more information.

In this report, propagation delay is defined as the signal propagation time through the cable assembly, mating connectors, and connector footprint. It also includes 10 mils of PCB trace on each connector side. Delay is measured at 30 picoseconds signal rise-time. Delay is calculated as the difference in time measured between the 50% amplitude levels of the input and output pulses.

Data for other configurations may be available. Please contact our Signal Integrity Group at sig@samtec.com for further information.

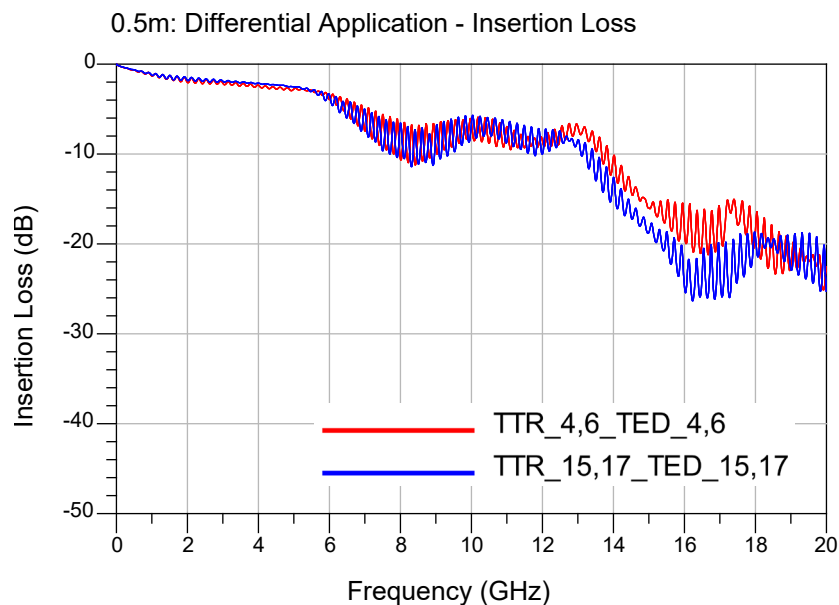
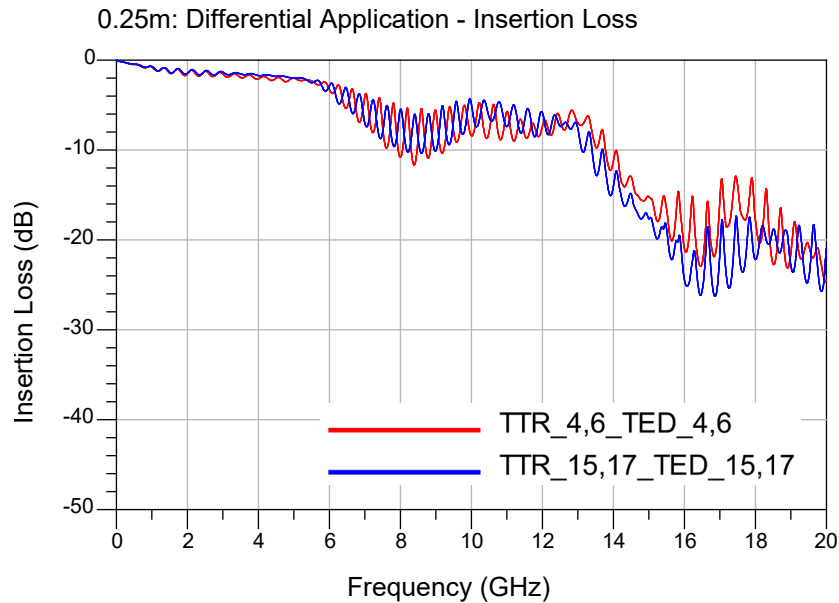
Additional information concerning test conditions and procedures is in the appendices of this report. Further information may be obtained by contacting our Signal Integrity Group at sig@samtec.com.

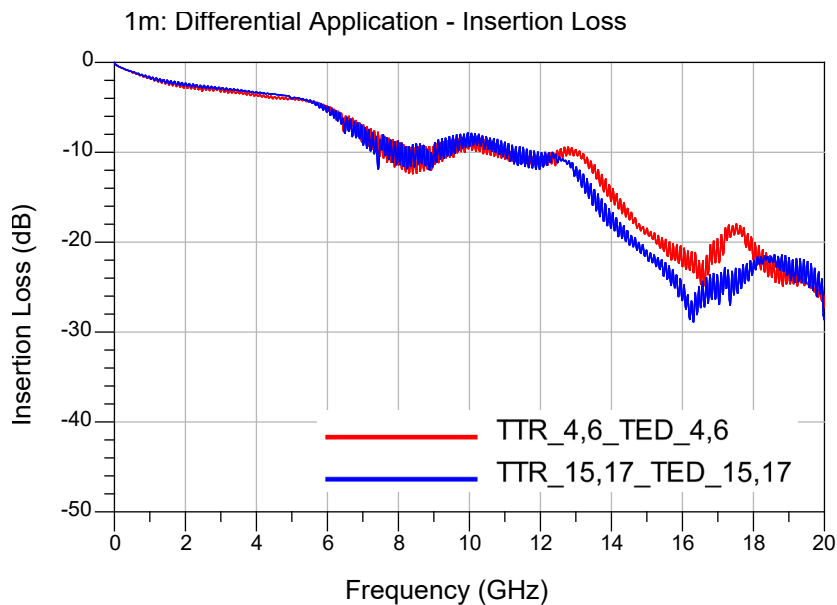
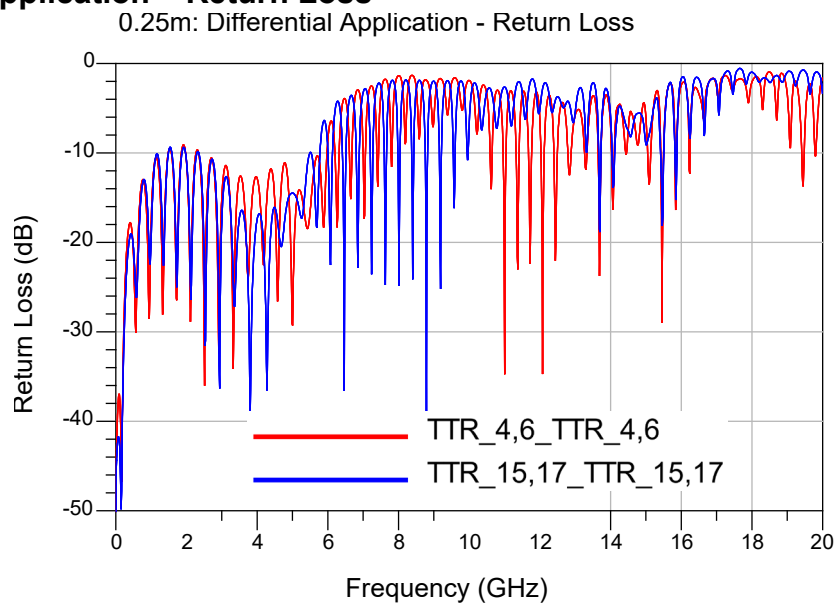
Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Appendix A – Frequency Domain Response Graphs

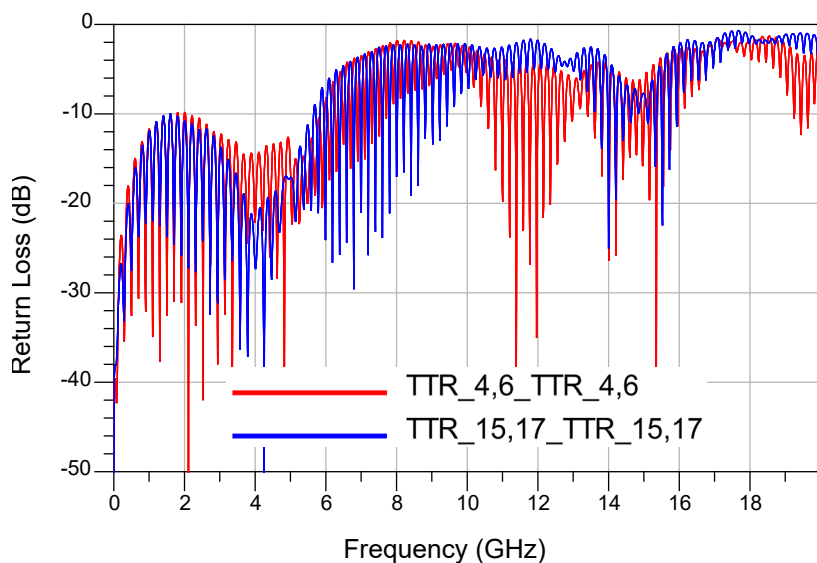
Differential Application – Insertion Loss



