



Array Connectors for Multi-Channel Antennas-to- Bits System Architectures

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Multi-Channel Antennas-to-Bits Applications



5G/LTE



PHYs/MSOs



Radar Arrays



T&M

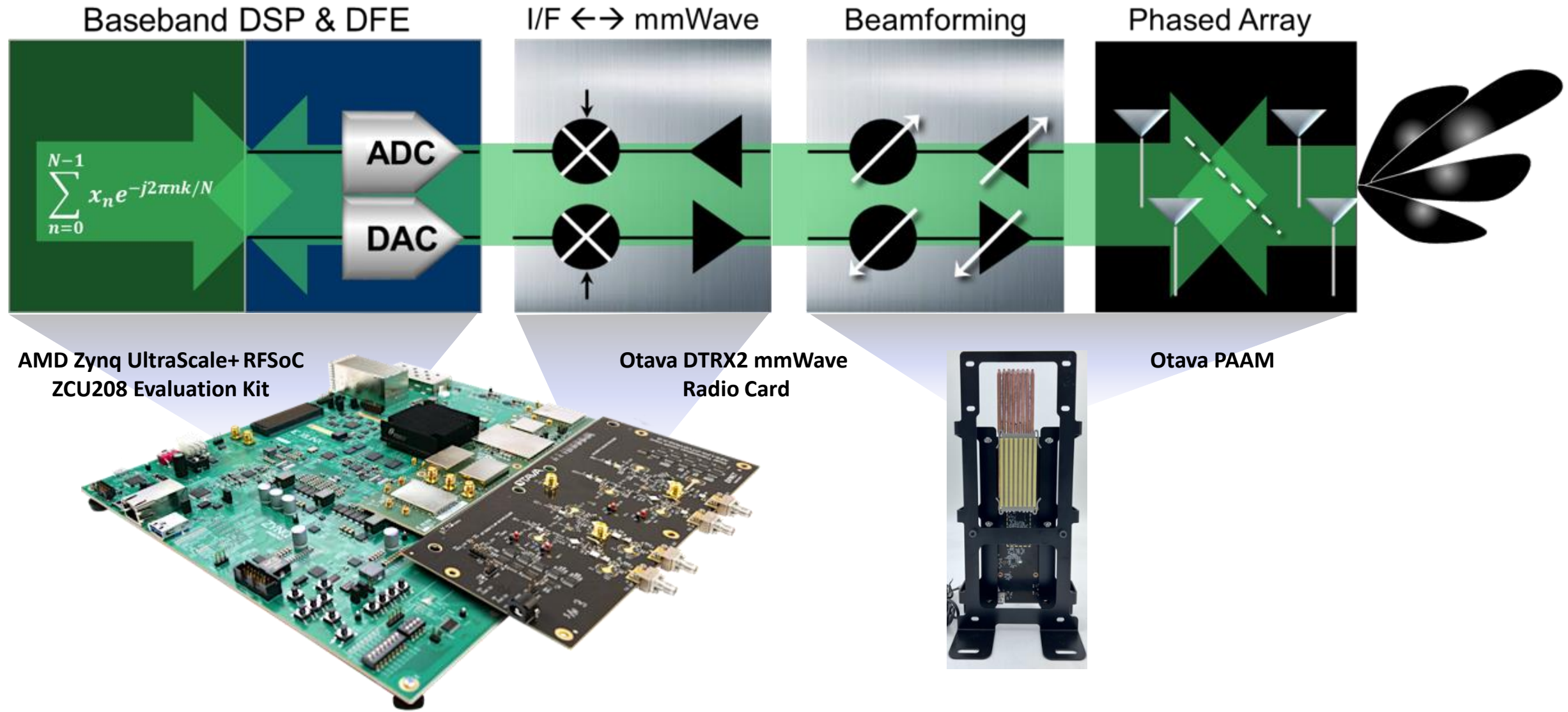


LEO/MEO



RFSoc

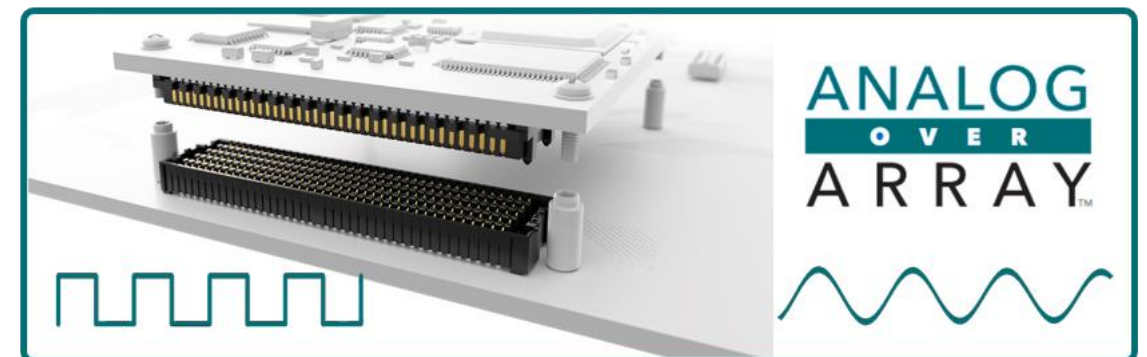
Multi-Channel Antennas-to-Bits Systems Architectures



New Design Challenges



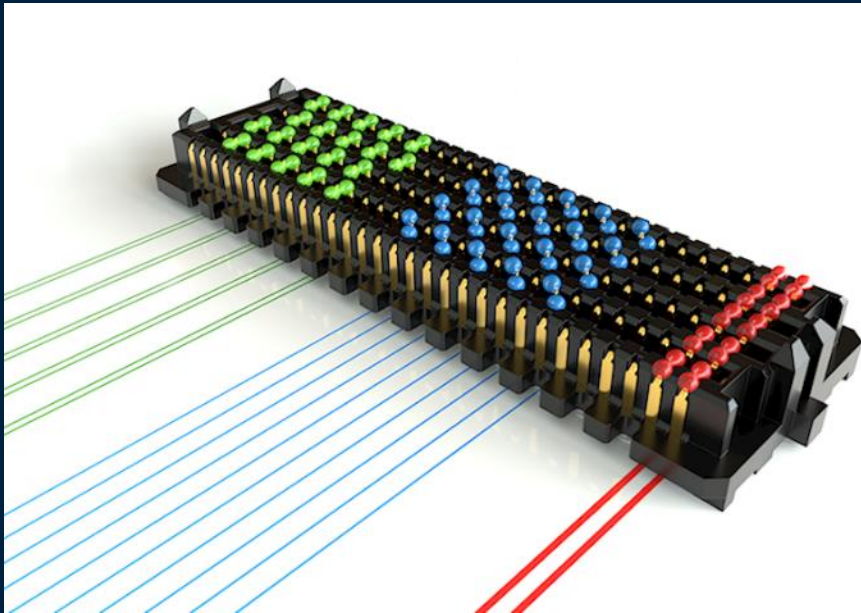
- Density and Diversity of signals
 - ADCs
 - DACs
 - Clocking
 - Data
 - Power
- Traditional RF connector challenges:
 - Connector misalignment
 - Board real estate
 - Cost
- Design Solution: Samtec Analog Over Array™ technology
- RFMC 2.0 interface provide access to the ADC/DAC, clocking and data path signals



Samtec Analog Over Array™ Technology

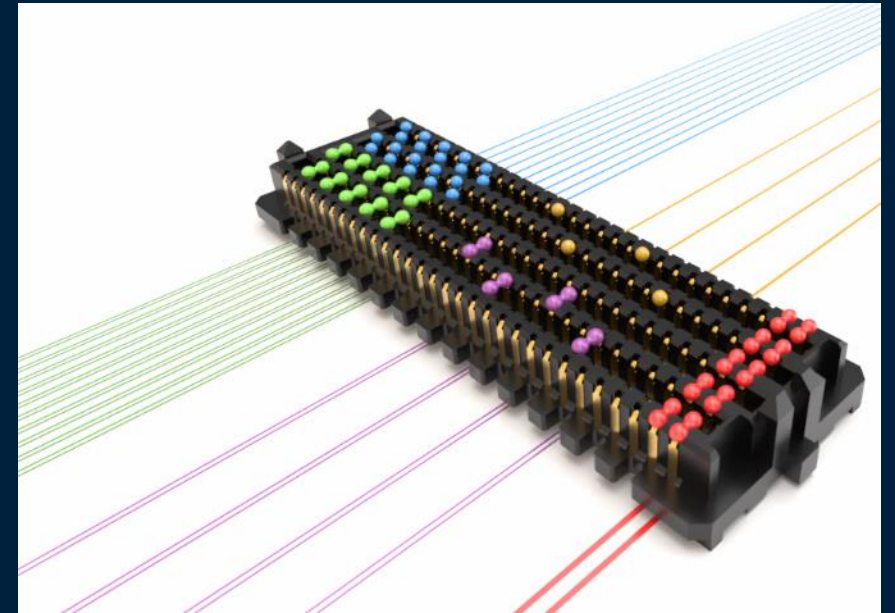


Current Open-Pin-Field Arrays



Digital DP
Digital SE
Power
Analog DP
Analog SE

Enhanced Analog Over Array™ Technology

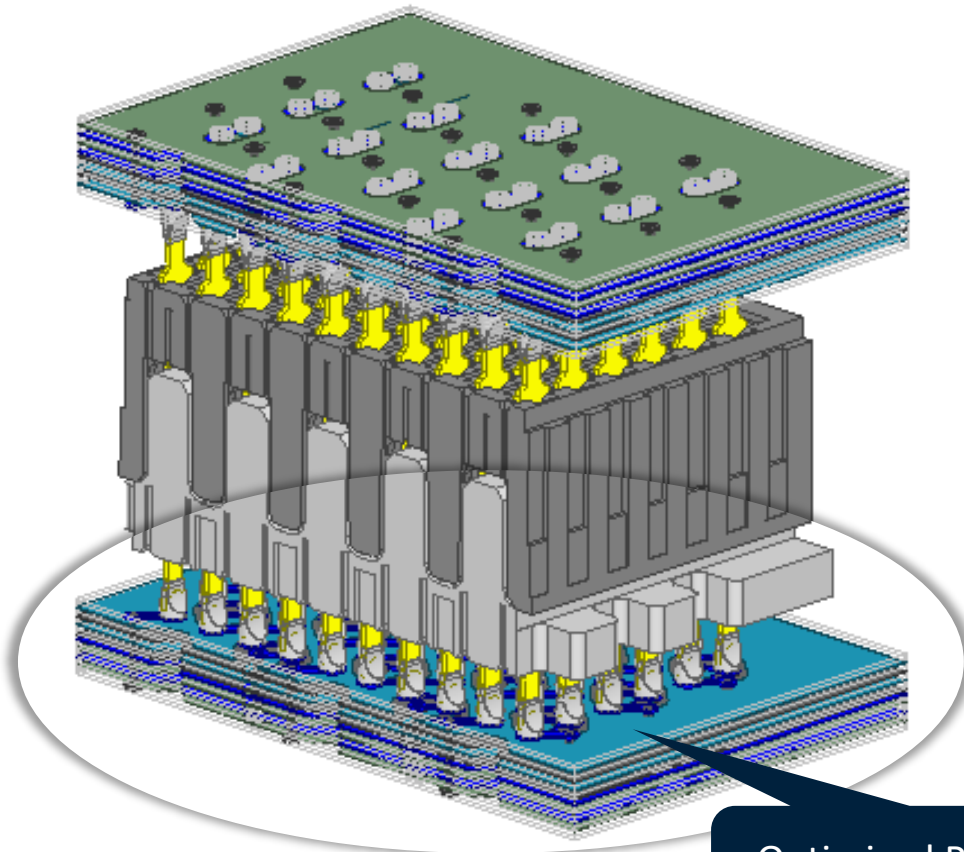


But . . . How can an engineer implement Analog Over Array™ technology?

