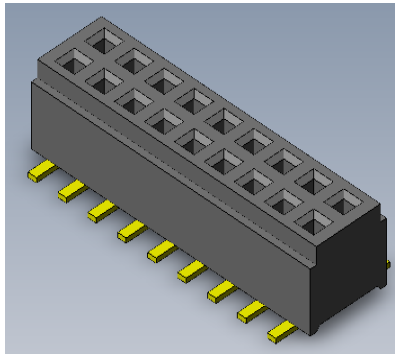




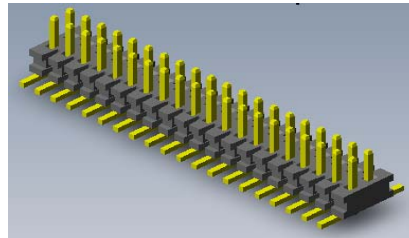
## High Speed Characterization Report

**CLM-1XX-02-X-D-X**



**Mates with**

**FTMH-1XX-03-X-DV-X**



### **Description:**

**Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch,  
4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height**

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160”) Stack Height

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**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160”) Stack Height

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**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Connector Overview

Micro Terminal Strip series (FTMH) are capable of mating to SMT Micro Socket Strip series (CLM) and SMT Socket Strip series (MLE). FTMH and CLM are available with up to 100 pins. The mated connector achieves up to 100 I/Os with 4.06mm (0.160") stack height. The data in this report is applicable only to the FTMH mates to CLM.

## Connector System Speed Rating

FTMH/ CLM SMT Micro Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06 mm (0.160") stack height

### Signaling

### Speed Rating

Single-Ended:

**12.5GHz/ 25Gbps**

Differential:

**19.5GHz/ 39Gbps**

The Speed Rating is based on the -3 dB insertion loss point of the connector system. The -3 dB point can be used to estimate usable system bandwidth in a typical, two-level signaling environment.

To calculate the Speed Rating, the measured -3 dB point is rounded-up to the nearest half-GHz level. The up rounding corrects for a portion of the test board's trace loss, since a short length of trace loss included in the loss data in this report. The resulting loss value is then doubled to determine the approximate maximum data rate in Gigabits per second (Gbps).

For example, a connector with a -3 dB point of 7.8 GHz would have a Speed Rating of 8 GHz/ 16 Gbps. A connector with a -3 dB point of 7.2 GHz would have a Speed Rating of 7.5 GHz/ 15 Gbps.

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Frequency Domain Data Summary

Table 1 - Single-Ended Connector System Performance		
Test Parameter	Configuration	
Insertion Loss	GSG	-3dB @12.10GHz
Return Loss	GSG	-7.92 @12.10GHz
Near-End Crosstalk	GAQG	-17.79 @12.10GHz
	GAGQG	-22.69 @12.10GHz
	Xrow, GAG to GQG	-10.83 @12.10GHz
Far-End Crosstalk	GAQG	-16.76 @12.10GHz
	GAGQG	-14.88 @12.10GHz
	Xrow, GAG to GQG	-14.04 @12.10GHz

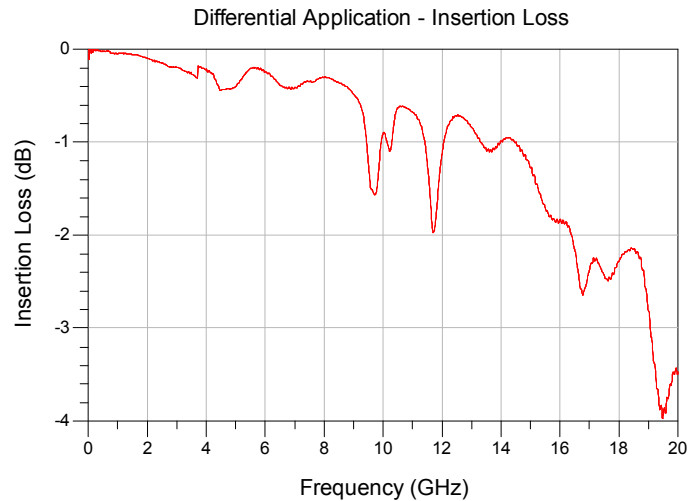
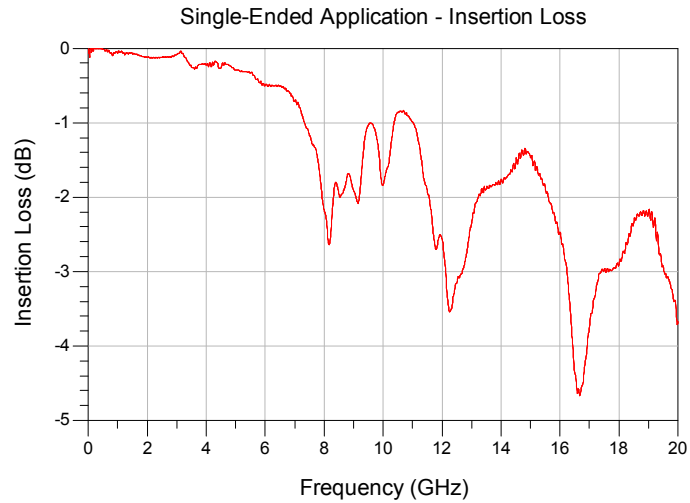
Table 2 - Differential Connector System Performance		
Test Parameter	Configuration	
Insertion Loss	GSSG	-3dB @19.1GHz
Return Loss	GSSG	-6.19 @19.1GHz
Near-End Crosstalk	GAAQQG	-18.90 @19.1GHz
	GAAGQQG	-44.41 @19.1GHz
	Xrow, GAAG to GQQG	-23.92 @19.1GHz
Far-End Crosstalk	GAAQQG	-24.52 @19.1GHz
	GAAGQQG	-35.88 @19.1GHz
	Xrow, GAAG to GQQG	-29.84 @19.1GHz

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Bandwidth Chart – Single-Ended & Differential Insertion Loss

FTMH/ CLM Connector Series



**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Time Domain Data Summary

Table 3 - Single-Ended Impedance ( $\Omega$ )					
Signal Rise-time	30ps	50ps	100ps	250ps	500ps
Maximum Impedance	58.0	55.1	51.9	50.9	50.9
Minimum Impedance	44.8	47.0	48.7	49.7	50.0

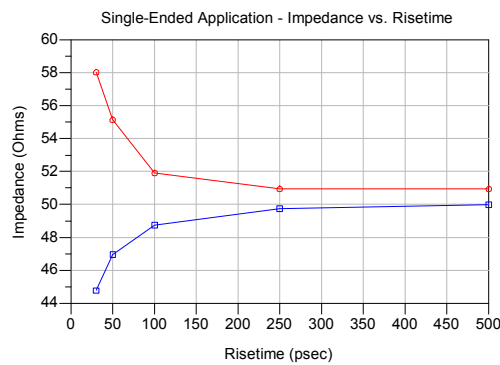
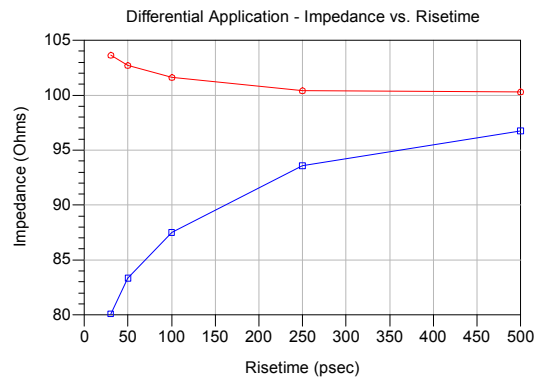


Table 4 - Differential Impedance ( $\Omega$ )					
Signal Rise-time	30ps	50ps	100ps	250ps	500ps
Maximum Impedance	103.6	102.7	101.6	100.4	100.3
Minimum Impedance	80.1	83.3	87.5	93.6	96.8



**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

<b>Table 5 - Single-Ended Crosstalk (%)</b>						
<b>Input(tr)</b>		<b>30ps</b>	<b>50ps</b>	<b>100ps</b>	<b>250ps</b>	<b>500ps</b>
<b>NEXT</b>	GAQG	17.4	15.7	11.9	5.9	3.0
	GAGQG	2.8	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.3
	Xrow	10.3	7.8	4.3	1.8	0.8
<b>FEXT</b>	GAQG	8.5	5.9	3.9	1.8	0.8
	GAGQG	3.3	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.2
	Xrow	4.3	3.0	1.5	0.6	0.3

<b>Table 6 - Differential Crosstalk (%)</b>						
<b>Input(tr)</b>		<b>30ps</b>	<b>50ps</b>	<b>100ps</b>	<b>250ps</b>	<b>500ps</b>
<b>NEXT</b>	GAAQQG	5.7	5.2	4.2	2.1	1.1
	GAAGQQG	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	<0.1
	Xrow	5.0	3.7	2.0	0.8	0.4
<b>FEXT</b>	GAAQQG	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
	GAAGQQG	0.7	0.4	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
	Xrow	1.0	0.6	0.2	<0.1	<0.1

<b>Table 7 - Propagation Delay (Mated Connector)</b>	
<b>Single-Ended</b>	59ps
<b>Differential</b>	57ps

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

### Characterization Details

This report presents data that characterizes the signal integrity response of a connector pair 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 connector pair 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 connector'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 connectors 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 both differential and single-ended drive scenarios.