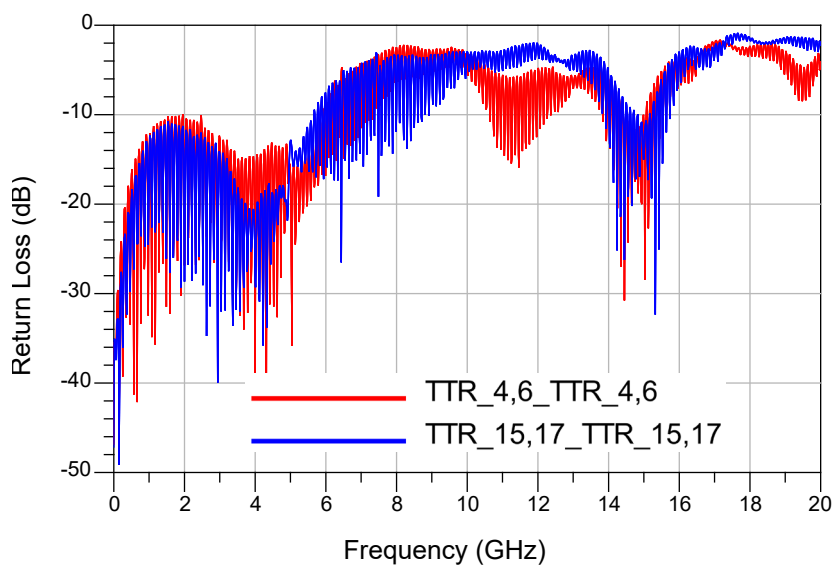
Series: ERDP**Description:** 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable**Differential Application – Return Loss**

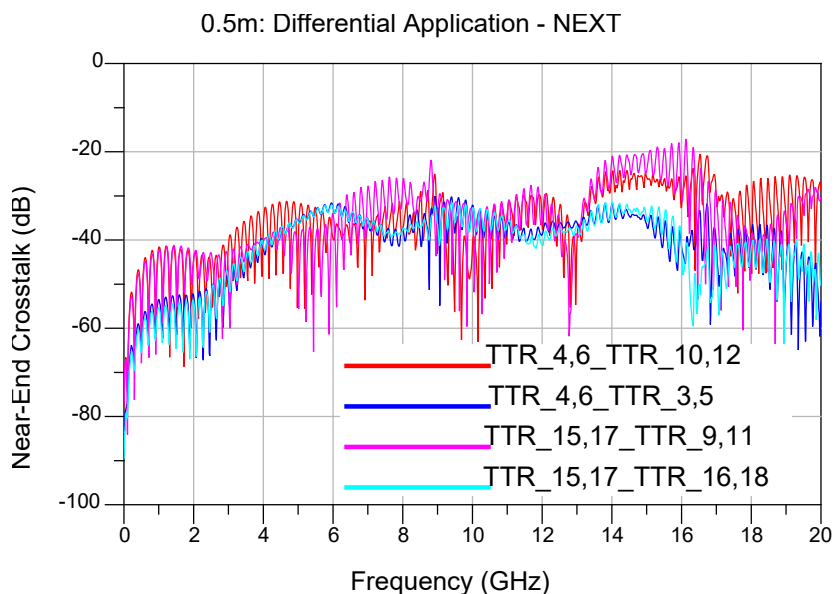
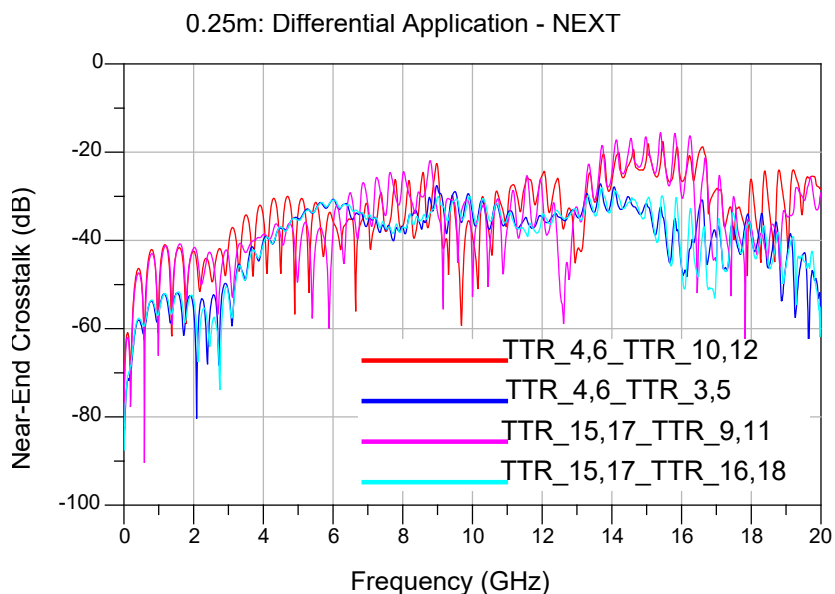
Series: ERDP**Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable**

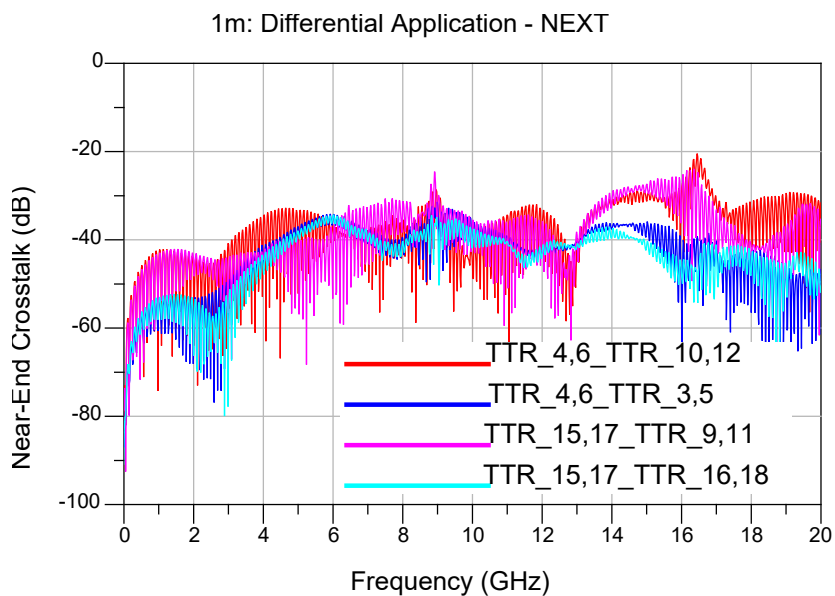
0.5m: Differential Application - Return Loss



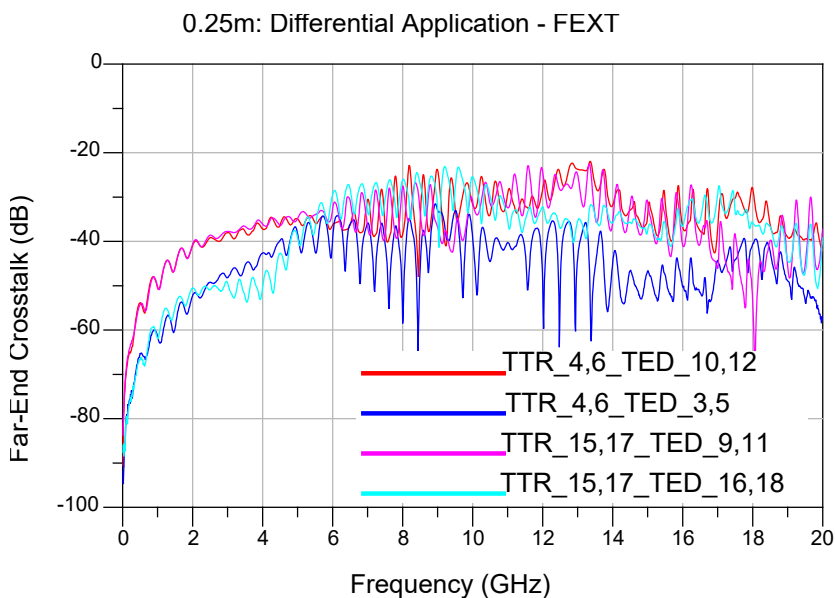
1m: Differential Application - Return Loss

