

# High Frequency Property of Micro Coaxial Cable

RIKEN/RBRC  
Itaru Nakagawa



VS



# Specification Comparison (Executive Summary)

@400MHz

	FPC		KEL XSL				IPEX UX-II
Length [cm]	<b>20</b>	40	10	10	20	30	50
AWG	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	46	44			44
Impedance [ $\Omega$ ]	<b>50</b>	50	50	45 $\pm$ 3			50
Diff Impedance [ $\Omega$ ]	<b>110</b>	110	93	83			
Insertion Loss [%]	<b>80</b>	56	84	90	84	80	
Return Loss [%]	<b>10</b>	20	25		18		
Cross Talk [%]	<b>&lt;12*</b>		1				
Eye Diagram	<b>similar</b>		similar				

\*20cm conversion cable with bus extender

There is no data available for the exactly same condition between FPC and  $\mu$ Coax cables. Presumably 20cm FPC can be compared to XSL-AWG46-10cm and XSL-AWG44-20cm. Resulting performances look similar within 20cm. To be executed actual measurement once prototype is made. Hard to extrapolate the performance to 1.41m.

# KEL XSL Series

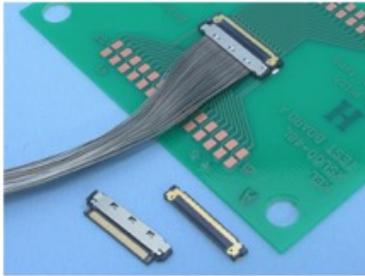
## XSL series

Extra-fine coaxial cable type 

0.25mm pitch extra-fine coaxial cable connector

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The "XSL series" connector for 0.25 mm pitch micro coaxial cable, and is the industry's smallest level product.

### Micro coaxial cable

The micro coaxial cable is good at transmission characteristics and the very thin cable has high bending flexibility, so it could connect between PCBs within a small device with a high degree of freedom and the bundle of the cables can pass through a thin hinge part. Micro coaxial cable is small and has good transmission characteristics, there is a wide range of needs from products that require miniaturization and high functionality. We have been actively developing connector for micro coaxial cables.

### Features of connector for micro coaxial cable

Our micro coaxial cable connector is designed to maintain the transmission characteristics that are the characteristics of coaxial cables at the point of connector. This series improves the transmission characteristics / EMI characteristics, in order transmission characteristics of the coaxial cable, by the stable contact realized by adopting gold-plated both on the bottom shell of the cable side connector and PCB connector ground terminals.

We are supplying value-added and highly original products to many

## XSL-AWG46 (10cm, 50Ω)

### 2. サンプル

- XSL00-40L (基板側, 40pin)
- XSL20-40SS-010-B (40pin, 100mm, 1:1)

※開発中の製品の為、品名は変更の可能性がございます。



写真1 評価基板及びサンプル

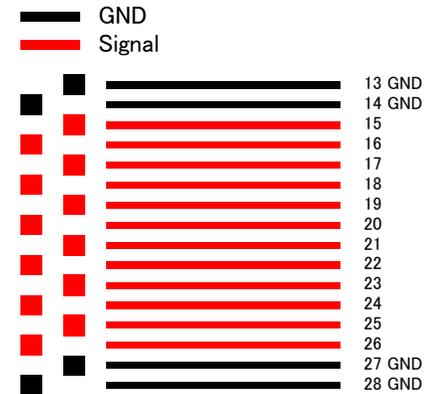


図1 ピンアサイン



図2 差動組み合わせ

# Staggering Pin Geometry

※開発中の製品の為、品名は変更の  
可能性があります。

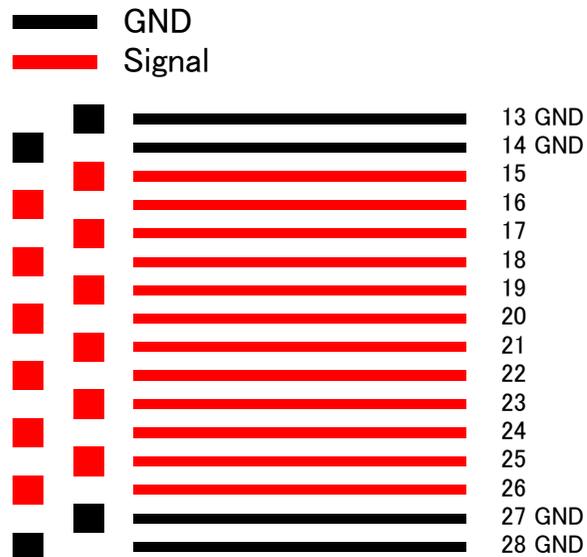
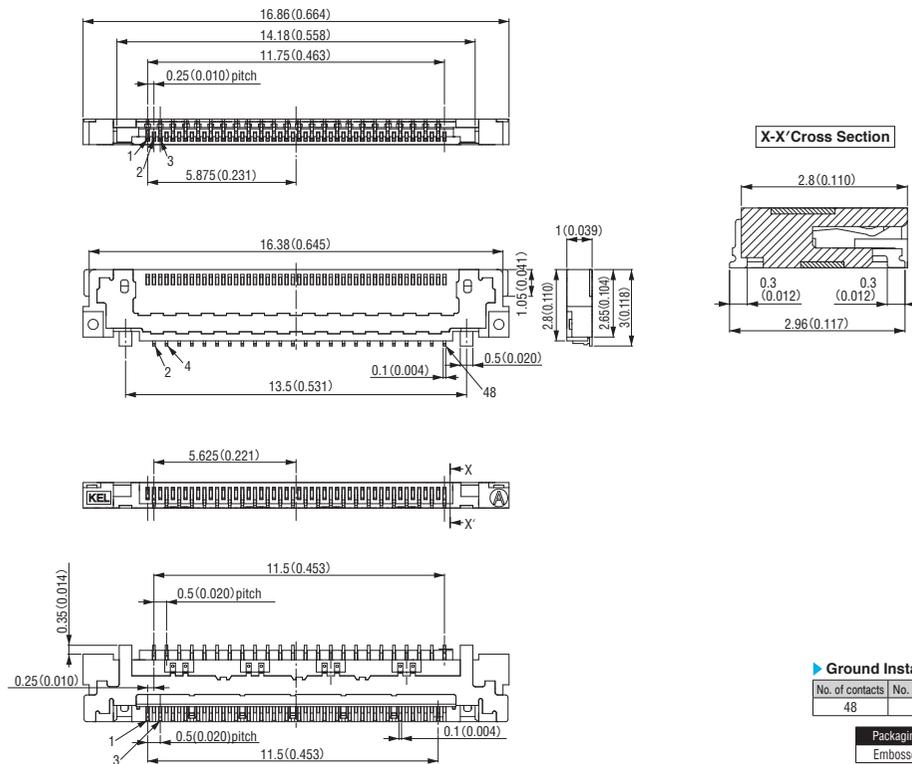


図1 ピンアサイン

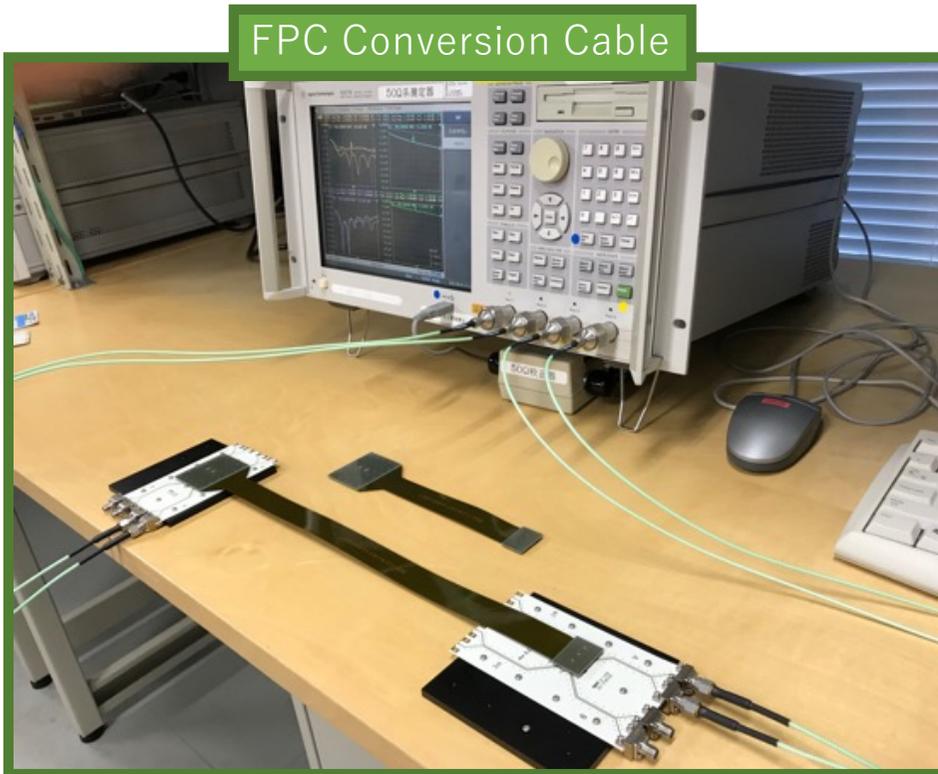


▶ Ground Installation

No. of contacts	No. of ground
48	8

Packaging style
Embossed tape

# Comparison with FPC



L=20cm, 40cm

## KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

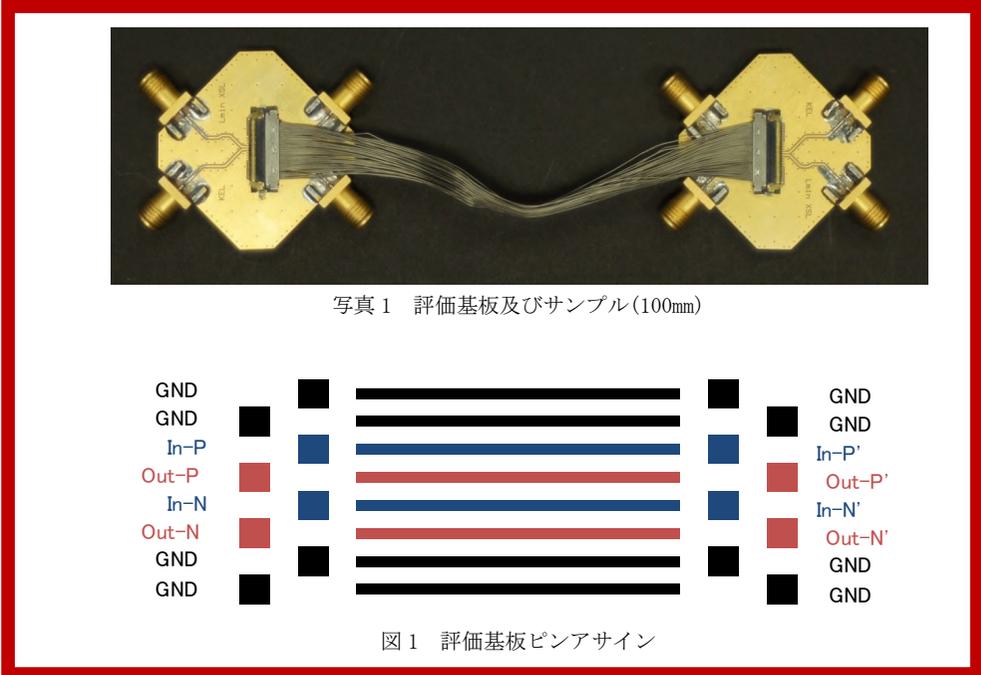


写真1 評価基板及びサンプル(100mm)

