



gEEK[®] spEEK

Trace Corner Bends | Presenter: Scott McMorrow

INTRODUCTION

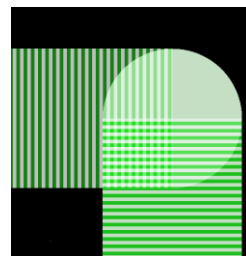
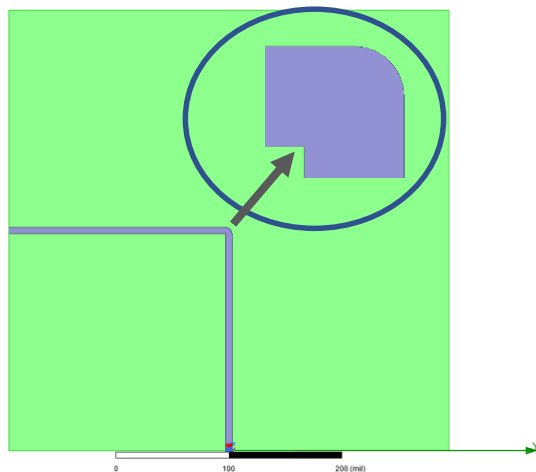
- Comprehensively look at trace 90 degree and 180 degree bend corner radius and the impact on TDR, Return loss, and signaling performance.
- 90 Degree Corners
- 180 Degree Corners
- Dual-180 Degree Serpentine
- Dual-180 Degree Differential Serpentine
- Recommendations for Test Boards
- Recommendations for Production Boards

A dark blue background featuring a faint, stylized illustration of a tiger's face on the left side. The tiger's eyes, whiskers, and stripes are visible in a lighter shade of blue. On the right side, there are faint, parallel diagonal lines.

90 Degree Corner Bend Design

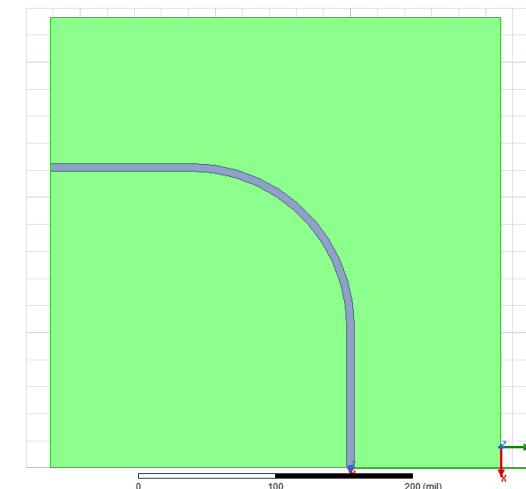
90 Degree Corner Radius Model (0.07 mm to 3 mm radius)

0.07 mm Radius



Cadence/Mentor
“standard”
corner

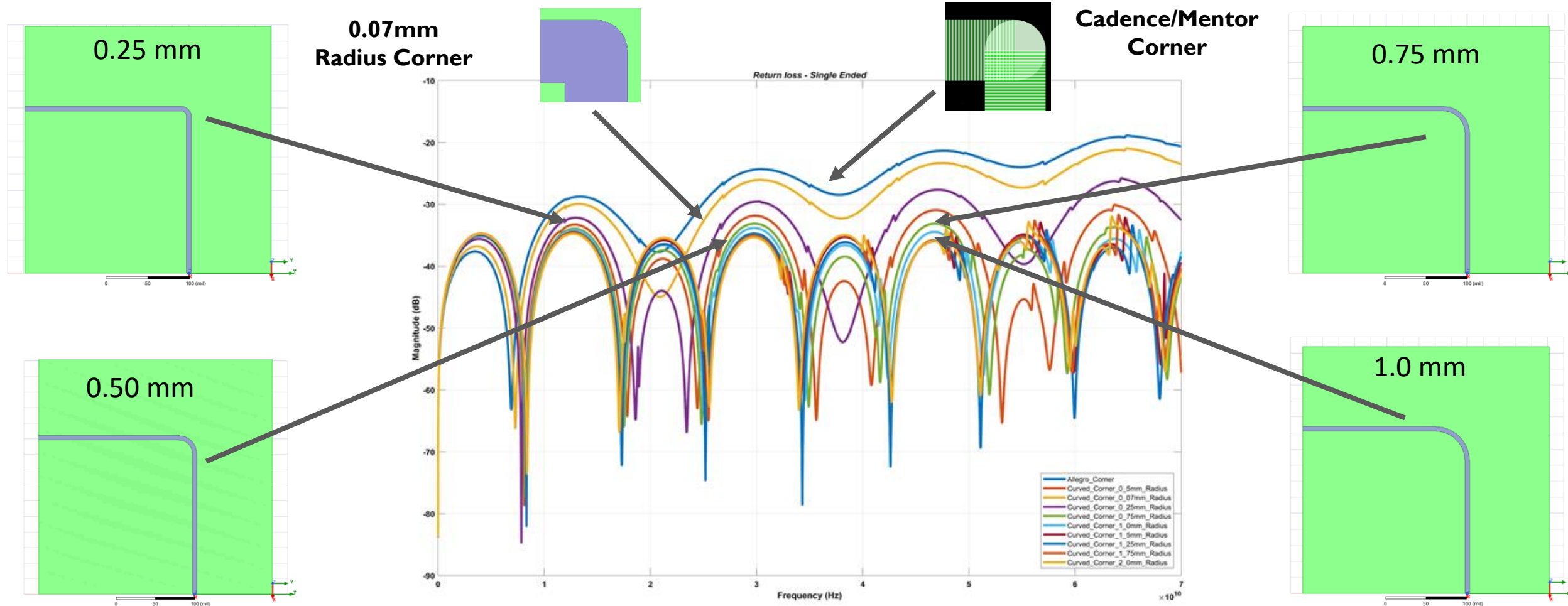
3 mm Radius



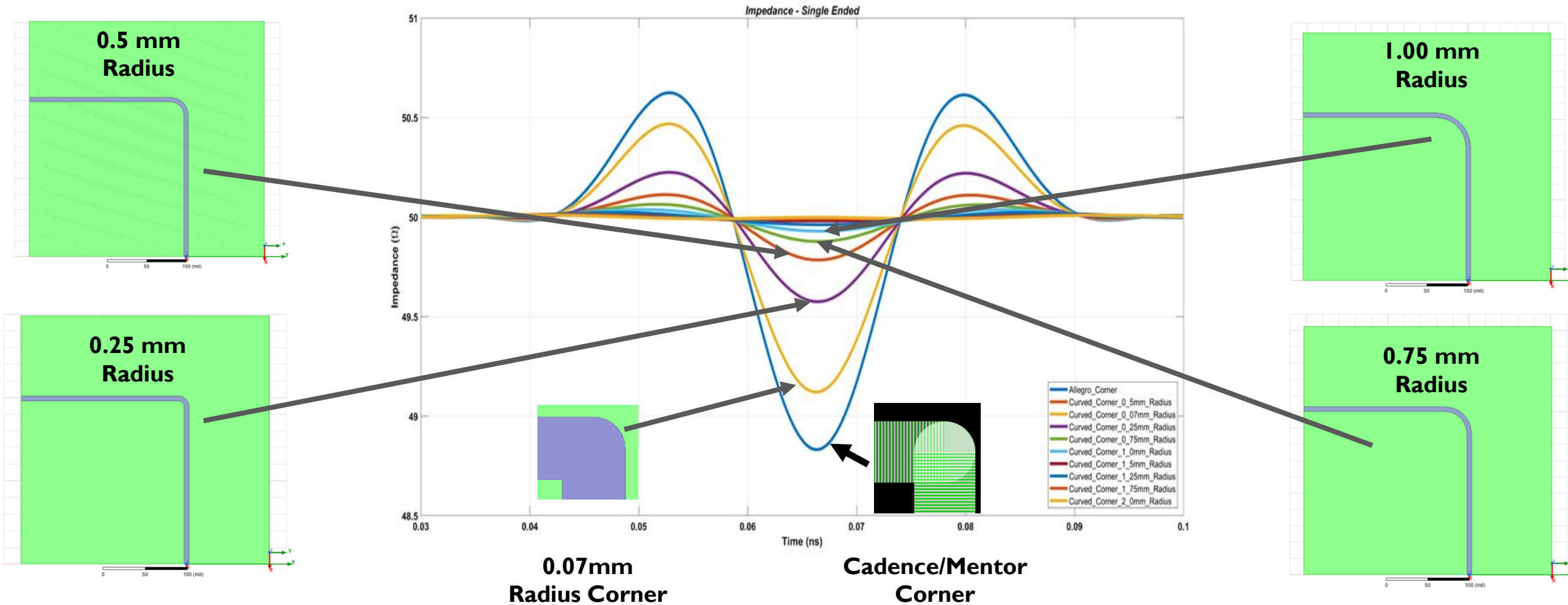
Corner radius swept from 0.07 to 3 mm
Trace length adjusted to 10 mm for constant loss
Stripline geometry
½ Oz Cu, 50 ohm
0.127 mm Core, 0.137 mm Prepreg

LayerName	Material	Thickness	
		mils	mm
P05	COPPER (0_5oz) VLP2	0.59	0.015
CORE03	I-TERA MT40 (2x1067) (72%) C	5	0.127
S06	COPPER (0_5oz) VLP2	0.59	0.015
DIEL03	I-TERA MT40 (2x1067) (76%) PP	5.39	0.137
P07	COPPER (0_5oz) VLP2	0.59	0.015