### Connector Signal to Ground Ratio

Samtec connectors 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 connectors, a ground plane or blade, or an outer shield, is used as the signal return, while in others, connector 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. However, dedicating pins to ground reduces signal density of a connector. Therefore, care must be taken when choosing signal/ground ratios in cost or density-sensitive applications.

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

For this connector, the following array configurations are evaluated:

Single-Ended Impedance:

- GSG (ground-signal-ground)

Single-Ended Crosstalk:

- Electrical "worst case": GAQG (ground-active-quiet-ground)
- Electrical "best case": GAGQG (ground-active-ground-quiet-ground)
- Across row: "xrow case": GAG to GQG (from one row of terminals to the other

row)

Differential Impedance:

- GSSG (Ground-positive signal-negative signal-ground)

Differential Crosstalk:

- Electrical "worst case": GAAQQG (ground-active-active-quiet-quiet-ground)
- Electrical "best case": GAAGQQG (ground-active-active-ground-quiet-quiet-

ground)

- Across row: "xrow case": GAAG to GQQG (from one row of terminals to the

other row)

Only one single-ended signal or differential pair was driven for crosstalk measurements.

Other configurations can be evaluated upon request. Please contact [sig@samtec.com](mailto: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. However, 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 rise time of the exciting signal. For this report, the fastest rise time used was 30 ps. Generally, this should demonstrate worst-case performance.

In many systems, the signal edge rate will be significantly slower at the connector 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.

For this report, measured rise times were at 10%-90% signal levels.

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

### Frequency Domain Data

Frequency Domain parameters are helpful in evaluating the connector 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, and Near-End and Far-End Crosstalk. 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](mailto:sig@samtec.com) for more information.

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

### Time Domain Data

Time Domain parameters indicate Impedance mismatch versus length, signal propagation time, and crosstalk in a pulsed signal environment. The measured S-Parameters from the network analyzer are post-processed using Agilent Advanced Design System to obtain the time domain response. Time Domain procedure is provided in [Appendix E](#) 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](mailto:sig@samtec.com) for more information.

In this report, propagation delay is defined as the signal propagation time through the connector and connector footprint. It includes 51.5 mils of PCB trace on the FTMH connector side and 73 mils of trace on the CLM PCB. 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.

Crosstalk or coupled noise data is provided for various signal configurations. All measurements are single disturber. Crosstalk is calculated as a ratio of the input line voltage to the coupled line voltage. The input line is sometimes described as the active or drive line. The coupled line is sometimes described as the quiet or victim line. Crosstalk ratio is tabulated in this report as a percentage. Measurements are made at both the near-end and far-end of the SUT.

Data for other configurations may be available. Please contact our Signal Integrity Group at [sig@samtec.com](mailto:sig@samtec.com) for further information.

As a rule of thumb, 10% crosstalk levels are often used as a general first pass limit for determining acceptable interconnect performance. However, modern system crosstalk tolerance can vary greatly. For advice on connector suitability for specific applications, please contact our Signal Integrity Group at [sig@samtec.com](mailto:sig@samtec.com).



**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

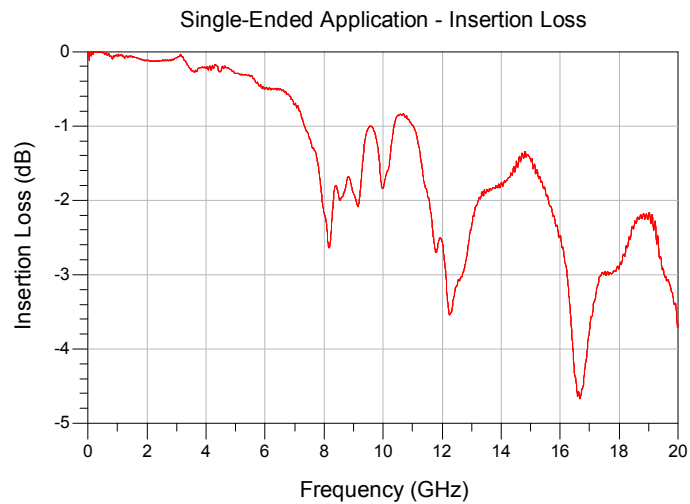
Additional information concerning test conditions and procedures is located in the appendices of this report. Further information may be obtained by contacting our Signal Integrity Group at [sig@samtec.com](mailto:sig@samtec.com).

Series: FTMH/ CLM

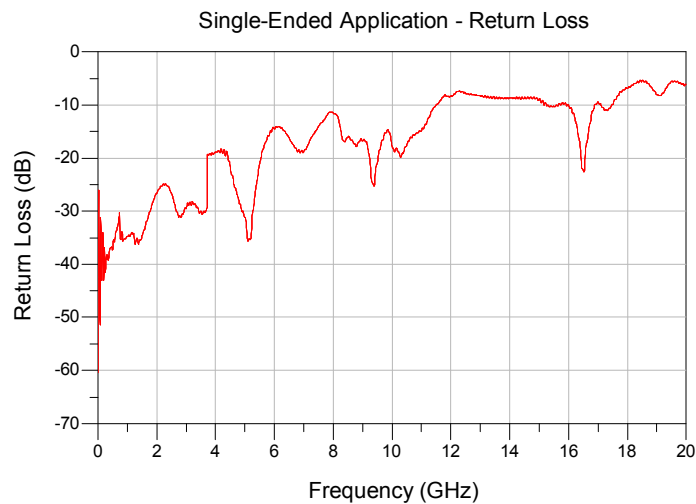
Description: Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Appendix A – Frequency Domain Response Graphs

### Single-Ended Application – Insertion Loss



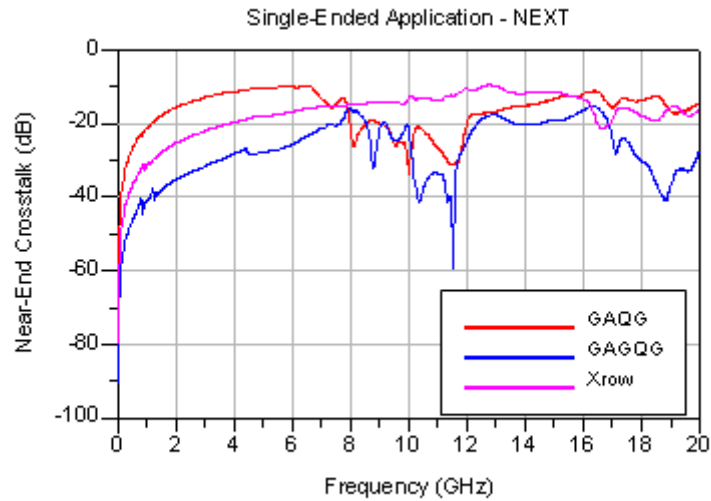
### Single-Ended Application – Return Loss



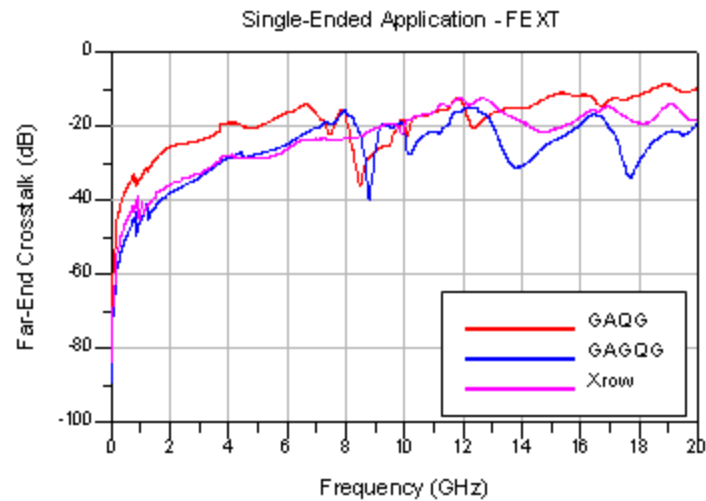
**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Single-Ended Application – NEXT Configurations