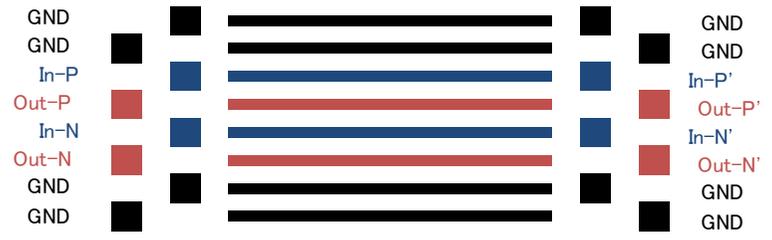


図1 評価基板ピンアサイン

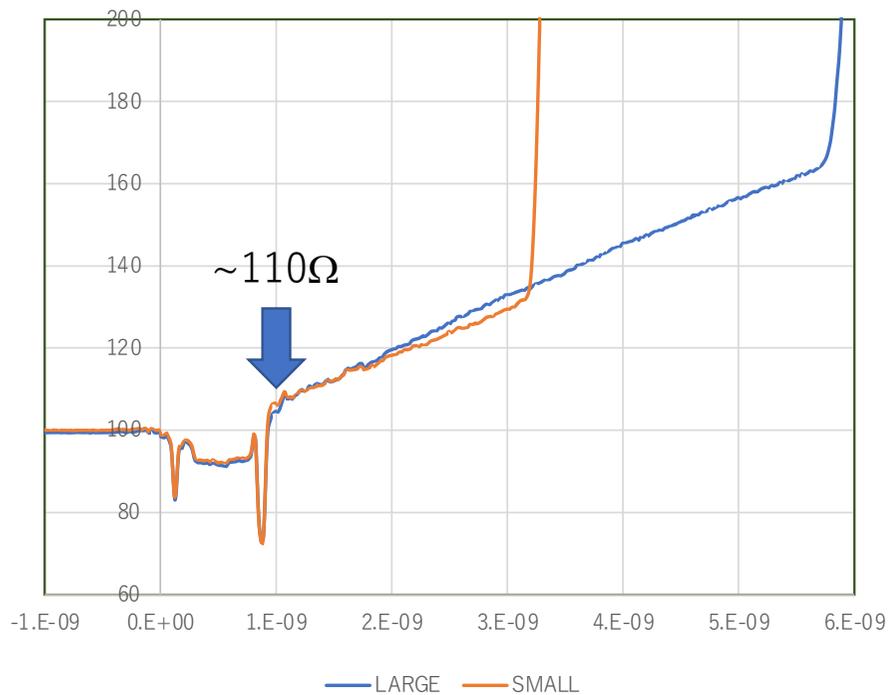
L=10cm

# Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR)

## Differential Impedance

FPC Conversion Cable

FPC Conversion Cable



KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

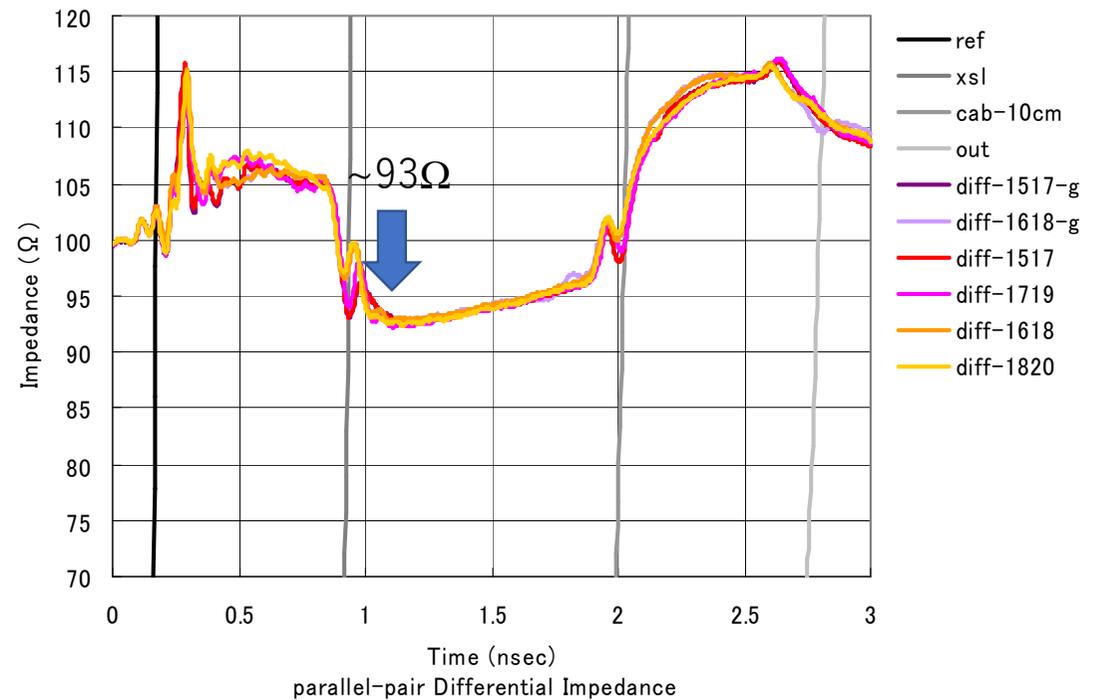
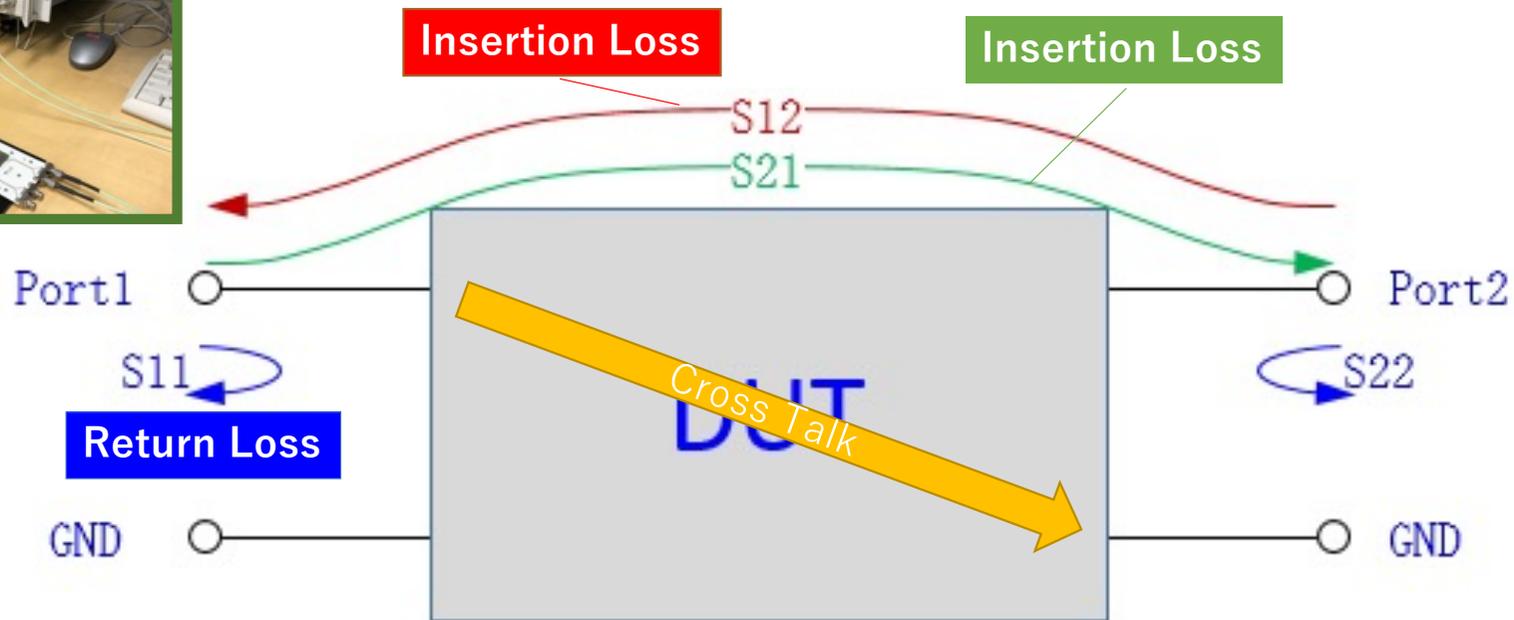
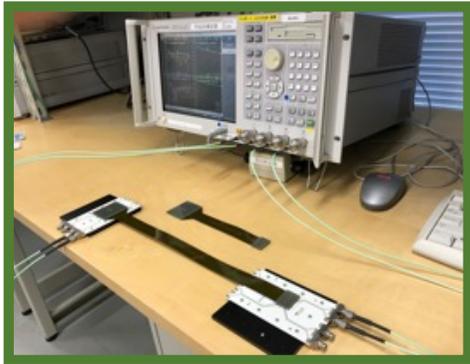