Leveraging Existing Interconnect for Analog/RF



SEARAY™ 1.27 mm – 10 mm stack height



Optimized PCB Launch
for digital application

Reference Target Performance

Design Choices

1. Dog bone to non-dog bone launch approach
2. 115 Ω to 100 Ω trace transition
3. Optimal pin orientation for differential launch
4. Pin configuration selection
5. GND fencing placement

Reference Target Design Requirements



- Maximizing Connector Performance
- Key Design Specifications:
 - Analog Bandwidth: 8.00 GHz
 - Crosstalk: -63 dBc ($F_{IN} \leq 8.00$ GHz)
 - Return Loss: -10 dB ($F_{IN} \leq 8.00$ GHz)

AMD Zynq Ultra Scale+ RFSoc

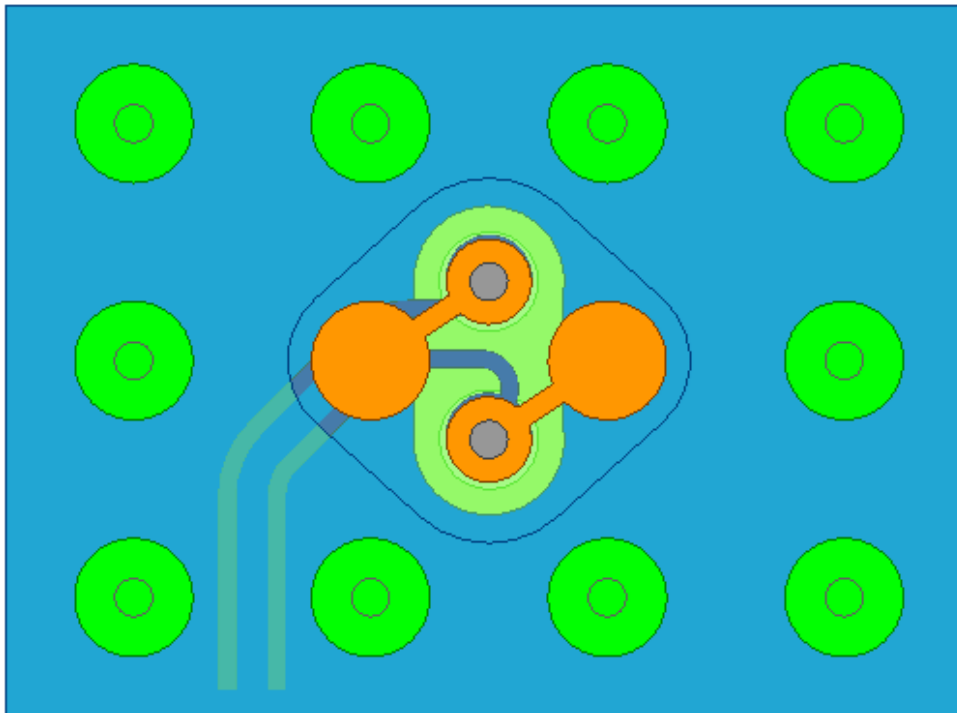
Analog input bandwidth ⁴	Full-power bandwidth (-3 dB)	-	7.125	-	GHz
Return loss (R_L) ⁵	Up to 4 GHz	-	-12	-	dB
	Up to 7.125 GHz	-	-10	-	dB
Optimized common mode voltage range	Performance optimized range. AC and DC coupling modes ⁶	0.68	0.7	0.72	V
Maximum common mode voltage range	Available range before triggering over-voltage protection. AC and DC coupling modes ⁶	0.4	0.7	1	V
Crosstalk isolation between channels ⁷	$F_{IN} = 0-4$ GHz	-	-69	-	dBc
	$F_{IN} = 0-7.125$ GHz	-	-63	-	dBc

RF-ADC Electrical Characteristics for ZU6xDR Devices*

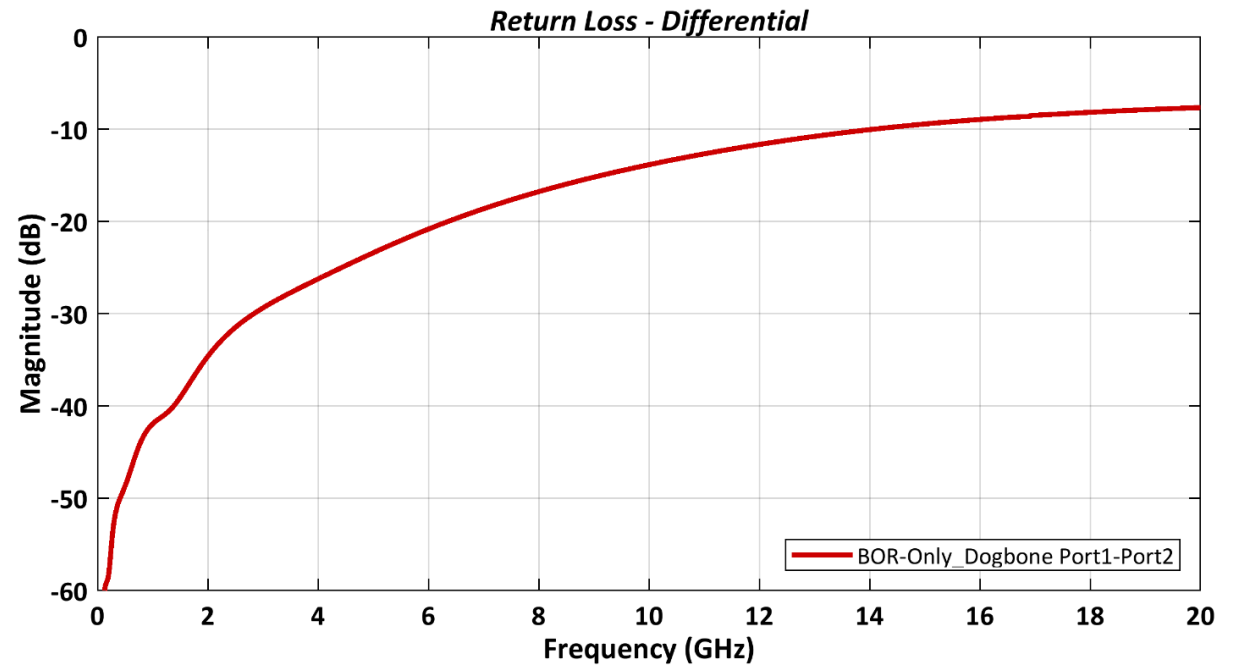
Analog bandwidth	Full power bandwidth (-3 dB)	-	7.125	-	GHz
Return loss (R_L) ⁵	Up to 4 GHz	-	-12	-	dB
	Up to 7.125 GHz	-	-10	-	dB
On-die Termination	Single-ended on-die termination to external 3V V_{DAC_AVTT}		50		Ω
Crosstalk isolation between channels ⁶	$F_{OUT} = 0-4$ GHz	-	-69	-	dBc
	$F_{OUT} = 0-7.125$ GHz	-	-63	-	dBc