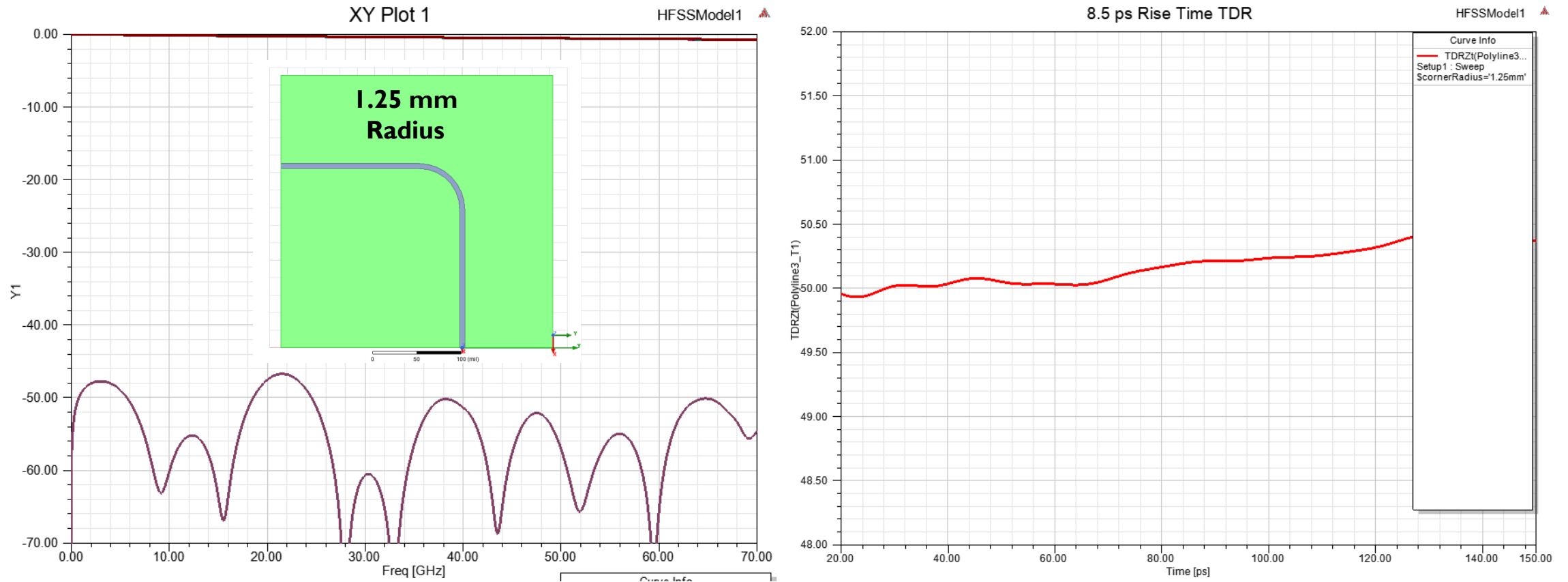
Return Loss vs 90 Degree Corner Radius



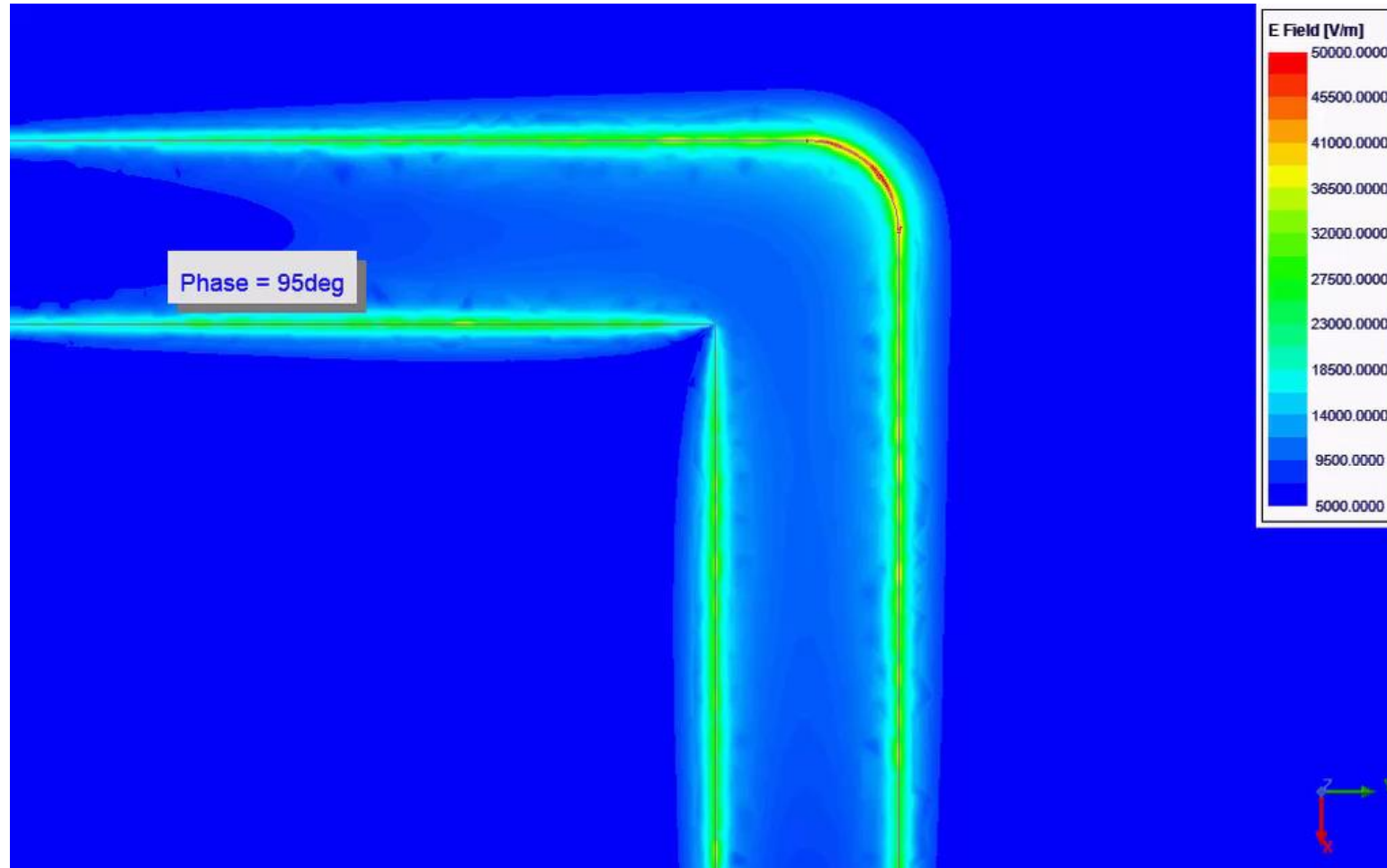
TDR @ 8.5 ps (10/90 %) vs 90 Degree Corner Radius (40 GHz Effective Bandwidth)