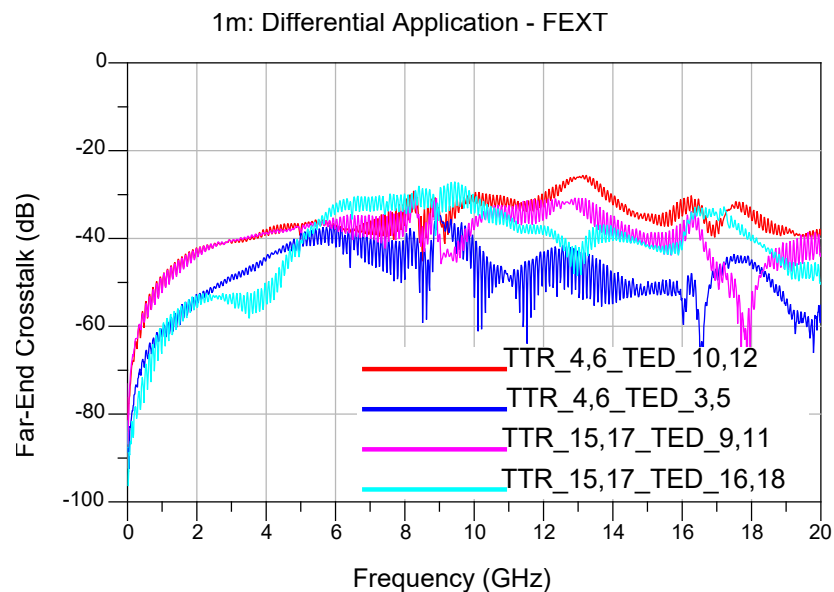
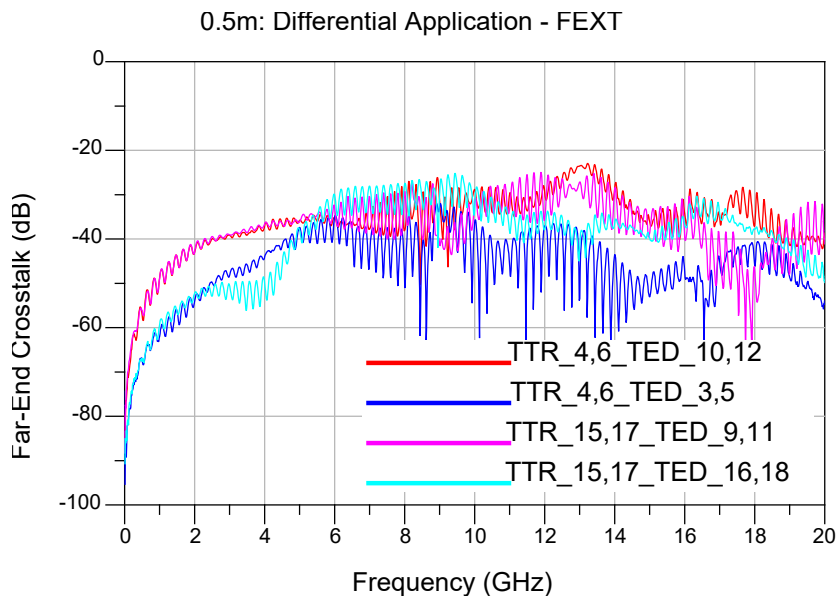


Series: ERDP**Description:** 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable**Differential Application – NEXT Configurations**

Series: ERDP**Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable**

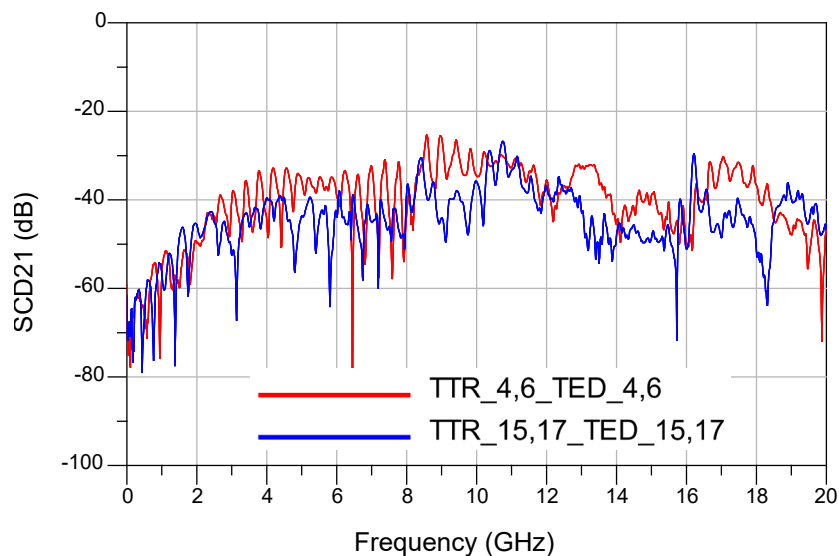
Differential Application – FEXT Configurations



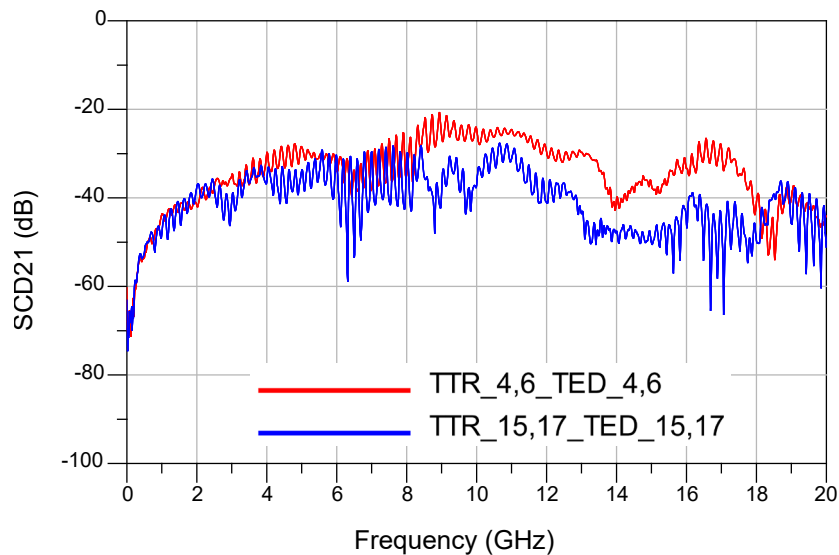
Series: ERDP**Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable**

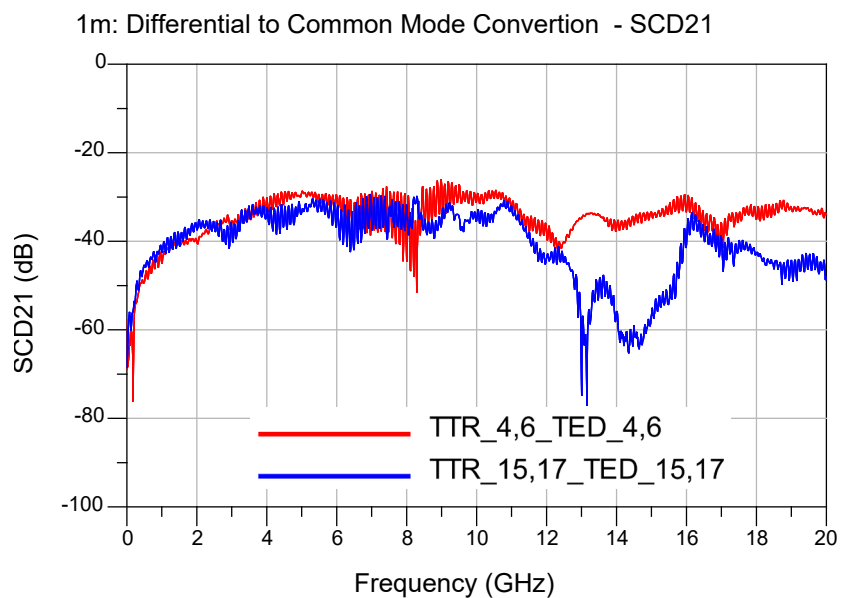
Series: ERDP**Description:** 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable**Differential Application – Differential to Common Mode Conversion**