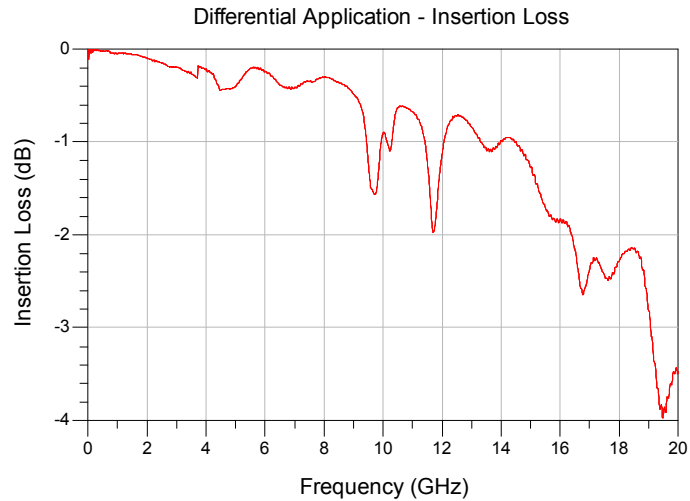
## Single-Ended Application – FEXT Configurations



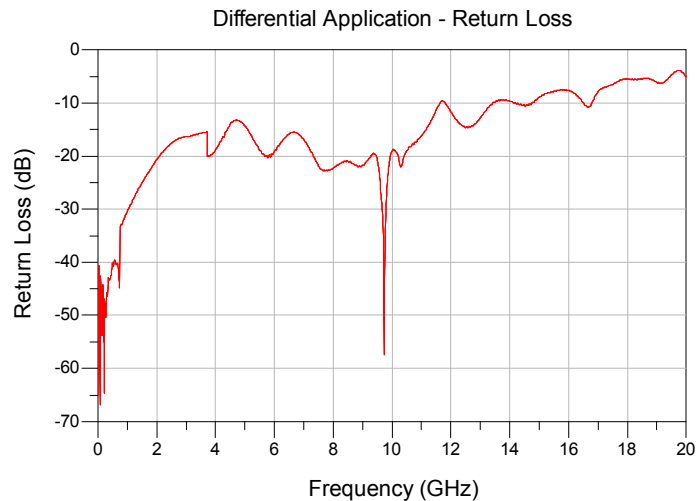
**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

### Differential Application – Insertion Loss



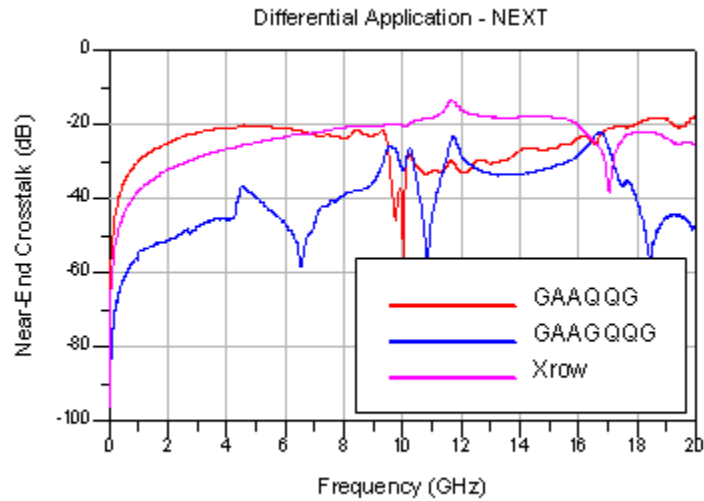
### Differential Application – Return Loss



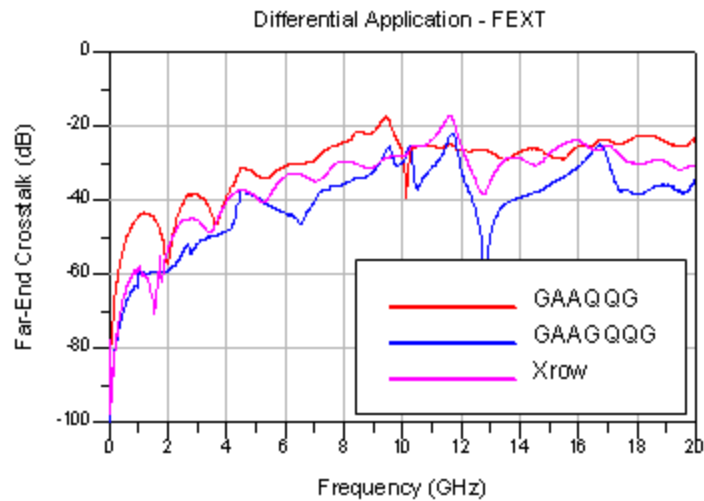
Series: FTMH/ CLM

Description: Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Differential Application – NEXT Configurations



## Differential Application – FEXT Configurations

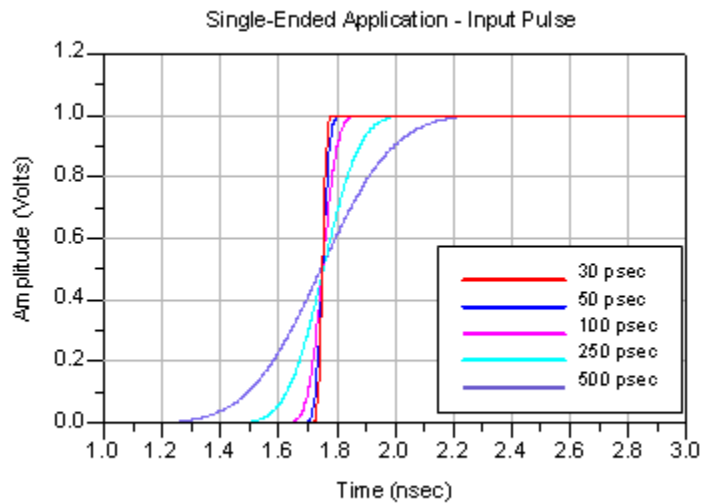


Series: FTMH/ CLM

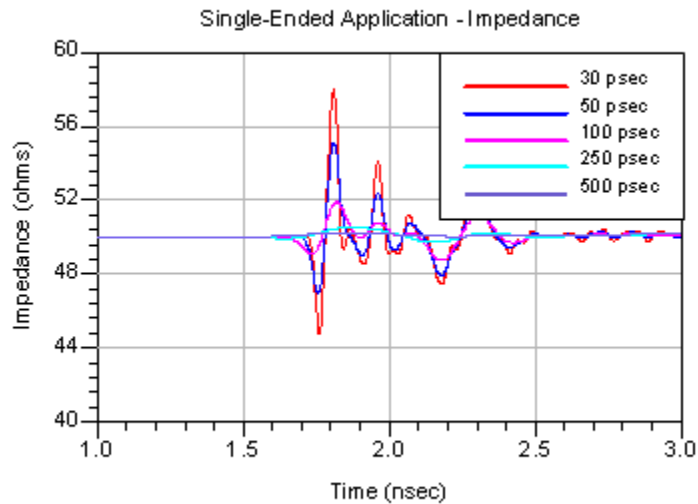
Description: Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Appendix B – Time Domain Response Graphs

### Single-Ended Application – Input Pulse



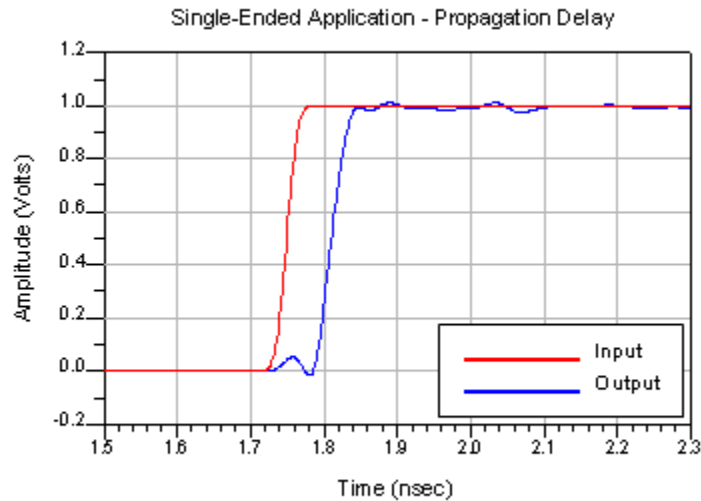
### Single-Ended Application – Impedance