1.25 mm 90 Degree Corner Radius

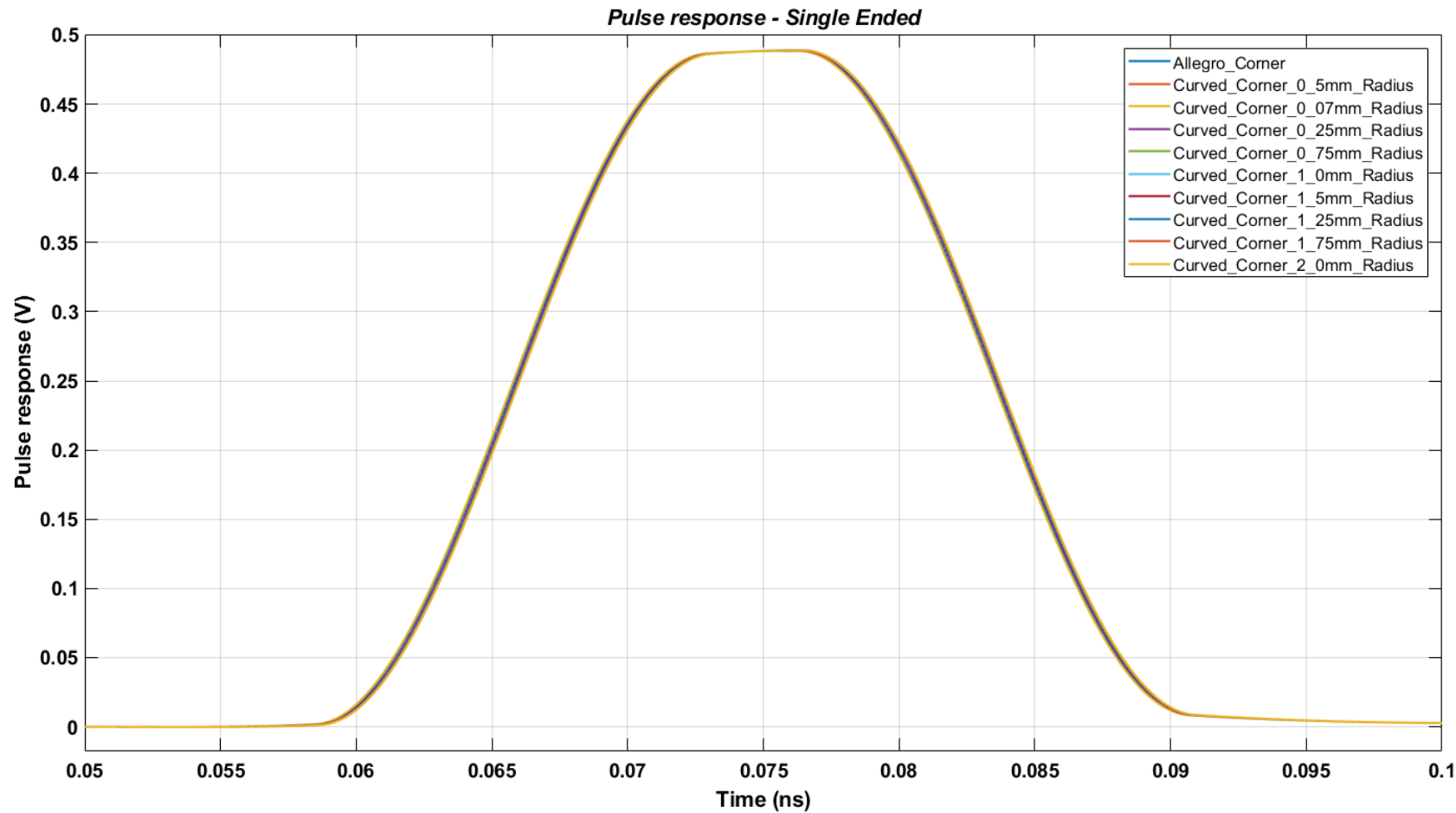


E-Field Plot @ 40 GHz

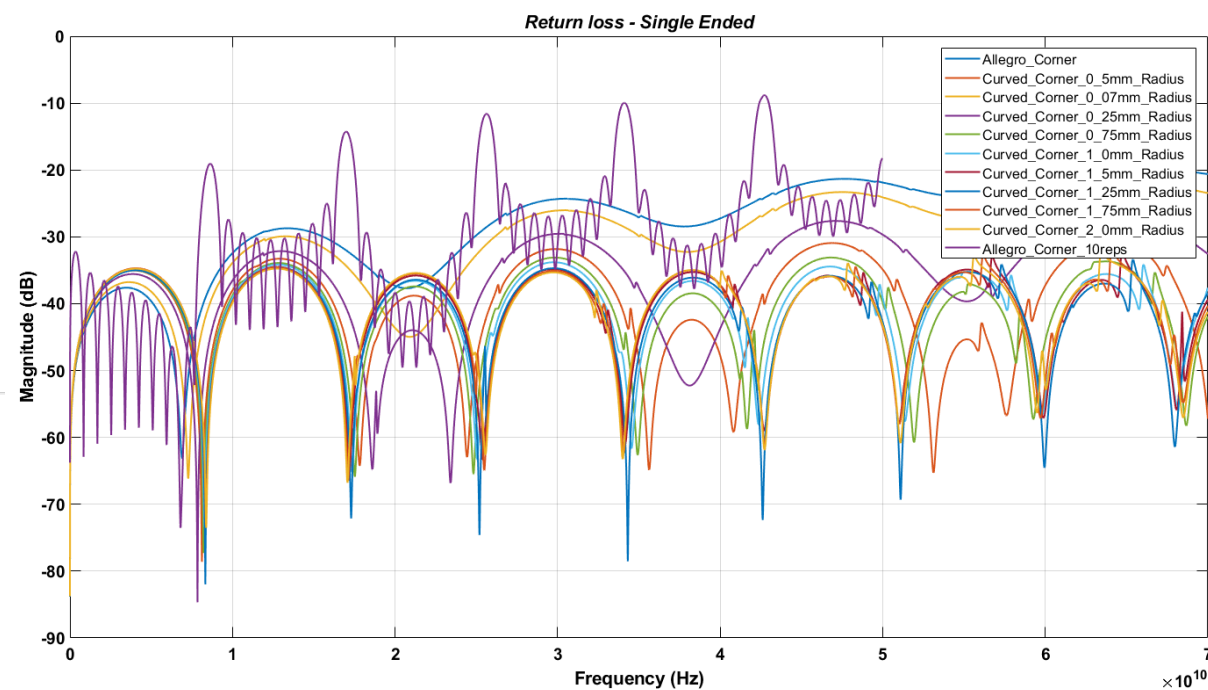
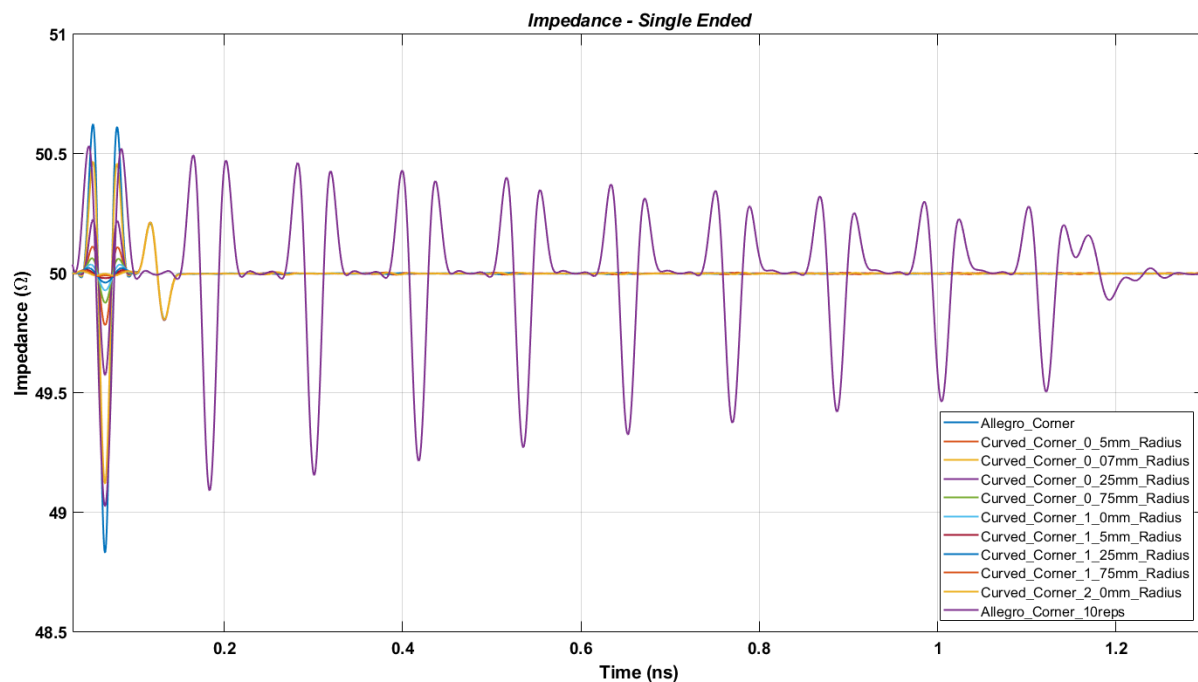