0.25m: Differential to Common Mode Conversion - SCD21



0.5m: Differential to Common Mode Conversion - SCD21



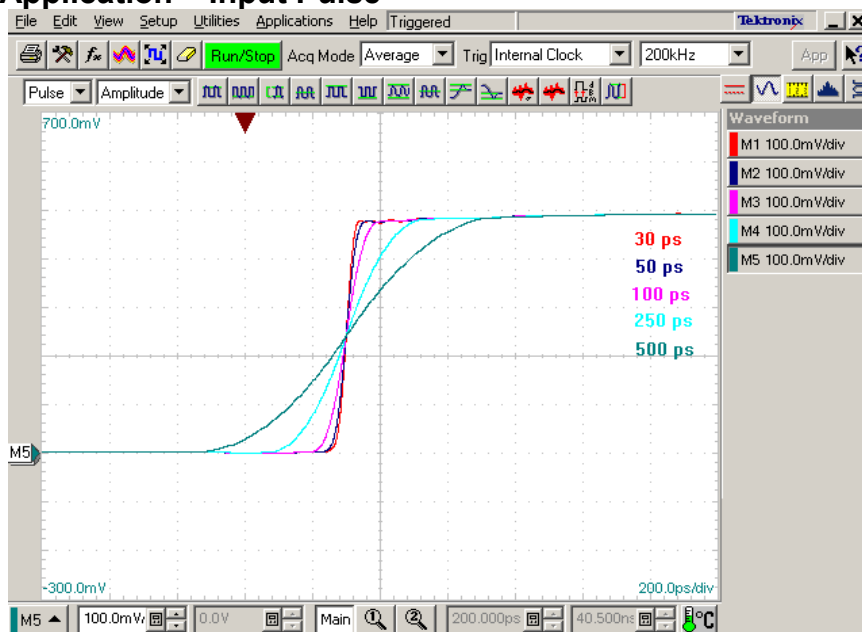
Series: ERDP**Description:** 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

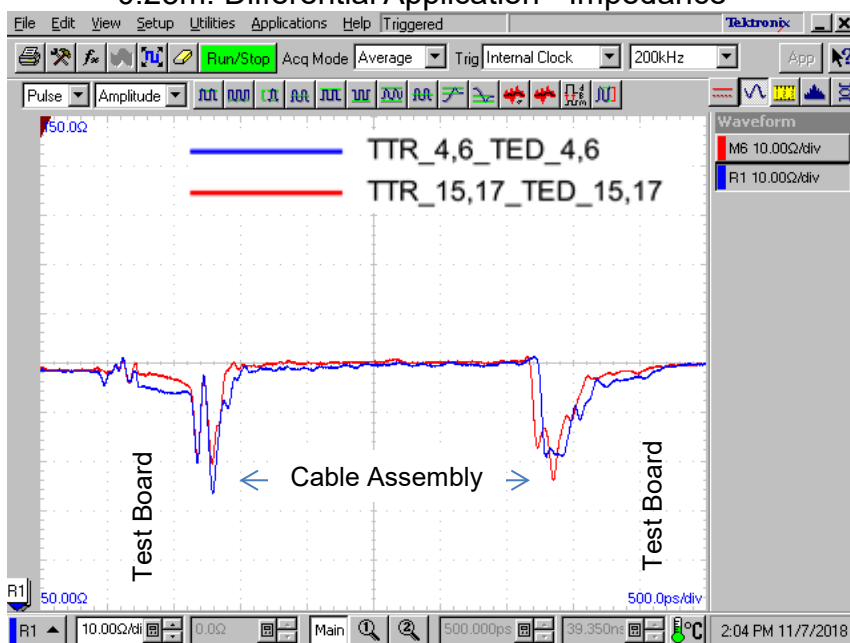
Appendix B – Time Domain Response Graphs

Differential Application – Input Pulse



Differential Application – Cable Assembly Impedance

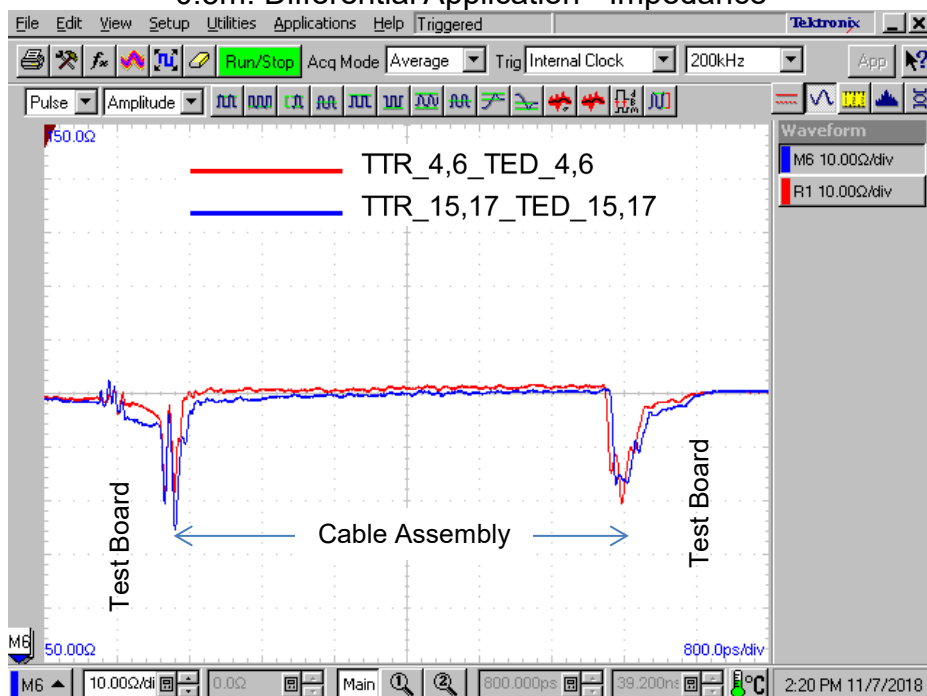
0.25m: Differential Application - Impedance



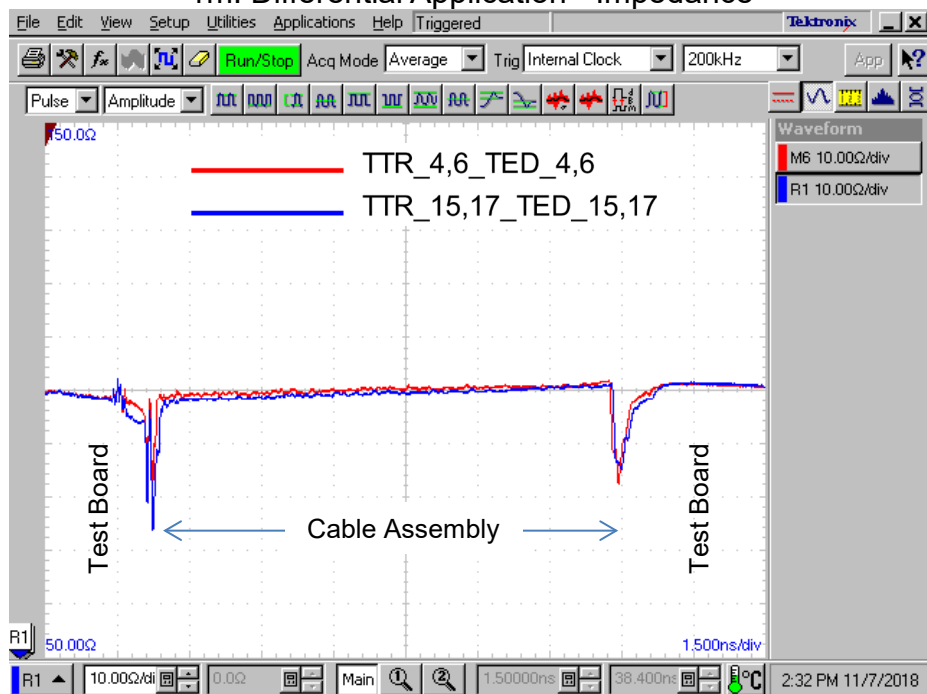
Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