図 5.8 並列ペアの差動インピーダンス

# High Signal Frequency Signal Transmission Performance

## s-Parameters



Consider as 2x2 matrix

# Insertion Loss @ 400MHz

FPC Conversion Cable

KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

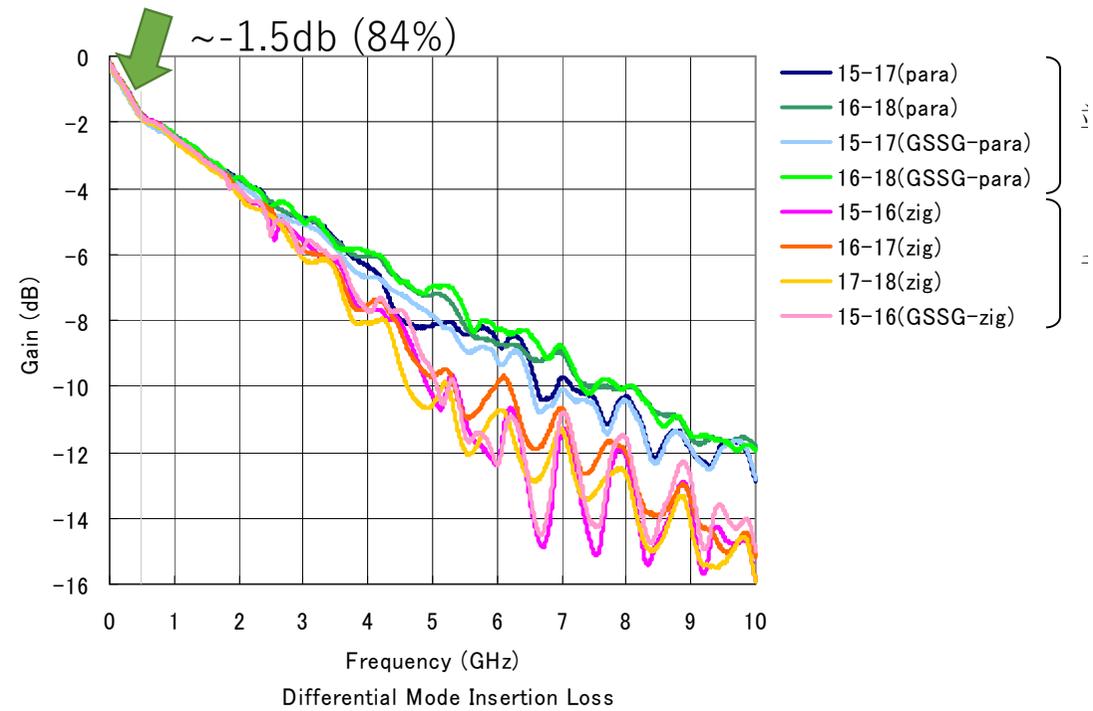
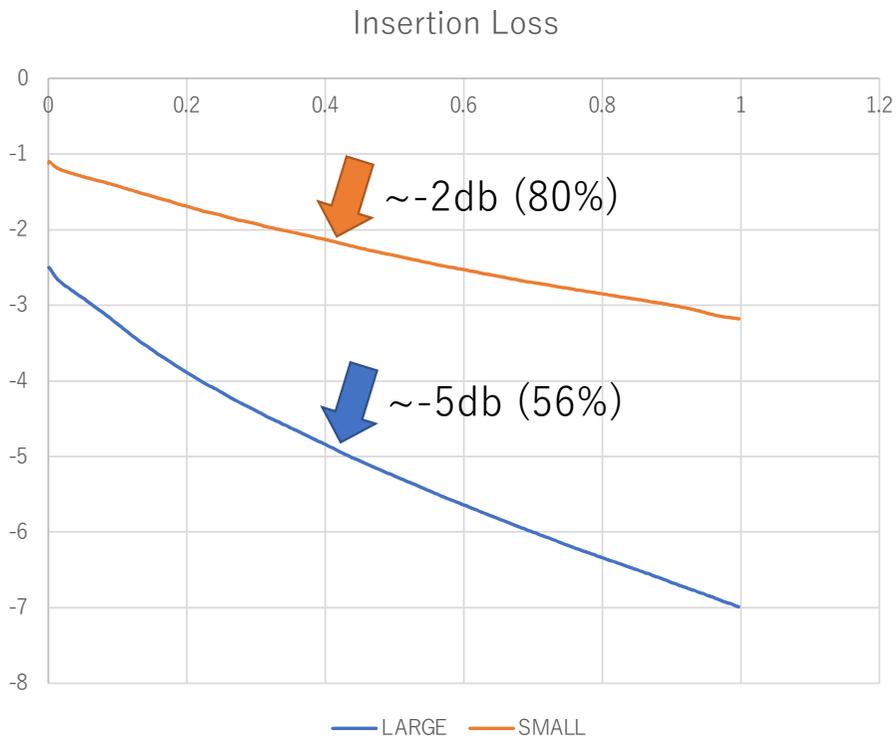
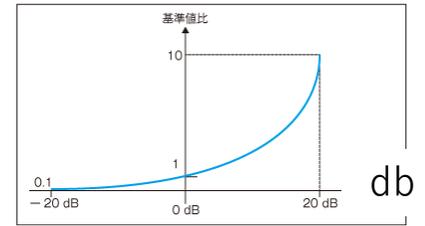
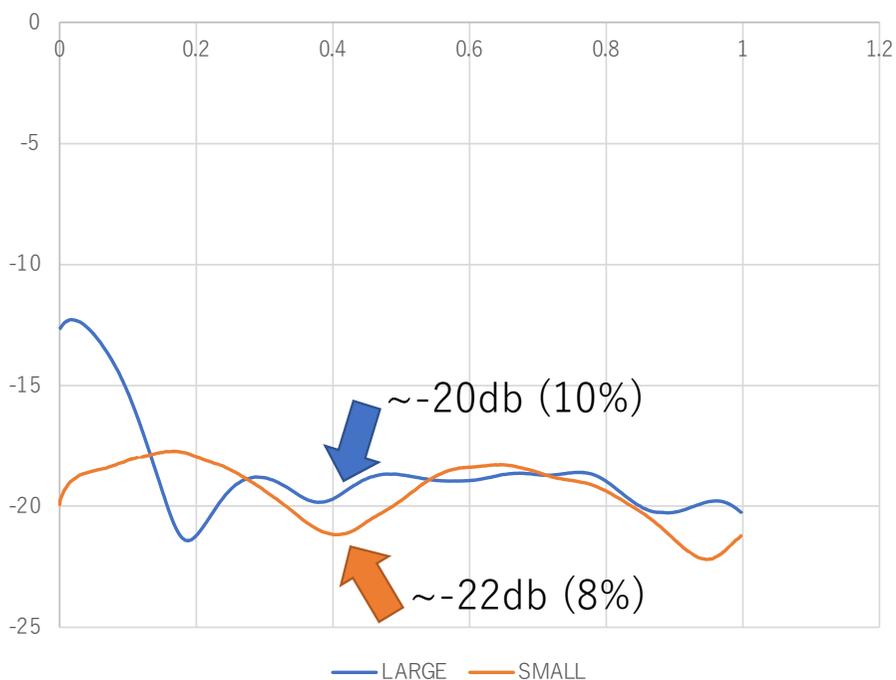


図 7.6 差動のインサージョンロス

# Return Loss @ 400MHz

FPC Conversion Cable

Return Loss



KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

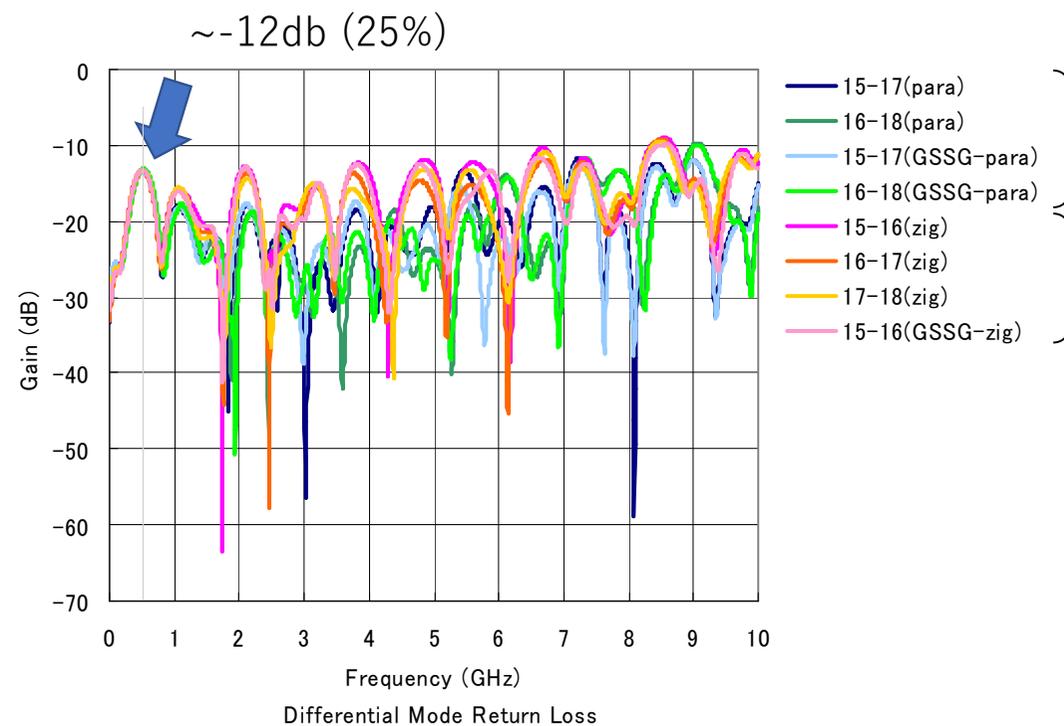
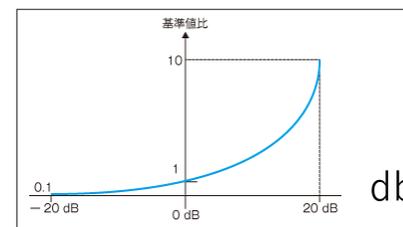


図 7.7 差動のリターンロス

# Cross Talk @ 400MHz

FPC Conversion Cable

KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

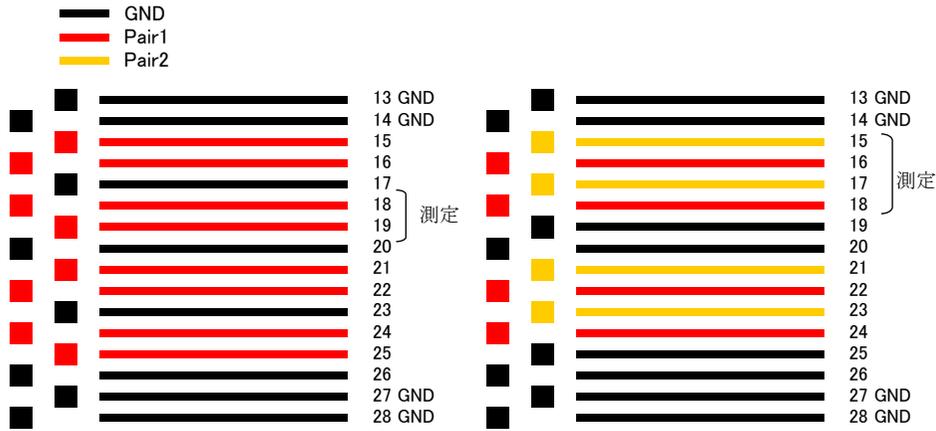
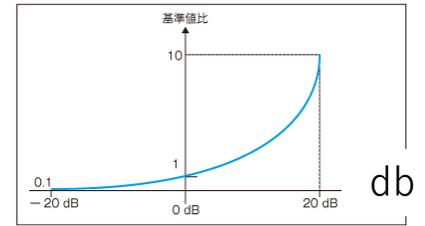