8.5 ps 10/90 % Pulse Response

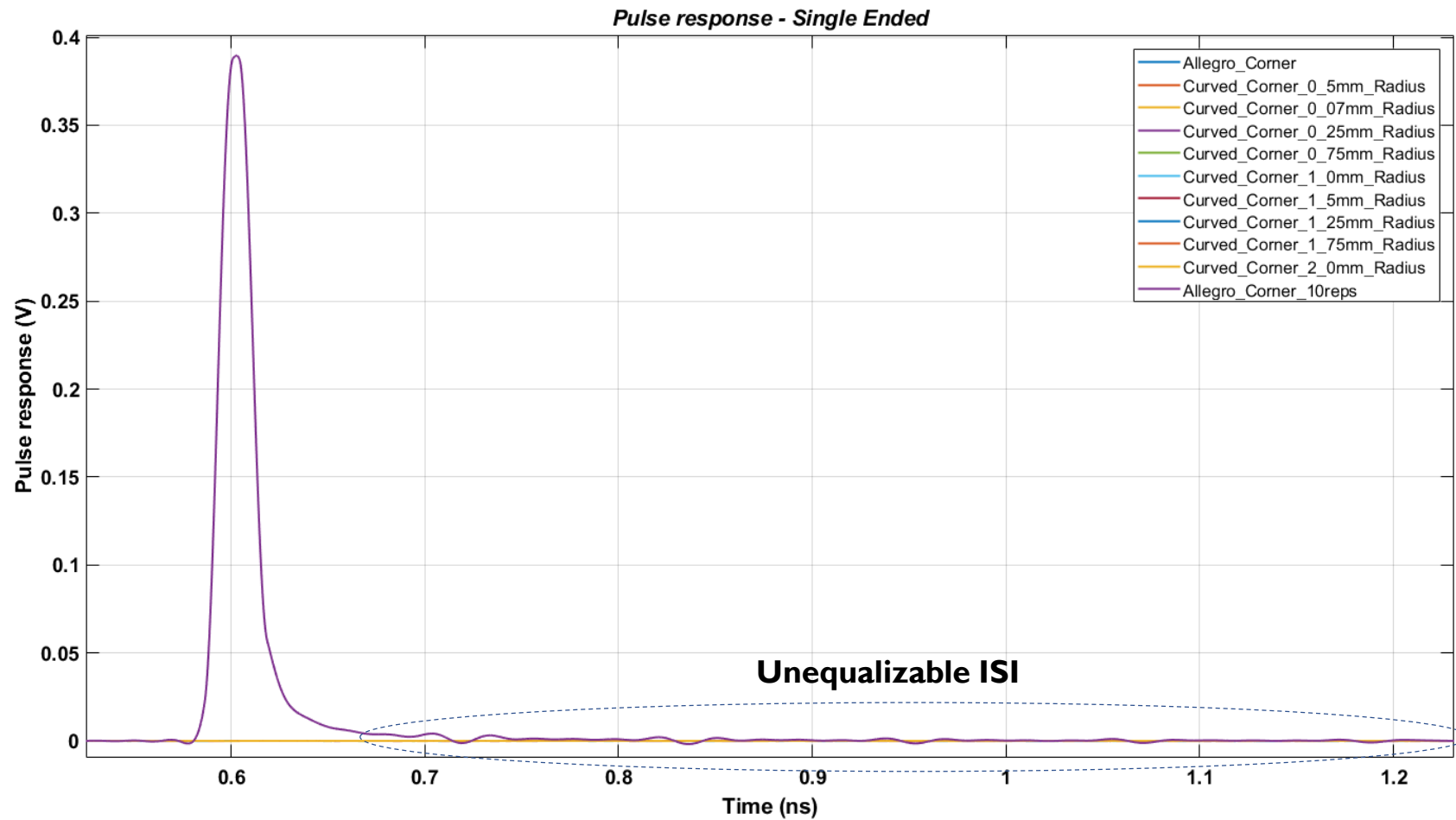
Single 90 Degree Corner



Repetitively Cascaded PCB Corners



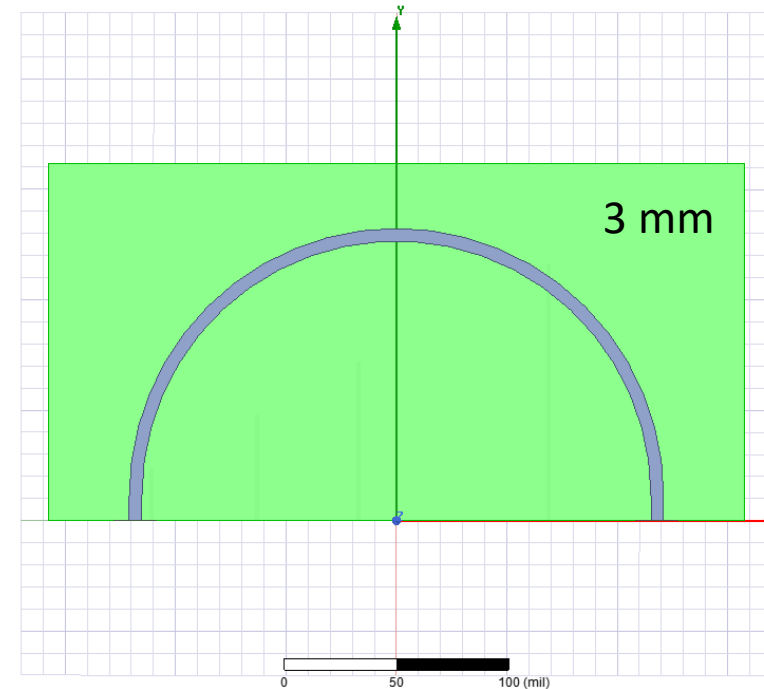
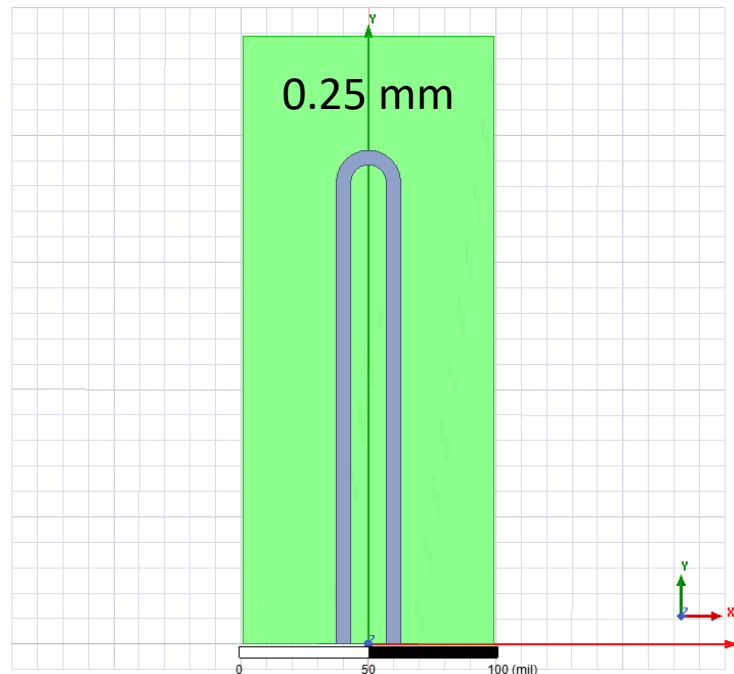
Repetitively Cascaded PCB Corners



A dark blue background featuring a faint, stylized illustration of a tiger's face on the left side. The tiger's eyes, stripes, and whiskers are visible in a lighter shade of blue. On the right side, there are faint, parallel diagonal lines.

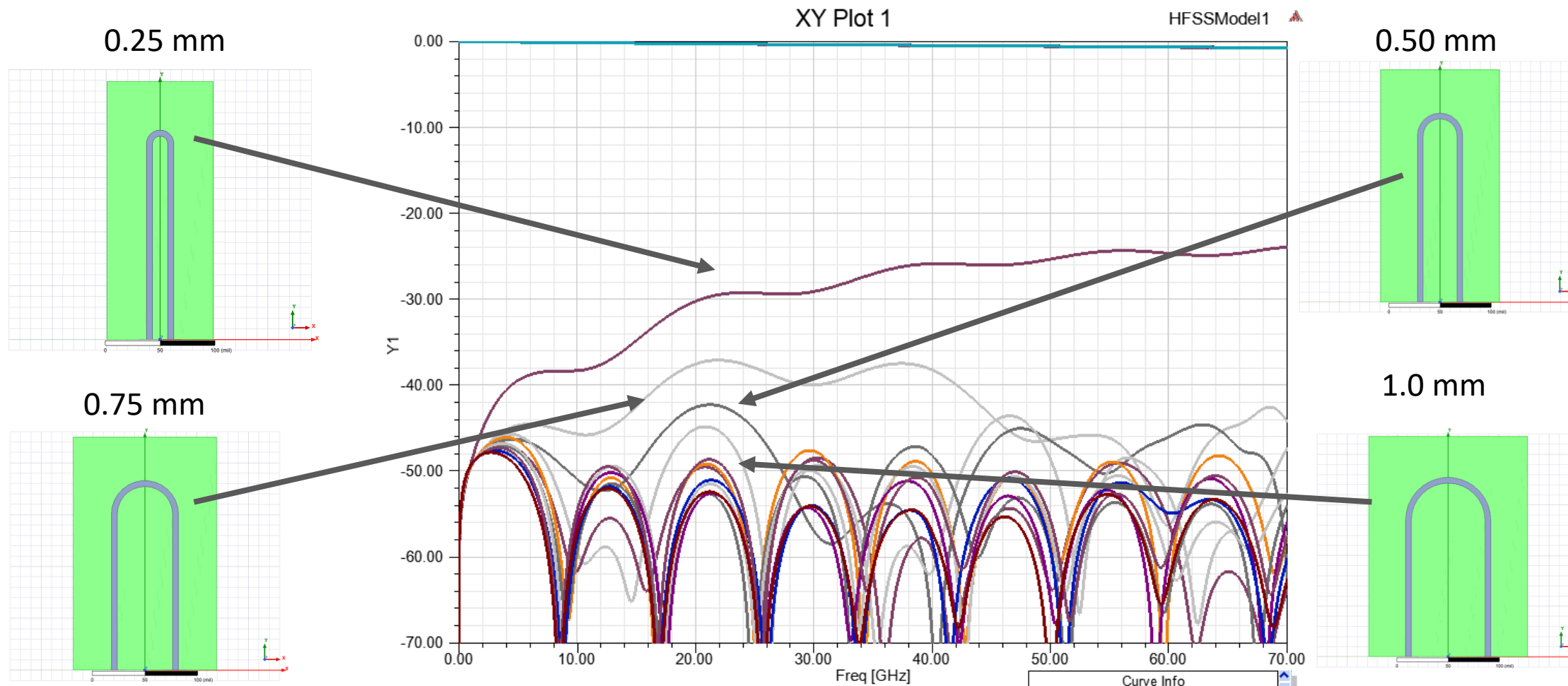
180 Degree Corner Bend Design

180 Degree Corner Radius Model (0.25 mm to 3 mm radius)

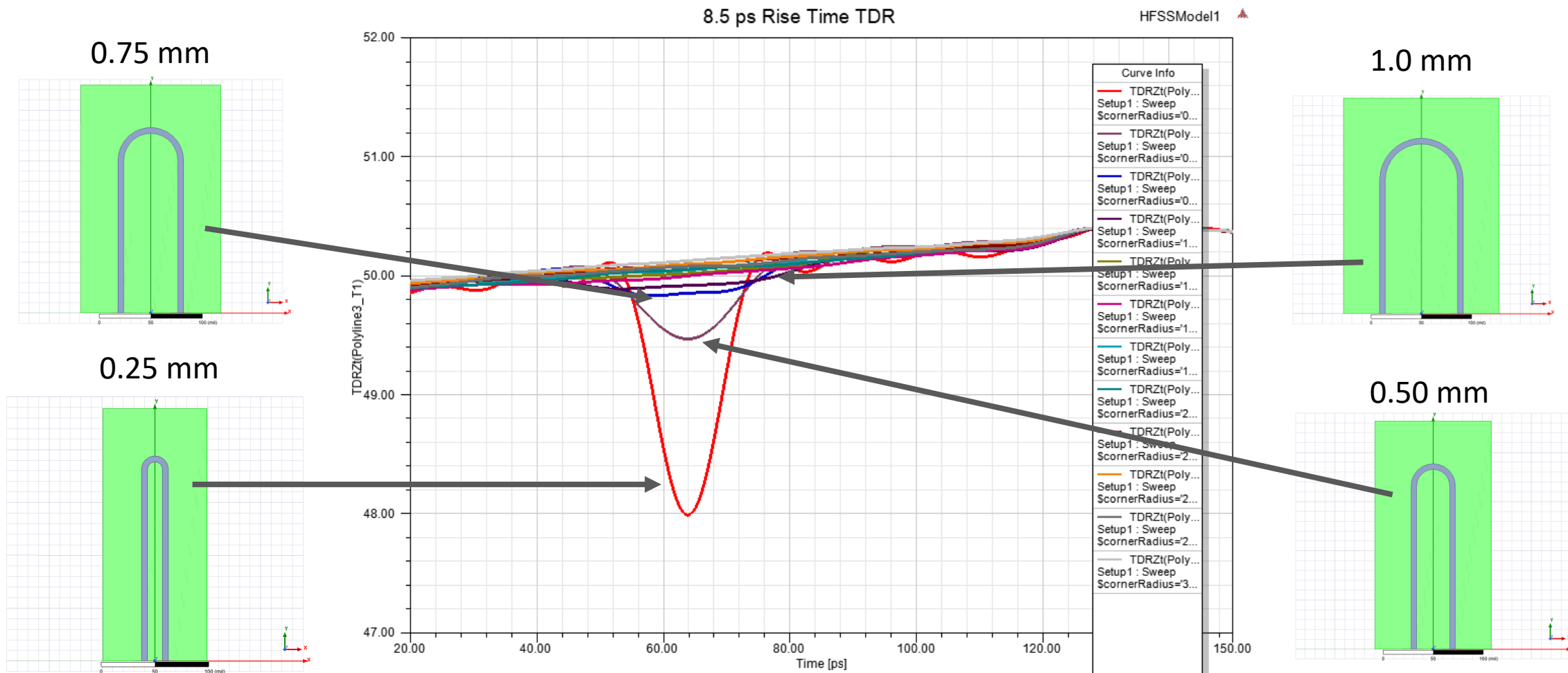


Corner radius swept from 0.25 to 3 mm in steps of 0.25 mm
Total trace length adjusted to 10 mm for constant loss
Stripline geometry
½ Oz Cu, 50 ohm
0.127 mm Core, 0.137 mm Prepreg