0.5m: Differential Application - Impedance



1m: Differential Application - Impedance

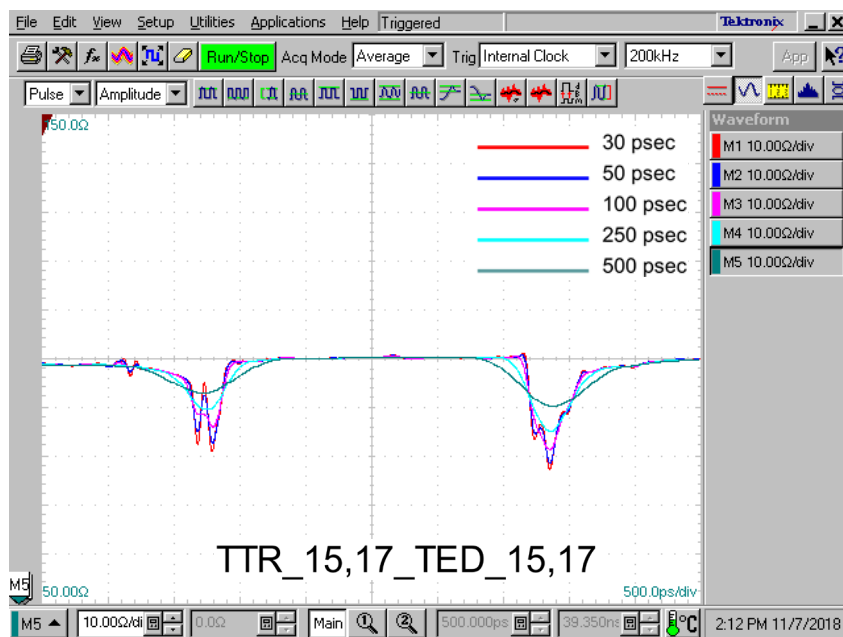
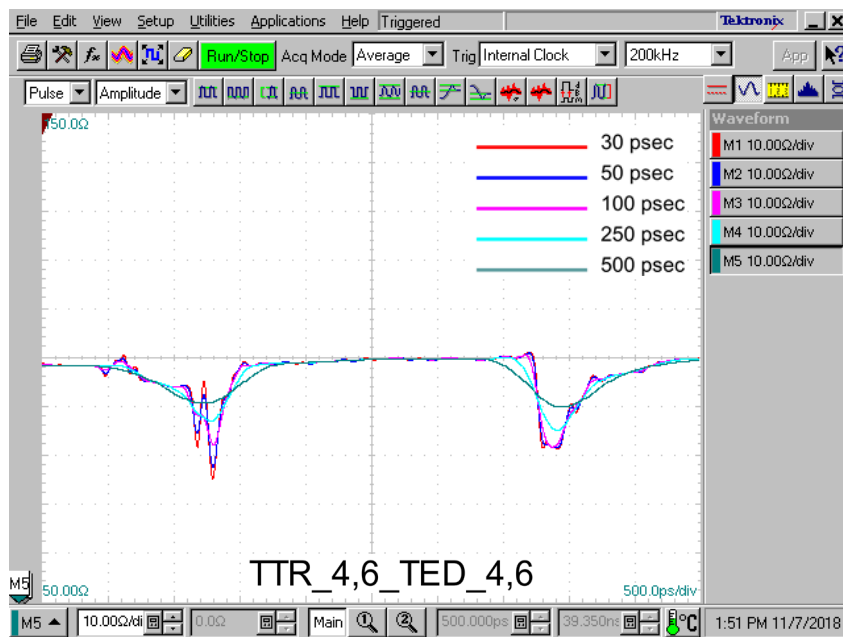


Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

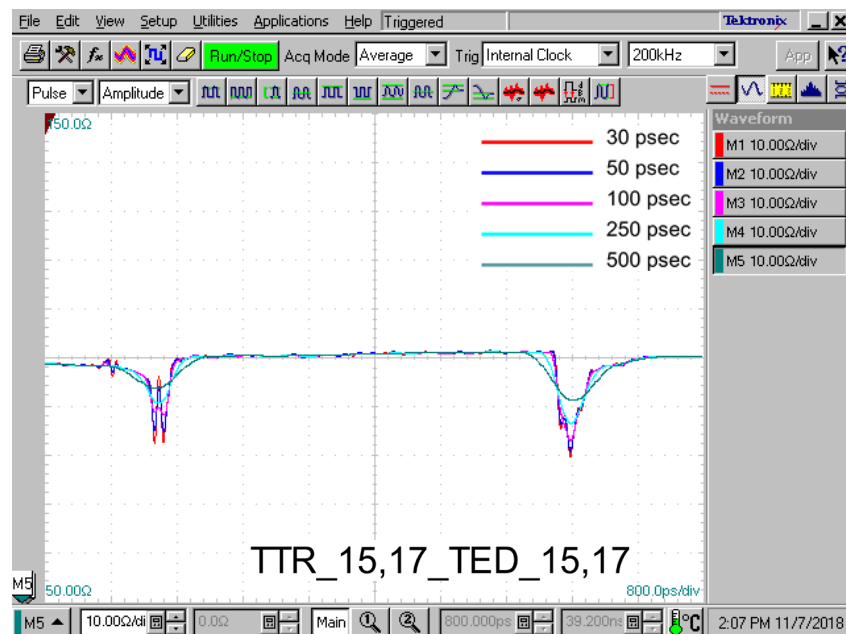
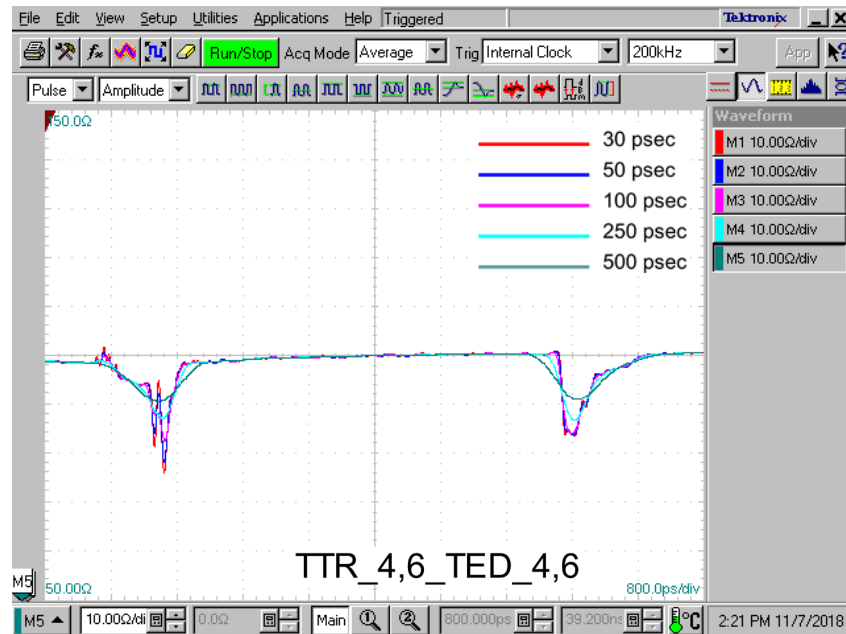
Differential Application – Cable assembly Impedance

ERDP-013-09.80-TTR-TED-5-D



Series: ERDP**Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable**

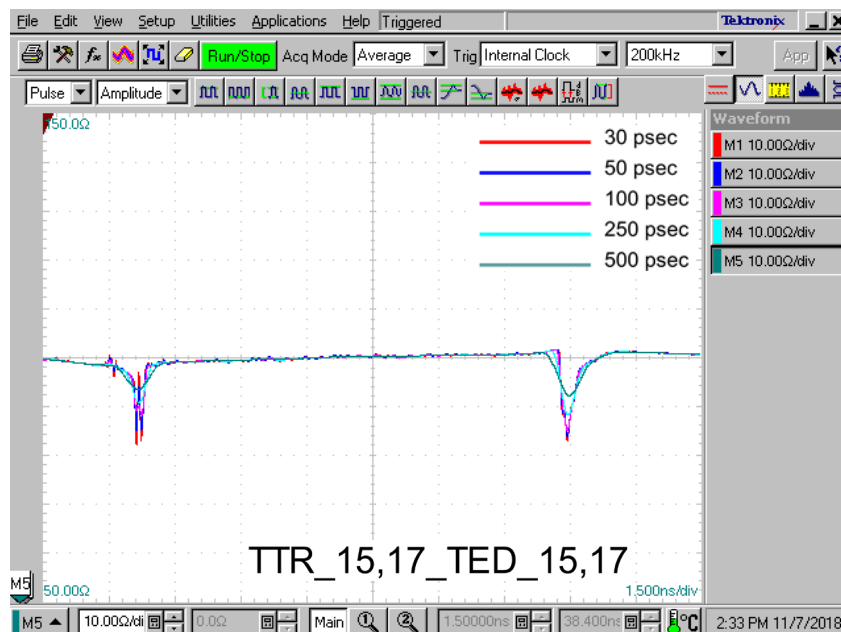
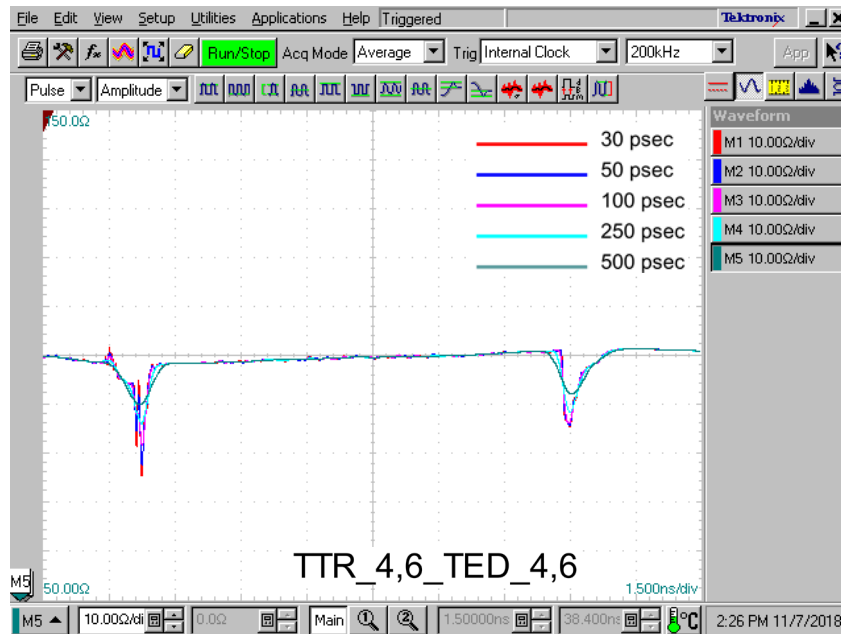
ERDP-013-19.68-TTR-TED-5-D

