

---

# INDEX

---

---

## Symbols/Numerals

---

- 2-D electromagnetic field solvers, 84, 116, 257, 319, 333, 334, 385–86
- 2-D Quasistatic Field Solvers*, 87–89
- 3-D electromagnetic field simulators, 286, 333, 334
- 10BASE-T transmission example
  - attenuation and eye patterns (various lengths), 466–67
  - equalization, principle of, 467
  - multilevel transmission systems, 470
  - pre-emphasis circuits, 467–69
  - raw cable frequency response (various lengths), 465–66
  - timing jitter, 467
- 50-Ohm Mailbag*, 526–28
- 100- $\Omega$  balanced twisted-pair cabling. *see* Twisted-pair cabling (100- $\Omega$  balanced)
- 150- $\Omega$  STP-A cabling
  - connectors, 509–12
  - construction of, 505–06
  - noise and interference, 506–07
  - radiation and safety, 508–09
  - signal propagation, 506
  - skew, 507–08
  - as transmission line media, 29–30

- unidirectional mode of, 506–07
- UTP, comparison of noise and interference, 509

---

## A

---

- Absorption by impurities, 543
- Accelerant Networks Transceiver, 234–36
- Adaptive equalization, 34, 234–36
- Adaptive hybrid cancellation, 486–87
- Adaptive near-end crosstalk cancellers, 489
- Adjacent-trace crosstalk, 282
- Adjustable delays, 607–09
- Aliasing, 245, 247
- All-pass filter response, 282
- American National Standards Institute, 5
- American Wire Gauge (AWG) system, 56
- Ampere’s discovery, 79
- Ansoft Q3D Extractor Version 5, 347
- Antipodal signals, 370
- Attenuation-limited link, 563
- Automatically programmable delays, 607–09
- Avant! Raphael 3D Field Simulator, 345

---

## B

---

- Backbone cables, 442

- Backside metallization, 117  
 Bahl, I. J., 269  
 Balanced cabling, 404–05, 422  
 BERG MetaGig shielded connector, 337  
 BERT scan, 650  
 Bessel functions, 69–70  
 Blind vias, 344, 346  
 Bode, Hendrik Wade, 105–06  
*Both-Ends Termination*, 295–97  
 Both-ends termination, 434  
*Breaking Up a Pair*, 397–99  
 Broadcom T4 design, 34  
 Broadside-coupled striplines, 399–403  
*Building a Signal Integrity Department*, 731–32  
 Building-cabling standards. *see* Generic building-cabling standards  
 Buried-via process, 346  
*Buying Time*, 420–22  
 Bypass capacitors, 14
- 
- C**
- 
- Cable Shield Grounding*, 336–38  
 Cable specifications, 444  
 Cabling architecture. *see* Generic cabling architecture  
 Cabling terms, glossary, 446–49  
 Capacitive combinations, rule of, 338–39  
 Cellular dielectrics, 519  
 Ceramic laminates, 272–73  
 Chamfering differential corners, 419–20  
 Channel specifications, 445  
 Characteristic impedance  
   calculating, 41–43  
   changes in, 40–41  
   defined, 39–40  
   LC region, 167–68  
   RC region, 152  
 Chemical vapor deposition (CVD), 538  
 Chroma signals, 16  
 Chromatic dispersion constant, 548  
 Circuits. *see also* Single-ended circuits; Two-wire circuits  
   adaptive echo cancellation, 486–87  
   dielectric-constant scaling, 14–15  
   hybrid. *see* UTP hybrid circuits  
   impedance scaling, with constant voltage, 12–14  
   linear, time-invariant, lumped-element. *see as main heading*  
   lumped element, 35–36, 38  
   microwave, 14  
   passive and lossless, 6  
   power scaling, 9  
   pre-emphasis, 467–69  
   Thevenin-equivalent, 604  
   time scaling, 10–12  
   tree-structured (Elmore delay calculations), 164–65  
 Circular-shifting effect, 242, 251  
 Cladding, 538  
*Clean Power*, 661–63  
 Clock distribution  
   clock lines, importance of terminating, 599–601  
   clock receiver thresholds, effect of, 601–02  
   clock signals, unique characteristics of, 579  
   crosstalk, controlling, 669–70  
   daisy chain, 627–29  
   daisy chain, case study, 629–34  
   driving multiple loads with source termination, 616–18  
   emissions, reducing, 670–72  
   fan-out, required, 580, 581–82  
   fast switching speed, 579, 580–81  
   impossible-to-terminate topology, 619–25  
   intentional clock modulation, 663–66  
   jitter requirement, 579, 581  
   monotonic requirement, 579, 580  
   power supply filtering, 656–59, 661–63  
   power supply noise, measuring, 659–61  
   reduced-voltage signaling, 668–69  
   split-T configuration, driving two loads, 625–27  
   split termination, effect of, 602–04  
   stripline versus microstrip delay, 596–99

- Clock jitter
  - causes of, 644–45
  - digital oscilloscope, using to measure, 651–54
  - FIFO-based architectures, 643–44
  - jitter-free clocks, 667–68
  - measuring, 648–50
  - phase noise, 654–56
  - PPL technology, 634–36
  - propagation, 636–40
  - random and deterministic, 645–48
  - tracking error, variance of, 640–43
  - when it matters, 636
- Clock phase adjustments, 605
- Clock repeaters
  - active skew correction, 593
  - chaining, 590, 592
  - common characteristics, 589
  - line length, compensating for, 595–96
  - low-skew outputs, expanding, 590, 591 fig
  - multiple outputs and termination, 589–90
  - timing performance, selected chips, 590, 591 tbl
  - zero delay, 594–95
- Clock skew
  - automated maximum delay analysis, 587–88
  - calculating, 586–87
  - intentional adjustments, 582–83, 588. *see also* Intentional delay adjustments
  - overall operating speed, impact on, 588
  - setup margin, 585–86
  - setup-time and hold-time violations, 584–85
  - synchronous arrival of transmissions, 580, 582
- Clock window penalty, 564
- Coaxial cable
  - air-dielectric, 526
  - connectors, 532–35
  - inner conductor, problems accessing, 513
  - physical construction, 513
  - standards, overabundance of, 514
  - as transmission line media, 30
- Coaxial cable, signal propagation
  - AC resistance, signal and shield, 517
  - AC skin-effect resistance, 516–17
  - air bubbles, injecting during extrusion, 519
  - characteristic impedances, 515
  - conductors, surface treatment on, 521–22
  - dielectric losses, 518–19
  - electrical specifications (Belden types), 515, 516 tbl
  - helical wrapping, 518–19
  - impedance, above skin effect onset, 515
  - metallic-transmission model, 515–22
  - optimality of 50- $\Omega$  value, 524–25, 527–28
  - raw size, 520–21
  - stranded and/or plated wires, 517
  - stranded-center conductors, 522–23
  - sweep-tested cable, 522
  - transmission line parameters, worst-case (Belden types), 519–22
- Coaxial cable, noise and interference
  - common-mode chokes, 530–31
  - DC balance, 531–32
  - far-end reflected noise, 528
  - grounds, treatment of, 530–32
  - radiation, 529–30
  - radio-frequency interference (RFI), 529
  - UTP, compared with, 528
- Common impedance coupling, 366–67
- Common-mode
  - balance, 377–78
  - currents, 372, 493
  - impedance, 382
  - range, 378
  - voltage, 374
- Common-mode chokes, 530–31
- Common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR), 378
- Complementary signals, 370
- Complex electric permittivity, 96
- Complex magnetic permeability, 115
- Complex relative permittivity, 97
- Component pads, parasitic capacitance of, 306–09
- Concentric-ring skin-effect model, 75–76