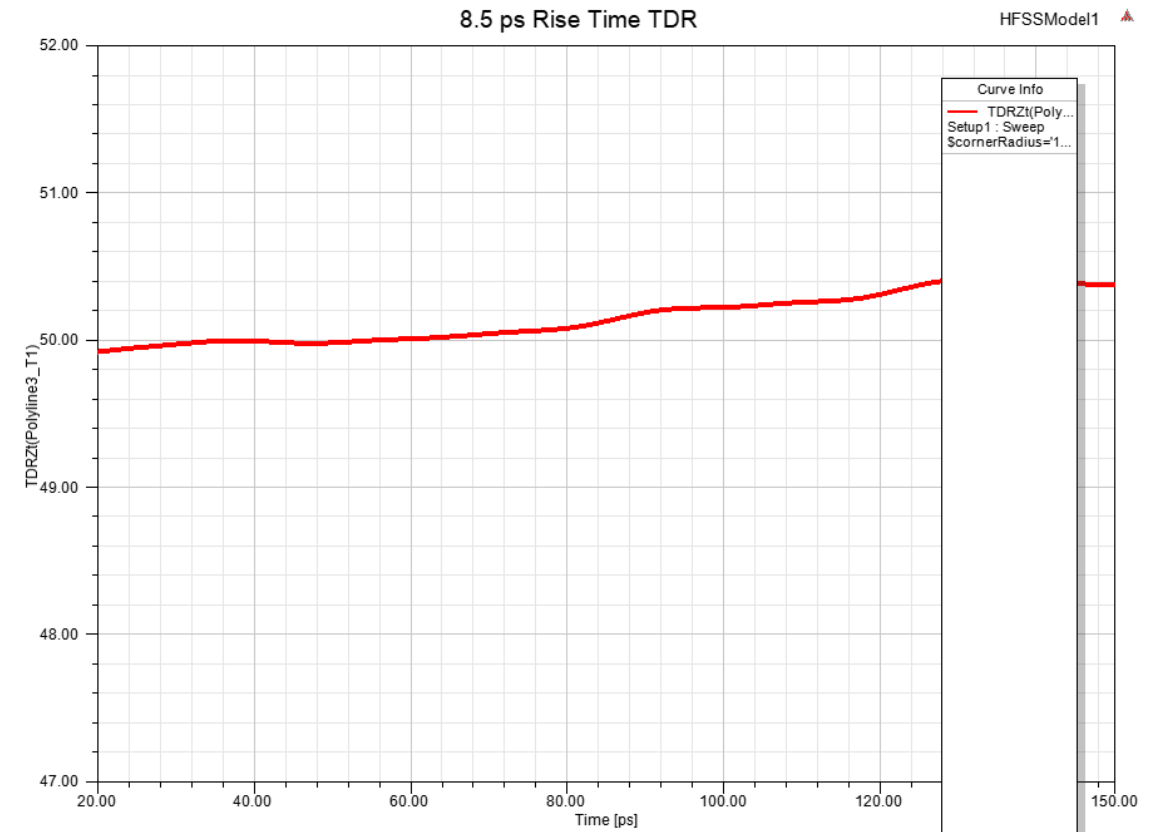
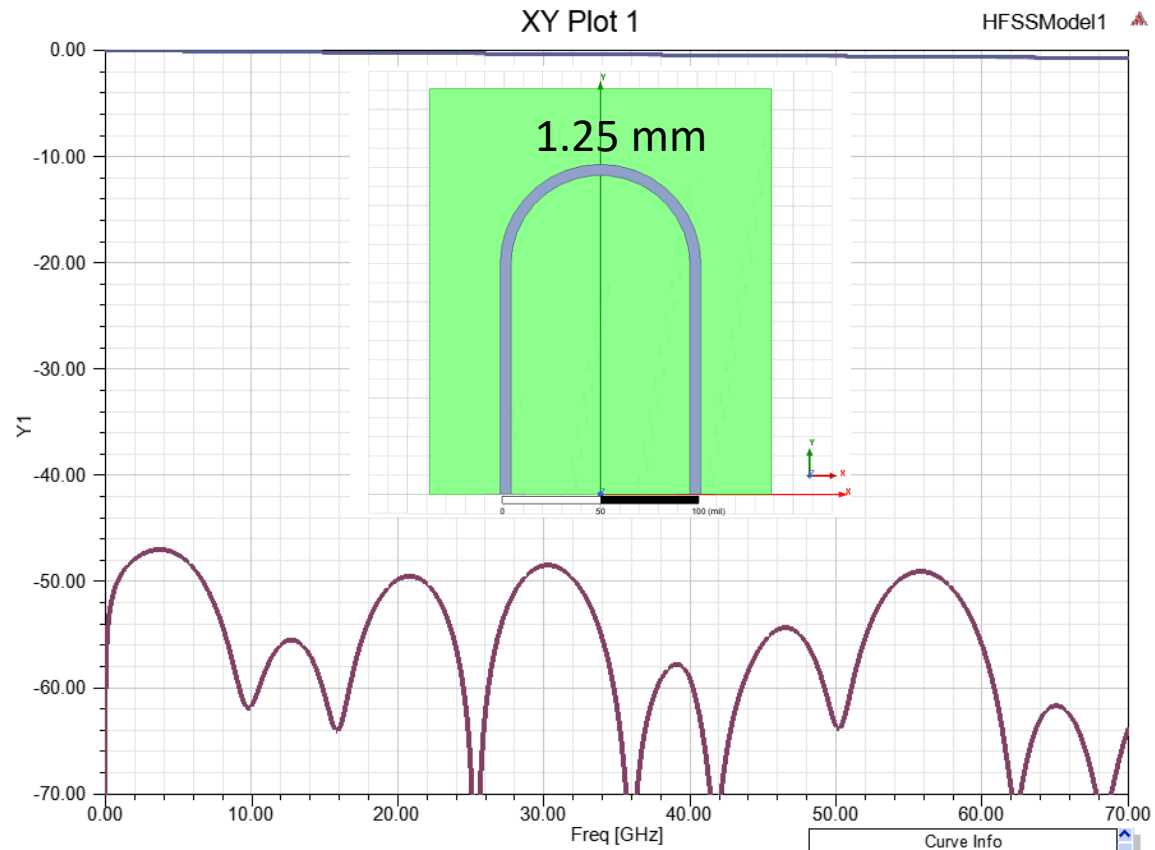
Return Loss vs 180 Degree Corner Radius



samtec
gEEK® spEEK



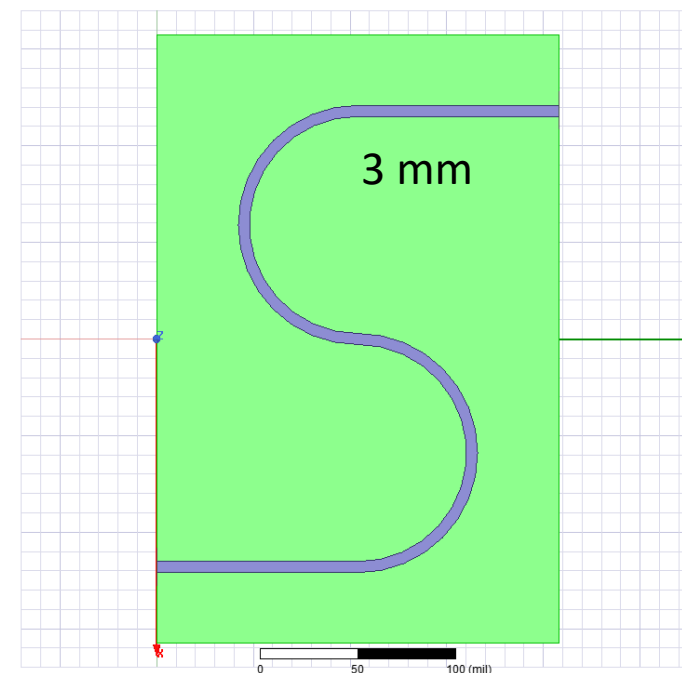
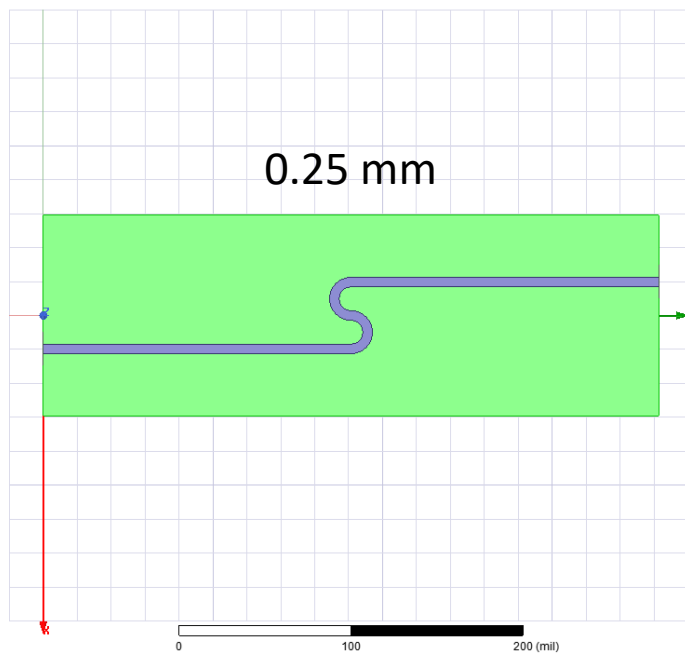
1.25 mm 180 Degree Corner Radius