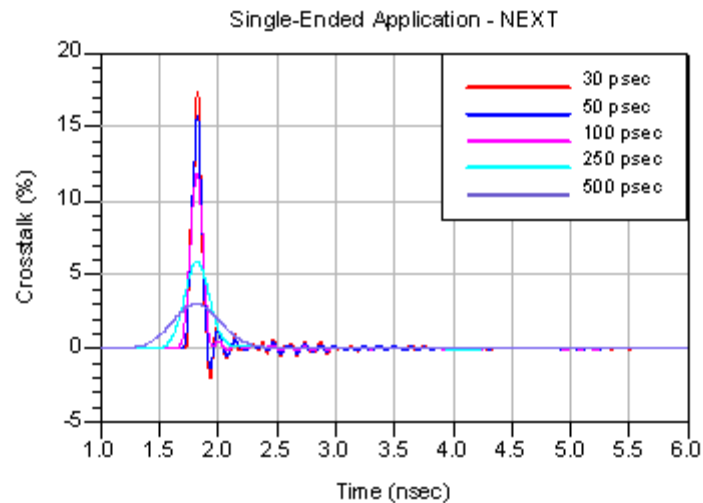
Series: FTMH/ CLM

Description: Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

### Single-Ended Application – Propagation Delay



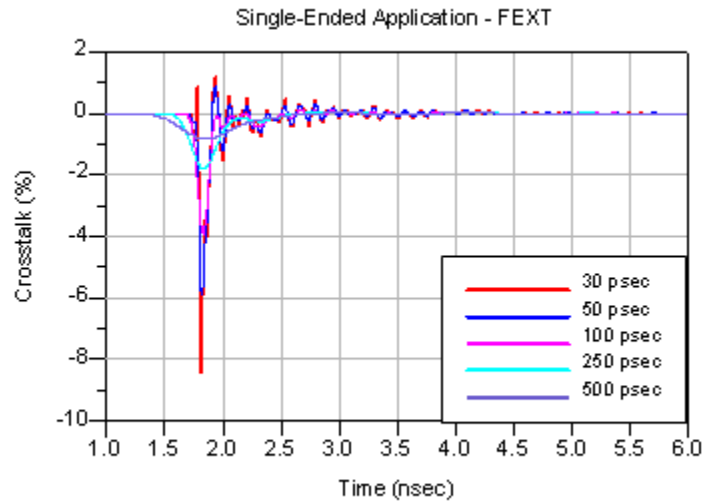
### Single-Ended Application – NEXT, Worst Case Configuration



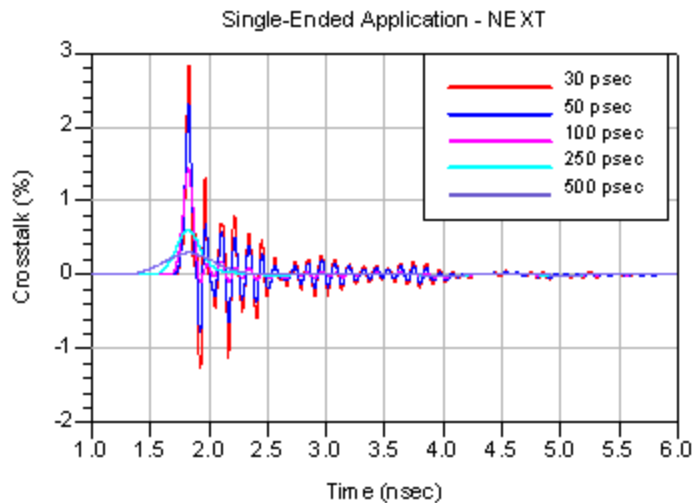
**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Single-Ended Application – FEXT, Worst Case Configuration



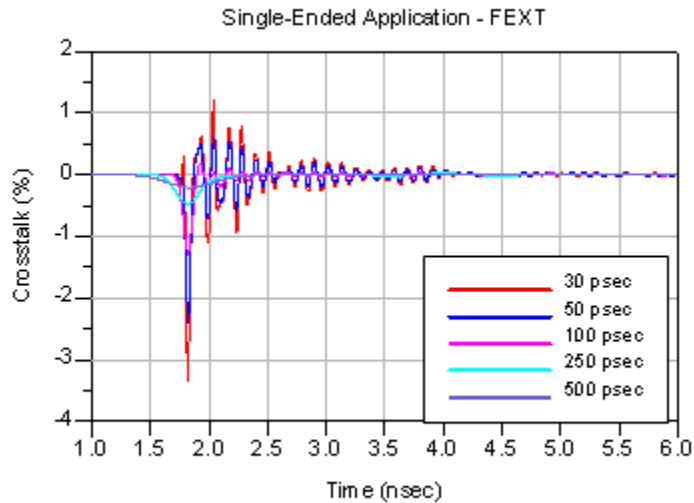
## Single-Ended Application – NEXT, Best Case Configuration



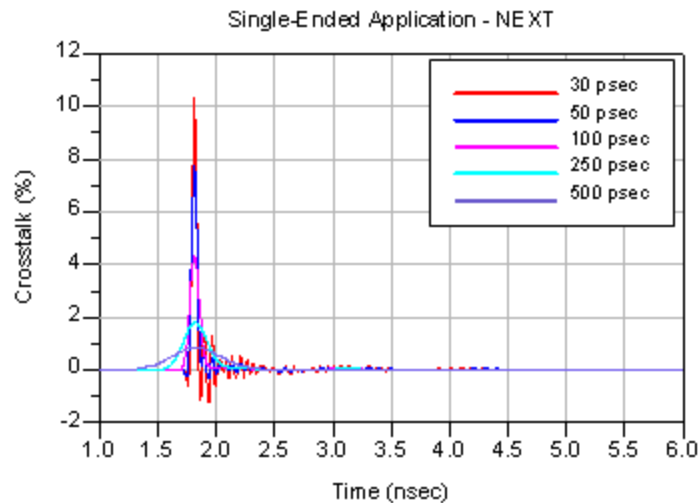
**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

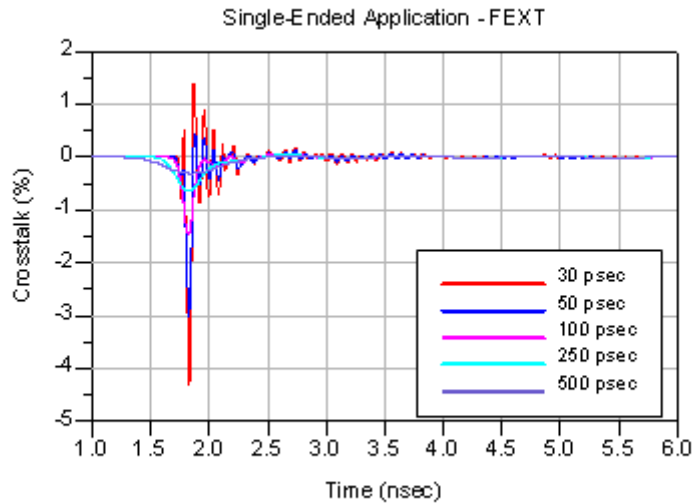
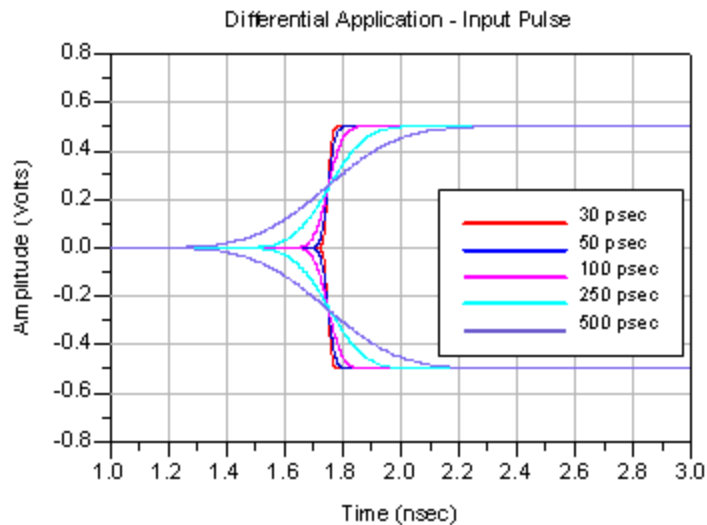
**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Single-Ended Application – FEXT, Best Case Configuration