RF-DAC Electrical Characteristics for ZU6xDR Devices*

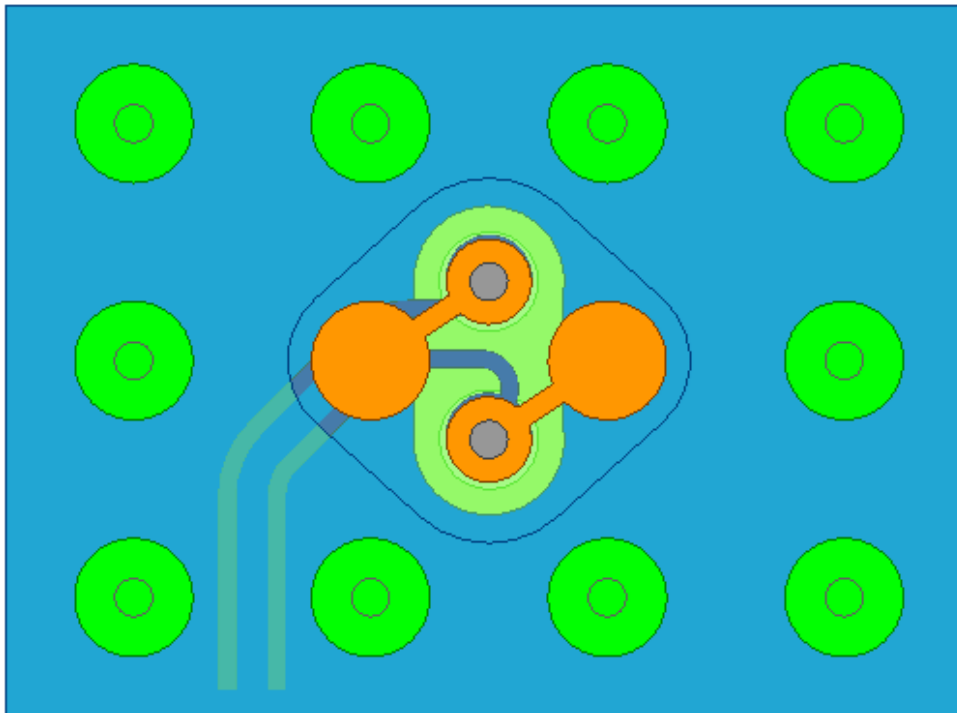
Current Launch Design is Benchmark



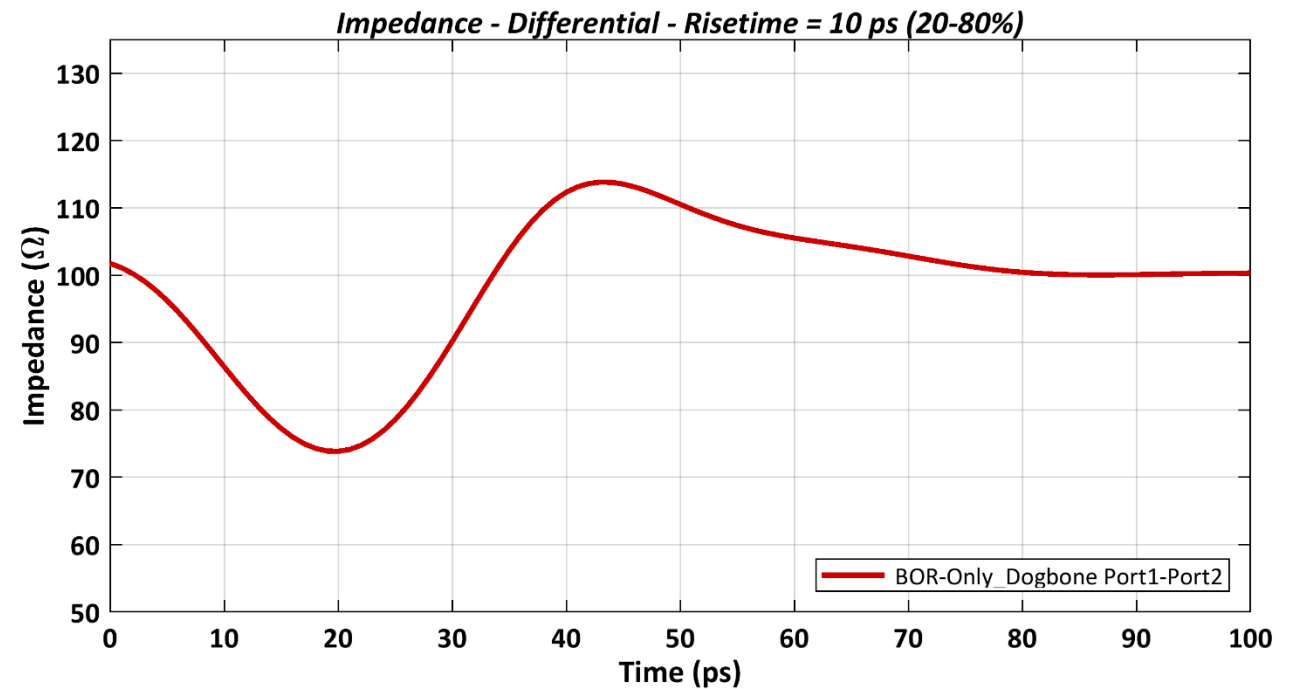
Optimized Digital Launch Design



Current Launch Design is Benchmark



Optimized Digital Launch Design

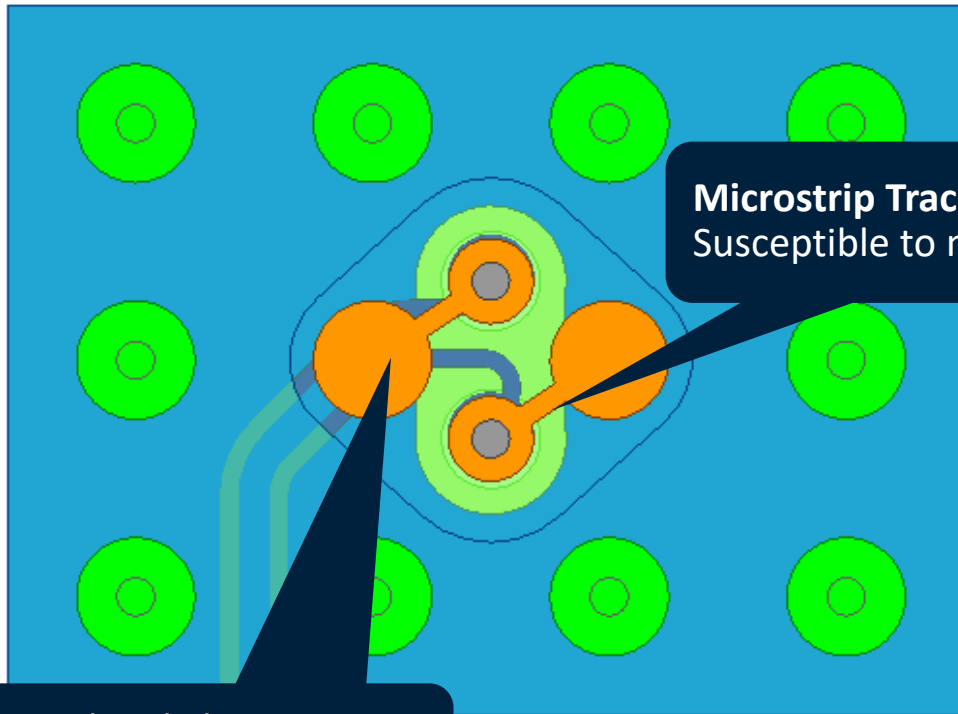


Large Capacitive Dip at the PCB Transition

Current Launch Design is Benchmark



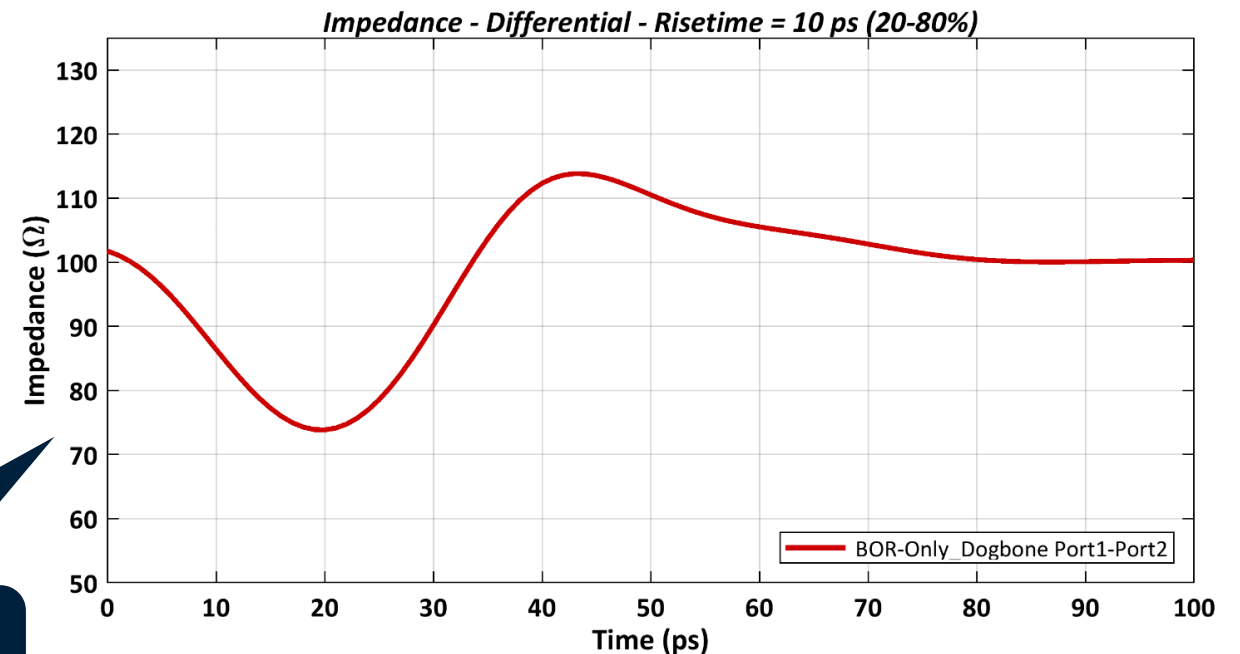
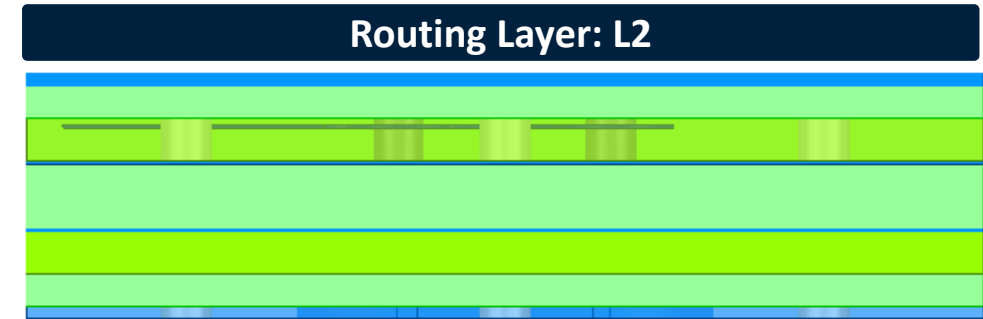
Why dog bone structure might not be the best approach for analog application



Microstrip Trace:
Susceptible to noise

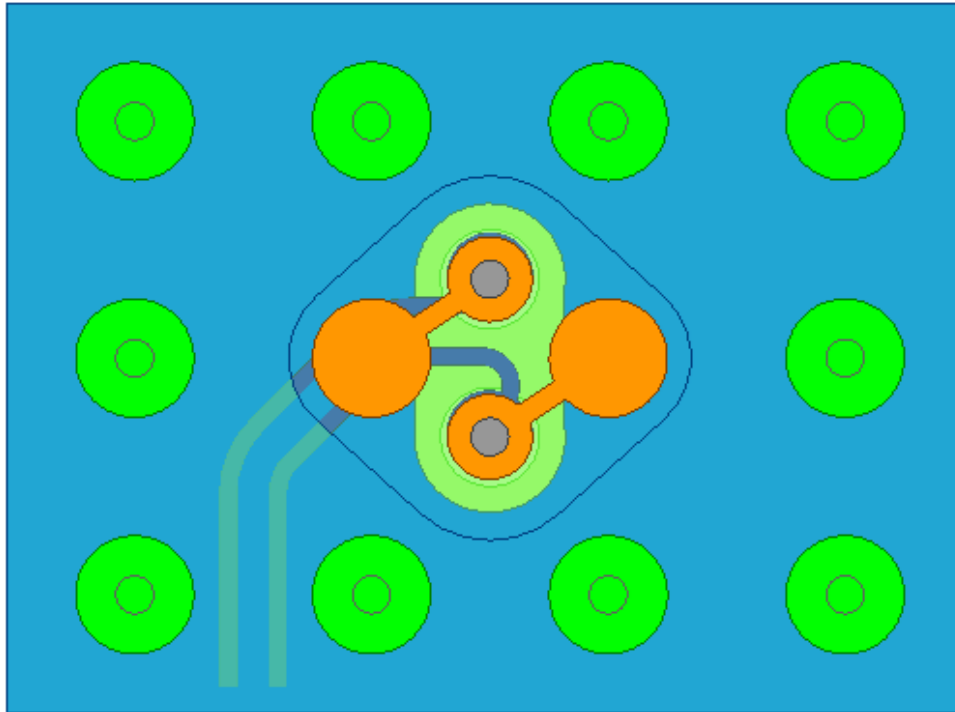
Signal pad above trace
introduces additional noise

Can we further improve
the performance of the BOR?