- Conduction current, 95
  - Conductors, physical scaling of, 7–8
  - Connection stubs, 309–11
  - Constant dielectric loss, 215
  - Constant-impedance plateau, 43
  - Constant loss configuration, 43
  - Constant-loss region. *see* LC region
  - Constant loss tangent, 106–10
  - Constant voltage scaling law, 13
  - Cooley-Tukey FFT, 240
  - Coplanar waveguides (CPW), 332–33
  - Copper transmission media, scaling
    - attenuation, ways of reducing, 227–29
    - length, attenuation, and bandwidth, 224–27
  - Core laminate, 271
  - Critical-path failures, 584
  - Crossover wiring, 451–52
  - Crosstalk. *see also* Pcb connectors, crosstalk; Pcb traces, crosstalk
    - adjacent-trace, 282
    - alien, 490
    - balanced cabling, 422–23
    - on clock lines, 669–70
    - equal-level far-end (ELFEXT), 490–92
    - far-end (FEXT), 321, 490, 492
    - near-end (NEXT), 320, 487–89
    - predicting worst-case, 27
    - and vias, 354–59
  - Current-loop principle, 360–61
  - Current ratios, in decibel equivalents, 4–5
- 
- D**
- 
- Dangling vias, 343–44
  - DB-9 connector, 510–11
  - DC-balanced data code, 223
  - DC balanced data code, 531–32
  - DC conductance, 57–58
  - DC resistance, 55–57
  - Decibel notation, 2–5
  - Decomposition, 374–76
  - Decrete Fourier Transform (DFT), 240
  - Delay-locked-loop (DLL) technology, 593
  - Dermer, G. H., 109
  - Deterministic jitter, 288, 568
  - Deutsch, Alina, 102
  - Dielectric constant, 97–98
  - Dielectric-constant scaling, 14–15
  - Dielectric effects, 142
    - complex magnetic permeability, 115
    - conductors, 95–96
    - constant loss tangent, 106–10
    - critical frequency, conducting versus insulating mode, 96
    - currents, magnitude and phase of, 94–95
    - dielectric constant, 97–98
    - dielectric loss, 94, 462
    - dielectric loss tangent, 97, 98–99, 101–05
    - Hilbert-transform pairs, FFT technique for computing, 110–14
    - insulators, 96–98
    - Kramers-Kronig relations, 114–15
    - low-permittivity materials, 97
    - mixtures, rule of, 99–101
    - network functions relations, 105–06
    - residual air, 100–101
    - TDR measurements, influence on, 205–06
  - Dielectric-loss coefficient, 208, 280
  - Dielectric-loss-limited region
    - boundaries, 200–201
    - characteristic impedance, 202–04
    - distance and speed tradeoffs, 216
    - distinguishing feature, 201
    - inductance, internal and external, 202–03
    - lossy lines, 203–04
    - phase and amplitude response, predicting, 207–09
    - phase and attenuation, decoupling of, 207
    - propagation coefficient, 206–10
    - step response. *see as main heading*
    - terminations, 207
    - termination styles, 211
    - and transmission line properties, 209–10
  - Dielectric loss tangent, 97, 98–99, 101–05
  - Differential Clocks*, 413–14
  - Differential impedance

- common- and differential-modes, 382
- coupling, 381
- defined, 380
- even- and odd-modes, 382
- explained, 380–81
- reflections, 384–85
- uncoupled impedance, 383
- Differential (Microstrip) Trace Impedance*, 386–89
- Differential-mode impedance, 382
- Differential-mode modeling, 252–53
- Differential phase measurement, 649–50
- Differential Reflections*, 384–85
- Differential signaling. *see also* LVDS signaling
  - capacitive imbalance, 380
  - common-mode balance, 377–78
  - common-mode current, reducing, 372–73
  - common-mode range, 378
  - common-mode voltage, defined, 374
  - decomposition, differential-and-common-mode, 375
  - decomposition, even-and-odd mode, 375
  - defined, 370
  - differential pcb traces, coupling of, 373–74
  - differential to common-mode, converting, 378–80
  - differential voltage, defined, 374
  - explained, 370–71
  - precise balance approach, 372–73
  - UTP, common-mode rejection of, 373
  - velocity, differential and common-mode, 376–77
  - weak-coupling approach, 372
- Differential signaling, intercabinet applications
  - balanced cabling, 422
  - crosstalk, 422–23
  - Earth potential, 425
  - external radio-frequency interference (RFI), rejection of, 426–27
  - flipping rule, 422–23
  - large ground shifts, immunity to, 424–26
  - quad cable, 422
  - ribbon-style twisted-pair cables, 423–24
  - skin effect, tolerance to, 427–28
  - twisted pair cable, 422
- Differential signaling, pcb applications
  - balanced cabling, connecting to, 404–05
  - chamfering corners, effect of, 419–20
  - clocks and parallel bus signals, 414
  - clock skew, reducing, 409–11
  - connector crosstalk, reducing, 407–09
  - EMI, reducing, 405–07
  - ground bounce, defeating, 405, 413
  - intrapair skew, minimizing, 420–22
  - local crosstalk, reducing, 411–12, 413–14
  - pair-turning skew, 419–20
  - termination, 414–16
  - U-turn zone, counteracting, 417–18
- Differential signaling, pcb configurations
  - 2-D field solvers, need for, 385–86
  - broadside-coupled striplines, 399–403
  - edge-coupled striplines, 389–96
  - trace impedance, 386–89
  - trace pairs, breaking up, 397–99
  - trace requirements, 385
- Differential Signaling (Through Connectors)*, 408–09
- Differential Termination*, 414–16
- Differential U-Turn*, 417–18
- Differential voltage, 374
- Diffusion equations, 149
- Diffusion line, 149
- Directionality of Crosstalk*, 323–25
- Direct phase measurement, 649
- Discrete assumption, 89
- Discrete time mapping, 241–42
- Dispersion-flattened fiber, 550
- Dispersion-limited link, 563
- Dispersion penalty, 231–33
- Dispersion-shifted fiber, 549
- Dispersive region. *see* RC region
- Dispersive transmission line, 149
- Displacement current, 36–37, 95, 203
- Dissipation factor, 98
- Double-clocking, 579