図 6.3 千鳥ペア

図 6.4 並列ペア

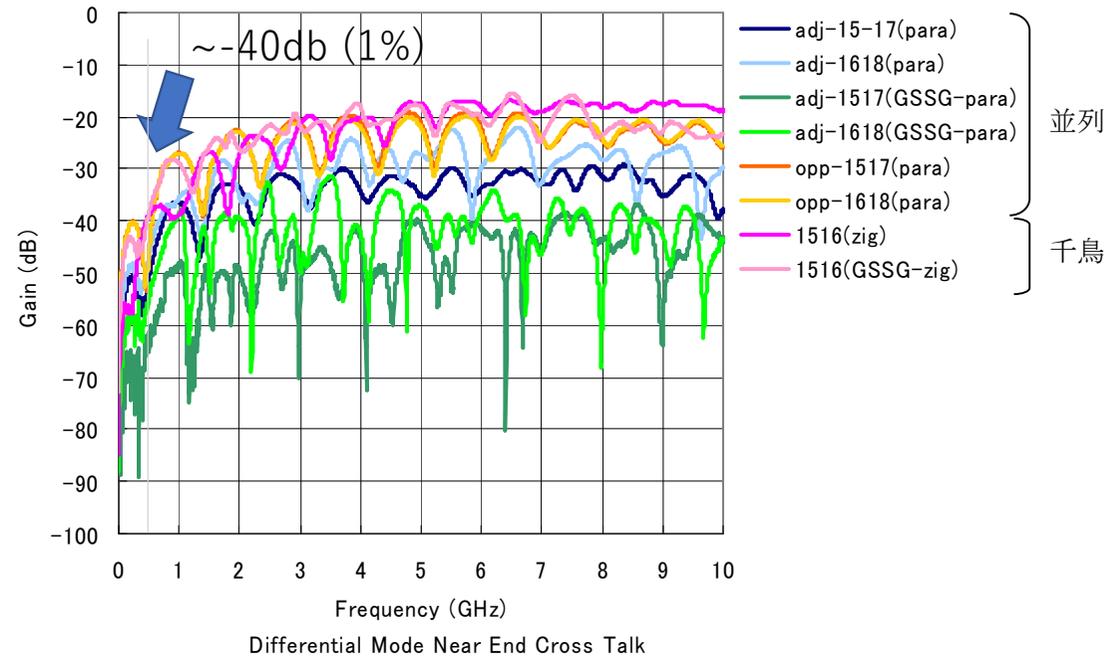


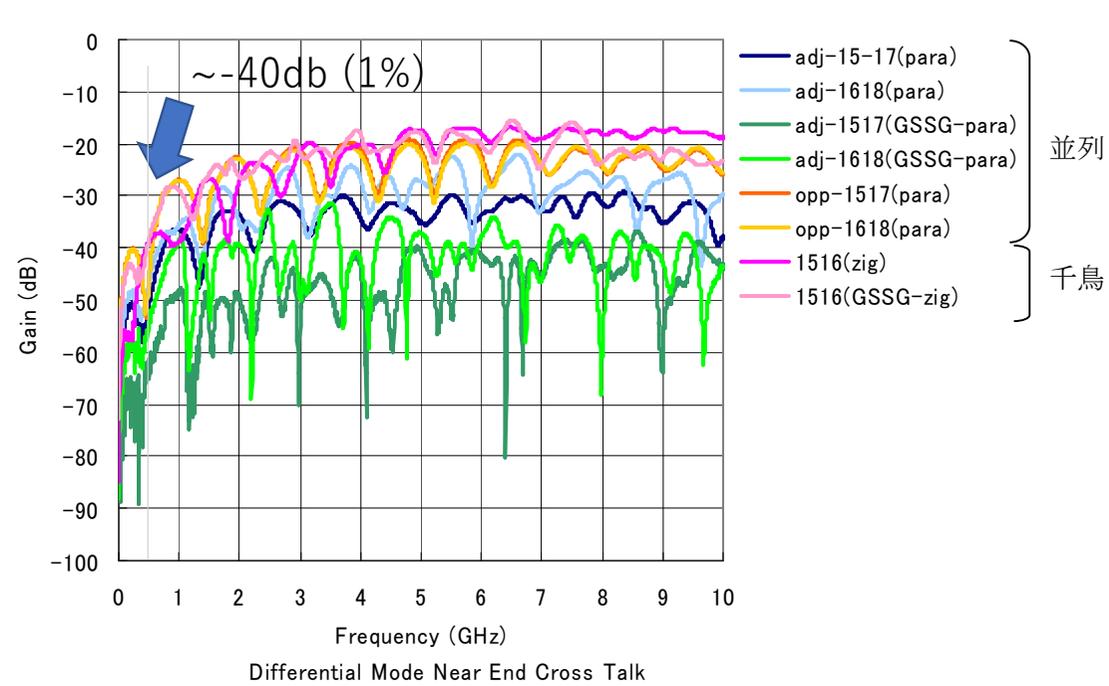
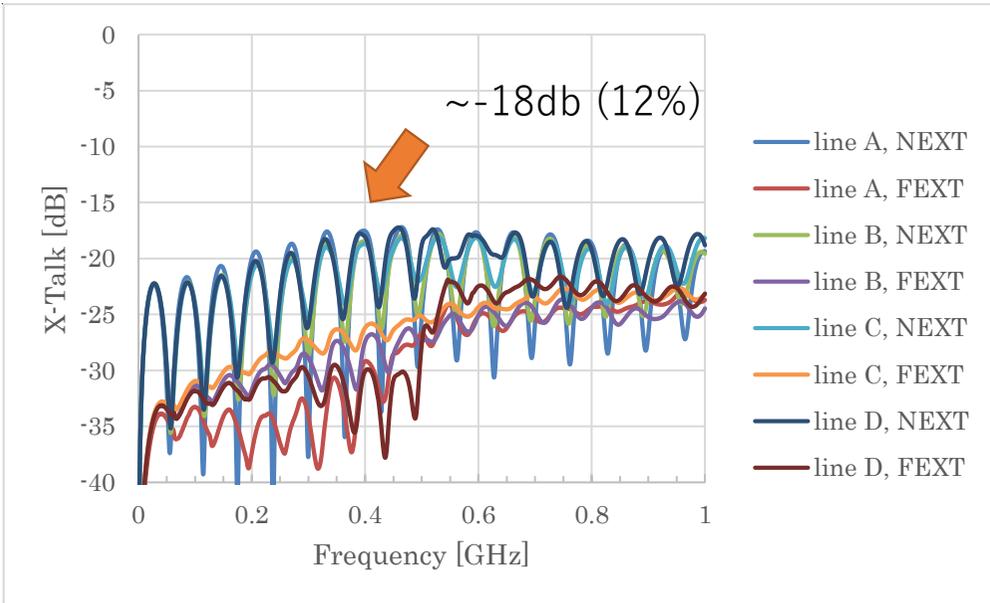
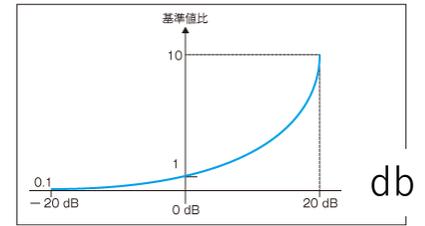
図 7.9 差動の近端クロストーク

Cross talk mostly occurs at the connector area.  
Its magnitude depends on the geometry of pins.

# Cross Talk @ 400MHz

FPC Conversion Cable

KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

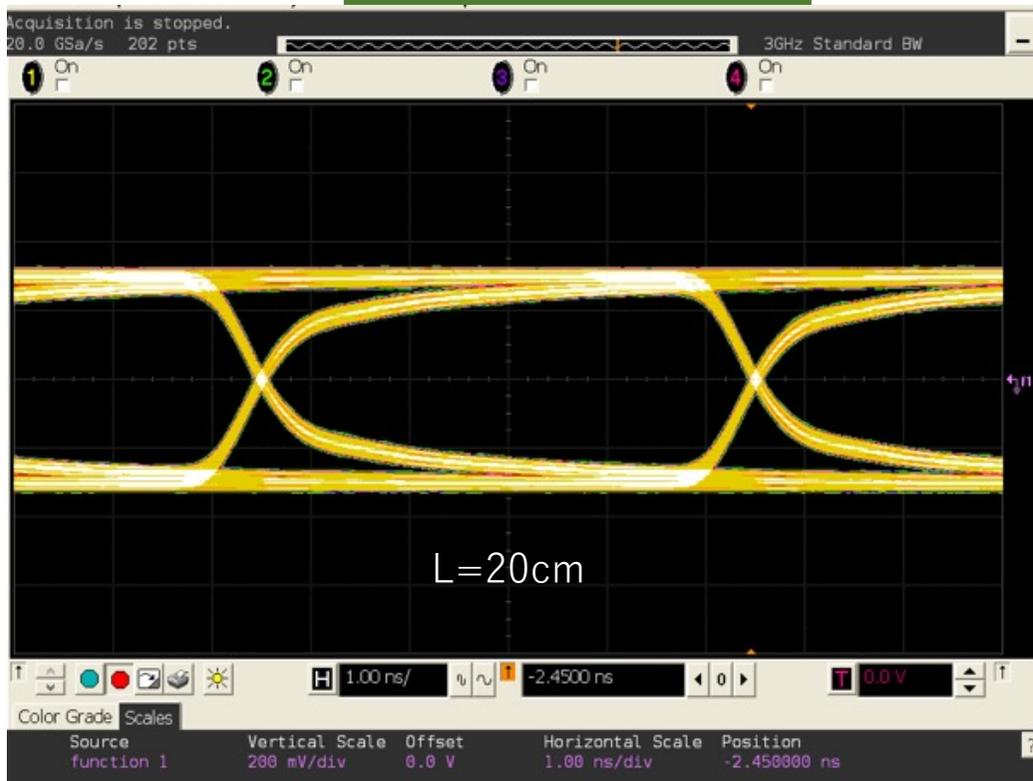


20cm CC + Bus Extender Measurement  
 近藤崇「設計ノート#14」

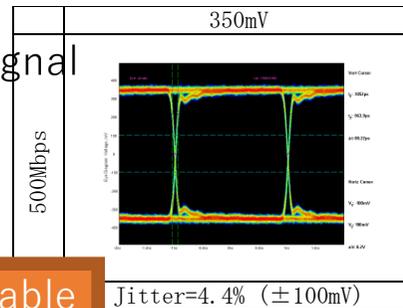
図 7.9 差動の近端クロストーク

# Eye Diagram @ 400 (500) MHz

FPC Conversion Cable



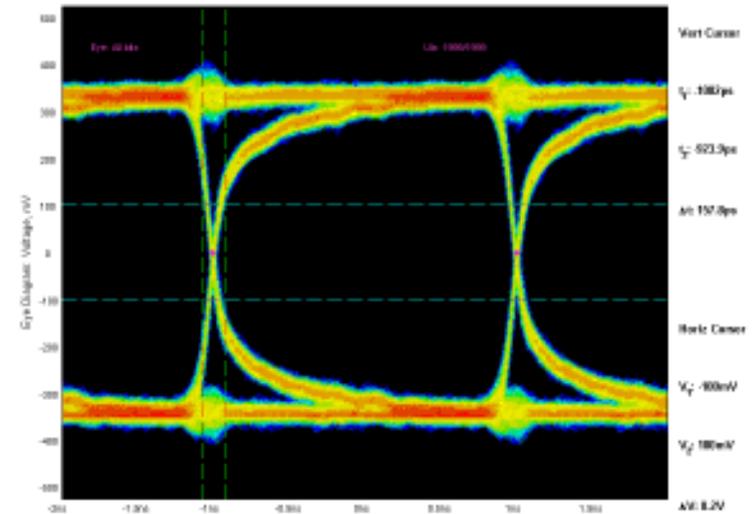
Input Signal



KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

千鳥ペア (18-19)