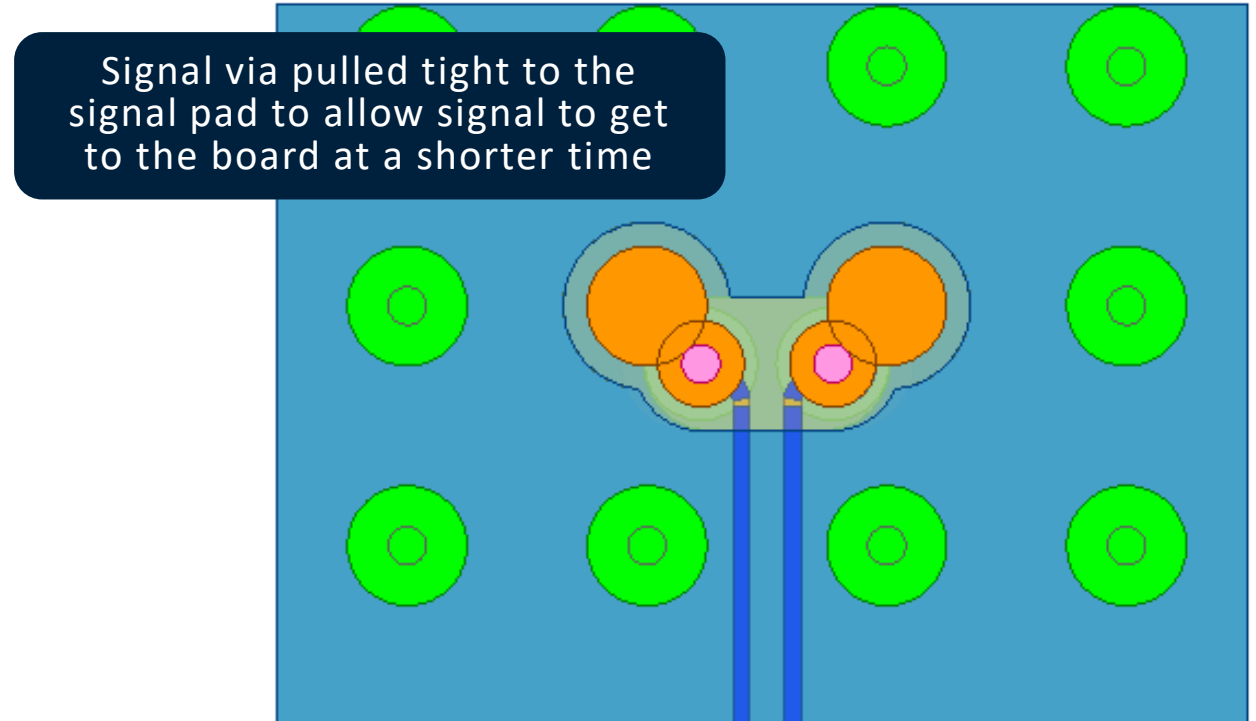


Design Choice #1: Dog Bone to Non-Dog Bone

Digital Differential Topology



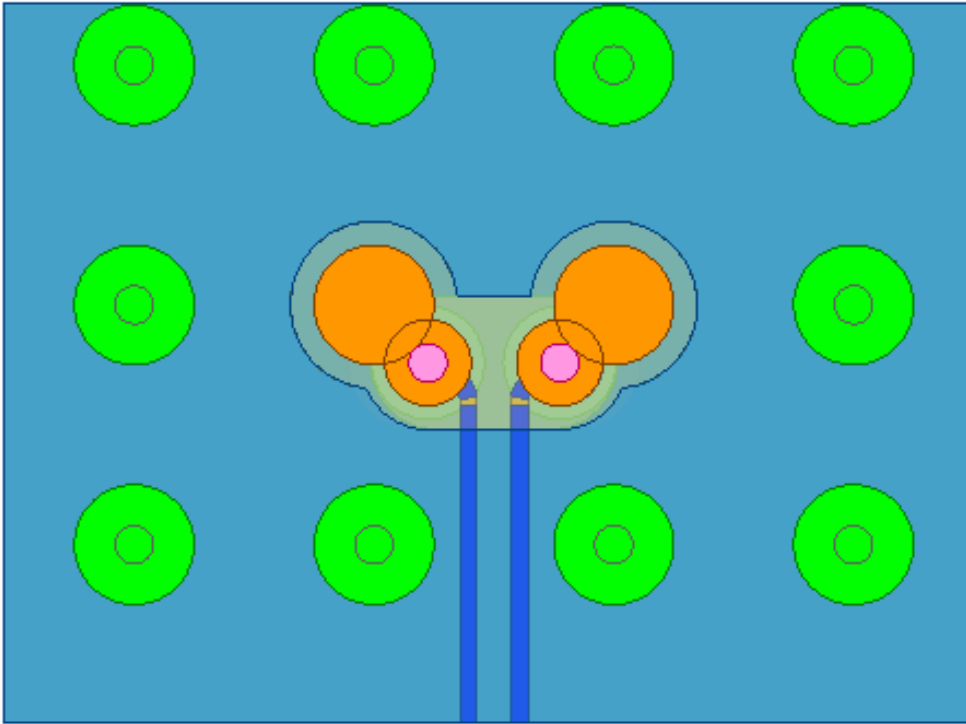
RF/Analog Differential Topology



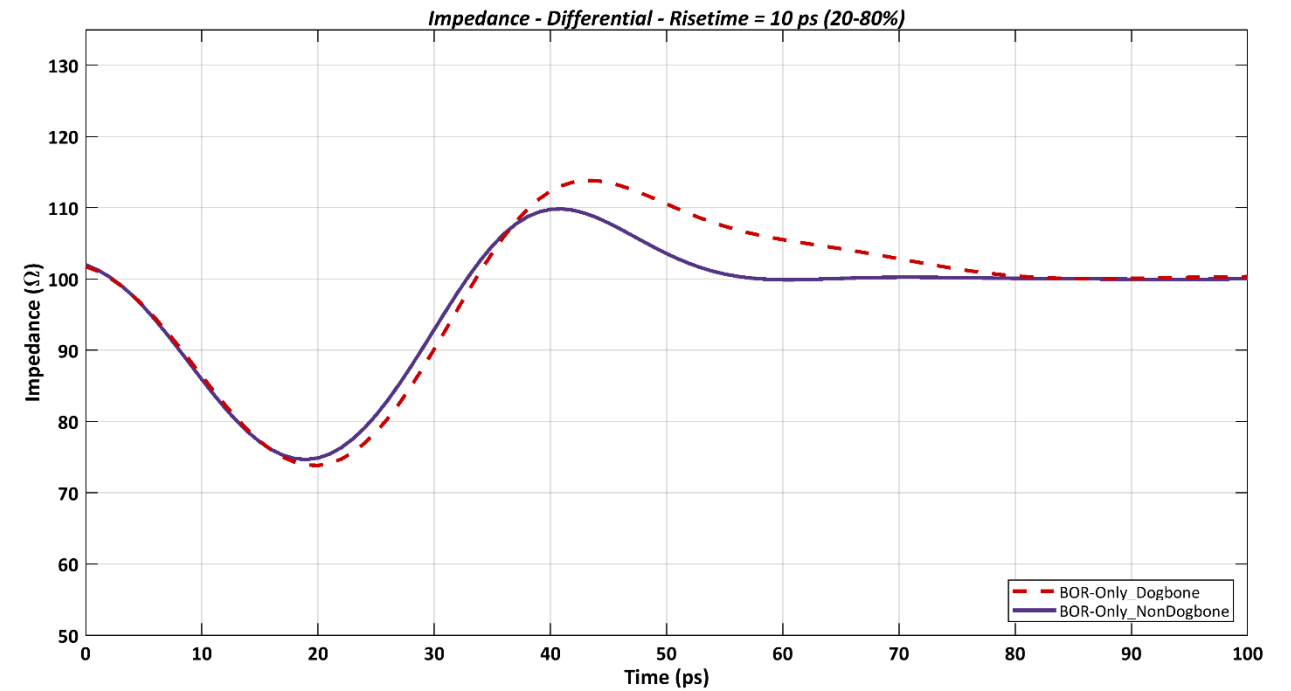
Trace are routed away from signal pads

Dog Bone to “Snowman” Approach

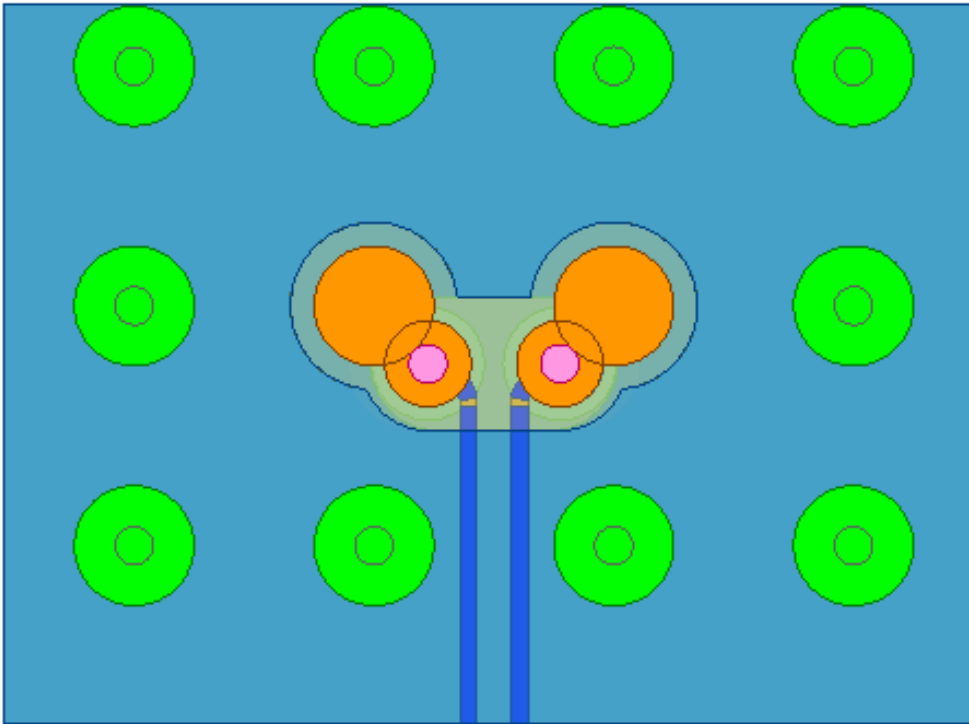
Design Choice #1: Dog Bone to Non-Dog Bone



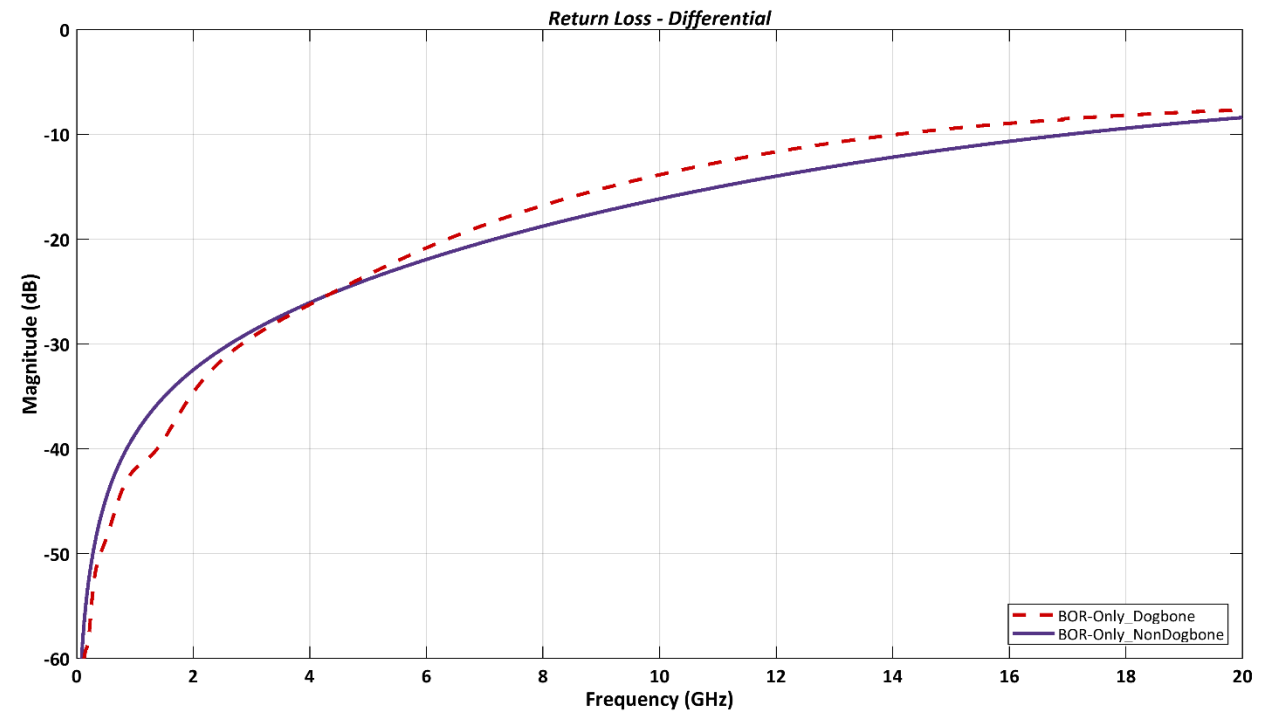
Dog Bone to “Snowman” Approach



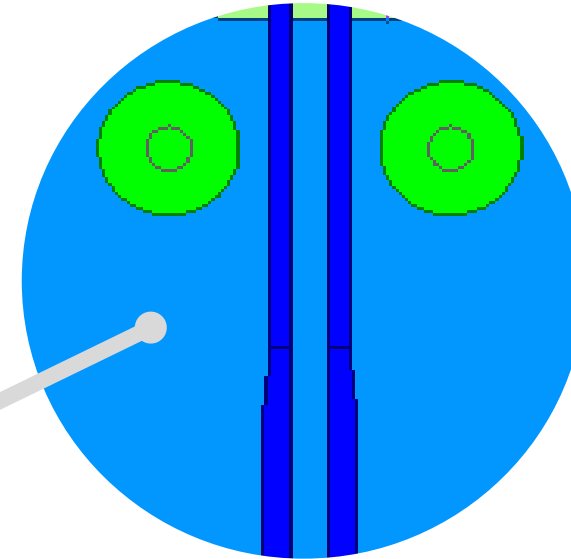
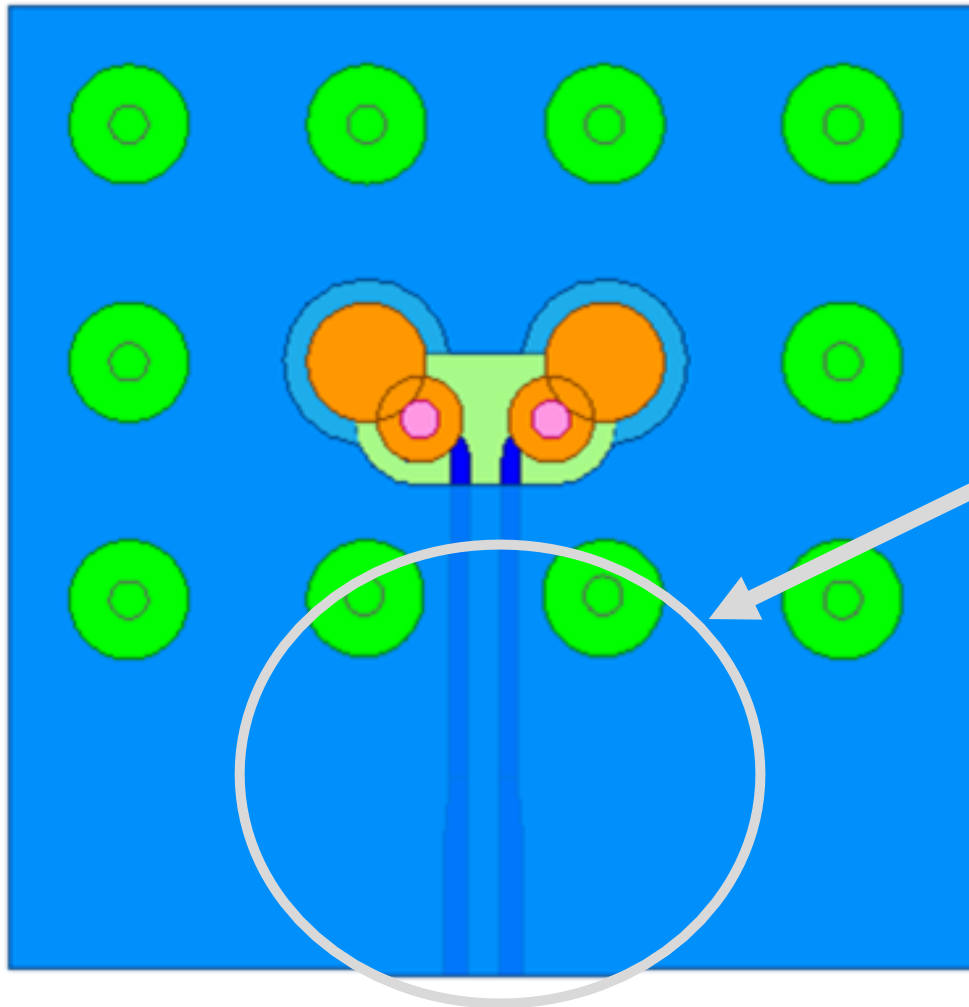
Design Choice #1: Dog Bone to Non-Dog Bone