Double-treat process, 93  
*Driving Two Loads*, 625–27  
 Dual-window fibers, 544, 552  
 Duplex-SC connector, 575  
 Duty-cycle distortion, 564

---

**E**


---

Earth potential, 425  
 Echo cancellation, 486–87  
 Eddy currents
 

- within conductors, 61–63
- explained, 58–60
- and the proximity effect, 80
- and solid planes, 318

 Edge-coupled striplines, 389–96  
 Edge-current concentration, 264  
 Edge-emitting LEDs, 554  
 Edwards, Terry, 304  
 Eisenhart SMA connectors, 333–34  
 Electric flux, 36  
 Electric susceptibility, 98  
 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) simulation, 697–99  
 ELFEXT (equal-level far-end crosstalk), 490–92  
 Elmore, W. C., 160  
 Elmore delay estimation
 

- accuracy and effectiveness, 161–62
- applications, 160
- continuous transmission lines, 163–64
- multiple RC sections, 162–63
- procedure, 160–61
- step response waveforms, 162
- tree-structured circuits, 164–65

 Embedded microstrip, 597  
*EMC Simulation*, 698–99  
 Equal-level far-end crosstalk (ELFEXT), 490–92  
 Equivalence principle, coaxial cable, 221–24  
 ERF(), 747–48  
 Even-mode impedance, 382  
 External inductance, 186–87, 202–03  
 External radio-frequency interference (RFI), 426–27  
*Extra Fries, Please*, 582–83

---

**F**


---

Faraday cages, 337  
 Far-end reflections, 294  
 Far-end reflections (UTP), 471–75  
 Fast-Fourier Transform (FFT), 107, 110–14, 240–41. *see also* Frequency-domain simulation  
 FDDI MIC connector, 576  
 Feathering the phase to zero, 108–09  
 FET gates, 314  
 FEXT coefficient, 321  
 FEXT (far-end crosstalk), 321–22  
 FFT time wrapping, 242, 251  
 Fiber-optic cabling
 

- bandwidth-carrying capacity, 537
- construction of, 538–39
- core diameter, MMF versus SMF, 539–41
- cost and practical drawbacks, 537
- dispersion-flattened fiber, 550
- dispersion-shifted fiber, 549
- dispersion-shifting, 544
- dual-window fibers, 544, 552
- impurities, absorption by, 543
- index of refraction, 538–39
- infrared absorption, 543
- mechanical properties, getting information about, 541
- numerical aperture, 553
- optical properties, getting information about, 541
- Rayleigh scattering, 543
- tight and loose buffer methods, 541–43
- wavelengths of operation, 544

 Fiber-optic cabling, multimode
 

- 50-micron fiber, use of, 554
- attenuation budget, 566–68
- connectors, 575–76
- dispersion budget. *see* Multimode dispersion budget
- fiber safety, 571
- graded-index versus step-index fiber, 551
- index of refraction, 545

- jitter, 568–69
  - laser-diode transmitters, 571–73
  - LED transmitters, 554
  - modal noise, 572–73
  - noise and interference, 570–71
  - optical differences, 545
  - optical performance budget, 555
  - signal propagation. *see* Multimode signal propagation
  - standards and specifications, 552–53
  - VCSEL laser diodes, 571, 573–74
  - Fiber-optic cabling, single-mode
    - connectors, 578
    - defined, 576–77
    - fiber safety, 578
    - noise and interference, 578
    - signal propagation, 577–78
  - Fiber-resin laminates, 271–72, 273–74
  - First-incident-wave switching, 133
  - Fixed delay, 605–07
  - Fly-by termination, 313
  - Foamed dielectrics, 519
  - Forward crosstalk, 321–22
  - The Fourier Integral and Its Applications* (Papoulis), 105
  - Fourier transform, 239–40
  - Fourier transform pairs, 245–46
  - Frequency-domain simulation, 234–35
    - aliasing, 245, 247
    - arbitrary data sequences, transforming, 249–50
    - checking FFT routine outputs, 253–54
    - circular-shifting effect, 242, 251
    - decrete Fourier transform (DFT), 240
    - DFT normalization factors, deriving, 244–45
    - differential-mode modeling, 252–53
    - discrete time mapping, 241–42
    - fast-Fourier transform (FFT), 240–41
    - FFT method, 238–39
    - Fourier transform, 239–40
    - implementing, 249–50
    - inadequate sampling rate, effect of, 247–48
    - limitations of the FFT, 243
    - linear analysis versus SPICE, 237
    - network functions relations, 107–08
    - normalization of FFT routines, 243–44
    - reasons for using, 237
    - sampling sufficiency, testing, 242
    - time-domain waveforms, shifting, 252
  - Fringing-field assumption, 87
- 
- G**
- 
- Gain-bandwidth tradeoff, 154
  - Galvanizing process, 278
  - Garg, R., 269
  - Gaussian filter, 245
  - Gaussian waveforms, 558
  - Generic building-cabling standards
    - building-cabling practices, FAQs, 449–51
    - cable combinations, preferred, 449
    - cabling terms, glossary of, 446–49
    - compliance, benefits of, 439
    - crossover wiring, 451–52
    - defined, 440
    - older cable types, FAQs, 453–55
    - plenum-rated cables, 452–53
    - purchasing, 440
    - selecting the appropriate, 441–42
    - SNR budgeting, 446
    - standards organizations, 441
    - TIA/EIA and ISO/IEC, major points of agreement, 440
    - uncooled attic space, 453
  - Generic cabling architecture
    - backbone cables, 442
    - horizontal cables, 442, 443, 445
    - star-wiring topology, 442, 443 fig
    - testable specifications (cable, permanent link, and channel), 444–45
  - Gibb's phenomena, 110, 245, 248
  - Going Nonlinear*, 237–39
  - Graded index, 545
  - Ground-bounce, 142
  - Ground bounce, 367–68