## Single-Ended Application – NEXT, Across Row Configuration

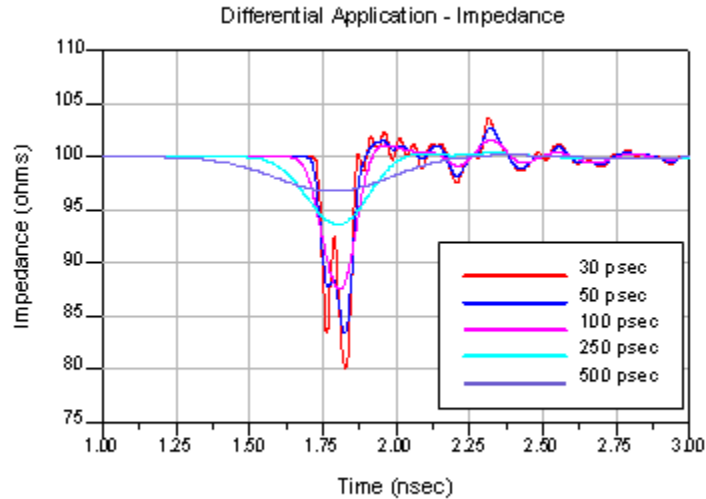


**Series:** FTMH/ CLM**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height**Single-Ended Application – FEXT, Across Row Configuration****Differential Application – Input Pulse**

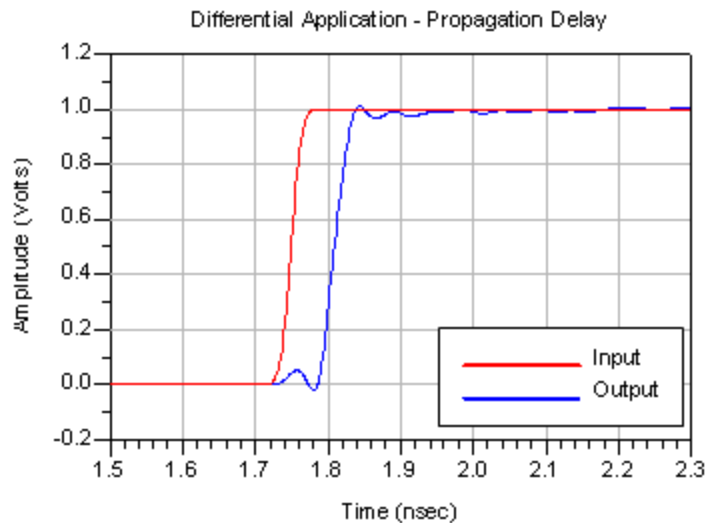
**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

### Differential Application – Impedance



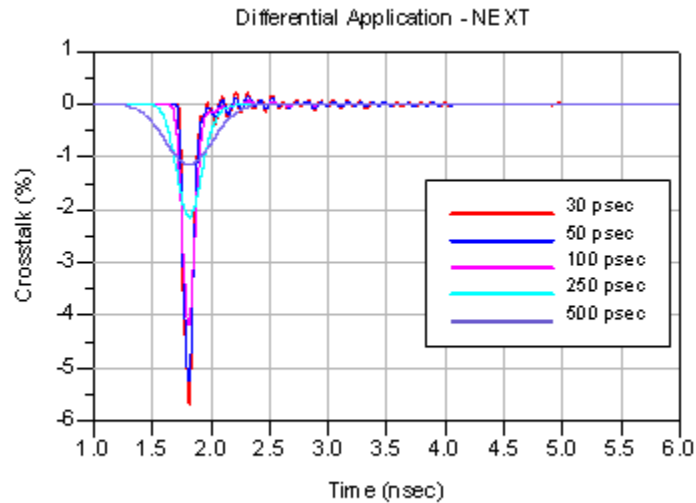
### Differential Application – Propagation Delay



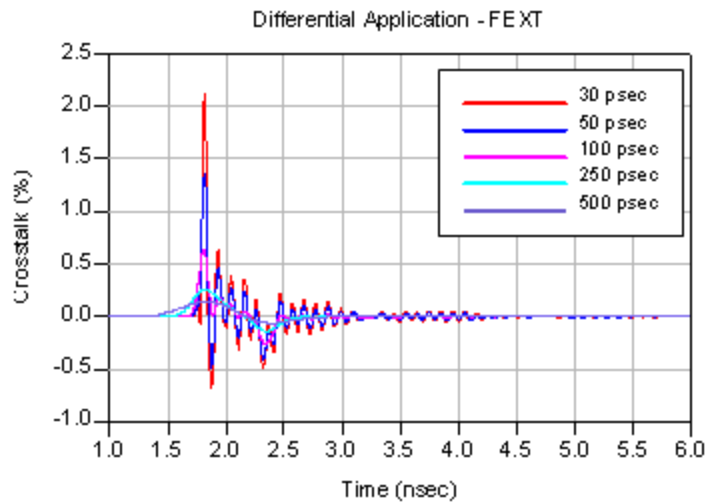
Series: FTMH/ CLM

Description: Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Differential Application – NEXT, Worst Case Configuration



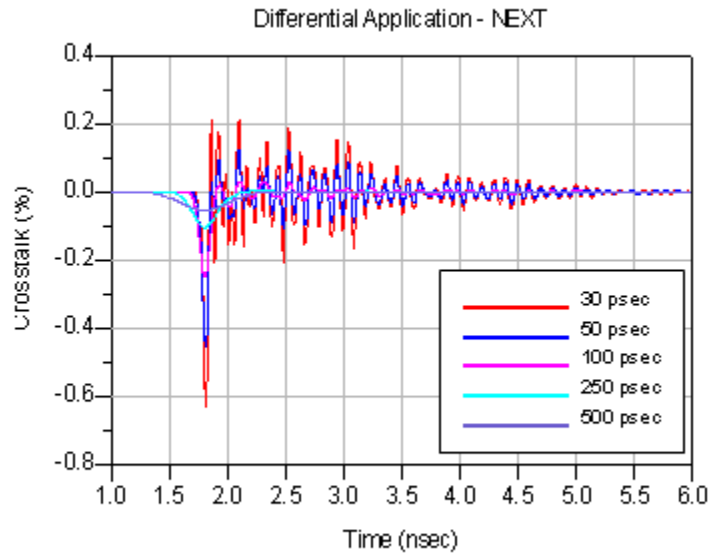
## Differential Application – FEXT, Worst Case Configuration



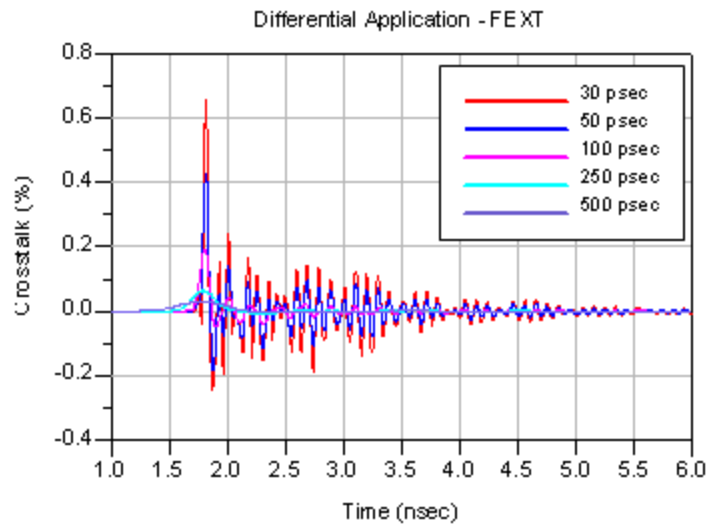
Series: FTMH/ CLM

Description: Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Differential Application – NEXT, Best Case Configuration



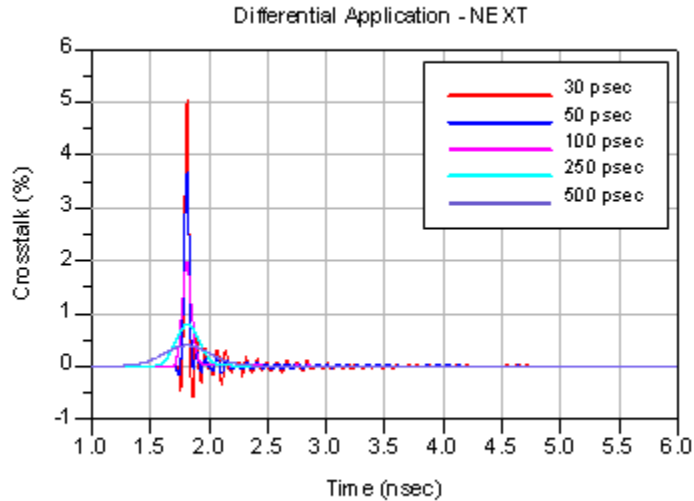
## Differential Application – FEXT, Best Case Configuration