Dog Bone to “Snowman” Approach



Design Choice #2: 115 Ω to 100 Ω Trace Transition

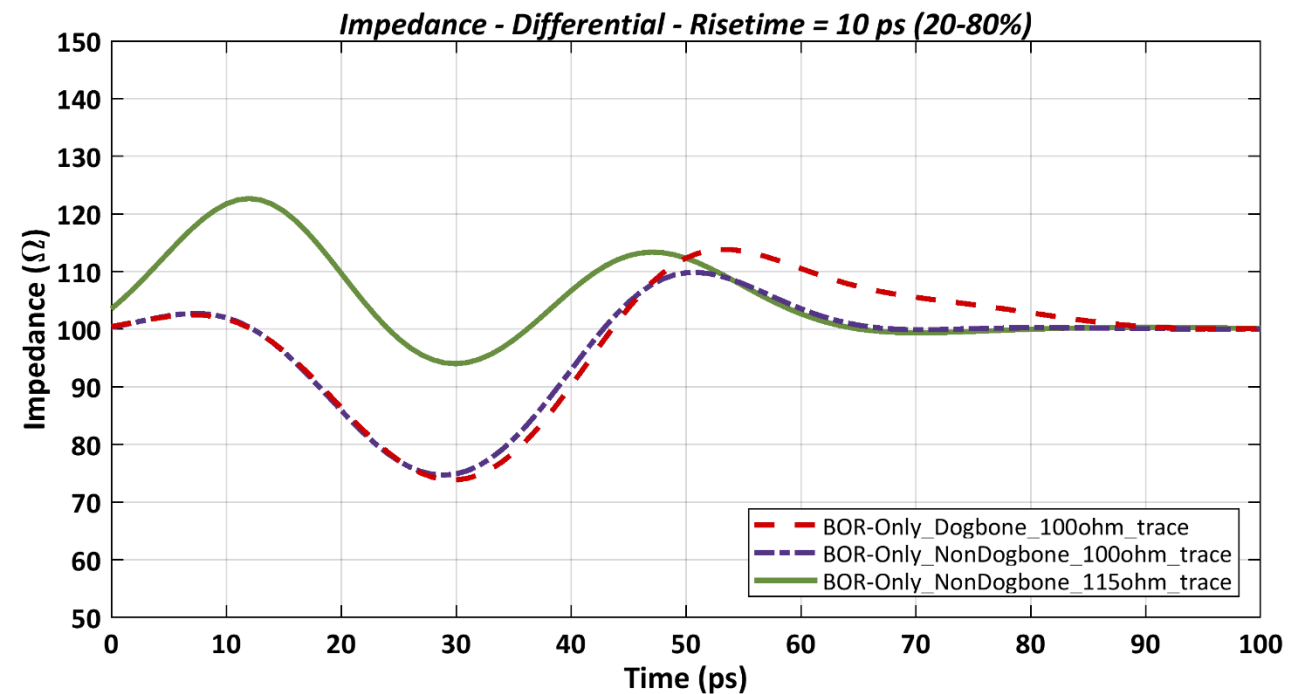
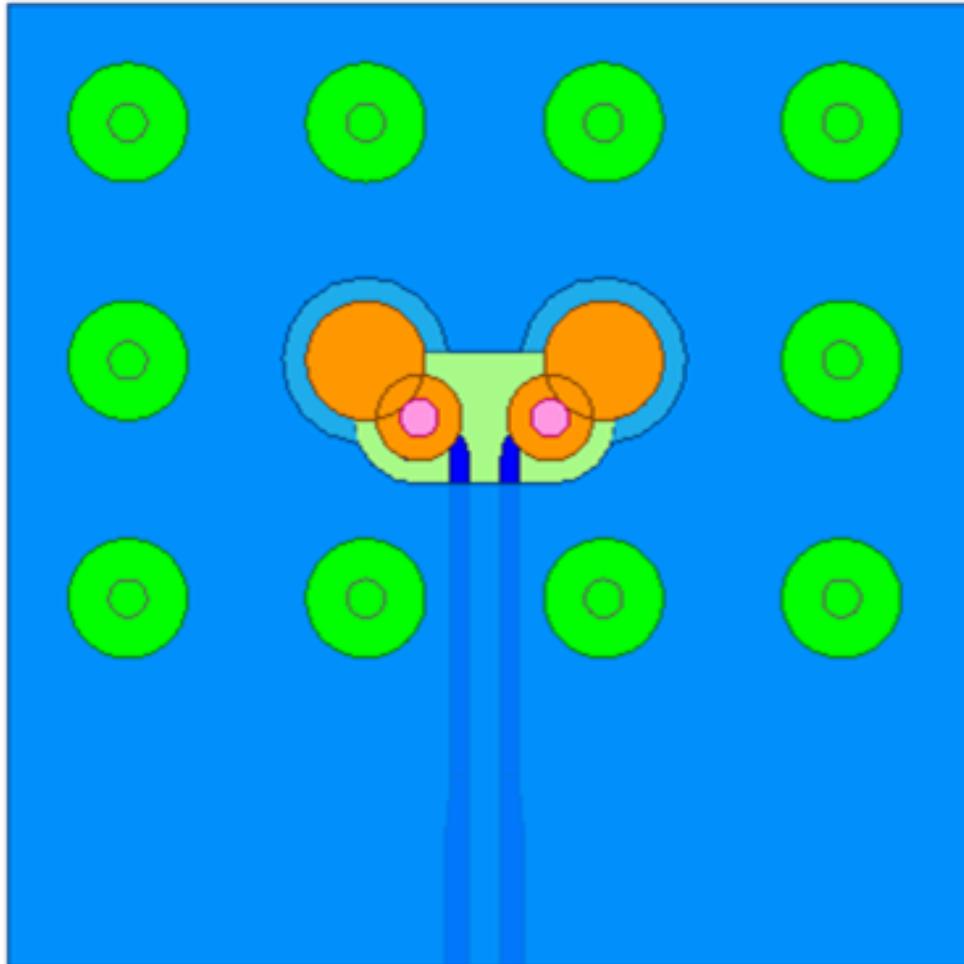


System impedance
is 100 Ω

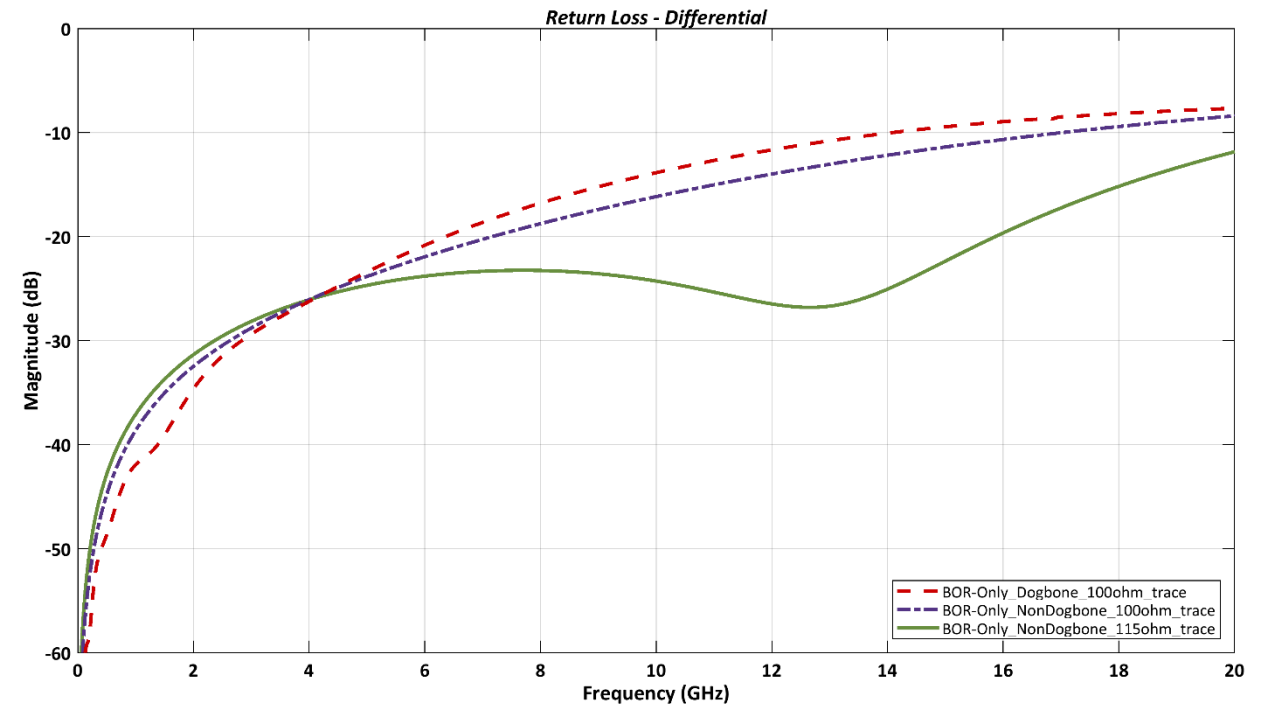
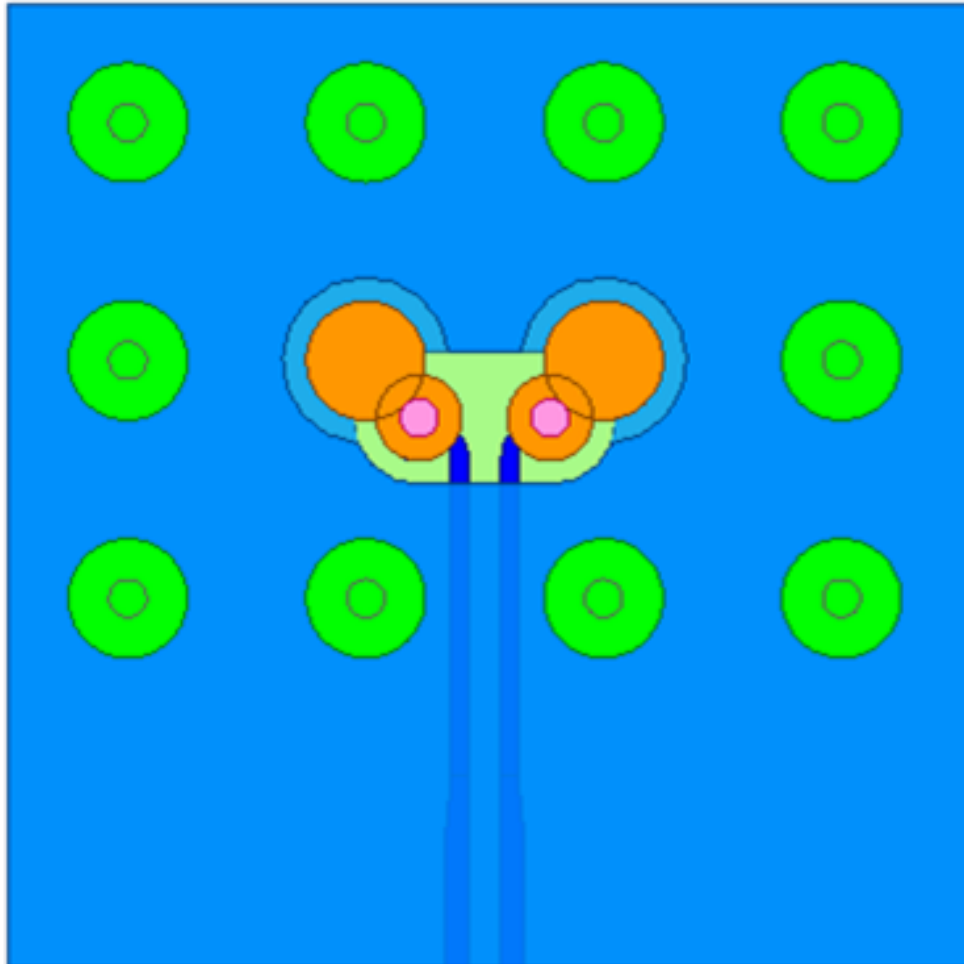
Prior to transition Z rises to 115 Ω

Trace tapers from 4.5 mil to 3.5 mil

Design Choice #2: 115 Ω to 100 Ω Trace Transition



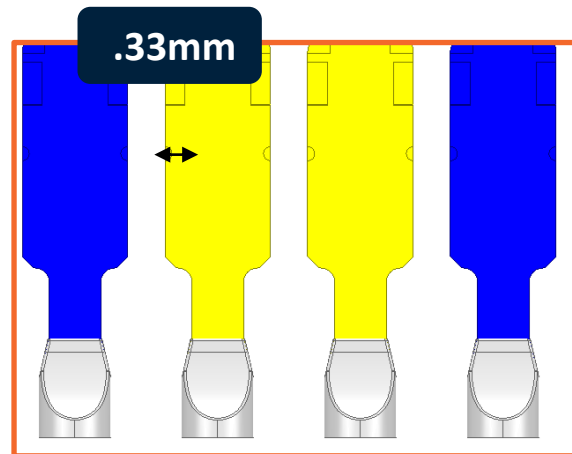
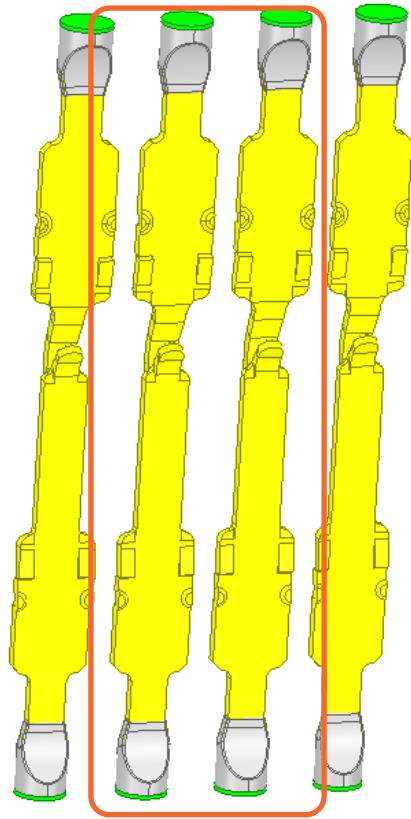
Design Choice #2: 115 Ω to 100 Ω Trace Transition