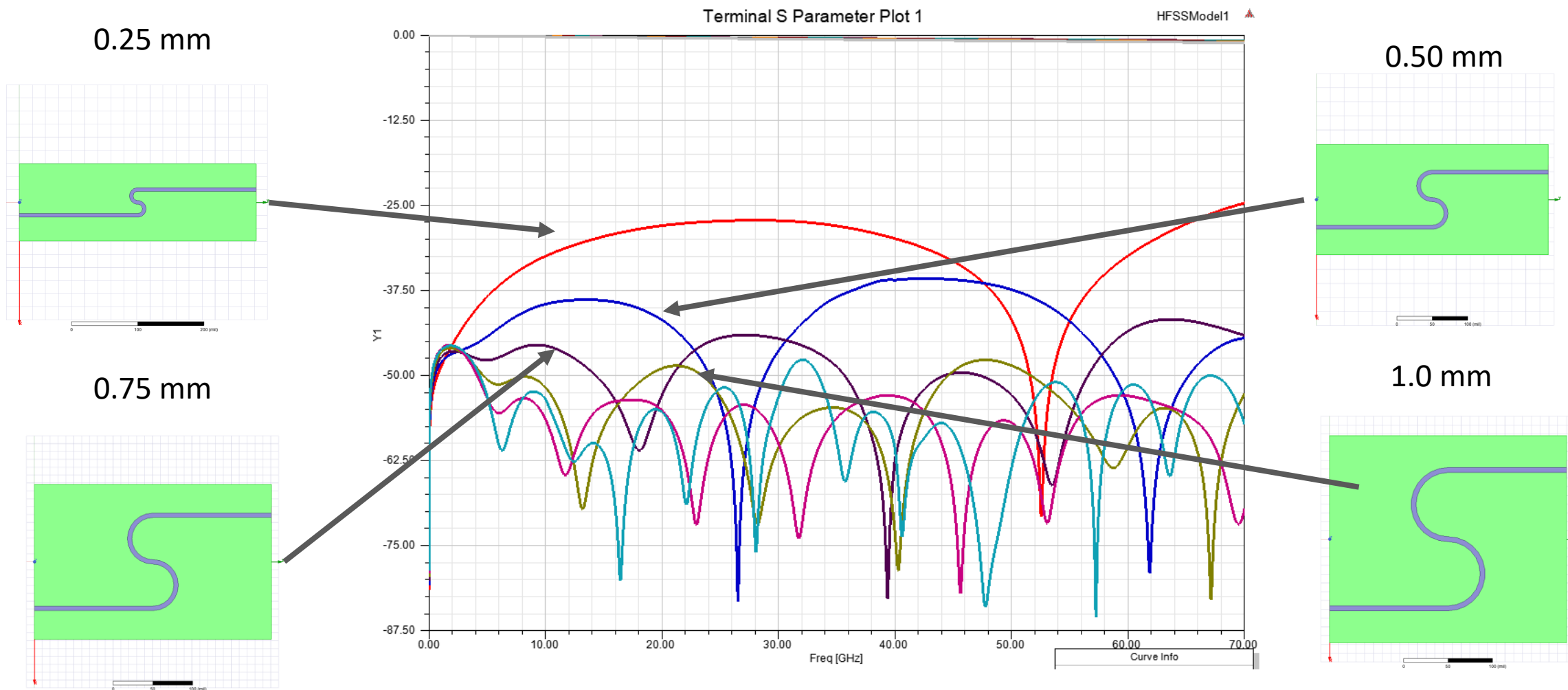
Dual 180 Degree Serpentine Design

180 Degree Corner Radius Model (0.25 mm to 3 mm radius)

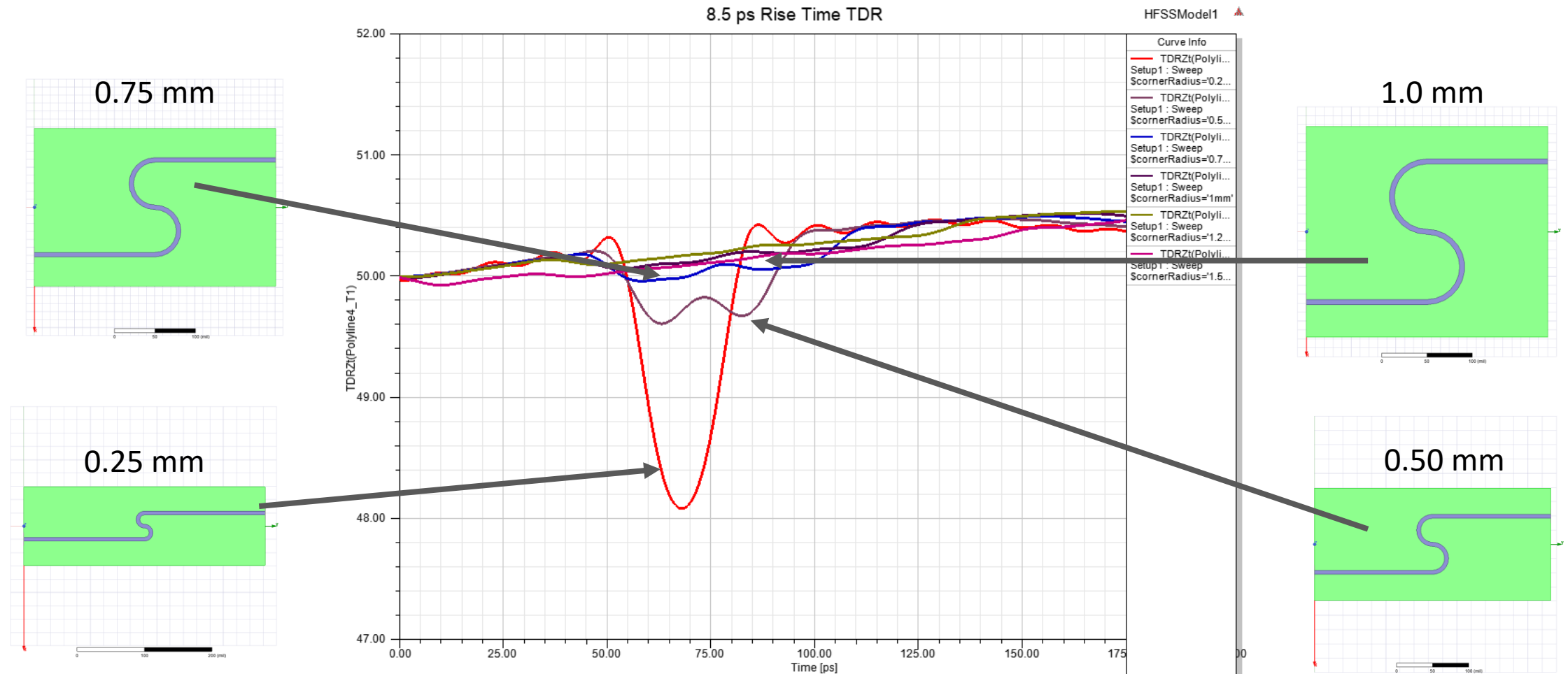


Corner radius swept from 0.25 to 1.5 mm in steps of 0.25 mm
Total trace length adjusted to 10 mm for constant loss
Stripline geometry
½ Oz Cu, 50 ohm
0.127 mm Core, 0.137 mm Prepreg

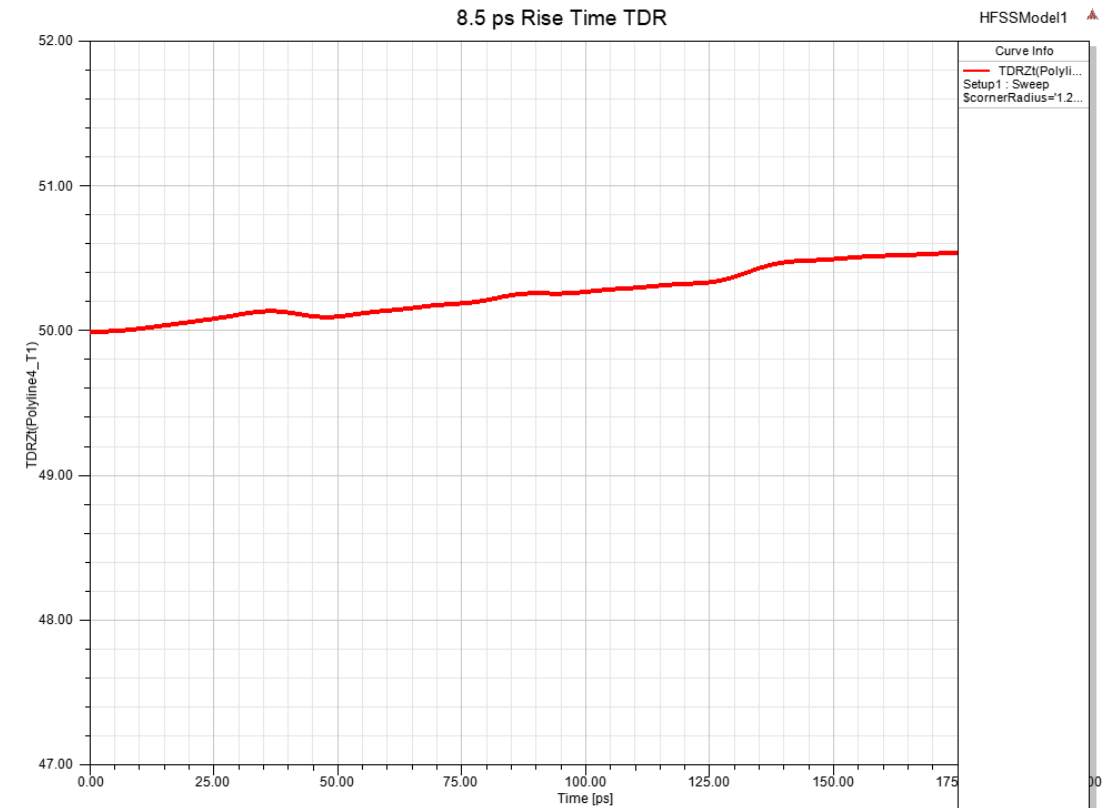
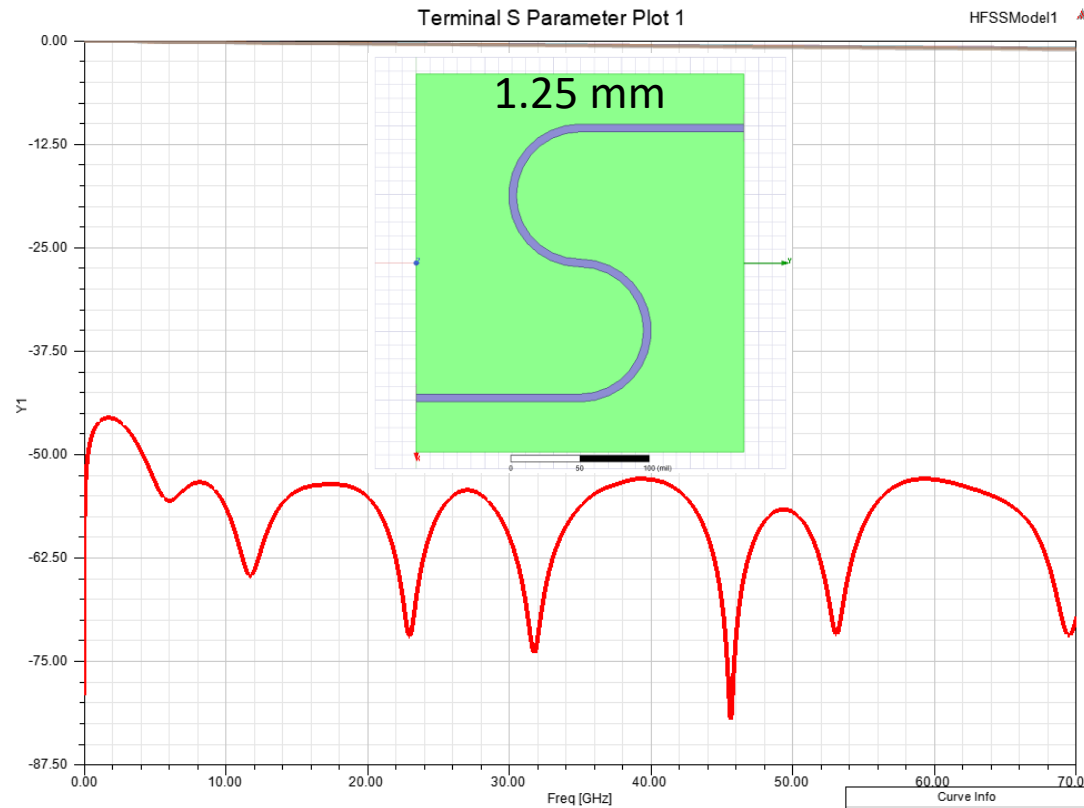
Return Loss vs 180 Degree Corner Radius