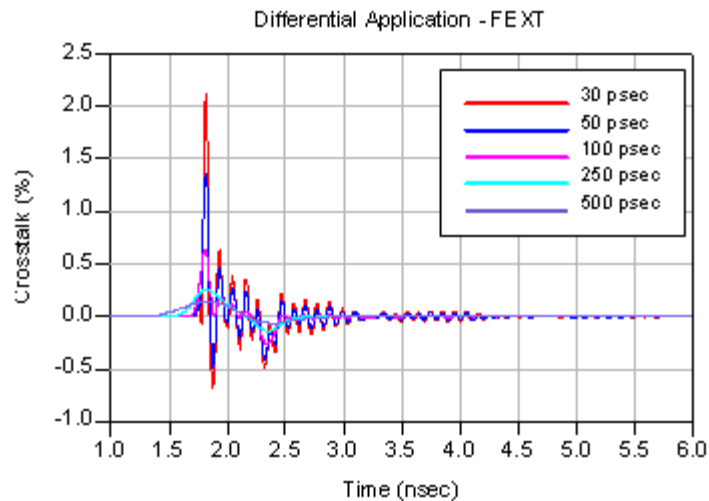
Series: FTMH/ CLM

Description: Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Differential Application – NEXT, Across Row Case Configuration



## Differential Application – FEXT, Across Row Case Configuration



**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Appendix C – Product and Test System Descriptions

### Product Description

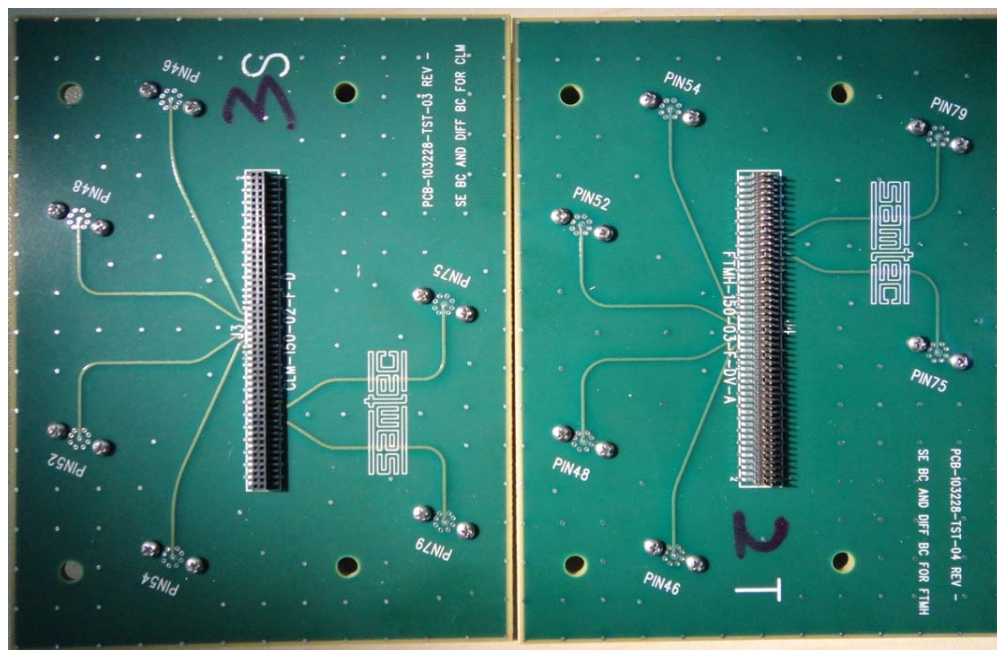
Product test samples are 4.06mm (0.160") stack height FTMH/ CLM Series connectors. The part numbers are FTMH-150-03-F-DV-A and CLM-150-02-F-D. The FTMH/ CLM Series connectors are surface mount products. The FTMH/ CLM Series socket uses a strip contact system. Each connector has two rows of contacts evenly spaced on a 1.00 mm (0.0394") pitch. A photo of the test articles mounted to SI test boards is shown below.

### 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 connector 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. Six test fixtures are specific to the FTMH/ CLM Series connector set and identified by part numbers PCB-103228-TST-01 through 06. Calibration standards specific to the FTMH/ CLM Series are located on the calibration boards PCB-103228-TST-07 and PCB-103228-TST-08. To keep trace lengths short, three different test board sets were required to access the necessary signal pins.

### PCB-103228-TST-XX Test Fixtures

Shown below is a photograph of one of the three test board sets.

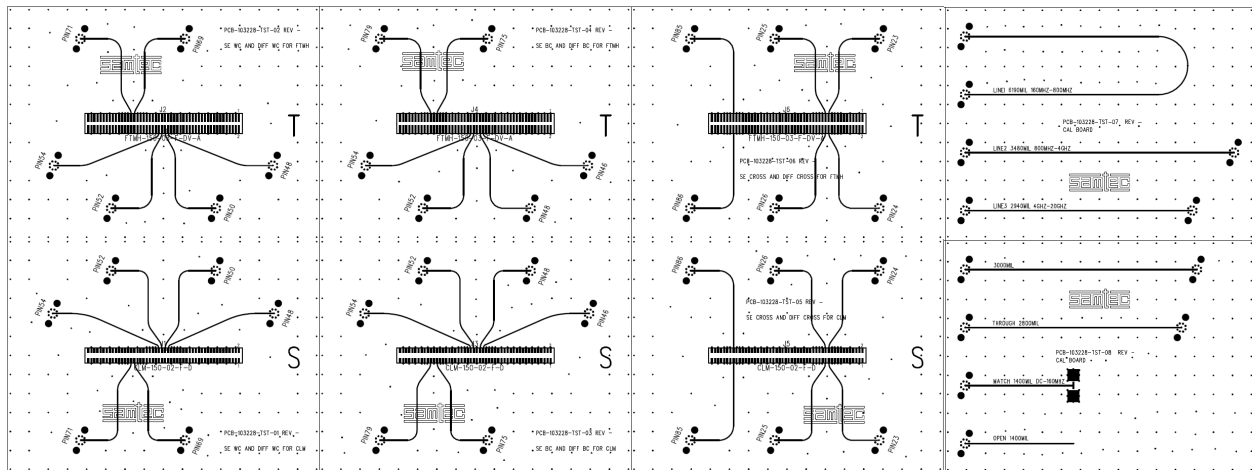


**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## PCB-103228-TST-XX PCB Layout Panel

Artwork of the PCB design is shown below.