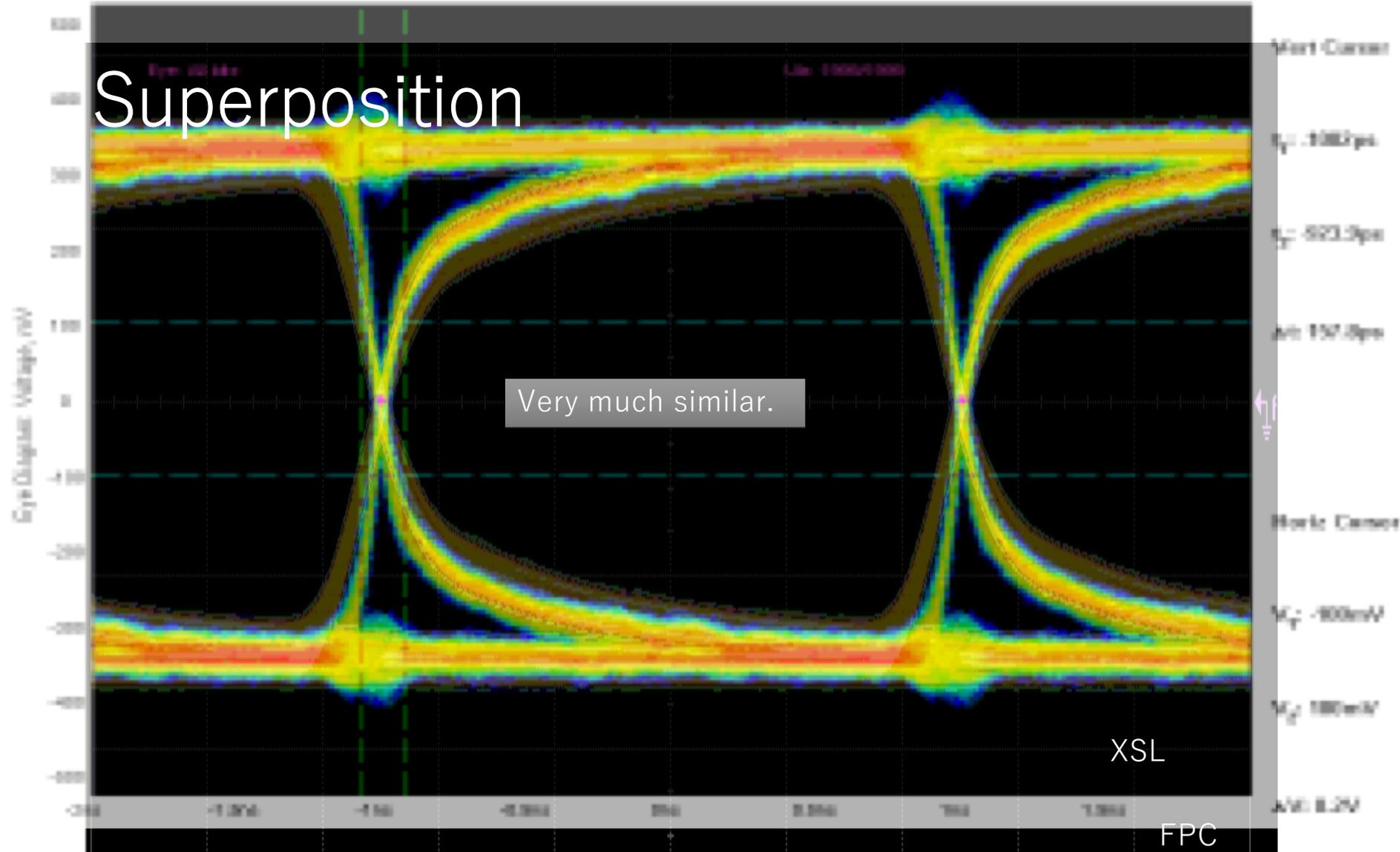
500Mbps



Jitter=7.9% ( $\pm 100\text{mV}$ )

Hard to evaluate quantitatively, but at least it is not significantly worse .

# Superposition



# XSL Eye Diagram

•  $\pm 350\text{mV}$

	千鳥ペア (18-19)	並列ペア (内側, 15-17)	並列ペア (外側, 16-18)
500Mbps	<p>Eye diagram for 千鳥ペア (18-19) at 500Mbps. The plot shows signal voltage (mV) on the y-axis (from -400 to 400) and time on the x-axis (from -100 to 100). The signal is a differential pair with a period of 100ps. The eye is well-defined with a clear opening. Parameters: Eye 0.000, Lin 0.000000, Vp 338.7ps, Vn 332.3ps, An 130.0ps, Basic Center, V2 -380mV, V1 380mV, AV 8.2V.</p>	<p>Eye diagram for 並列ペア (内側, 15-17) at 500Mbps. The plot shows signal voltage (mV) on the y-axis (from -400 to 400) and time on the x-axis (from -100 to 100). The signal is a differential pair with a period of 100ps. The eye is well-defined with a clear opening. Parameters: Eye 0.000, Lin 0.000000, Vp 338.7ps, Vn 332.3ps, An 130.0ps, Basic Center, V2 -380mV, V1 380mV, AV 8.2V.</p>	<p>Eye diagram for 並列ペア (外側, 16-18) at 500Mbps. The plot shows signal voltage (mV) on the y-axis (from -400 to 400) and time on the x-axis (from -100 to 100). The signal is a differential pair with a period of 100ps. The eye is well-defined with a clear opening. Parameters: Eye 0.000, Lin 0.000000, Vp 338.7ps, Vn 332.3ps, An 130.0ps, Basic Center, V2 -380mV, V1 380mV, AV 8.2V.</p>
	Jitter=7.9% ( $\pm 100\text{mV}$ )	Jitter=6.7% ( $\pm 100\text{mV}$ )	Jitter=7.1% ( $\pm 100\text{mV}$ )
1Gbps	<p>Eye diagram for 千鳥ペア (18-19) at 1Gbps. The plot shows signal voltage (mV) on the y-axis (from -500 to 500) and time on the x-axis (from -100 to 100). The signal is a differential pair with a period of 50ps. The eye is well-defined with a clear opening. Parameters: Eye 0.000, Lin 0.000000, Vp 472.3ps, Vn 419.3ps, An 130.0ps, Basic Center, V2 -380mV, V1 380mV, AV 8.2V.</p>	<p>Eye diagram for 並列ペア (内側, 15-17) at 1Gbps. The plot shows signal voltage (mV) on the y-axis (from -500 to 500) and time on the x-axis (from -100 to 100). The signal is a differential pair with a period of 50ps. The eye is well-defined with a clear opening. Parameters: Eye 0.000, Lin 0.000000, Vp 516.4ps, Vn 428.3ps, An 130.0ps, Basic Center, V2 -380mV, V1 380mV, AV 8.2V.</p>	<p>Eye diagram for 並列ペア (外側, 16-18) at 1Gbps. The plot shows signal voltage (mV) on the y-axis (from -500 to 500) and time on the x-axis (from -100 to 100). The signal is a differential pair with a period of 50ps. The eye is well-defined with a clear opening. Parameters: Eye 0.000, Lin 0.000000, Vp 516.4ps, Vn 428.3ps, An 130.0ps, Basic Center, V2 -380mV, V1 380mV, AV 8.2V.</p>
	Jitter=15.7% ( $\pm 100\text{mV}$ )	Jitter=13.7% ( $\pm 100\text{mV}$ )	Jitter=14.3% ( $\pm 100\text{mV}$ )

KEL AWG44 ( $45\Omega$ ) – 10cm,  
20cm, 30cm

# KEL XSL Series

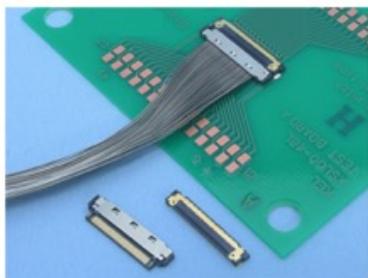
## XSL series

Extra-fine coaxial cable type (Ro)

0.25mm pitch extra-fine coaxial cable connector

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 [specification](#) | 
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Impedance : 45Ω

## 2. サンプル

- XSL00-48
- XSL20-48 ( 100/200/300mm )
- ケーブル仕様

AWG44 細線同軸ケーブル UL11130CX-SW(PFA) 1X44AWG D=0.23(V) (日立金属株式会社製)

内部導体:0.06mm 仕上外径:0.23mm 特性インピーダンス 45±3Ω ケーブル長:100~300



写真1 評価基板及びサンプル(100mm)

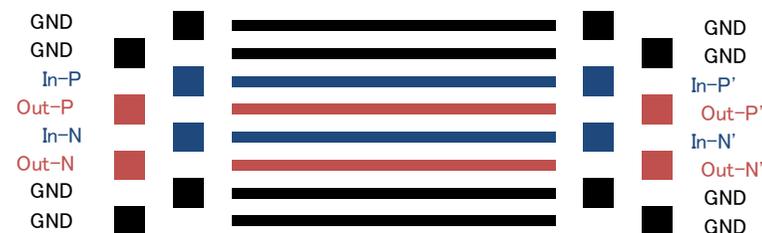
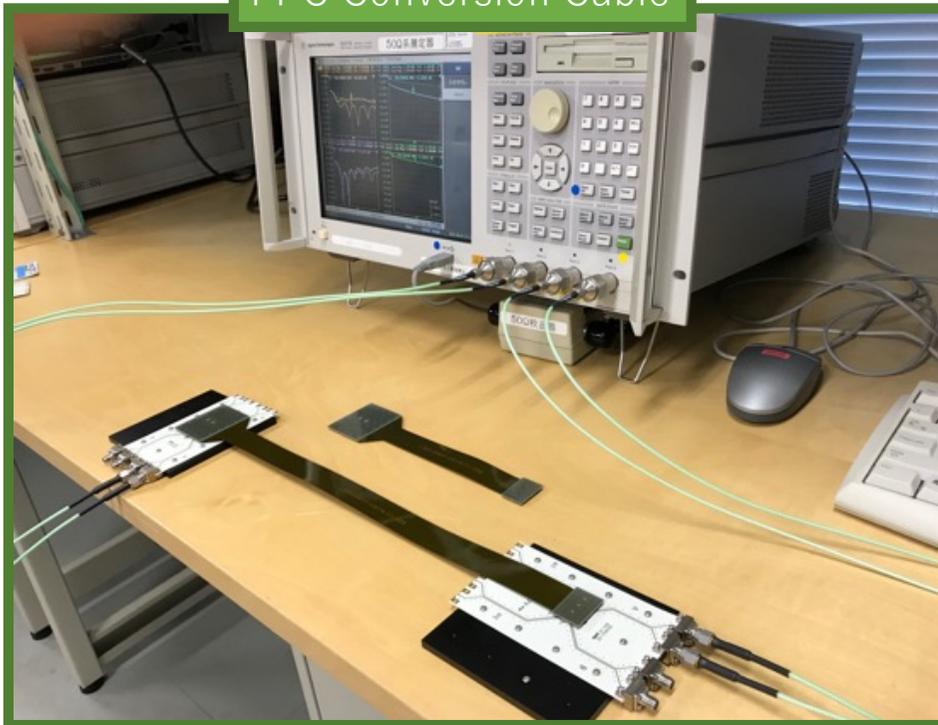