TDR @ 8.5 ps (10/90 %) vs 180 Degree Corner Radius



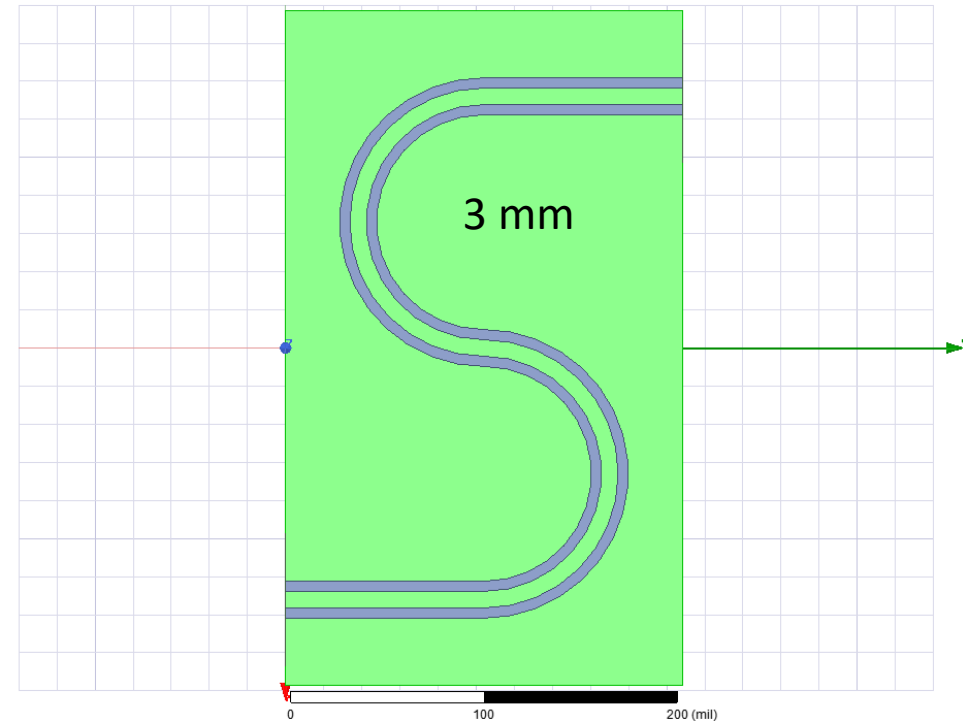
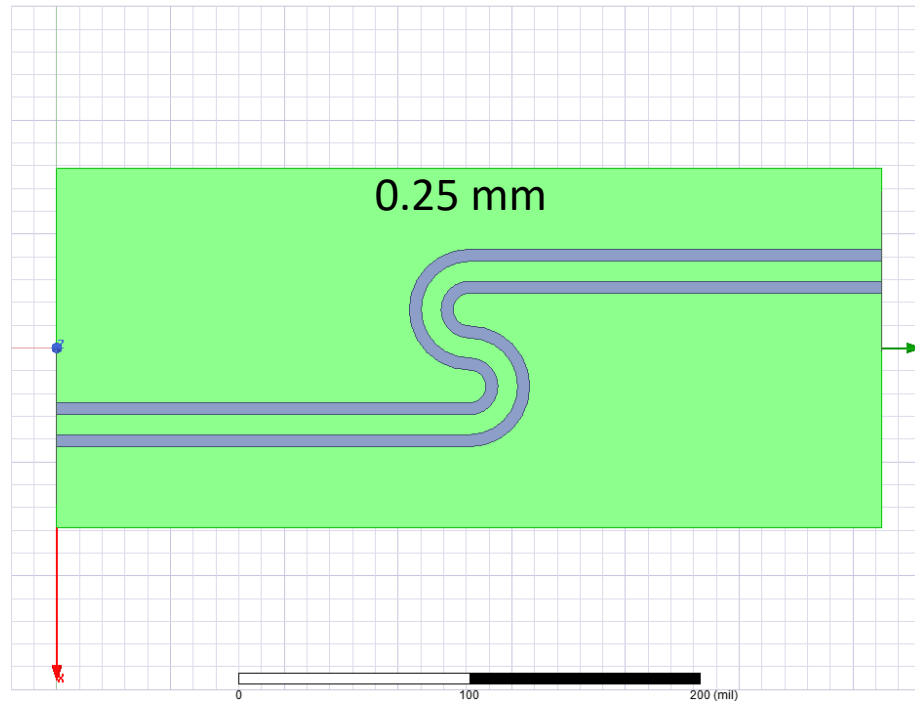
1.25 mm 180 Degree Corner Radius