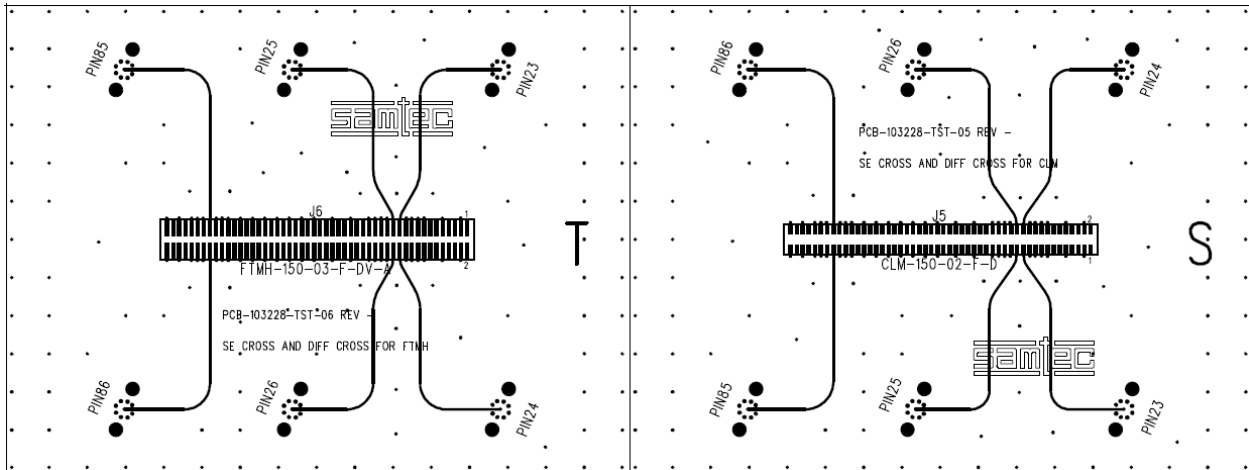
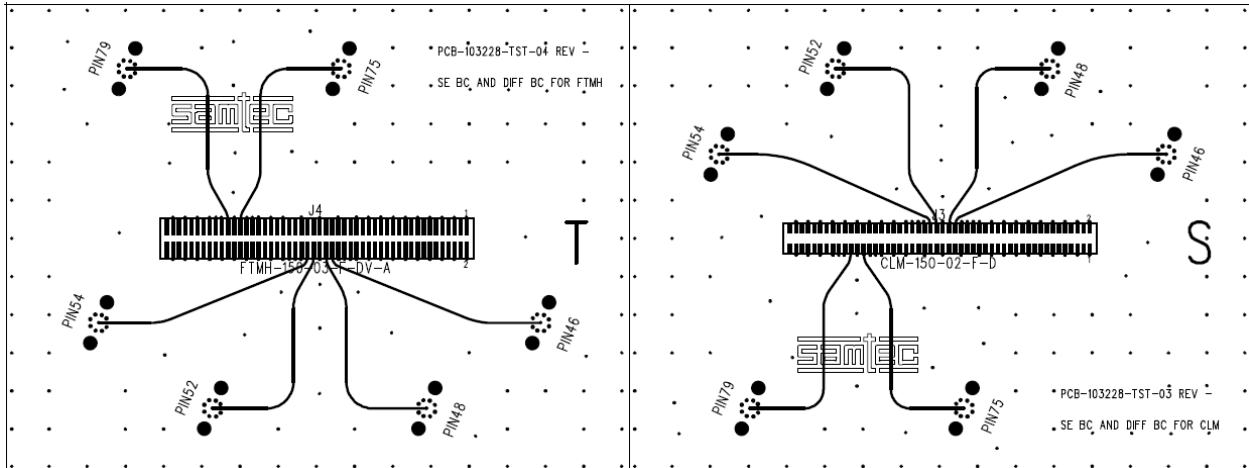
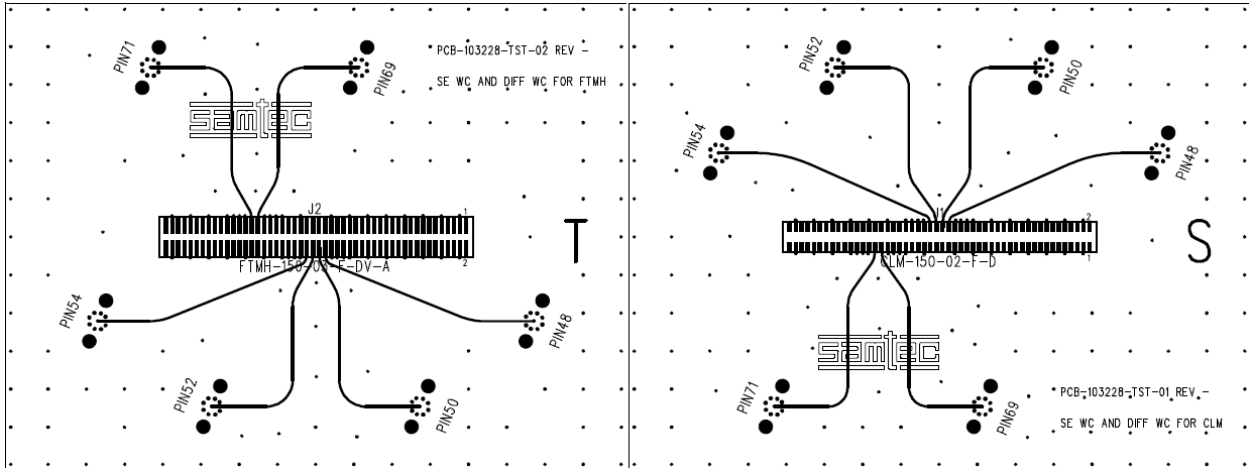
## PCB Fixtures

The test fixtures used are as follows:

- PCB-103228 -TST-01 Rev – CLM Series Test Board for worst-case crosstalk
- PCB-103228 -TST-02 Rev – FTMH Series Test Board for worst-case crosstalk
- PCB-103228 -TST-03 Rev – CLM Series Test Board for best-case crosstalk
- PCB-103228 -TST-04 Rev – FTMH Series Test Board for best-case crosstalk
- PCB-103228 -TST-05 Rev – CLM Series Test Board for cross row crosstalk
- PCB-103228 -TST-06 Rev – FTMH Series Test Board for cross row crosstalk

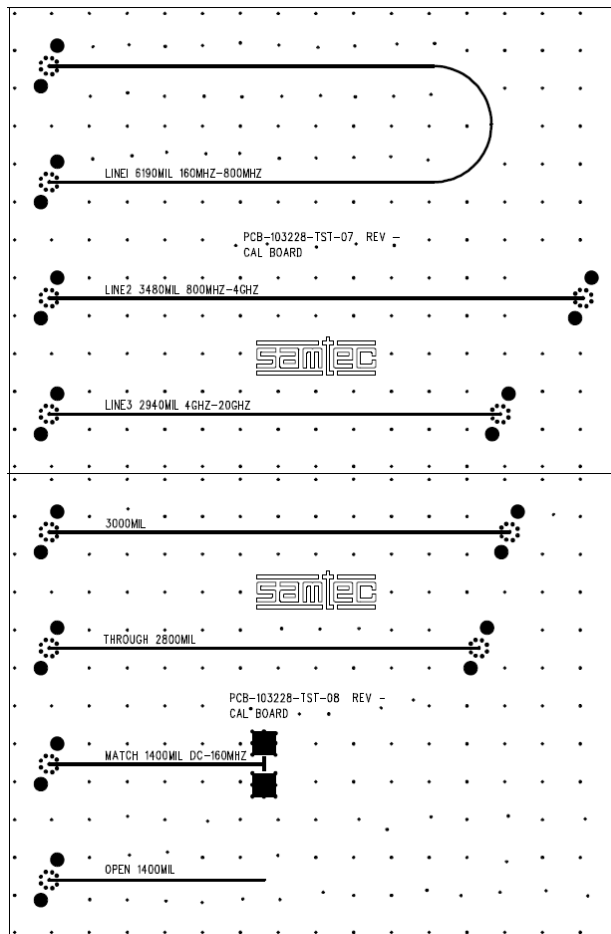
**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height



**Series:** FTMH/ CLM**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height**Calibration Board**

Test fixture losses and test point reflections were removed from the data by use of TRL calibration. The calibration board is shown below. Prior to making any measurements, the calibration board is characterized to obtain parameters required to define the calibration kit. Once a cal kit is defined, calibration using the standards on the calibration board can be performed. Finally, the device can be measured and the test board effects are automatically removed.