Ground shift, 368, 369  
 Ground-transfer impedance, 331  
 Gupta, K. C., 269

---

## H

---

Hanning window, 110  
*Healthy Power*, 659–61  
 Helical wrapping, 518–19  
 Hermaphroditic design, 509–10  
 High-dielectric-constant materials, 14  
 High-Q resonators, 173  
 Hilbert-transform pairs, FFT technique for computing, 110–14  
 Hold-time violations, 584–85  
 Horizontal cables, 442, 443  
*How Close Is Close Enough?*, 309  
 Hudale, Matt, 347  
 Hybrid circuits. *see* UTP hybrid circuits  
 Hybrid return loss, 483  
 Hysteresis, 431–32

---

## I

---

*IBIS: History and Future Direction*, 689–91  
*IBIS (I/O Buffer Information Specification)*, 685–88  
 IBIS (I/O Buffer Information Specification)  
   creators of, 686  
   defined, 686  
   future directions, 690–91  
   historical overview, 689–90  
   interpolation, issues with, 691–95  
   positive and negative aspects, 687–88  
   promoting use of, 688  
   ringing and crosstalk, 685–86  
   simulations, requirements for performing, 687  
   SPICE, comparison to, 690  
   SSO noise, issues with, 695–97  
 IBIS model, 245  
 IBM Type-I cable. *see* 150- $\Omega$  STP-A cabling  
 IEEE 802.3z Gigabit Ethernet committee, 552  
 Impedance matching pad, 330–31  
 Impedance scaling, 12–14

Impedance slope, calculation of, 171  
 Index of refraction, 538–39  
 Inductive potholes, 303  
 Inductors, physical scaling of, 8  
 Infrared absorption, 543  
 In-phase current, 95  
 Input impedance, lumped-element region  
   reflected-wave effect, 140  
   short, unloaded transmission lines, 140–41  
   traces leading to ground, 141–42  
 Inside vapor deposition, 538  
 Insulation displacement connectors, 498  
*Intentional Clock Modulation*, 663–66  
 Intentional delay adjustments  
   adjustable delays, 607–09  
   automatically programmable delays, 607–09  
   fixed delay, 605–07  
   serpentine delays, 610–12  
   switchback coupling, 612–16  
 Internal impedance, modeling  
   above skin-effect onset, 69  
   approximations, simple versus better, 70–73  
   below skin-effect onset, 68  
   internal inductance and resistance, 67–69  
   rectangular conductors, 73–75  
   round-wire values, 69–70  
 Internal inductance, 187, 203  
 Intersymbol interference (ISI), 288, 556–57  
 Intrapair skew, 420–22

---

## J

---

*Jitter and Phase Noise*, 654–56  
*Jitter-Free Clocks*, 667–68  
*Jitter Measurement*, 651–54  
*The Jitters*, 634–36  
 Junction-matching circuitry, 315–16

---

## K

---

King, W. Michael, 493–94  
 Kirchoff, Robert Gustav, 36, 37, 364  
 Kirchoff's current law (KCL), 36, 364  
 Knee frequency, 2, 134



Kramers-Kronig relations, 114–15

---

**L**

---

LaMeres, Brock J., 345

Laminate materials, properties of, 271–75

LC region

attenuation versus frequency, 166

boundaries, 166–67

characteristic impedance, 167–68

distance and speed tradeoffs, 183

high-Q resonance, 173, 176–79

mixed mode operation (LC and RC regions), 183

Pi model, 745–46

propagation coefficient, 173–76

termination. *see* Termination, LC transmission lines

transition impedance, RC to LC mode, 168

Leapfrogging, 32, 37

LED transmitters, 554

Linear, time-invariant, lumped-element circuits

capacitors, impedance magnitude of, 1–2

inductors, impedance magnitude of, 1

parasitic impedances, 2

Linear-analysis method. *see* Frequency-domain simulation

Linear equalization, 230–34

Linear-ramp filter, 245

Linear systems, maximizing response (digital output)