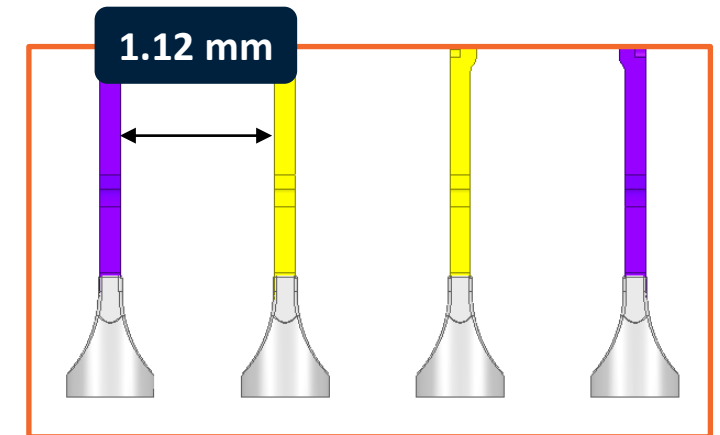
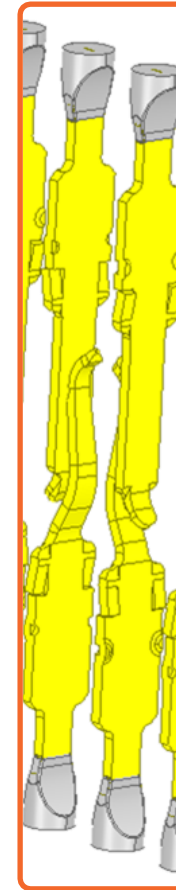
Helps return loss in desired frequency range