図1 評価基板ピンアサイン

# Comparison with FPC

FPC Conversion Cable



## KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

### 2. サンプル

- XSL00-48
- XSL20-48 ( 100/200/300mm )
- ケーブル仕様

AWG44 細線同軸ケーブル UL11130CX-SW(PFA) 1X44AWG D=0.23(V) (日立金属株式会社製)

内部導体:0.06mm 仕上外径:0.23mm 特性インピーダンス 45±3Ω ケーブル長:100~300



写真1 評価基板及びサンプル(100mm)

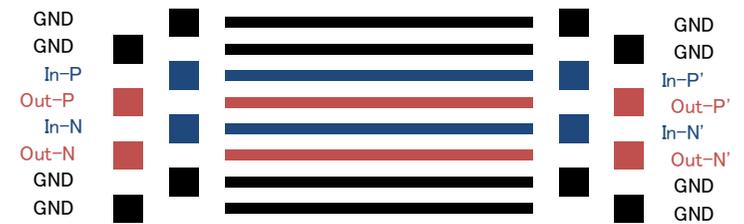


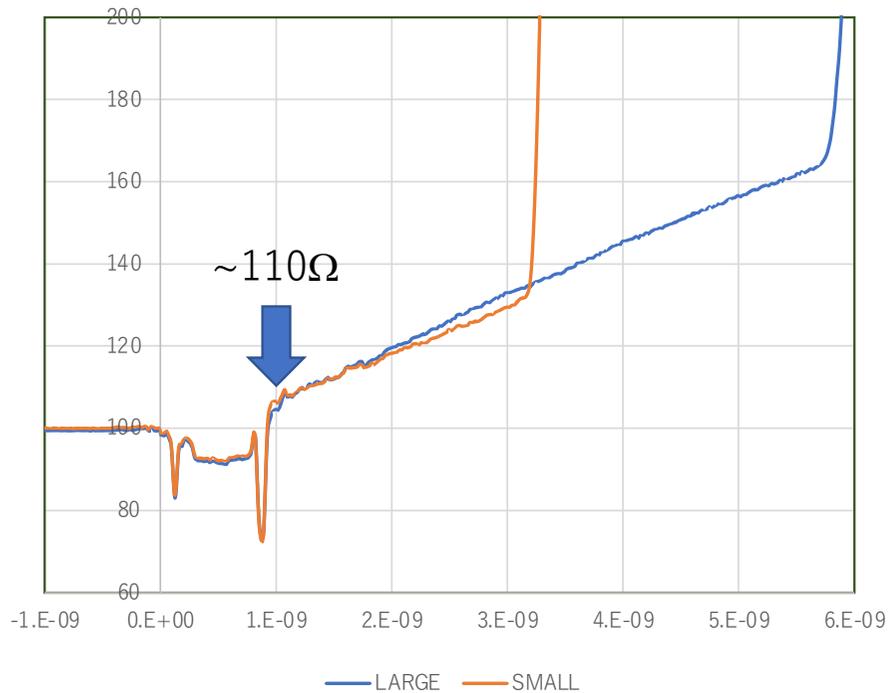
図1 評価基板ピンアサイン

# Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR)