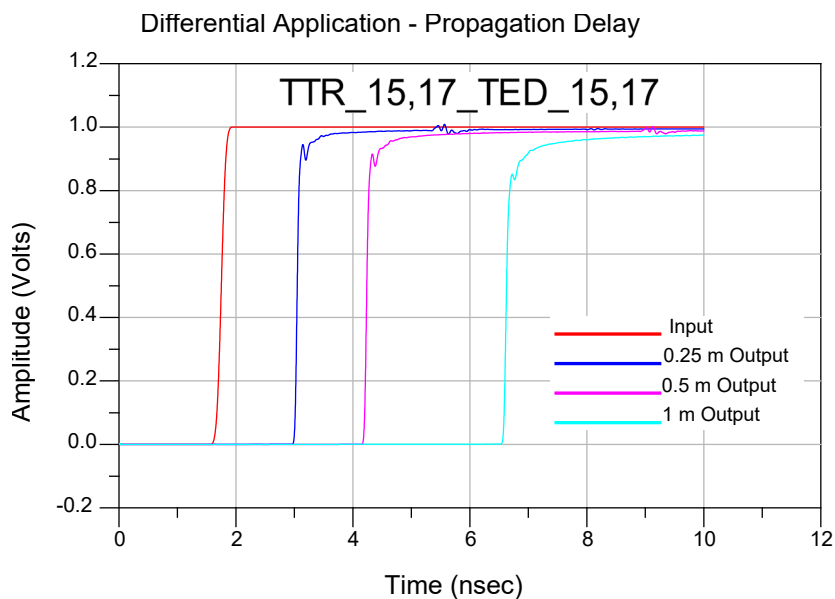
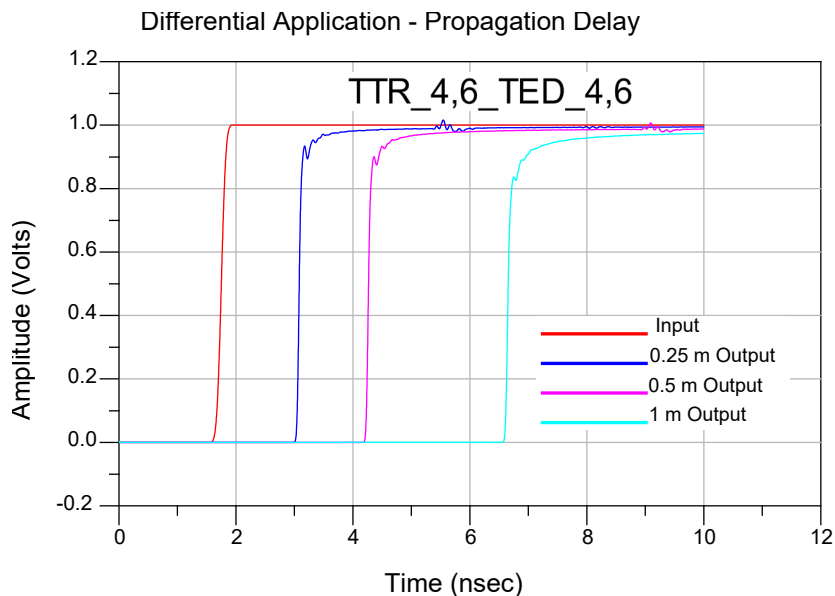


Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

ERDP-013-39.37-TTR-TED-5-D



Series: ERDP**Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable****Differential Application – Propagation Delay**

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Appendix C – Product and Test System Descriptions

Product Description

Product test samples are 0.80 mm Edge Rate® High-Speed Twinax Cable Assemblies. The part numbers are ERDP-013-09.80-TTR-TED-5-D, ERDP-013-19.68-TTR-TED-5-D and ERDP-013-39.37-TTR-TED-5-D. They mate with ERF8-013-05.0-L-DV-TR. A photo of the mated test article mounted to SI test boards is shown below.

The cable assembly terminations had a specific signal line configuration. The respective signal line numbers are shown in Table 5. There is a total of 10 pairs per row. All adjacent lines are terminated where applicable.

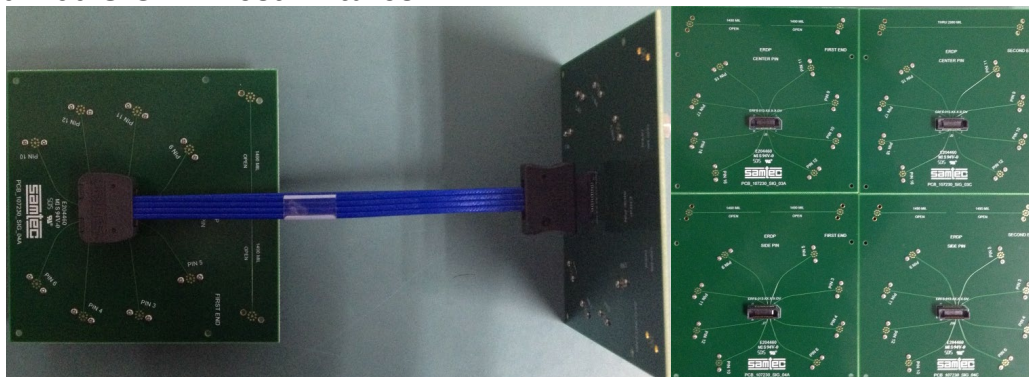
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
GND	DIFF PAIR		GND	DIFF PAIR		GND	DIFF PAIR		GND	DIFF PAIR		GND
GND	DIFF PAIR		GND	DIFF PAIR		GND	DIFF PAIR		GND	DIFF PAIR		GND
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26

Table 5: Respective signal line numbers as viewed from End 1

Test System Description

The test fixtures are composed of four-layer FR-4 material with 50Ω signal trace and pad configurations designed for the electrical characterization of Samtec high speed cable assembly products. A PCB mount SMA connector is used to interface the VNA test cables to the test fixtures. Optimization of the SMA launch was performed using full wave simulation tools to minimize reflections. Four test fixtures are specific to ERDP series cable assembly and identified by part numbers PCB-107230-SIG-03A & C; PCB-107230-SIG-04A & C. The Auto Fixture Removal (AFR) calibration structures designed specifically for the ERDP series are located on both the test boards. Displayed on the following pages is the information for the ERDP and AFR calibration structure and directives for the mating ERDP fixtures.