Design Choice #3: Optimal Orientation

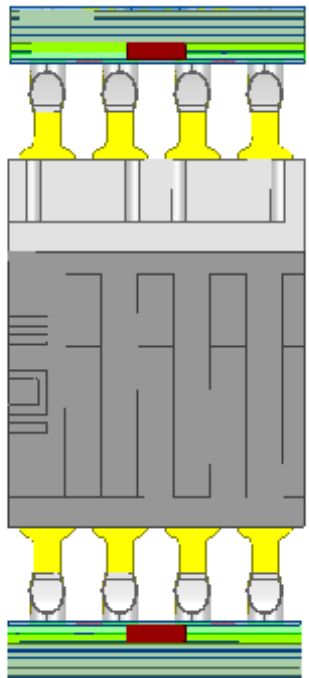


In-Row Pair:
Edge coupling between signal pair

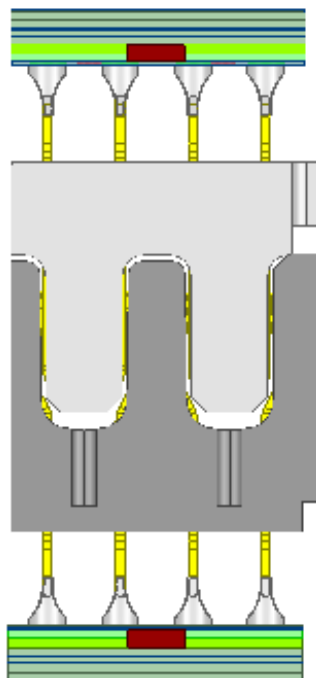


In-Column Pair:
Broad side coupling between signal pair

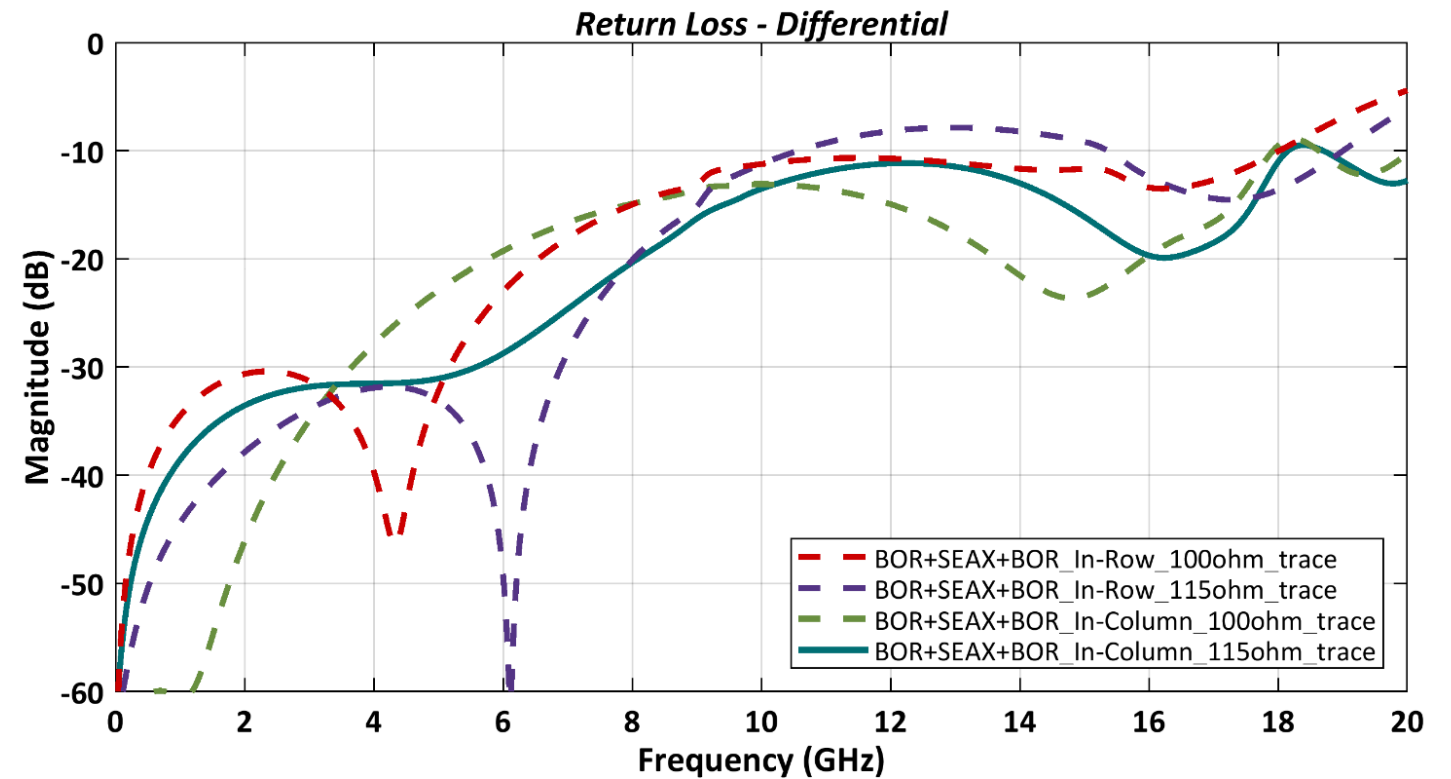
Design Choice #3: Optimal Orientation



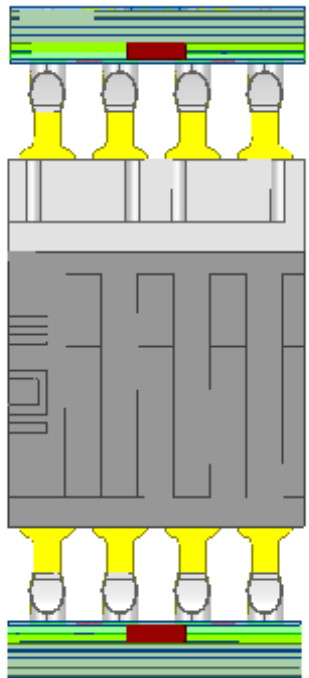
In-Row Pair



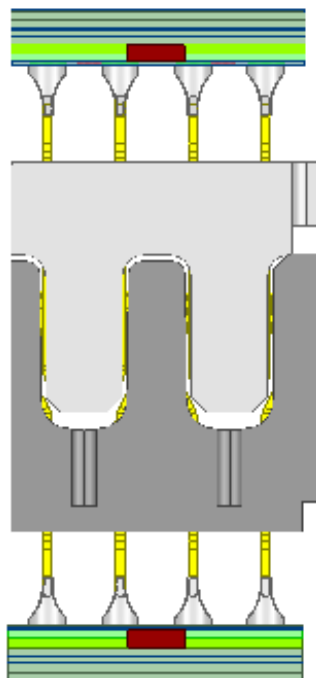
In-Column Pair



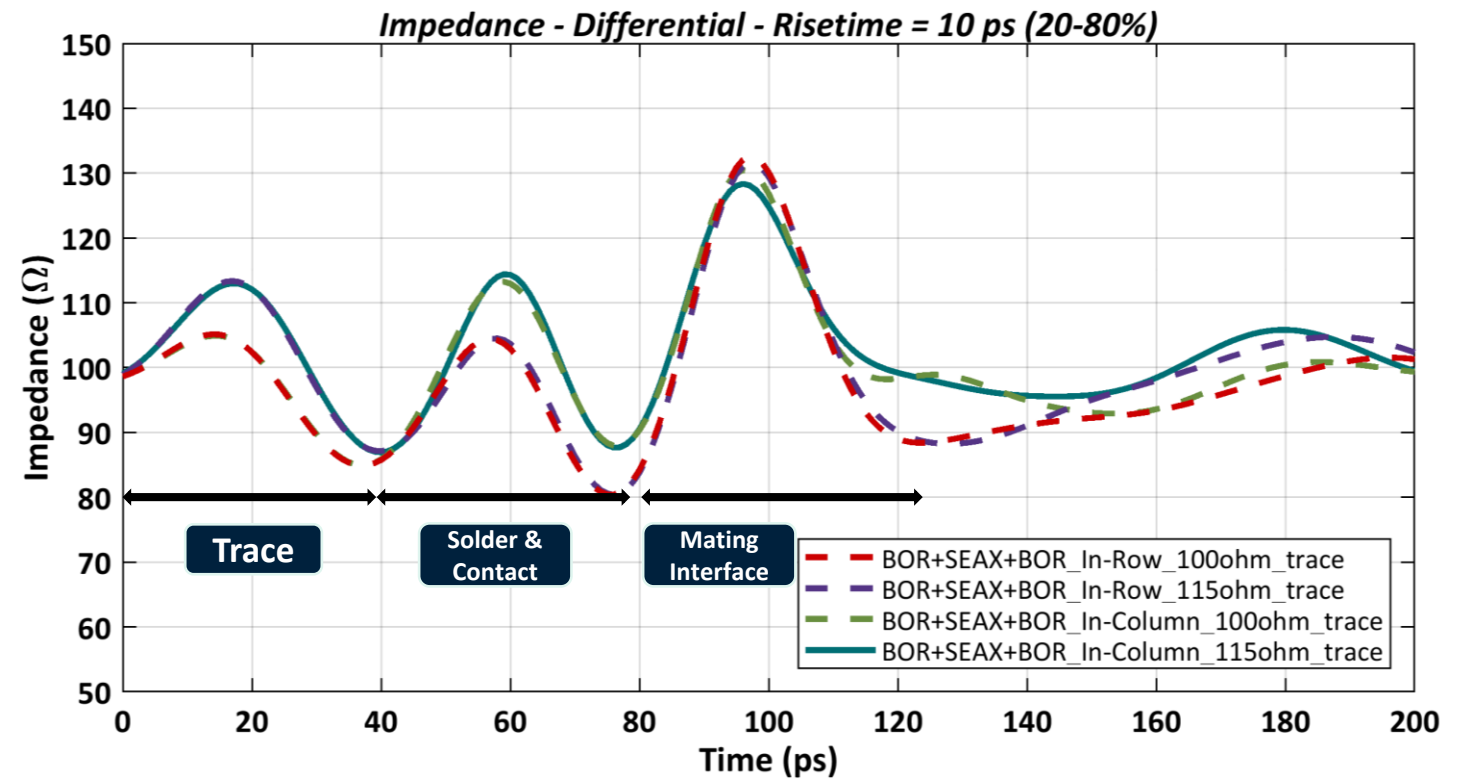
Design Choice #3: Optimal Orientation



In-Row Pair



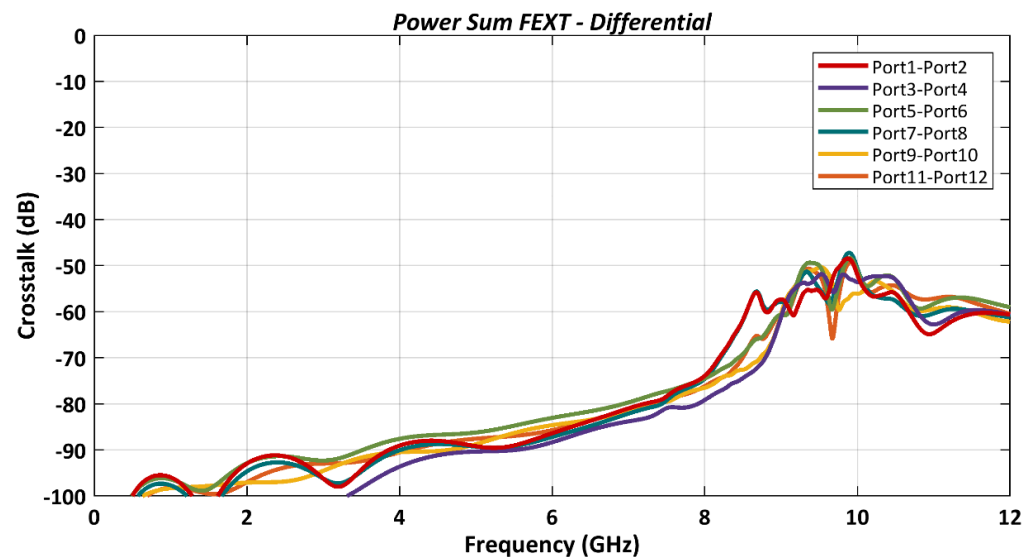
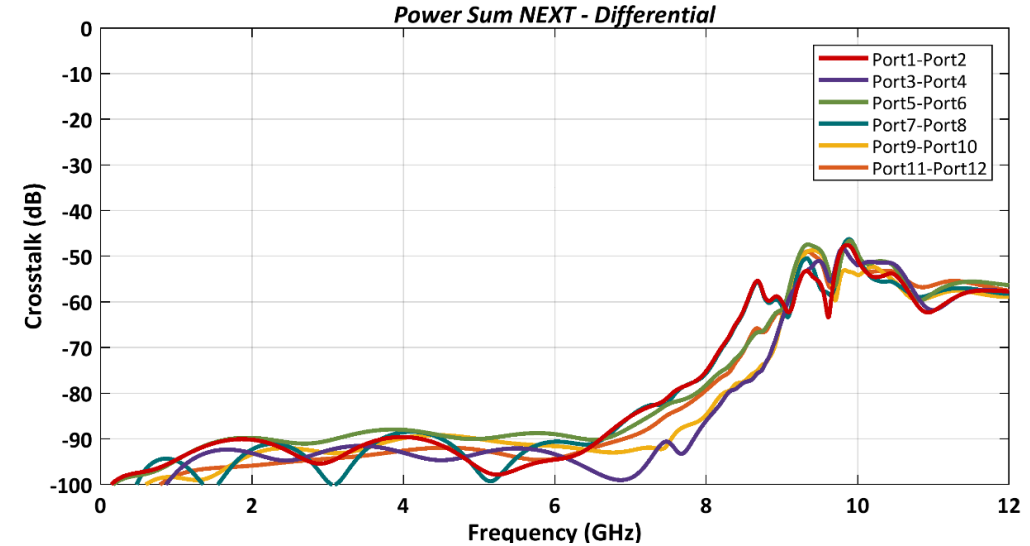
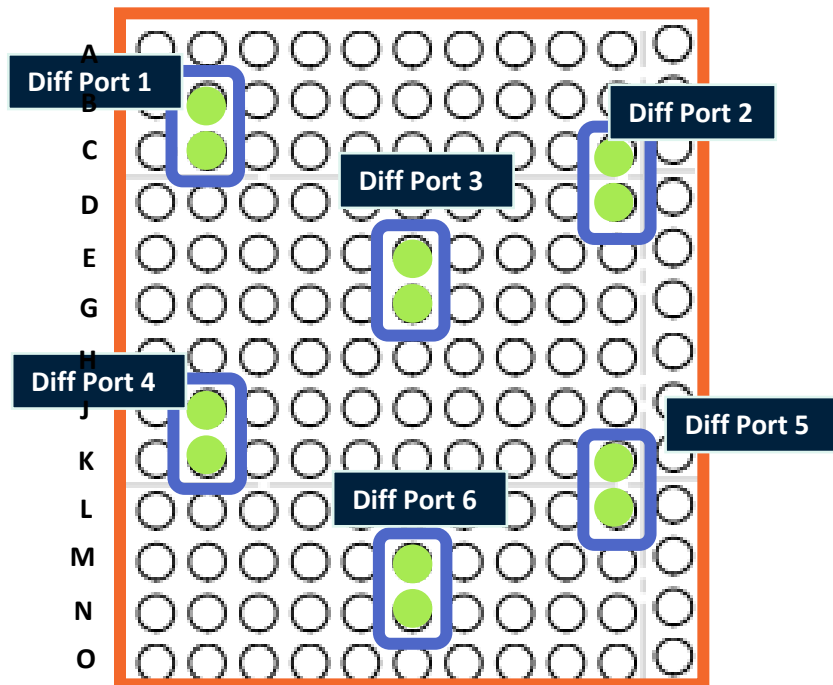
In-Column Pair



Design Choice #4: Pin Configuration Selection

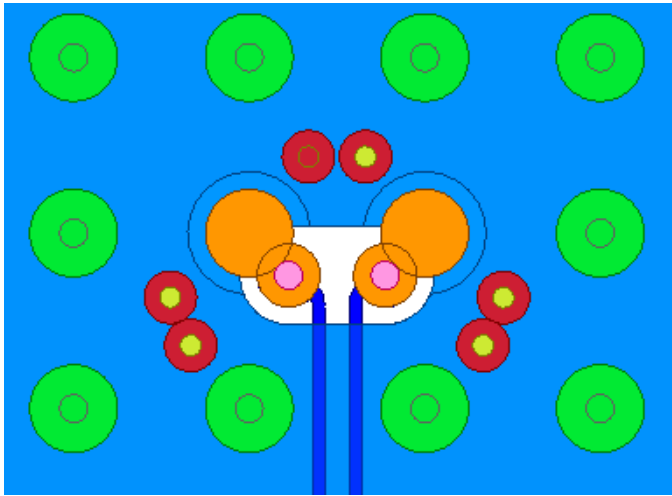


How dense can we get?

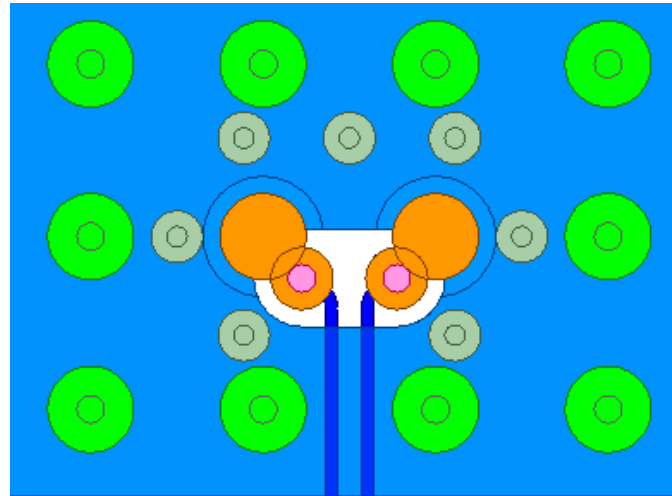


Design Choice #5: Ground Fencing Placement

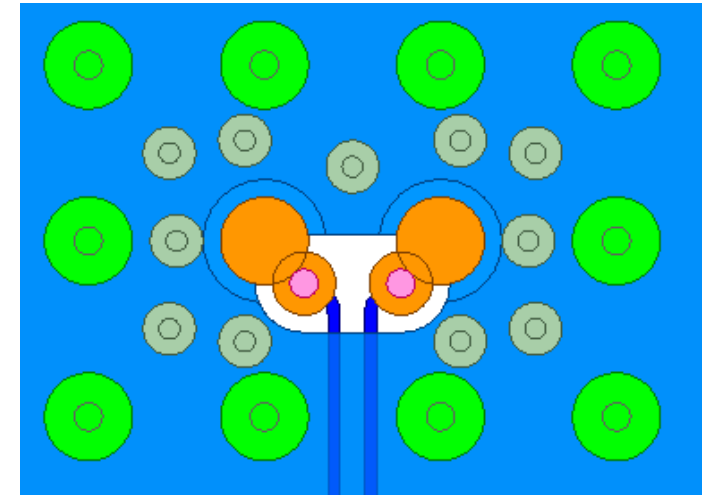
Ground fencing helps increase isolation between pairs



GND Fencing #1

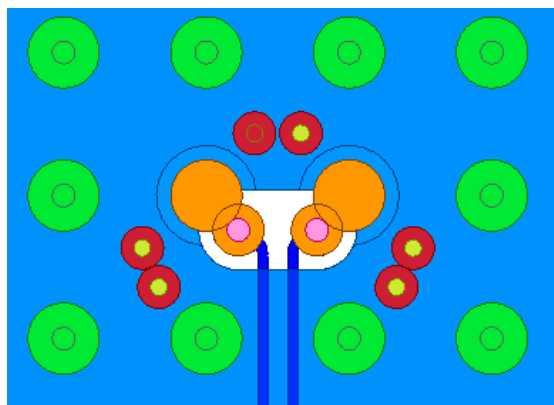


GND Fencing #2

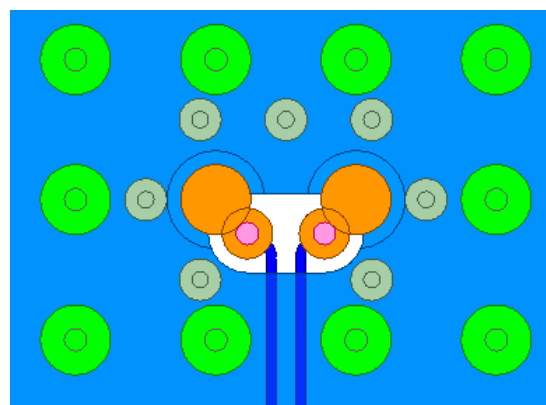


GND Fencing #3

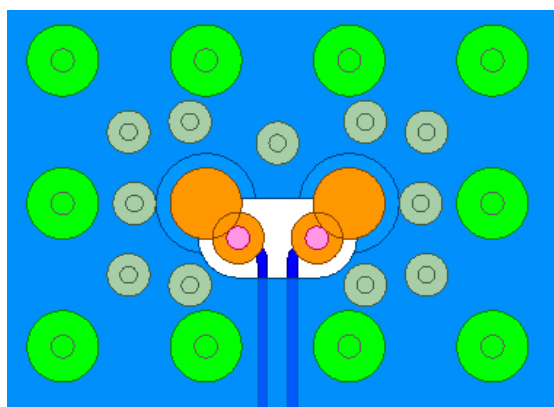
Design Choice #5: Ground Fencing Placement



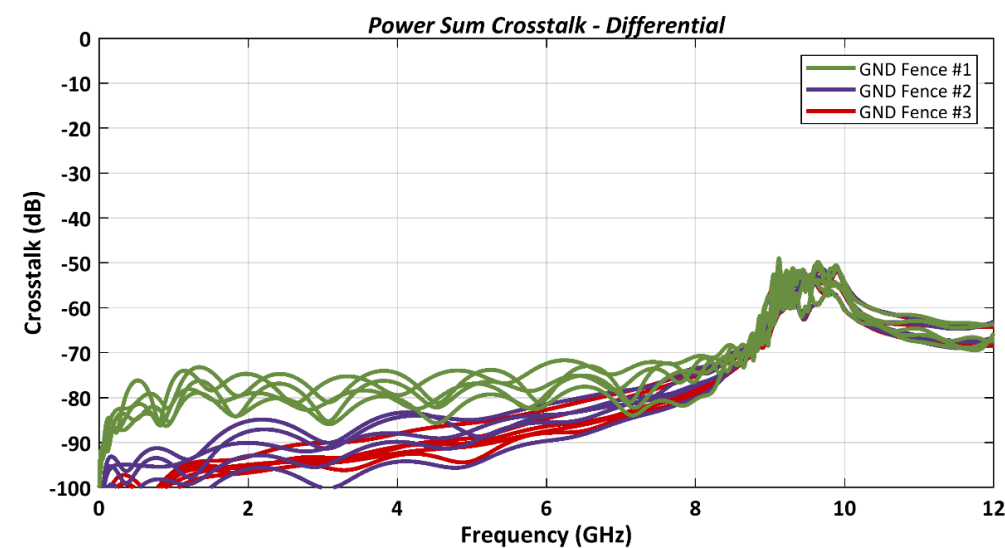
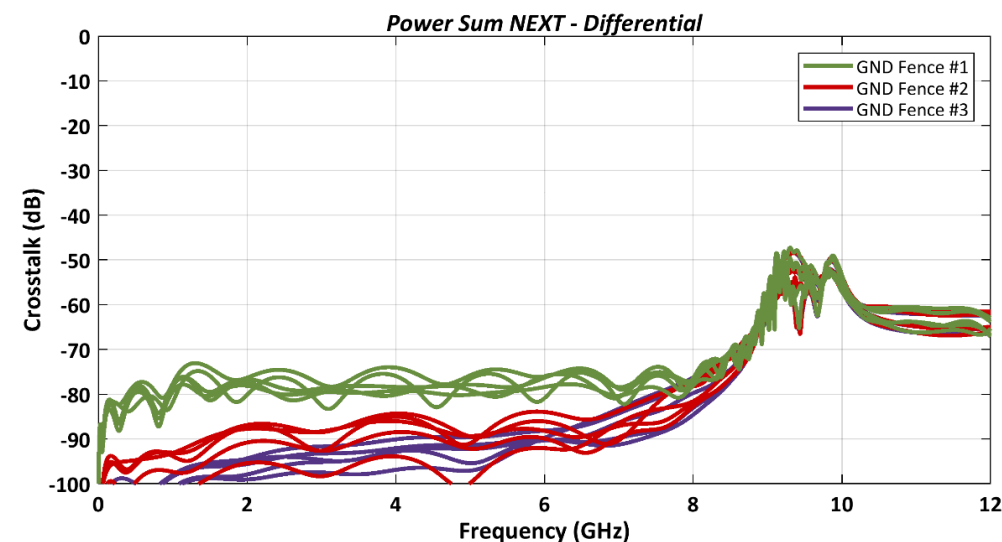
GND Fencing #1