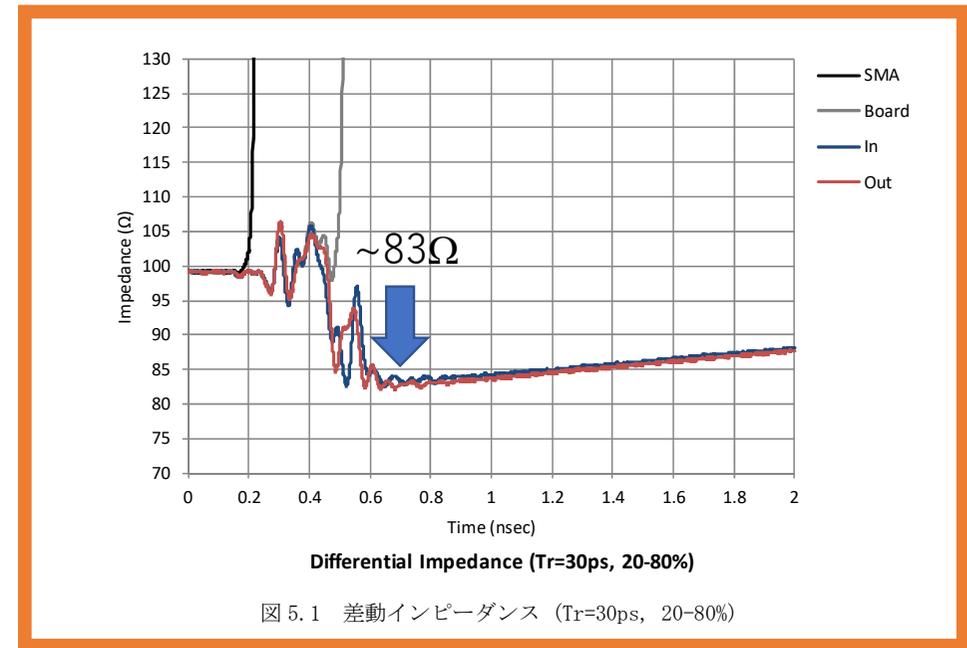
## Differential Impedance

FPC Conversion Cable

FPC Conversion Cable

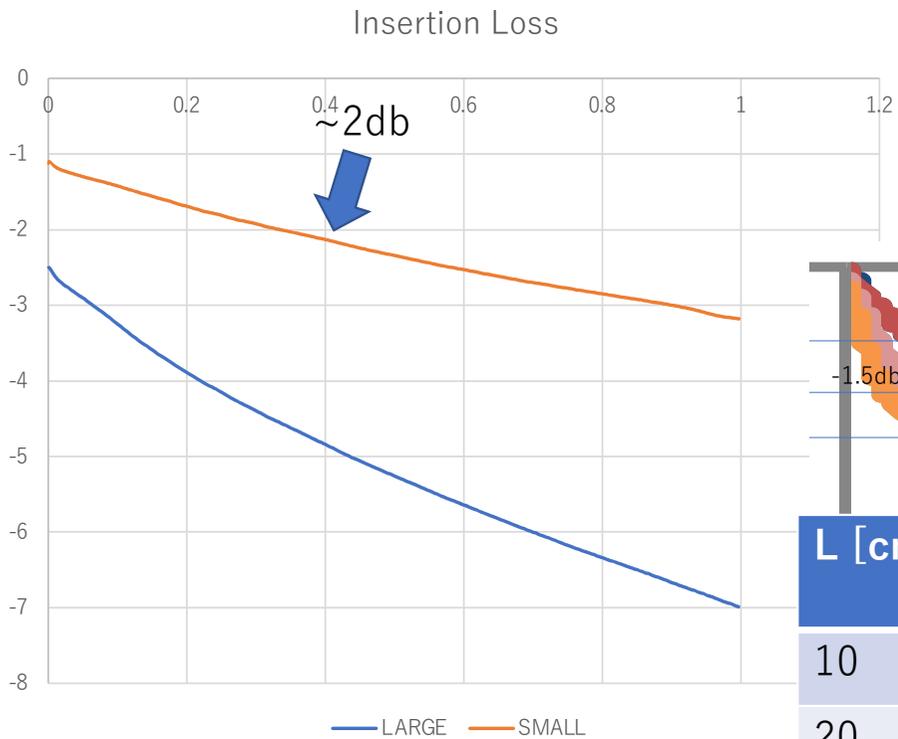


KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

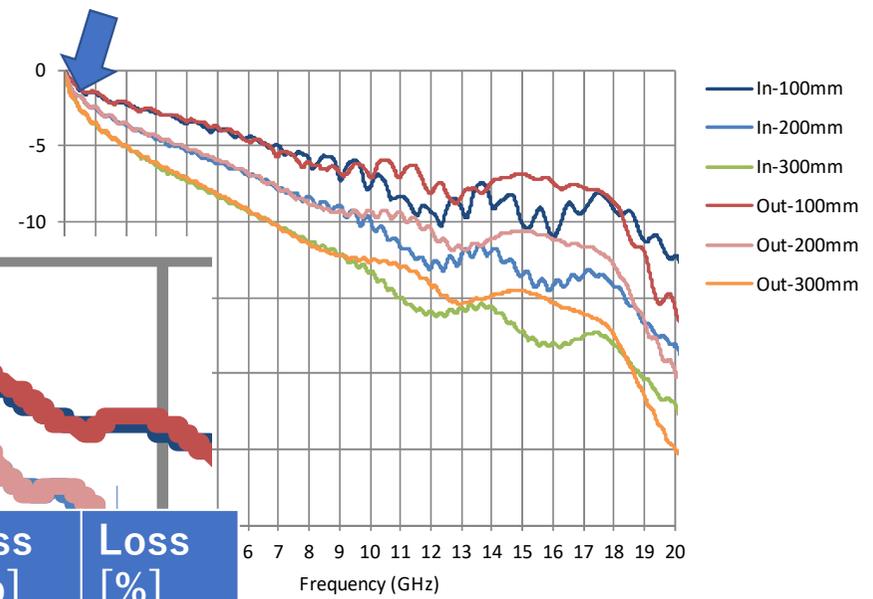


# Insertion Loss

FPC Conversion Cable



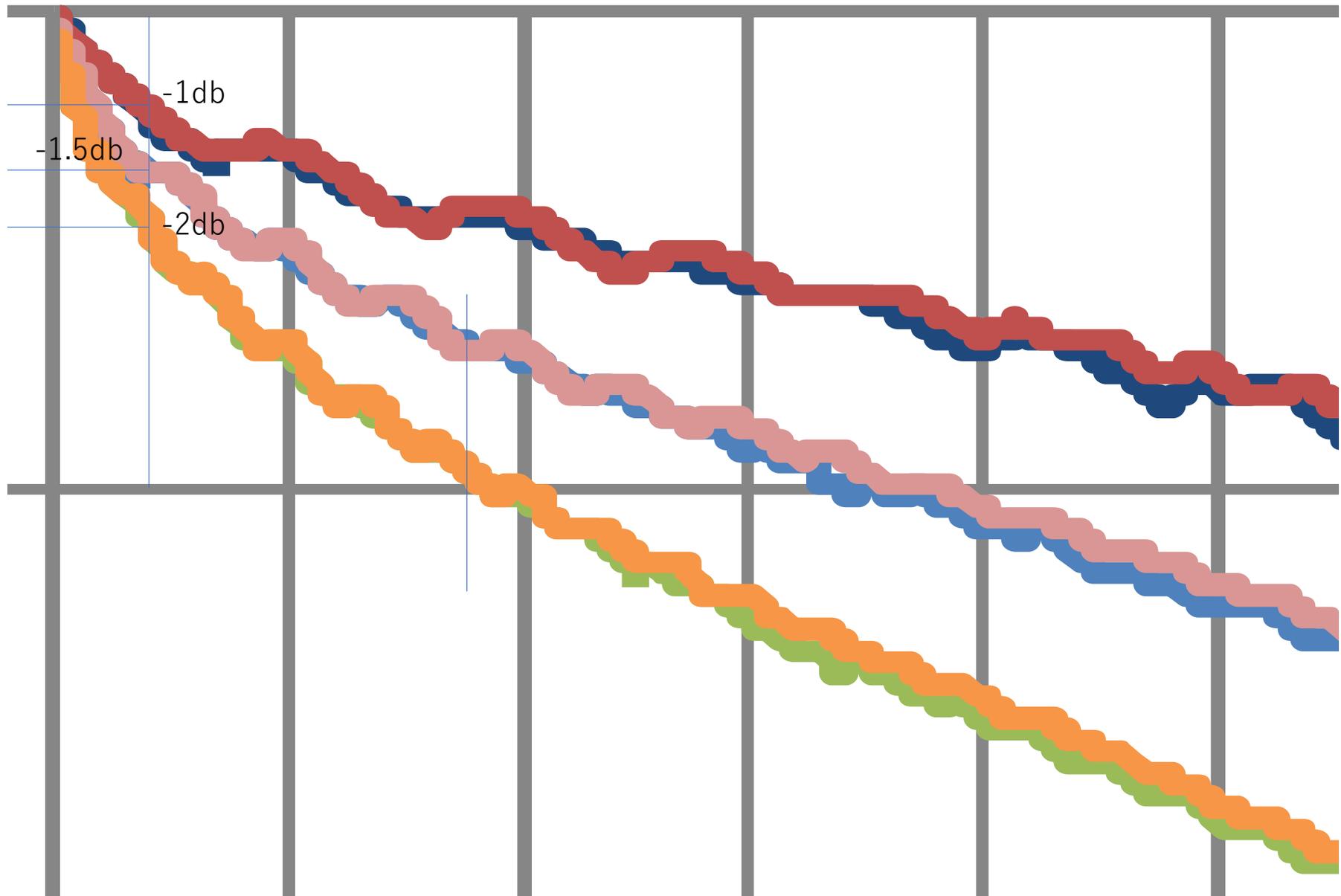
KEL XSL Coaxial Cable



L [cm]	Loss [db]	Loss [%]
10	-1db	90
20	-1.5db	84
30	-2db	80

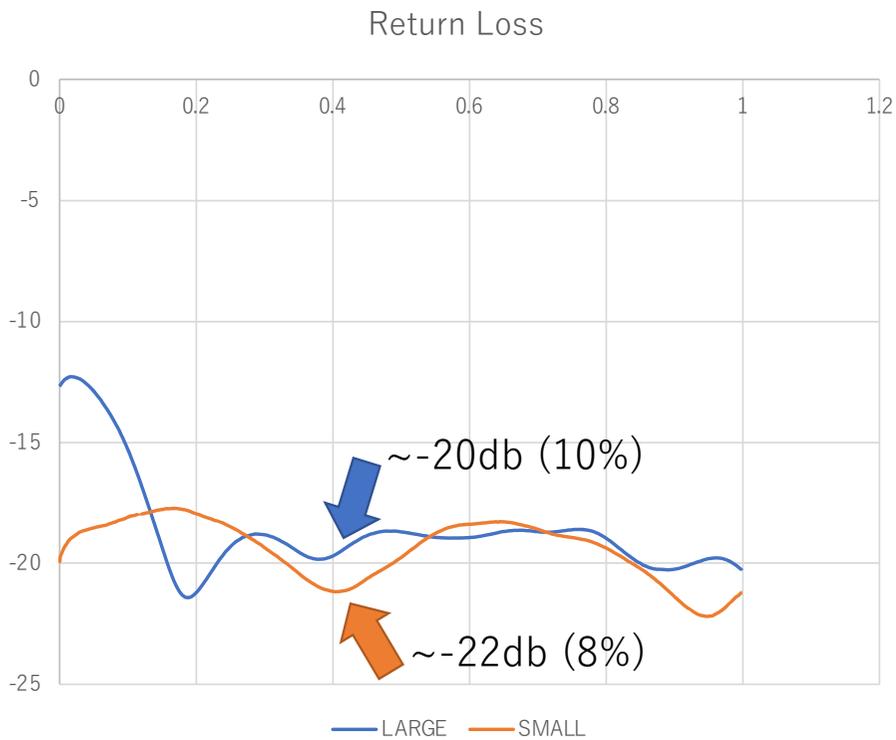
Differential Mode Insertion Loss

図 6.1 差動インサージョンロス



# Return Loss

FPC Conversion Cable



KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

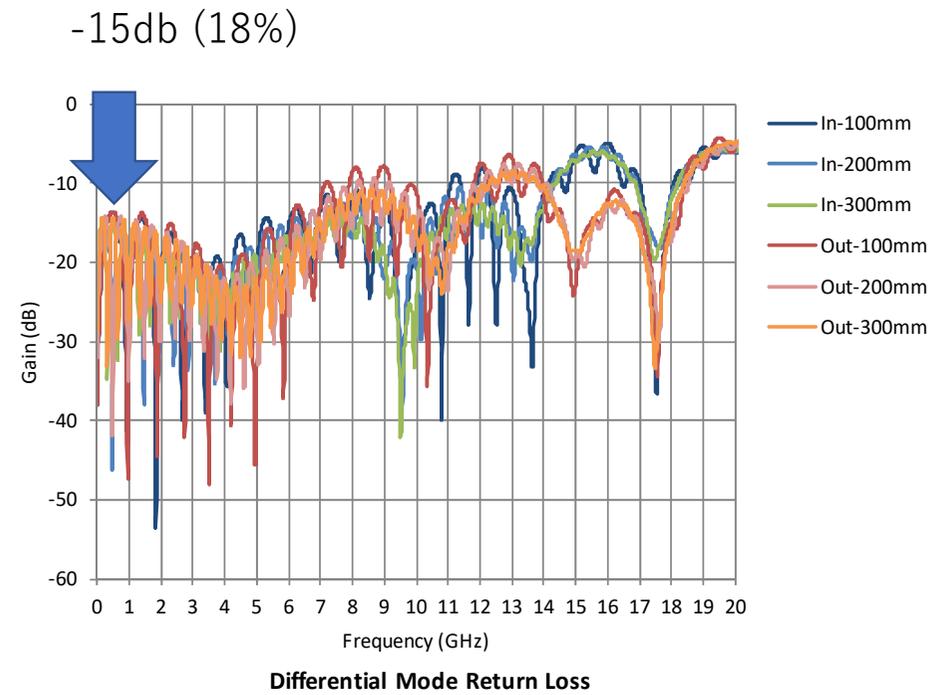
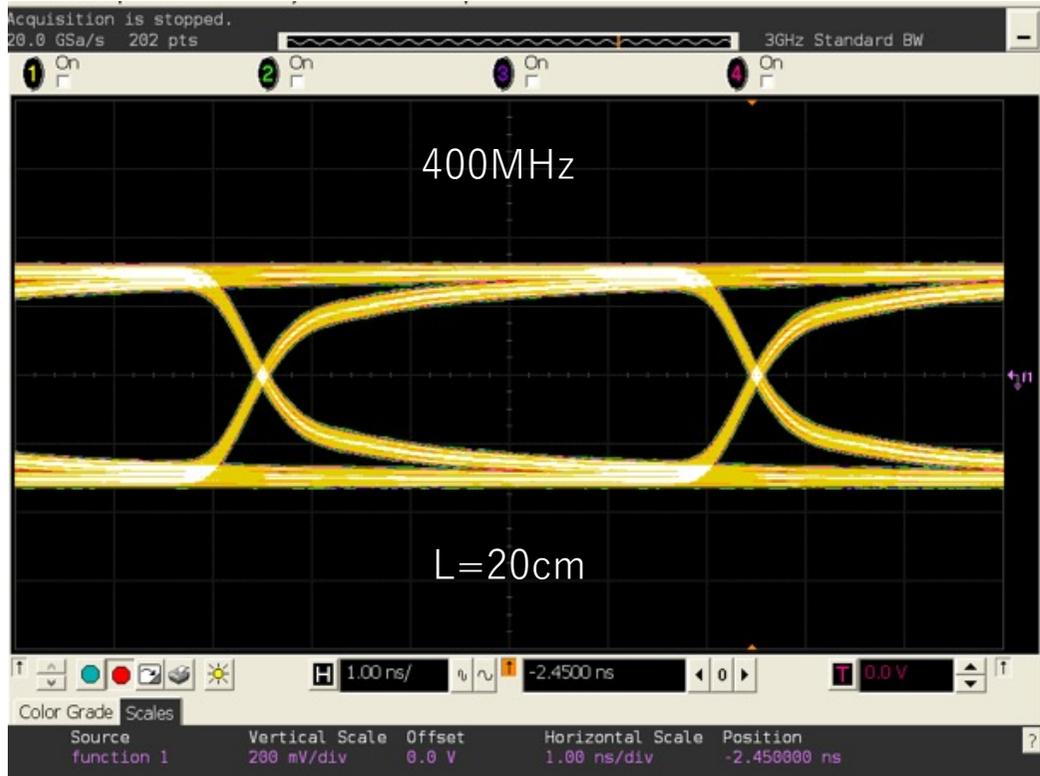


図 6.2 差動リターンロス

# Eye Diagram 400MHz vs 2.5GHz

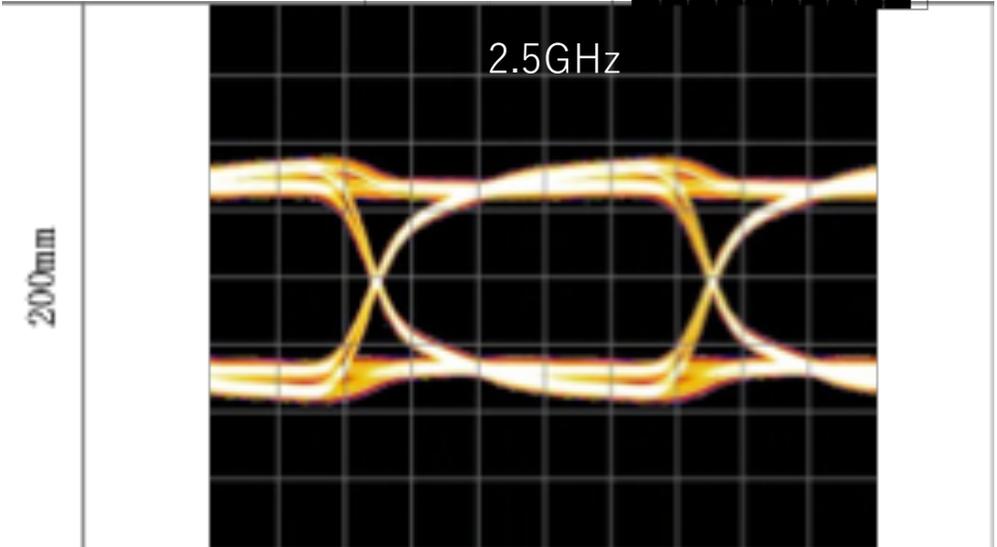
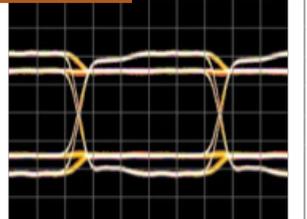
FPC Conversion Cable



KEL XSL Coaxial Cable

Bitrate	2.5 Gbps
Amplitude	±500 mV
Pattern	PRBS-7
De-emphasis	-3.5 dB
Pre-shoot	0 dB
V Scale	200 mv/div
H Scale	79 ps/div

2.5GHz



2.5GHz

No 400MHz eye is available for 45Ω.