Thru line – 2800 mils

Open Reflect – 1400 mils

Line 1 – 6190 mils

Line 2 – 3480 mils

Line 3 – 2940 mils

Match – 1400 mils

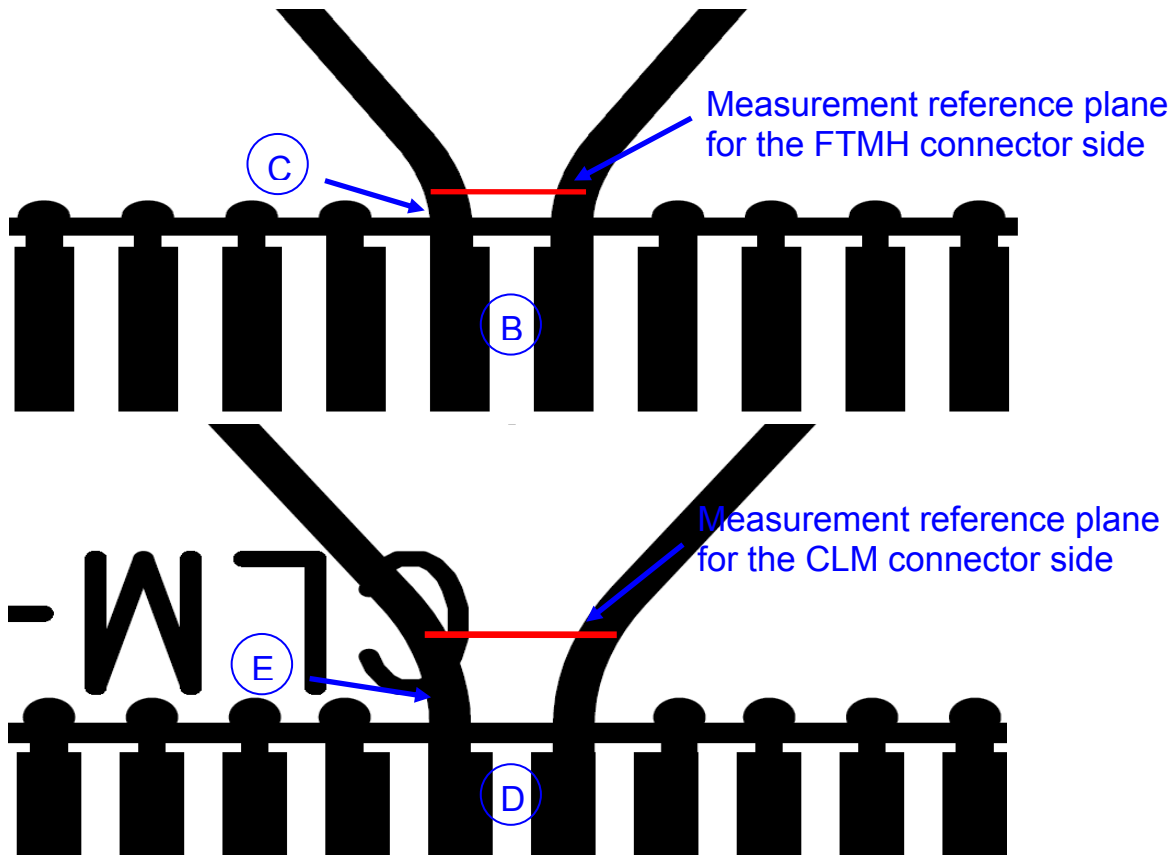
**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

All traces on the test boards are length matched to 1.5" measured from the center of the pad to the SMA. The TRL calibration effectively removes 1.4" of test board trace effects. Since the pad sizes for the FTMH and CLM connectors are different sizes, the reference plane location is slightly different on each test board. This means that 51.5 mils of test board trace length effects for the FTMH connector side and 73 mils for the CLM connector side are included in the measurement. The S-Parameter measurement includes:

- A- The FTMH Series connector set
- B- Test board vias, pads (footprint effects) for the FTMH connector side.
- C- 51.5 mils of 16 mil wide microstrip trace.
- D- Test board vias, pads (footprint effects) for the CLM connector side.
- E- 73 mils of 16 mil wide microstrip trace.

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



**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## Appendix D – Test and Measurement Setup

The test instrument is the Agilent N5230C PNA-L network analyzer. Frequency domain data and graphs are obtained directly from the instrument. 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

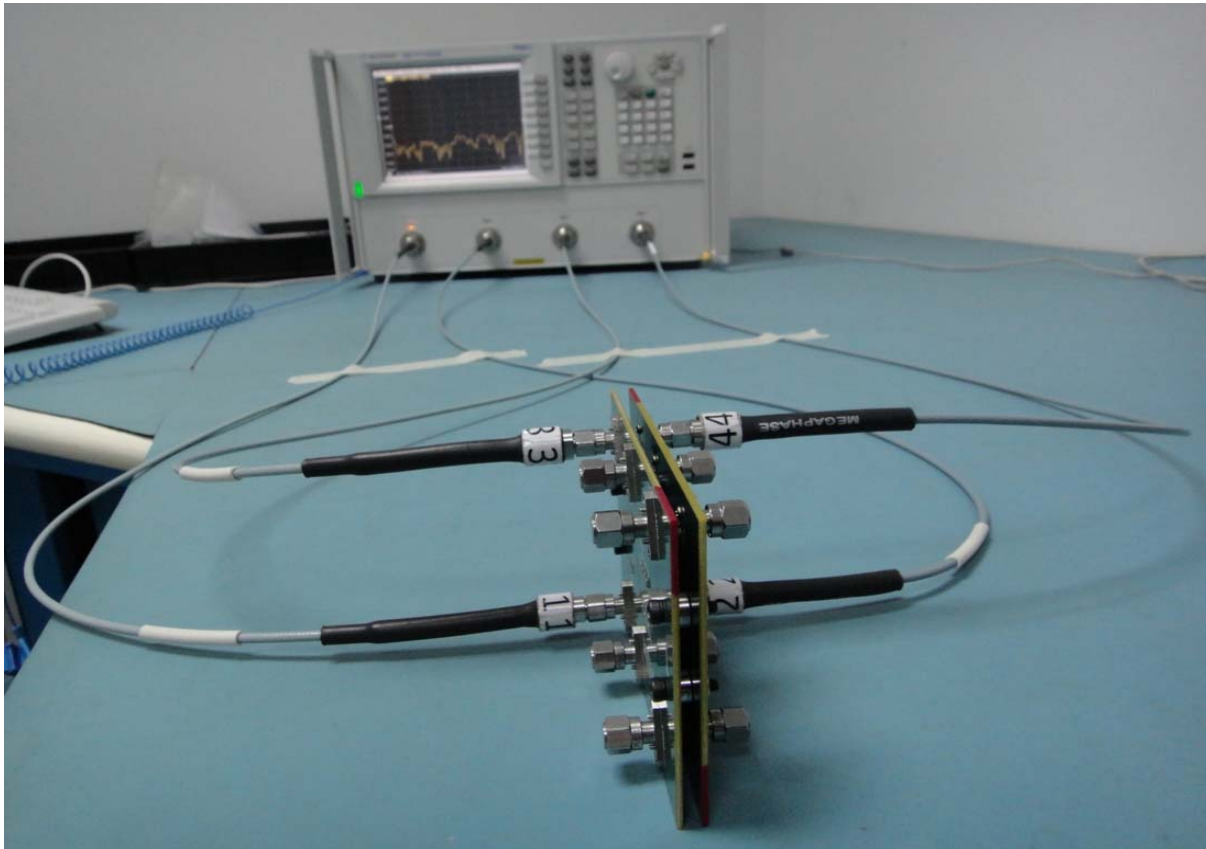
Stop Frequency – 20 GHz

Number of points -1601

IFBW – 1 KHz

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

### N5230C Measurement Setup



**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## 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 | Megaphase CM26 (DC-26 GHz) |
|---|----------------------------|

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## **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 LRM calibration standards, the SI test boards, and the selection of the PCB vendor.

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

From the LRM calibration standard measurements, a user defined calibration kit is developed and stored in the network analyzer. Calibration is then performed on all 4 ports following the calibration wizard within the Agilent N5230C. This calibration is saved and can be recalled at any time. Calibration takes roughly 30 minutes to perform.

### **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 2009 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/Technical\\_Library/reference/articles/pdfs/tech-note\\_using-PLTS-for-time-domain-data\\_web.pdf](http://www.samtec.com/Technical_Library/reference/articles/pdfs/tech-note_using-PLTS-for-time-domain-data_web.pdf)

### **Impedance (TDR)**

A step pulse is applied to the touchstone model of the connector and the reflected voltage is monitored. The reflected voltage is converted to a reflection coefficient and then transformed into an impedance profile. All ports of the Touchstone model are terminated in 50 ohms.

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

### Propagation Delay (TDT)

The Propagation Delay is a measure of the Time Domain delay through the connector and footprint. A step pulse is applied to the touchstone model of the connector 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.

### Near-End Crosstalk (TDT) & Far End Crosstalk (TDT)

A step pulse is applied to the touchstone model of the connector and the coupled voltage is monitored. The amplitude of the peak-coupled voltage is recorded and reported as a percentage of the input pulse.

**Series:** FTMH/ CLM

**Description:** Micro Terminal/Socket Strip, 1.00mm Pitch, 4.06mm (0.160") Stack Height

## **Appendix F – Glossary of Terms**

ADS – Advanced Design Systems

BC – Best Case crosstalk configuration

DUT – Device under test, term used for TDA IConnect & Propagation Delay waveforms

FD – Frequency domain

FEXT – Far-End Crosstalk

GSG – Ground–Signal–Ground; geometric configuration

GSSG - Ground–Signal–Signal–Ground; geometric configuration

HDV – High Density Vertical

NEXT – Near-End Crosstalk

OV – Optimal Vertical

OH – Optimal Horizontal

PCB – Printed Circuit Board

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

WC – Worst Case crosstalk configuration

Z – Impedance (expressed in ohms)