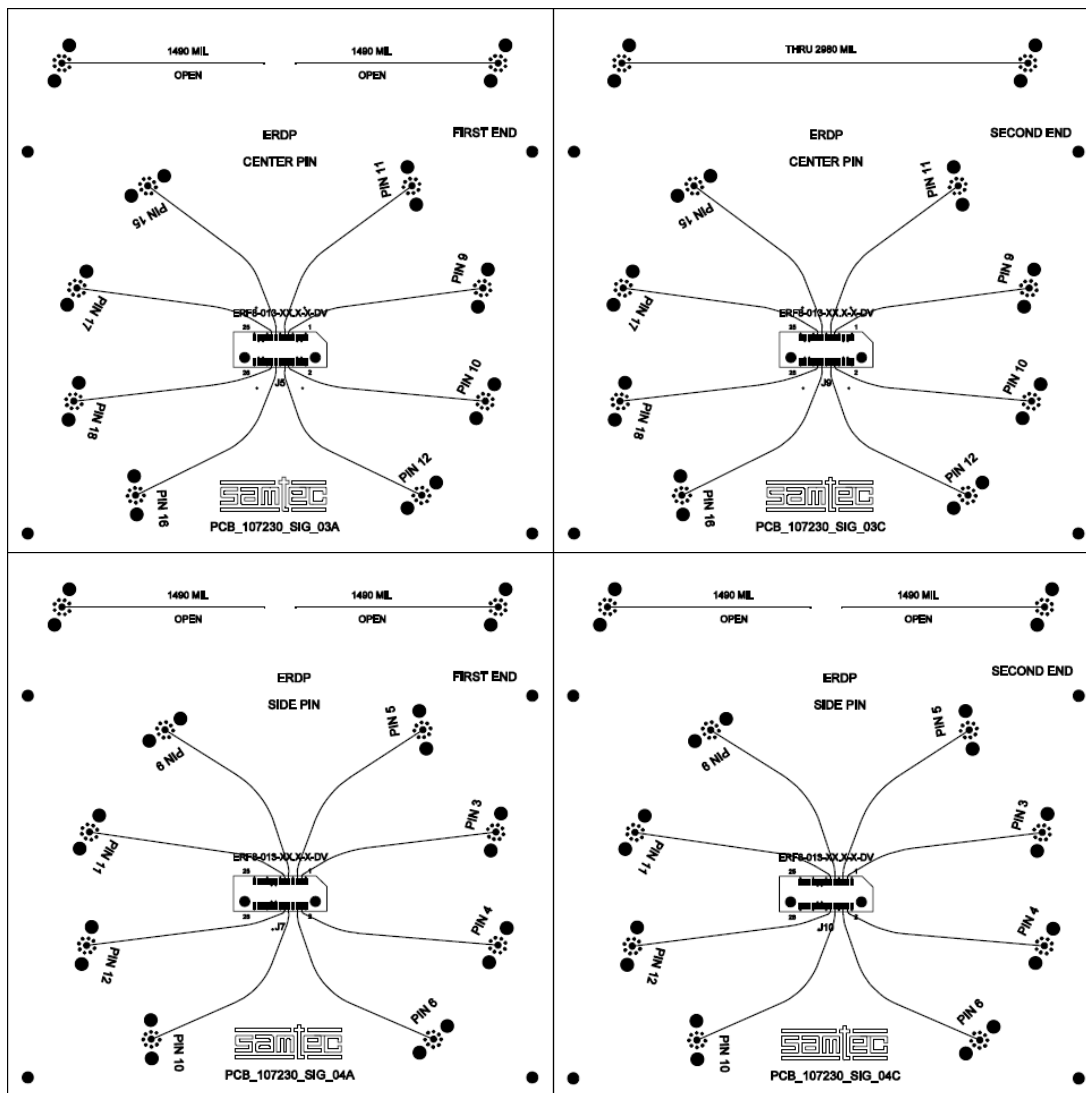
PCB-107230-SIG-XX Test Fixtures



Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

Artwork of the PCB design is shown below.

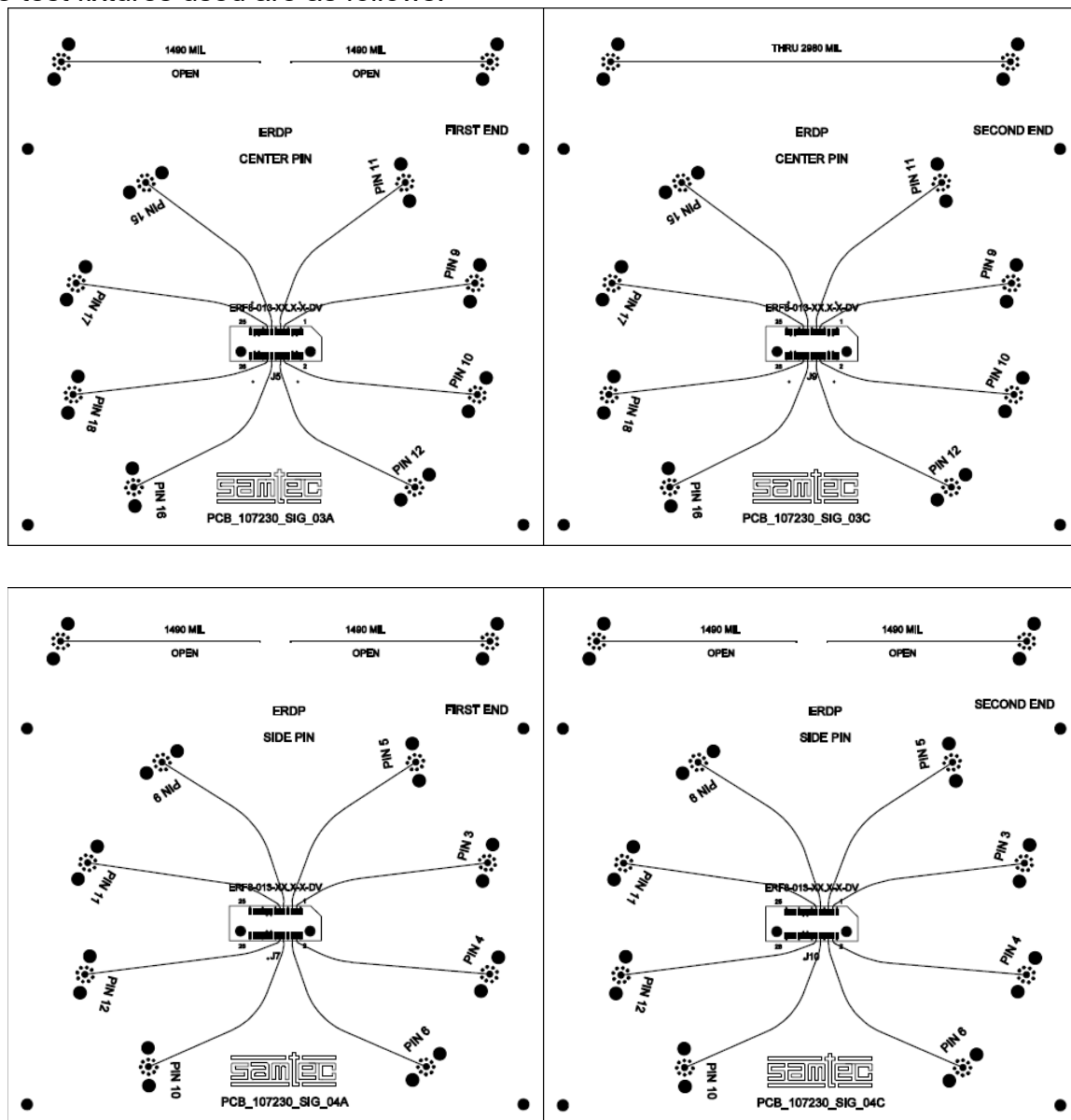


Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

PCB Fixtures

The test fixtures used are as follows:



PCB-107230-SIG-03A – First End for Center Pin

PCB-107230-SIG-03C – Second End for Center Pin

PCB-107230-SIG-04A – First End for Side Pin

PCB-107230-SIG-04C – Second End for Side Pin

The through locate on PCB-107230-SIG-03C.

Series: ERDP

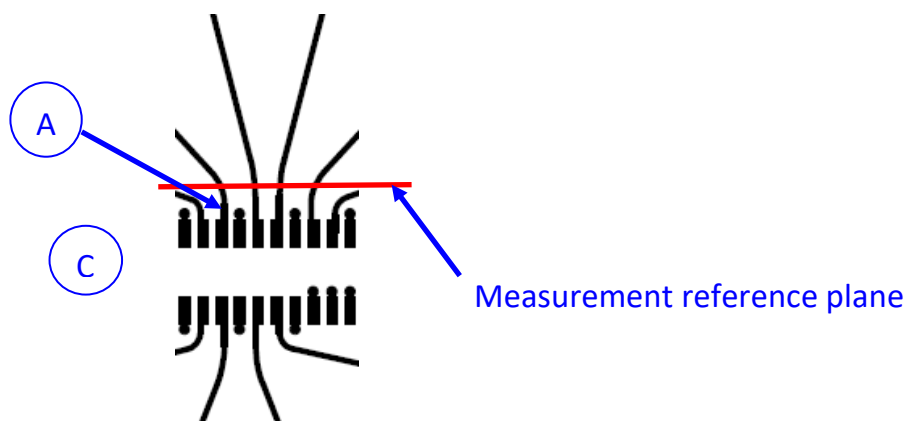
Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

All traces on the test boards are length matched to 1.5" Measured from the edge of the pad to SMA. The AFR calibration effectively removes 1.49" of test board trace effects. This means that 10 mil of test board trace length effects are included in the measurement at each side.