crosstalk, predicting worst-case, 27

impulse response, negative at intervals, 24–25

impulse response, purely positive, 24

mathematical model, 23–24

non-linear totem-pole drivers, 27

power-supply excursions, predicting worst-case, 28

practical application, 26–28

Load impedance, 151

Long-path failures, 584

Loose buffer method, 541, 542–43

Lossless circuits, 6

Loss slope, calculation of, 733–34

Loss tangent, 97, 98–99, 101–05, 270–71

Low-loss structures, 133

Low-Voltage Differential Signaling. *see* LVDS signaling

Luminance signals, 16

Lumped-element circuits, 35–36, 38

Lumped-element reflections, pcb traces, 297–300

Lumped-element region

boundaries, approximating, 136

input impedance. *see* Input impedance, lumped-element region

mathematical extent of, 135–36

maximum frequency, determining, 137

pi model, 137–38

step response, 10-pF load capacitance, 147–48

step response, no load capacitance, 145–47

Taylor-series approximation of  $H$ , 139–40

termination of transmission lines, 135, 137

transfer function, 143–45

LVDS signaling

common-mode noise tolerance, 430–31

common-mode output, 430

differential-mode noise tolerance, 431

fail-safe, 436–38

hysteresis, 431–32

impedance control, 432–35

input capacitance, 435

output levels, 429–30

risetime, 435

skew, 435–36

trace radiation, 435

---

**M**

---

Magnetic permeability

of nickel, 266

scaling, 15–16

*Making an Accurate Series Termination*, 314–15

Manchester coding, 465–67, 470

*Matching Pads*, 315–17

MathCad, 70, 123, 249–50

Maxwell's equations, 36

- Measuring Connectors*, 330–31  
 Medium Interface Connector (MIC), 509–10  
 Metallic-transmission model, 462–65  
 Microphonic noise, 645  
 Microstrip dispersion, 217, 284–86  
 Micro-via process, 346  
 Min-delay failures, 584  
 Minimum attenuation, 193–94  
 Mixing zone, skin- and dielectric-effect regions, 201, 202 tbl, 215–16, 281–82  
 Mixture dielectric, 269  
 Modal dispersion, 547–48  
 Modal noise, 572–73  
*Modeling Skin Effect*, 76–78  
 Multimode dispersion budget
  - assumptions, 557
  - attenuation-limited link, 563
  - clock window penalty, 564
  - cumulative effect of components, 561
  - dispersion formula, 560
  - dispersion-limited link, 563
  - dispersion penalty, 563
  - duty-cycle distortion, 564
  - FDDI dispersion penalties, example calculation of, 565–66
  - Gaussian assumption, use of, 558
  - generally accepted shortcut, assumptions for, 557
  - parameters required, 555–56
  - risetime at point TP3b, approximating, 558–59
  - risetimes of components, 559–61
  - test points, 556
  - waveform, expected under worst-case-ISI condition, 562
  - worst-case data pattern for ISI, 561
  - worst-case intersymbol interference, limiting, 556–57
 Multimode dispersion (fiber optics), 284  
 Multimode fiber (MMF), 539–41  
 Multimode fiber-optic cables, scaling, 229–30  
 Multimode signal propagation
  - chromatic dispersion, 548–50
  - dispersion effect, 546–47
  - independent modal propagation, 546
  - modal dispersion, 547–48
  - overall fiber dispersion, 550*Mutual Understanding*, 326–27
- 
- N**
- 
- Nahman, R. S., 196n  
 Napier, Sir Charles James (1782-1853), 5  
 Napierian logarithm, 5  
 Napiers. *see* Nepers  
 National Semiconductor LVDS logic family, 436–37  
 Near-end reflections (UTP), 475–77  
 Nearly-planar waveguides (NPW), 333, 334  
 Neper, John (1550-1617), 5  
 Nepers, 5  
*Network Analysis and Feedback Amplifier Design* (Bode), 105  
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 549  
 NEXT coefficient, 320–21  
 NEXT (near-end crosstalk), 320–21  
*Nickel-plated traces*, 266–68  
 Noise margin, 366  
 Noisy ground, 368  
 Non-linear DC restorer, 292–94  
 Non-linear totem-pole drivers, 27  
 Non-TEM modes
  - 3-D electromagnetic field simulators, 286
  - big-fat-trace approach, 282
  - microstrip dispersion, 284–86
  - non-TEM behavior, simulating, 286–88
  - and stripline traces, 285–86
  - waveguide-dispersion region, 216–17
 Non-TEM structures, 37  
 No-storage principle, 35–36  
 Notational conventions, x  
 Nyquist rate, 248
- 
- O**
- 
- Odd-mode impedance, 382  
 Offset stripline, 596  
 On-chip interconnections, future of, 359–61

- Optical power budget, 547
  - Outside vapor deposition (OVD), 538
  - Overall bulk transport delay, 191
  - Overfilled launch, 547, 571
  - Oversampling ratio, 251
  - Overshoot, in resonant circuits driven by step input, 20–21
  - Oxide treatments (black, brown, and red), 93
- 
- P**
- 
- Pair-turning skew, 419–20
  - PAM-4 data coding, 234–35
  - Parameter extraction, 675
  - Parasitic capacitance, 8
  - Parasitic impedances, 2
  - Parasitic Pads*, 306–09
  - Passivation
    - and AC resistance, 277–78
    - and DC resistance, 277
    - defined, 277
    - explained, 278
  - Passive circuits, 6
  - Path of least inductance, 258
  - Path of least resistance, 258
  - Pcb connectors
    - cable shield grounding, 336–38
    - EMI, measuring, 331
    - NPW tapers, 333, 334
    - signal-fidelity test, 330–31
    - straddle-mount, 332–37
    - tapered transitions, 332–34
  - Pcb connectors, crosstalk
    - coupling, 326–27
    - layout specifications, checking, 328–29
    - measuring, 331
    - mutual inductance versus parasitic capacitance, 327
    - pinpointing, 326
    - through-hole clearance, 328–29
  - Pcb traces. *see also* Vias, modeling
    - AC resistance, 258–61
    - characteristic impedance and delay, 257
    - DC resistance, 258
    - geometry, assumptions about, 255–56
    - impedances less than 50  $\Omega$ , 523
    - nickel-plated, 266–68
    - non-TEM modes. *see as main heading*
    - on-chip interconnections, future of, 359–61
    - perimeter, calculation of, 261
    - Popsicle-stick analysis, 262–65
    - RC region, operation in, 256
    - skin effect and dielectric loss, mixtures of, 281–82
    - skin-effect loss coefficient, calculating, 262
    - solid reference planes, 256
    - trace height, limiting, 285, 288, 523
    - as transmission line media, 30
    - transmission line structures, 255
    - very low impedance, 262
  - Pcb traces, crosstalk
    - 2-D field solvers, use of, 319
    - coupled crosstalk, 320
    - directionality, 319–20, 323–25
    - far-end crosstalk (FEXT), 321–22
    - FEXT and NEXT, reducing, 322–23
    - near-end crosstalk (NEXT), 320–21
    - solid plane layers, purpose of, 318
    - trace separation and height, effects of, 318–19, 322
  - Pcb traces, dielectric effects
    - ceramics, 272–73
    - dielectric-loss coefficient, calculating, 280
    - effective dielectric constant, estimating, 269–70
    - effective loss tangent, calculating, 270–71
    - effective permittivity calculations, 269
    - fiber-resin laminates, 271–72, 273–74
    - microwave versus digital design, 268
    - passivation. *see as main heading*
    - practical laminates, 274–75
    - soldermask overlays, 279–80
    - temperature, variations with, 275–77
  - Pcb traces, distance limitations