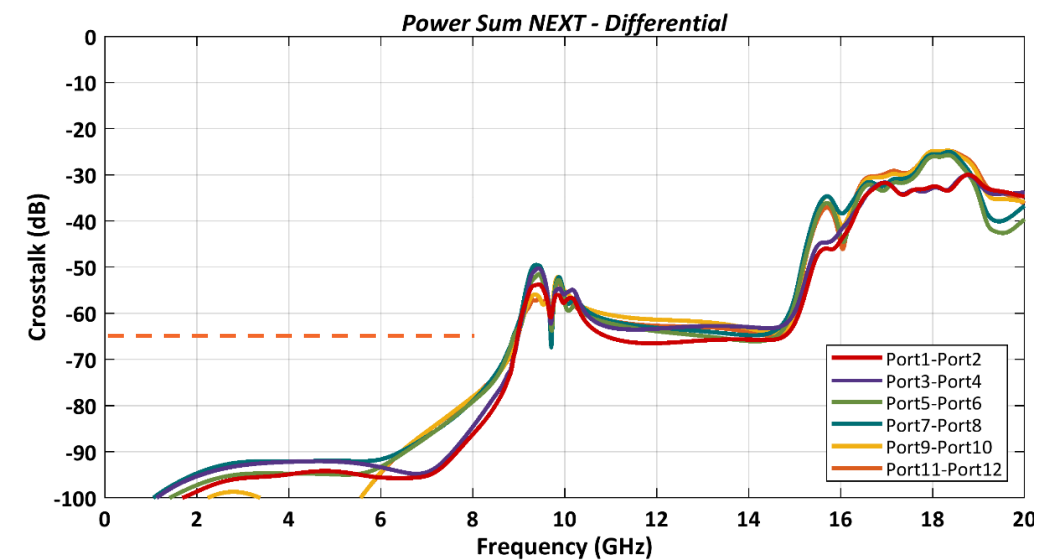
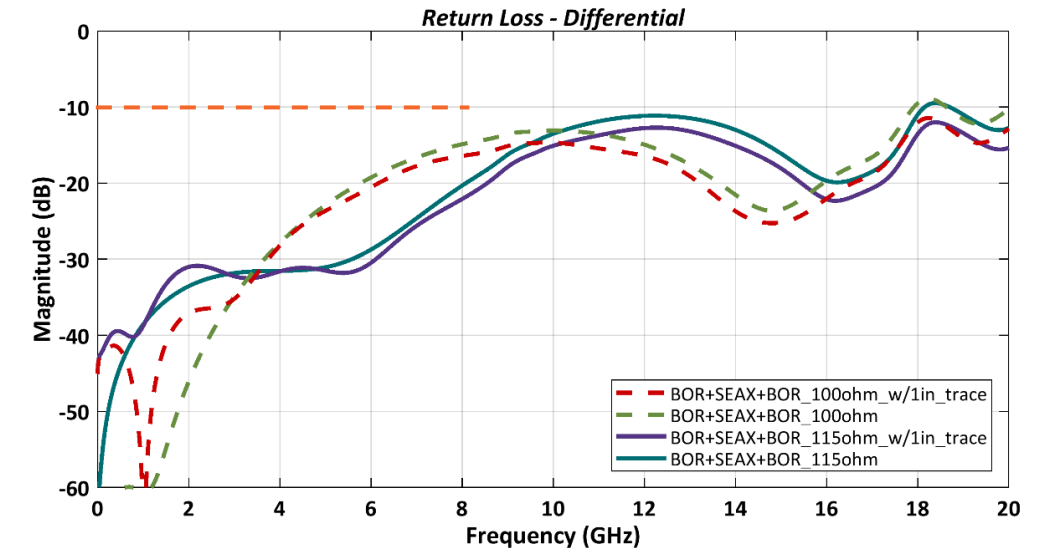
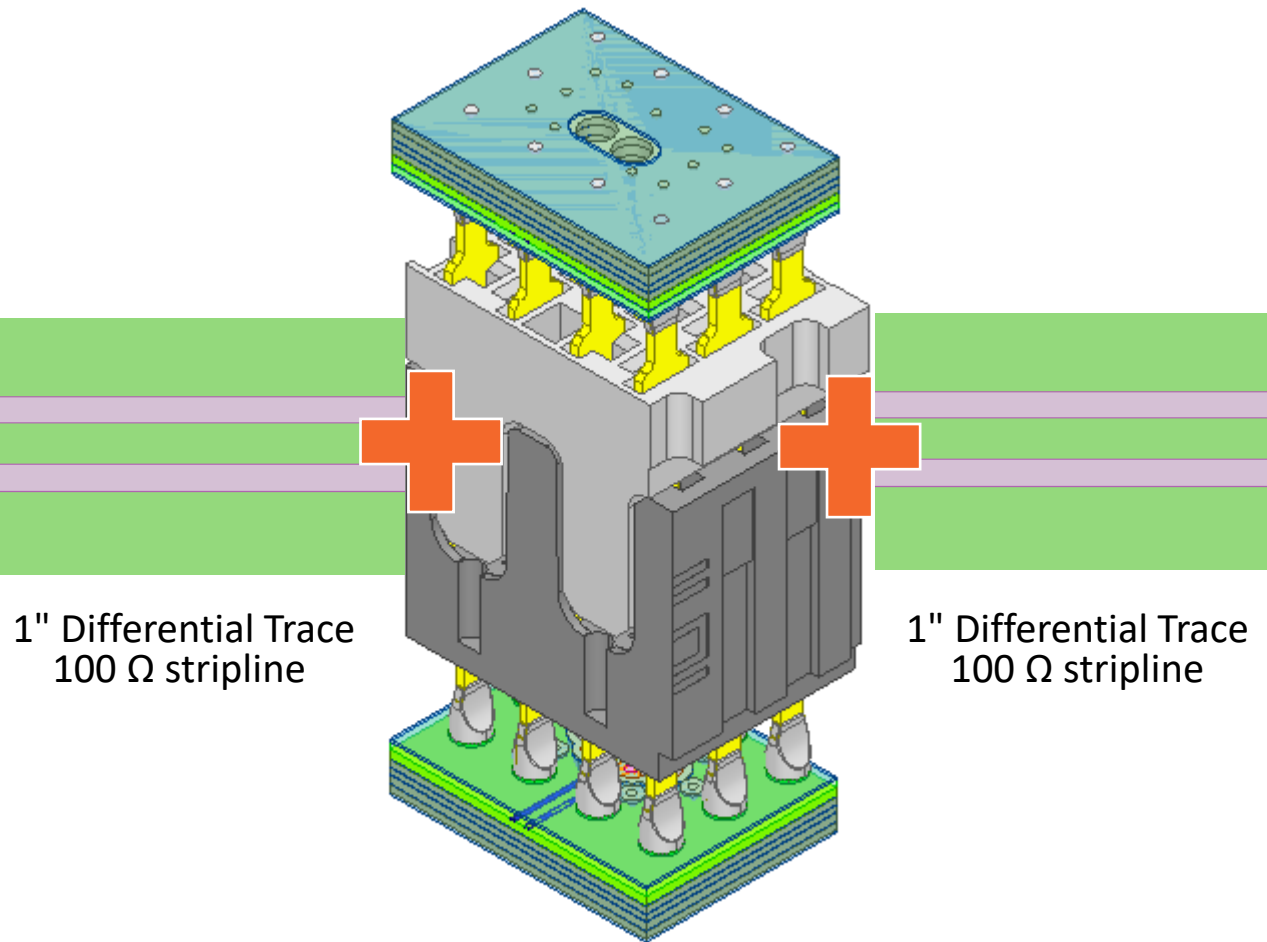
GND Fencing #2



GND Fencing #3



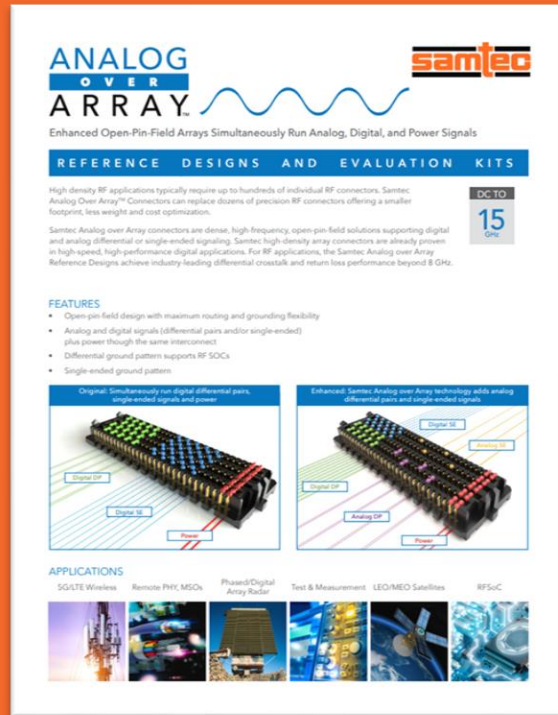
Channel Performance



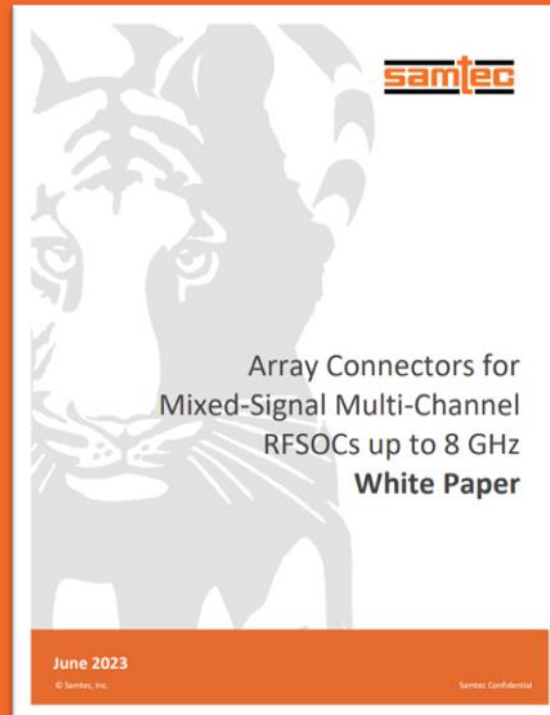
Key Takeaways

- Tapering trace prior transition helps return loss in desired frequency range
- Selecting in-column terminal pins for the differential pair provides minimum coupling
- Analog over Array™ technology optimizes the routing of analog/RF signals
- Samtec's holistic design of RF signal channels optimizes performance in complex Antenna-to-Bits applications

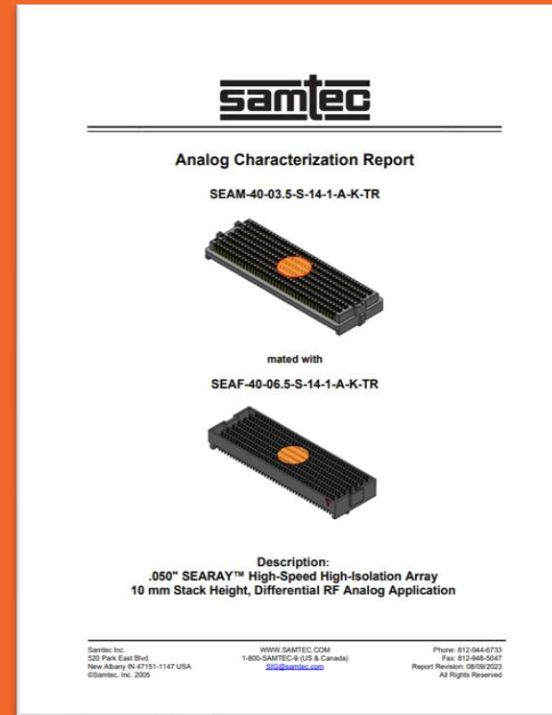
Available Technical Support



eBrochure



White Papers



Characterization Reports



Evaluation Kits

Analog Over Array™ Roadmap





gEEK® spEEK



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