The S-Parameter measurement includes:

- A. 10 mil test board trace
- B. Test board vias, pads (footprint effects) for the ERF8-DV connector
- C. The ERF8-DV series connector
- D. The ERDP-013-XX.XX-TTR-TED-5-D test cable
- E. The ERF8-DV series connector
- F. Test board vias, pads (footprint effects) for the ERF8-DV connector
- G. 10 mil test board trace

The figure below shows the location of the measurement reference plane.



Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

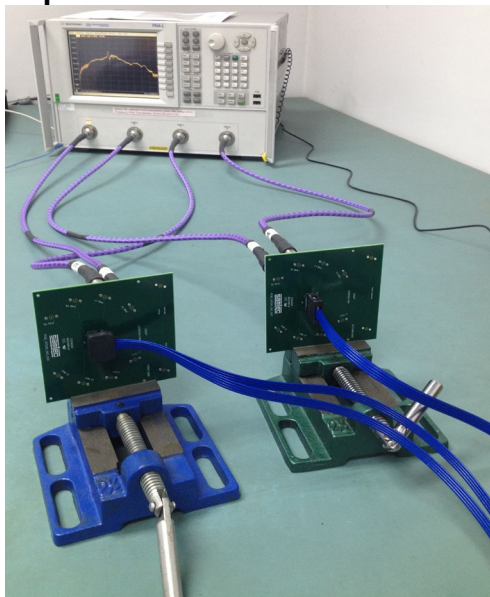
Appendix D – Test and Measurement Setup

For frequency domain measurements, the test instrument is the Agilent N5230C PNA-L network analyzer. Frequency domain data and graphs are extracted from the instrument by AFR application. Post-processed time domain data and graphs are generated using convolution algorithms within Agilent ADS. The network analyzer is configured as follows:

Start Frequency – 300 KHz	Number of points -1601
Stop Frequency – 20 GHz	IFBW – 1 KHz

With these settings, the measurement time is approximately 20 seconds.

N5230C Measurement Setup



Test Instruments

<u>QTY</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Agilent N5230C PNA-L Network Analyzer (300 KHz to 20 GHz)
1	Agilent N4433A ECAL Module (300 KHz to 20 GHz)

Test Cables & Adapters

<u>QTY</u>	<u>Description</u>
4	Gore OWD01D02039-4 (DC-26.5 GHz)

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

For impedance measurements, the test instrument is the Tektronix DSA8200 Digital Serial Analyzer mainframe and 80E04 sampling module. The impedance data and profiles are obtained directly from the instrument. The Digital Analyzer is configured as follows:

Vertical Scale: 10 ohm / Div
Offset: Default / Scroll
Horizontal Scale: 500ps/ Div, 800ps/Div or 1.5ns/ Div
Record Length: 4000
Averages: ≥ 16

DSA8200 Measurement Setup



Test Instruments

<u>QTY</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Tektronix DSA8200 Digital Serial Analyzer
2	Tektronix 80E04 Dual Channel 20 GHz TDR Sampling Module

Test Cables & Adapters

<u>QTY</u>	<u>Description</u>
2	Samtec RF25M-01SP1-01SP1-0250 (DC-20 GHz)

Series: ERDP

Description: 0.80 mm (.0315") pitch, 100 Ω differential signal routing, 30 AWG twinax cable

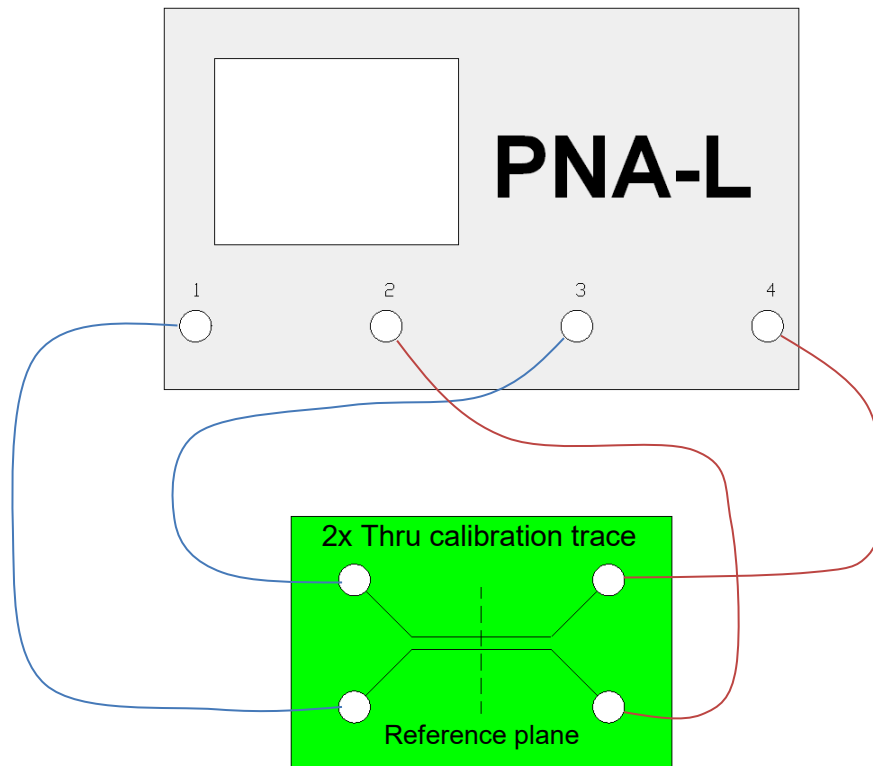
Appendix E - Frequency and Time Domain Measurements

Frequency (S-Parameter) Domain Procedures

The quality of any data taken with a network analyzer is directly related to the quality of the calibration standards and the use of proper test procedures. For this reason, extreme care is taken in the design of the AFR calibration standards, the SI test boards and the selection of the PCB vendor.

The measurement process begins with a measurement of the AFR calibration standards. A coaxial SOLT calibration is performed using an N4433A E-CAL module. This measurement is required in order to obtain precise values of the line standard offset delay and frequency bandwidths. Measurements of the 2x through line standard can be used to determine the maximum frequency for which the calibration standards are valid. For the ERDP test boards, this is greater than 20 GHz.

The figure below shows how the THRU reference traces are utilized to compensate for the losses due to the coaxial test cables and the test fixture during testing. The calibration board is characterized to obtain parameters required to define the 2x Thru.



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Time Domain Procedures

Mathematically, Frequency Domain data can be transformed to obtain a Time Domain response. Perfect transformation requires Frequency Domain data from DC to infinity Hz. Fortunately, a very accurate Time Domain response can be obtained with bandwidth-limited data, such as measured with modern network analyzer.

The Time Domain responses were generated using Agilent ADS 2016 update 1. This tool has a transient convolution simulator, which can generate a Time Domain response directly from measured S-Parameters. An example of a similar methodology is provided in the Samtec Technical Note on domain transformation.

http://www.samtec.com/Documents/WebFiles/Technical_Library/Reference/Articles/tech-note_using-PLTS-for-time-domain-data_web.pdf

Propagation Delay (TDT)

The Propagation Delay is a measure of the Time Domain delay through the cable assembly and footprint. A step pulse is applied to the touchstone model of the cable assembly and the transmitted voltage is monitored. The same pulse is also applied to a reference channel with zero loss, and the Time Domain pulses are plotted on the same graph. The difference in time, measured at the 50% point of the step voltage is the propagation delay.

Impedance (TDR)

Measurements involving digital pulses are performed using either Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) or Time Domain Transmission (TDT) methods. The TDR method is used for the impedance measurements in this report.

The signal line(s) of the SUT's is energized with a TDR pulse and the far-end of the energized signal line is terminated in the test systems characteristic impedance (e.g.; 50 Ω or 100 Ω terminations). By terminating the adjacent signal lines in the test systems characteristic impedance, the effects on the resultant impedance shape of the waveform is limited. The "best case" signal mapping was tested and is presented in this report.

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Appendix F – Glossary of Terms

ADS – Agilent Advanced Design System
AFR – Automatic Fixture Removal
CTLE – Continuous Time Linear Analyzer
DUT – Device under test
FD – Frequency domain
FEXT – Far-End Crosstalk
HDV – High Density Vertical
NEXT – Near-End Crosstalk
OV – Optimal Vertical
OH – Optimal Horizontal
PCB – Printed Circuit Board
PLTS – Agilent Physical Layer Design System
PPO – Pin Population Option
SE – Single-Ended
SI – Signal Integrity
SUT – System Under Test
S – Static (independent of PCB ground)
SOLT – acronym used to define Short, Open, Load & Thru Calibration Standards
TD – Time Domain
TDA – Time Domain Analysis
TDR – Time Domain Reflectometry
TDT – Time Domain Transmission
UI – Unit Interval
XROW – Across Row
Z – Impedance (expressed in ohms)