- dispersion-limited systems, 288, 291
- poor sensitivity, causes of, 288
- sensitivity-limited systems, 288, 290–91
- signal distortion, causes of, 288–89
- signal loss, estimating, 289–90
- SONET data coding, 291–94
- transceivers, single-ended CMOS and bipolar TTL, 290
- Pcb traces, reflections
  - both-ends termination, 294–97
  - component pads, parasitic capacitance of, 306–09
  - connection stubs, 309–11
  - end termination, placement of, 312–14
  - explained, 294
  - inductive potholes, 303
  - junction-matching circuitry, 315–16
  - lumped-element, 297–300
  - resistive matching pads, 316–17
  - right-angle bends, 304–05
  - series termination, accurately constructing, 314–15
  - skinny-trace compensation technique, 300–302
  - stubs and vias, 305–06
- Performance regions. *see also individual regions*
  - adaptive equalization, 234–36
  - breakpoints between, summary of, 218–21
  - for copper media, listed, 121
  - copper transmission media, scaling, 224–29
  - equivalence principle, coaxial cable, 221–24
  - hierarchy and distinguishing features, 128–30
  - input impedance, 132–33
  - linear equalization, 230–34
  - multimode fiber-optic cables, scaling, 229–30
  - signal propagation model. *see as main heading*
  - transfer function, 133–35
- Permanent link specifications, 444–45
- Phase-locked-loop (PLL) technology, 593, 634–36
- Physical size, scaling of
  - conductors, 7–8
  - examples, 8
  - inductors, 8
  - passive and lossless circuits, 6
  - resistive scaling, 6–8
  - transmission-line dimensions, 8
- Pi model
  - accuracy of, 743–45
  - dangling stubs, 344
  - defined, 137–38
  - LC region, operation in, 745–46
  - step response, lumped-element region, 147–48
  - vias, 342
- Placement of End Termination*, 312–13
- Plated-through-hole (PTH) vias, 346
- Plenum-rated cables, 452–53, 502
- Plenum-return system, 453
- PLL loop testing, 650
- Polarity reversal (RJ-45 connectors), 499
- Popsicle-Stick Analysis*, 262–65
- Potholes*, 300–302
- Power and Ground Resonance*, 699–701
- Power factor, 98–99
- Power ratios, in decibel equivalents
  - equal impedances, in two circuits, 3–4
  - general formula, 2
  - nepers, 5
  - unequal impedances, in two circuits, 4
  - voltages and currents, expression of, 4–5
- Power scaling, 9
- PPL peaking, 638
- Precise balance approach, 372–73
- Pre-emphasis circuits, 467–69
- Preforms, 538
- Prepreg laminate, 271
- Propagation coefficient
  - LC region, 173–76
  - RC region, 155
  - skin-effect region, 189–92
  - transmission lines, 44–48
- Propagation delay, 50
- Propagation function

- defined, 44, 45
    - matched-end termination, RC line, 156
    - matched source termination, RC line, 156
    - open-circuited load, RC line, 155–56
    - resistive end termination, RC line, 157
  - Propagation velocity, 48–51
  - Proximity effect
    - 2-D electromagnetic field solvers, 84, 87–89
    - versus Ampere’s discovery, 79
    - causes, 79–81
    - for coaxial cables, 84–85
    - computing, algorithm for, 85–87
    - defined, 79
    - for microstrip and stripline circuits, 85, 258–61, 264
    - proximity factor, 80–84
      - and skin effect, compared, 80
      - UTP cables, 461
    - Proximity Effect II*, 85–87
    - Proximity factor, 80–84
    - Punch-down connectors, 497–98
    - Punch-down tools, 497
- 
- Q**
- 
- Quadrature current, 95
  - Quasi-static assumption, 88
  - Quasistatic values of capacitance and inductance, 283
- 
- R**
- 
- Radio-frequency interference (RFI), 426–27, 493–96
  - Random jitter, 568
  - Rayleigh scattering, 543
  - RC region
    - boundaries, 149
    - characteristic impedance, 152
    - critical length of transmission line, 149–50
    - defined, 148–49
    - distance and speed tradeoffs, 159
    - Elmore delay estimation. *see as main heading*
    - gain-bandwidth tradeoff, 154
    - input impedance, 151
    - matched-end termination, 153–54
    - normalized step response, 157–58
    - open-circuited load, 153
    - step response, closed form solution, 159
    - terminations for RC structures, 153
    - transfer function, 155–57
    - transmission line example, AWG-24 wire, 152–53
  - RC transmission line, 149
  - Reactive source impedance, 151
  - Reducing Emissions*, 670–72
  - Reflected NEXT, 322
  - Reflected-wave effect, 140
  - Reflection coefficients, 296, 298
  - Regarding Modeling Skin Effect*, 79
  - Resistive loss coefficient, 175
  - Resistive matching pads, 316–17
  - Resistor-divider theorem, 46
  - Resonance
    - both-ends termination, 295–97
    - common-mode, 416
    - dielectric-loss-limited region, 210–11
    - distributed transmission lines, 22
    - example, playground swing, 18
    - example,  $Q$  greater than 1, 18–20
    - high- $Q$ , in LC region, 173, 176–79
    - overshoot, approximating, 20–21
    - pi model, 138, 147–48
    - power and ground, 699–701
    - quality factor ( $Q$ ), technical definition, 17
    - skin-effect region, 193
    - technical requirements for, 16–17
    - and vias, 343–44
  - Return-path impedance, 115–17
  - Reverse crosstalk, 320–21
  - Reverse-crosstalk coupling coefficient, 320–21
  - Reverse-treat foil (RTF) process, 93
  - Ribbon-style twisted-pair cables, 423–24
  - Right-angle bends, pcb traces, 304–05
  - Ring counters, 584
  - Ringings, eliminating using simulation, 673–74