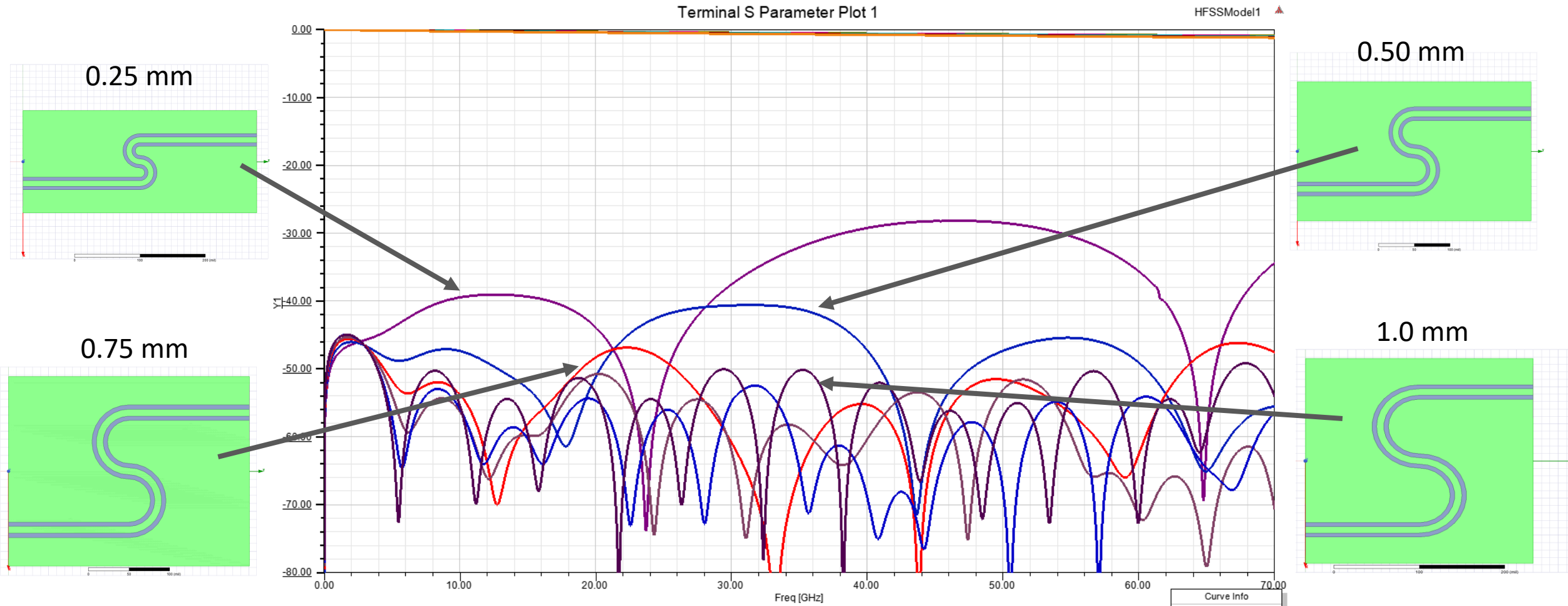
Dual 180 Degree Diff Serpentine Design

180 Degree Diff Serpentine Model (0.25 mm to 3 mm radius)

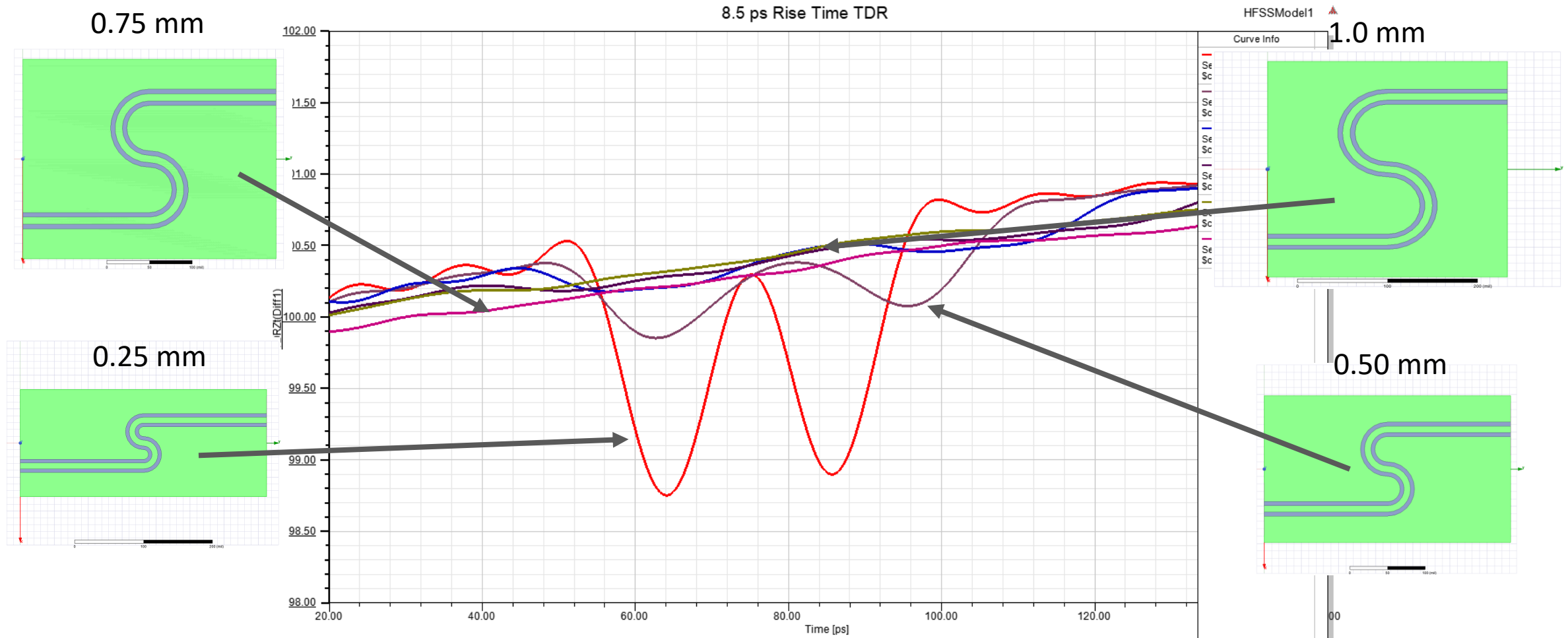


Corner radius swept from 0.25 to 1.5 mm in steps of 0.25 mm
Total trace length adjusted to 10 mm for constant loss
Stripline geometry
½ Oz Cu, 50 ohm
0.127 mm Core, 0.137 mm Prepreg

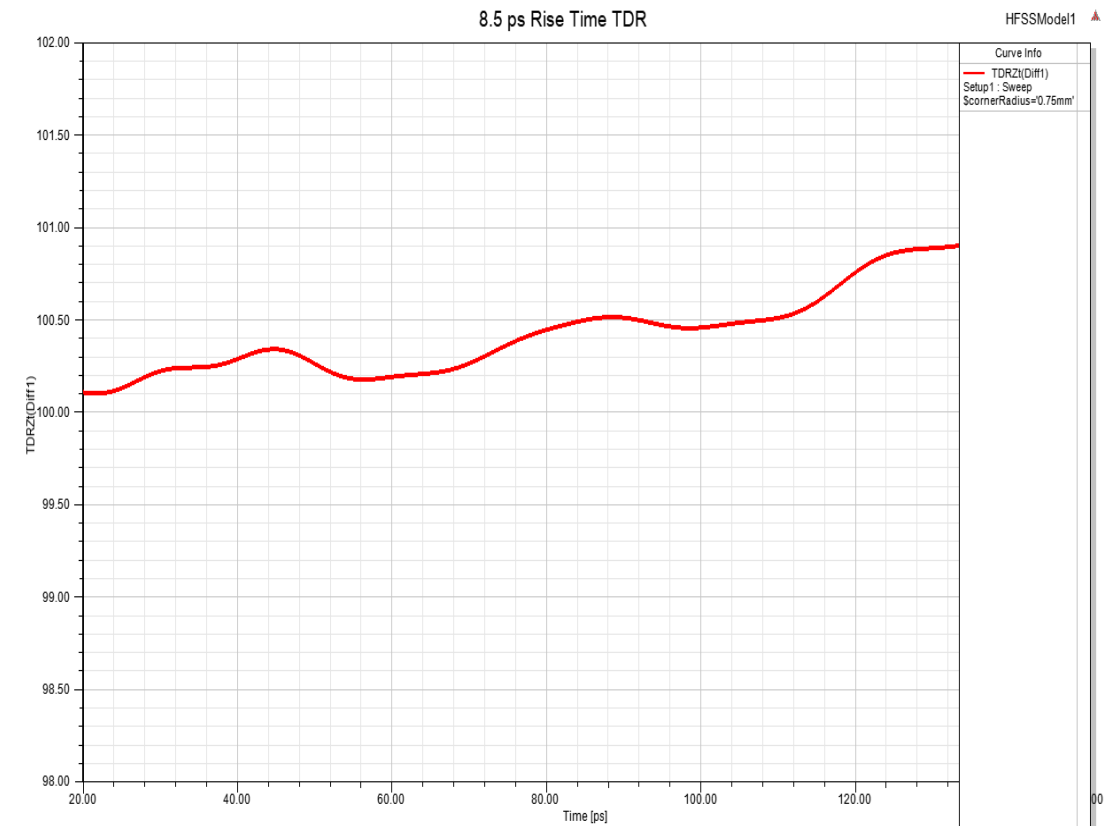
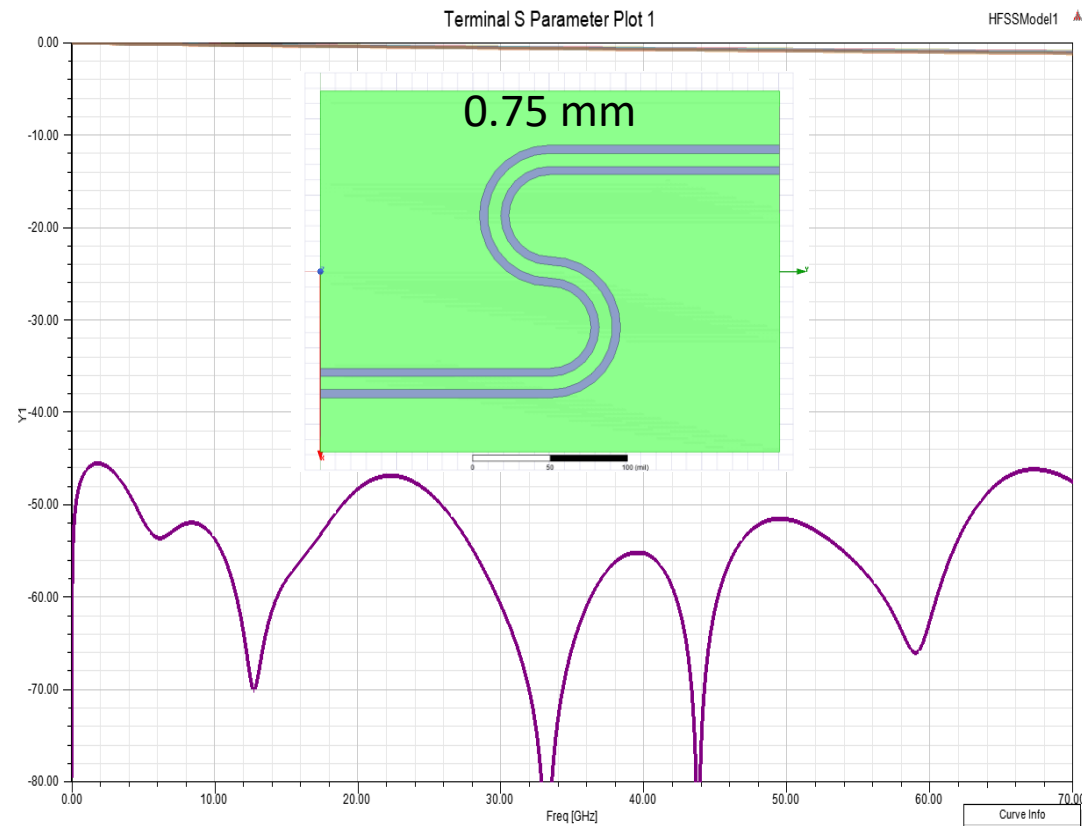
Return Loss vs 180 Degree Diff Inner Corner Radius



TDR @ 8.5 ps (10/90 %) vs 180 Degree Diff Inner Corner Radius



0.75 mm 180 Degree Diff Inner Corner Radius



Recommendations for Test Boards

	< 28 NRZ	28 NRZ / 56G PAM4	56G NRZ / 112G PAM4	112G NRZ / 224G PAM4/PAM6
Edge Rate (10%/90%)	< 12.5 ps	12.5 ps	8.5 ps	4.5 ps
Max Board Bandwidth	40 GHz	50 GHz	70 GHz	90 GHz
Single Ended Minimum Radius	0.75 mm	1 mm	1.25 mm	1.5 mm
Differential Minimum Radius	0.5 mm	0.75 mm	0.75 mm	1 mm

Minimum Radius scales linearly with Edge Rate / Frequency.

Recommendations for Production Boards

- For single-ended traces, individual corner bends have negligible performance impact when standard PCB corners are used.
 - Degradation is less than natural variation of the PCB in impedance and return loss.
 - However, limit the number of corners on a trace and guard against them being equally spaced, otherwise, unequalizable ISI will build up.
- For differential traces, differential coupling helps.
 - Degradation for a dual-serpentine is negligible.
 - Trace-to-trace crosstalk within the serpentine will determine spacing.



For information about Samtec's gEEk® spEEk presentations,
contact: gEEkspEEk@samtec.com

For Signal Integrity questions, contact: SIG@samtec.com

To view previous gEEk® spEEk webinar recordings,
go to www.samtec.com/geekspeek