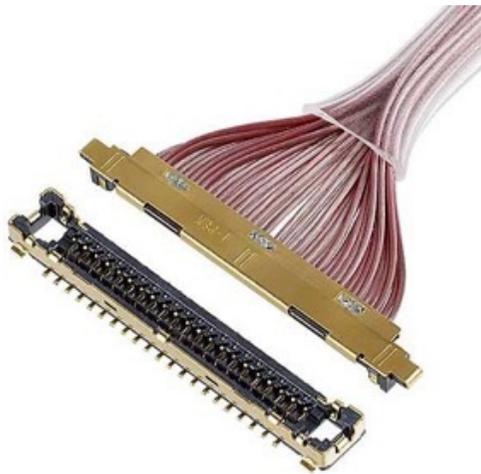
# Alternative Model

IPEX UX-II

# CABLINE<sup>®</sup>-UX II

## The simulation for transmission performance

Part No. Plug: 20531-0\*\*T-02, Receptacle: 20533-0\*\*E



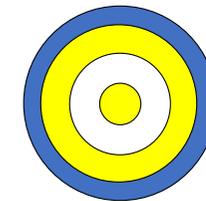
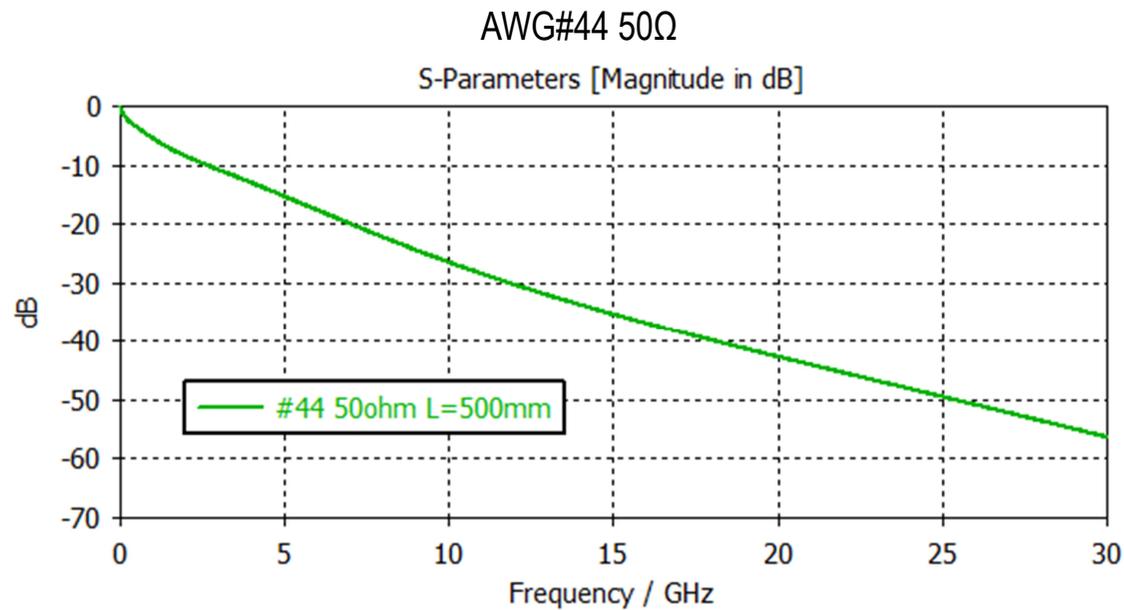
## Technical Report

Rev.	ECN	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
0	R21018	2021/01/18	A.Koyanagi	T.Tanigawa	H.Ikari

# CABLIN-UX II The simulation for transmission performance

## 1. Simulation condition

Cable insertion loss : MCX cable AWG#44, L=500mm



MCX Model

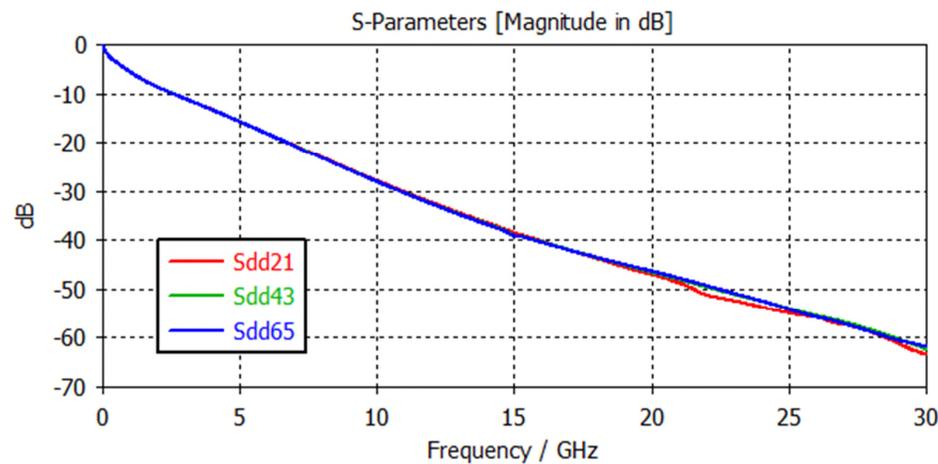
(dB)	5GHz	10GHz	15GHz	20GHz	25GHz	30GHz
#44	-15.36	-26.55	-35.42	-42.72	-49.54	-56.38

## CABLIN-UX II The simulation for transmission performance

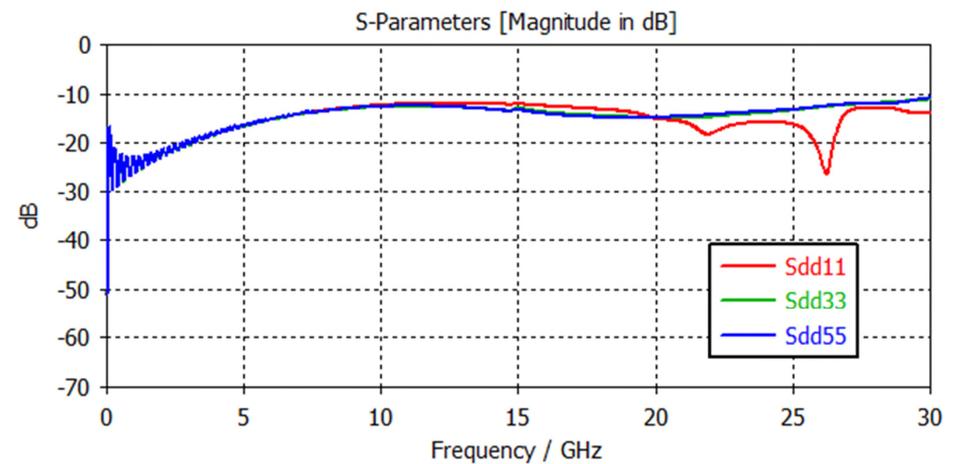
### 2. Simulation result (Insertion loss, Return loss) S-parameter (Differential)

differential

Insertion loss



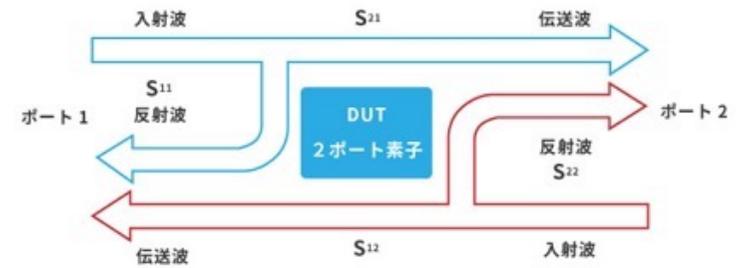
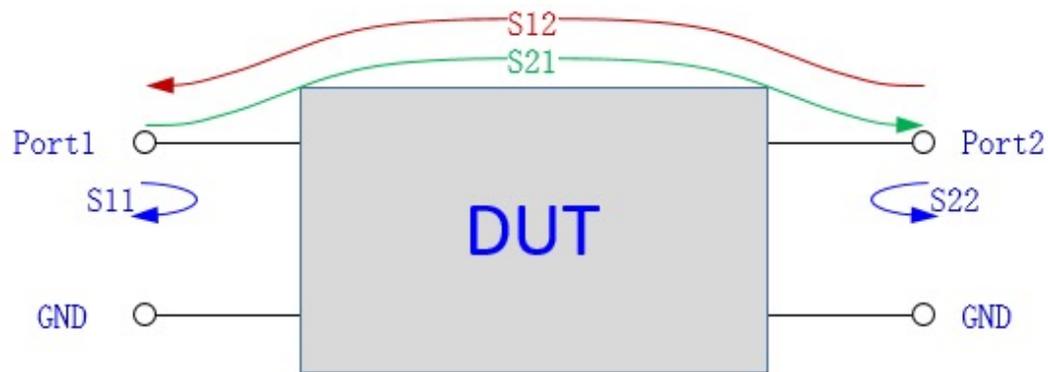
Return loss



(dB)	5GHz	10GHz	15GHz	20GHz	25GHz	30GHz
Sdd21	-15.74	-27.96	-38.63	-47.02	-54.99	-63.43
Sdd43	-15.76	-28.10	-39.11	-46.57	-54.06	-62.31
Sdd65	-15.77	-28.11	-39.15	-46.37	-54.20	-61.89

(dB)	5GHz	10GHz	15GHz	20GHz	25GHz	30GHz
Sdd11	-16.61	-12.31	-11.96	-15.08	-16.24	-16.24
Sdd33	-16.66	-12.67	-12.84	-14.87	-13.33	-13.33
Sdd55	-16.57	-12.57	-13.16	-14.79	-13.21	-13.21

Backup



$$S_{11} = \frac{\text{反射波電圧}}{\text{入射波電圧}} : \text{順方向の反射係数}$$

$$S_{21} = \frac{\text{伝送波電圧}}{\text{入射波電圧}} : \text{順方向の伝送係数}$$

$$S_{12} = \frac{\text{伝送波電圧}}{\text{入射波電圧}} : \text{逆方向の伝送係数}$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{\text{反射波電圧}}{\text{入射波電圧}} : \text{逆方向の反射係数}$$

# Specification Comparison

	FPC	KEL XSL Coaxial
Signal Line [ $\mu\text{m}^2$ ]	60 x 9	$\pi \times 60^2$ (0.002mm <sup>2</sup> )
Direct Current Resistance [ $\Omega$ ]	16*	
Impedance	50	45 $\pm$ 3

\* Measurement by Genta Nakano [https://wiki.bnl.gov/sPHENIX/index.php/Conversion\\_Cable](https://wiki.bnl.gov/sPHENIX/index.php/Conversion_Cable)