- Ring in a New Era*, 673–74  
 RJ-45 connectors, 498–99  
 ROLM link, 475–76  
 Root-mean-square (RMS) height, of surface bumps, 90  
 Roughness effect, 91  
 Round-corner assumption, 89
- 
- S**
- 
- Scaling, rules of  
   dielectric-constant, 14–15  
   and digital designers, 5–6  
   impedance, with constant voltage, 12–14  
   inductors, 8  
   magnetic permeability, 15–16  
   partially embedded transmission lines, 15  
   physical size, 6–8. *see also* Physical size, scaling of  
   power, 9  
   time, 10–12. *see also* Time scaling  
   transmission-line dimensions, 8–9  
 Scrambled clocks, 668  
 Scrambling, 496–97  
 Screens, 29  
 Self-noise, 645  
*Serpentine Delays*, 610–12  
 Setup-margin failures, 584  
 Setup-time violations, 584–85  
 Shielded DB-9 connector, 510–11  
 Short-path failures, 584  
 Short stub analysis, 312–13  
 Shot noise, 288  
 Signal integrity simulation  
   automated tools, 677  
   board level, 675  
   chip packages, 675  
   modeling, extent required, 676  
   pcb level, 674–75  
   post-processing analysis, 676–77  
   what-if analysis, 676  
 Signal propagation model  
   appropriate use of, 121–22  
   equations, 124–26  
   explanatory notes, 123–24  
   parameters, 122–23  
   RLGC simulators, extracting parameters for, 127–28  
 Simultaneous switching noise, 368  
 Single-ended circuits  
   common ground reference, 364–65  
   common impedance coupling, 366–67  
   current, requirement of, 364  
   current-loop principle, 360–61  
   ground bounce, 367–68  
   ground shift, 368  
   noise margin, 366  
   reference voltages, 365–66  
   single-ended signaling, 365  
 Single-ended signaling, 364–65  
 Single-mode fiber (SMF), 539–41  
 Skin depth, 60–61  
 Skin effect  
   causes of, 58–60. *see also* Eddy currents  
   concentric-ring model, 75–76  
   conductors, scaling of, 7  
   crossover frequencies, 65  
   and effective resistance (of conductors), 63–64  
   explained, 58  
   high-frequency approximation (series resistance), 64  
   inductance, 66–67  
   inductors, scaling of, 8  
   low-frequency approximation (series resistance), 65  
   low-pass filtering properties, 191, 194  
   modeling, 76–79  
   and nickel-plated traces, 266–67  
   and surface roughness, 90  
   TDR measurements, influence on, 188–89  
   UTP cables, 461  
 Skin-effect loss coefficient, 191, 262  
 Skin-effect region  
   boundaries, 185–86

- characteristic impedance, 186–87
- distance and speed tradeoffs, 199–200
- inductance, internal and external, 186–87
- phase and amplitude response, predicting, 190–92
- propagation coefficient, regional comparisons, 189
- resonance, 193
- step response. *see as main heading*
- termination styles, 194
  - and transmission line properties, 192
- Skinny-trace compensation technique, 300–302
- Slow-wave effect, 67, 117–19
- Small skin-depth assumption, 88–89
- Smith, Bob, 494–95
- SNR budgeting, 446
- Socket stubs, 306
- So Good It Works on Barbed Wire*, 34–35
- Soldermask overlays, 279–80
- SONET Data Coding*, 291–94
- Special symbols, glossary of
  - AC-transmission-line parameters, viii–ix
  - general notation, x
  - material parameters, ix
  - time- and frequency-dependent variables, vii
  - transmission-line parameters, vii–viii
  - units and special constants, vii
- Spectral analysis, 648–49
- Spectral power density
  - and resonance, 16–17
  - scaling, 11
- Spectral width, 548–49
- Speed-distance scaling principle, 360–61
- SPICE
  - evolving forward, 680
  - guess-and-iterate algorithm, 678–80
  - and network functions relations, 105, 108
  - pitfalls of, 680–82
  - results, interpreting, 684–85
  - and simple, linear circuits, 237
  - transmission lines, 682–83
  - using intelligently, 685
- Spread-spectrum clocks, 667–68
- Spurious clocking, 579
- Squelching, 653–54
- Star-wiring topology, 442, 443 fig
- ST connector, 575–76
- Steady-state condition, 133–34
- Stepped refractive index, 545
- Step response
  - closed-form solution, RC region, 159
  - lumped-element region, 145–48
  - normalized, RC region, 157–58
- Step response, dielectric-loss-limited region
  - assumptions and parameters, 212
  - computing, 214–16
  - constant dielectric loss, 215
  - derivation, 212–14
  - dispersion, combining from different sources, 215–16
  - Fourier transform pair, 214
- Step response, skin-effect region
  - assumptions and parameters, 195
  - computing, 195–99
  - equalizing circuits, 197
  - first identification of, 196n
  - Fourier transform pair, 196
  - long settling time, 197–98
- Straddle-mount connectors, 332–37
- Straddle-Mount Connectors*, 335–36
- Straddle-mount connectors, 510–11
- Stranded-center conductors, 522–23
- Strange Microstrip Modes*, 282–86
- Stray returning signal current, 370
- Structural return loss, 479
- Structural return noise, 477–78
- Stub delay, 309, 311
- Stubs and Vias*, 305–06
- Sulfuric peroxide treatments, 93
- Surface-emitting LEDs, 554
- Surface roughness
  - controlling, 92–94
  - at high and low frequencies, 90
  - pcb materials, 91–92

- roughness effect, onset frequency of, 91
  - and skin effect, 90
  - Svensson, C., 109
  - Sweep-tested cable, 522
  - Switchback coupling, 612–16
  - Switch-tail counters, 584
- 
- T**
- 
- Tapered Transitions*, 332–34
  - TDR measurements
    - dielectric loss, influence of, 205–06
    - impedance slope, example calculation of, 171
    - and nickel-plated traces, 268
    - series resistance, influence of, 168–70
    - skin effect, influence of, 188–89
    - TDR slope, example calculation of, 171–72
  - TDR (time-domain reflectometer), 39–40, 134–35
  - Telegrapher's equations
    - displacement current, 36–37
    - exceptions to analysis, 37
    - no-storage principle, 35–36
    - and pcb-trace geometry, 256
    - series impedance and shunt admittance, 33
    - TEM wave configuration, 32, 33
    - transmission media, necessary characteristics, 31–32
    - two-port analysis, 31
  - Telegrapher's equations, derivation of
    - cascaded lumped-element equivalent circuit model, 38
    - characteristic impedance. *see as main heading*
    - propagation coefficient, 44–48
    - standard length, 38
  - Temporal disconnections, 130–31
  - TEM (transverse-electric-and-magnetic) wave configuration, 32, 33, 37, 48, 49 fig
  - Termination, LC transmission lines
    - both-ends termination, 181
    - end termination, 180
    - equations, application to other regions, 183
    - source termination, 181
    - termination styles, 179–80, 181–83
  - Termination equations, 183, 211–12
  - Termination of transmission lines
    - both-ends, 294–97
    - dielectric-loss-limited region, 210–12
    - LC region. *see* Termination, LC transmission lines
    - lumped-element region, 135, 137
    - RC region, 153
    - skin-effect region, 193–95
  - The Future of On-Chip Interconnections*, 359–61
  - Thermal noise, 288, 645
  - Thevenin-equivalent circuit, 604, 616
  - Through-Hole Clearance*, 328–29
  - Through-hole via inductance, 351–54
  - Tight buffer method, 541–42, 543
  - Time-domain reflectometer (TDR), 39–40, 134–35
  - Time scaling
    - example, 11–12
    - linear, time-invariant, passive circuits, 10
    - nonlinear and time-varying circuits, 10
    - procedure, 10–11
    - white Gaussian noise, 11
  - Timing interval analysis, 650
  - Timing jitter, UTP transmissions, 467
  - Topological equivalence, 360
  - To Tee or Not To Tee*, 619–25
  - Totem-pole switching elements, 10, 314
  - Transfer function
    - lumped-element region, 143–45
    - RC region, 155–57
  - Transformer effect, 327
  - Transmission Line Design Handbook* (Wadell), 413
  - A Transmission Line Is Always a Transmission Line*, 130–31
  - Transmission lines
    - coaxial cable, 30
    - DC conductance, 57–58
    - DC resistance, 55–57
    - dielectric effects. *see as main heading*
    - dimensions, scaling of, 8–9
    - dispersive RC, 163–64



- external and internal inductance, 66–67
  - internal impedance, modeling. *see as main heading*
  - overall bulk transport delay, 191
  - performance, properties affecting, 34–35
  - printed-circuit board (pcb) traces, 30
  - properties, above skin-effect onset, 192
  - proximity effect. *see as main heading*
  - resonance, strategies for combating, 22
  - return-path impedance, 115–17
  - shielded twisted pair (150- $\Omega$  STP-A), 29–30
  - skin effect. *see as main heading*
  - slow-wave mode on-chip, 117–19
  - surface roughness. *see as main heading*
  - temporal disconnections, 130–31
  - unshielded twisted pair (UTP), 29
  - Transmission lines, ideal
    - current, 52–54
    - dielectric materials, 49–50
    - example, characteristic impedance and delay, 51–52
    - propagation velocity, 48–51
    - properties of, 48
  - Transmit-based equalization scheme, 233
  - Turner, Bill, 582
  - Twinax cable. *see* 150- $\Omega$  STP-A cabling
  - Twisted-pair cabling (100- $\Omega$  balanced)
    - category-3 UTP at elevated temperatures, 502
    - construction of, 457
    - definitions, unshielded and screened, 457–58
    - screening, 501–02
    - transmission example. *see* 10BASE-T transmission example
    - as transmission line media, 29
    - twisting imperfections and NEXT, 487
    - UTP connectors, 497–501
    - UTP noise and interference. *see as main heading*
    - UTP signal propagation. *see as main heading*
  - Two-port analysis
    - cascaded systems, use with, 735–36
    - complicated configurations, 741–42
    - elements of transmission matrix, deriving, 736
    - linear, time-invariant circuit requirement, 735
    - telegrapher’s equations, 31
    - transmission lines, fully configured, 739–41
    - transmission lines, simple cases involving, 737–38
    - transmission matrix version, 735
  - Two-wire circuits
    - antipodal signals, 370
    - benefits of, 368–70
    - ground shift, 369
    - performance, 370
    - stray returning signal current, 370
- 
- U**
- 
- Uniformity, assumption of, 88
  - UTP hybrid circuits
    - characteristic impedance, 483–84
    - digital adaptive filters, 486–87
    - explained, 481–82
    - hybrid return loss, 483
    - input impedance, 484
    - interference, eliminating, 481–82
    - line impedance, matching, 485–86
    - proper operation, conditions for, 482–83
    - resistive termination, 484–85
    - source impedance, 483
  - UTP noise and interference
    - adaptive near-end crosstalk cancellers, 489
    - alien crosstalk, 490
    - echo effects, 475
    - equal-level far-end crosstalk (ELFEXT), 490–92
    - far-end crosstalk (FEXT), 490, 492
    - far-end reflected noise magnitude, 471–75
    - hybrid circuits. *see* UTP hybrid circuits
    - near-end crosstalk (NEXT), 487–89
    - near-end reflections, 475–77
    - NEXT limitations (TIA/EIA), 488–89
    - radiation, 496–97
    - radio-frequency interference (RFI), 493–96

- return loss (RL) specifications, 475
  - return loss versus structural return loss (TIA/EIA), 479
  - RF noise, quantifying, 493–95
  - scrambling, 496–97
  - signal balance and RFI, 493
  - structural return loss, 479
  - structural return loss, modeling, 480–81
  - structural return noise, 477–78
  - UTP signal propagation
    - AC resistance, 461–62
    - cable comparisons, 459–60
    - copper-propagation versus TIA/EIA model, 463–64
    - DC resistance, 460–61
    - dielectric-loss, 462
    - electrical specifications, 459
    - metallic-transmission model, adapting, 462–65
    - model parameters, computing, 460–62
    - proximity effect, 461
    - skin-effect resistance, 461
  - U-turn zone, 417–18
- 
- V**
- 
- Variations in Dielectric Properties with Temperature*, 275–77
  - VCSEL laser diodes, 550, 571, 573–74
  - Vertical cables, 442
  - Vias, 306, 318
  - Vias, modeling
    - back drilling, effect of, 346–47
    - blind vias, 344
    - common adjustments, 352–53
    - crosstalk, 354–59
    - dangling vias, 343–44
    - first-order model, 341–42
    - incremental series inductance, 339–40
    - incremental shunt capacitance, 339
    - multiple planes, effect of, 347–51
    - narrowband applications, 342–43
    - partial capacitance and induction, 339
    - pi model, 342, 344
    - three-layer capacitance, 345–46
    - through-hole via inductance, 351–54
  - Voltage-mode coupling, 327
  - Voltage ratios, in decibel equivalents, 4–5
- 
- W**
- 
- Wadell, Brian C., 413
  - Waveguide-dispersion region
    - boundaries, 217–18
    - critical dimension, in coaxial cable, 217
    - microstrip dispersion, 217
    - phase distortion and non-TEM modes, 216–17
  - Waveguide modes, 43
  - Weak-coupling approach, 372
  - White Gaussian noise (WGN), 11, 570
  - Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Bend?*, 304–05
  - Why 50 Ohms?*, 523–25
  - Wigington, R. L., 196n
- 
- Y**
- 
- Your Layout Is Skewed*, 419–20
- 
- Z**
- 
- Zero-delay clock repeaters, 667