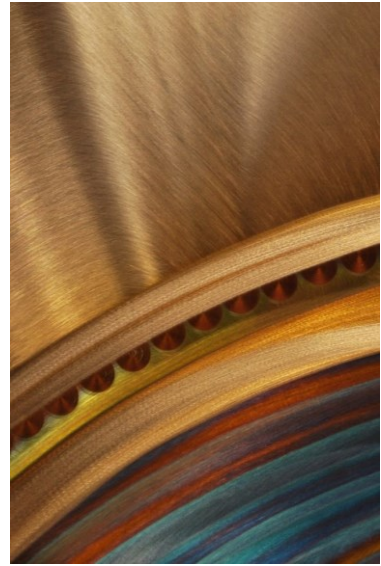
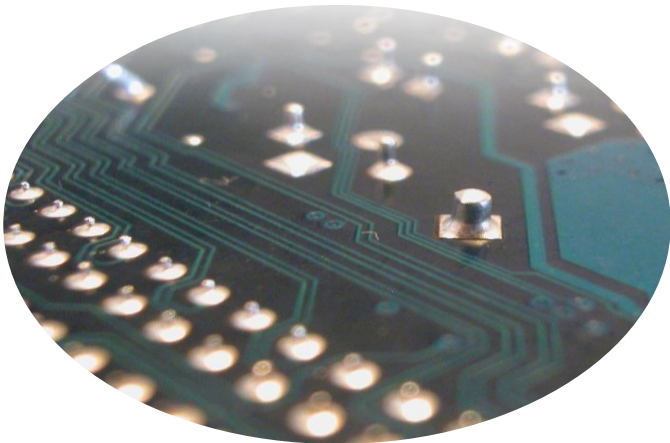


$$S + I = \$$$



How to Succeed at a Career in Signal Integrity



Donald Telian
telian@siguys.com



$$S + I = \$$$

How to Succeed at a Career in Signal Integrity



What is the Signal Integrity Engineer's job description? We make electronics work faster. But how do we do that? Interestingly, after doubling data rates more than a dozen times, Donald Telian reveals the answer is always changing. As such, to succeed in Signal Integrity you must learn to creatively adapt – daily. And you must do this both technically and organizationally. This unique talk blends data-rate-dependent SI design guidance with the three keys to succeeding at a career in signal integrity, revealing the answers are less intuitive and more fun than you thought.

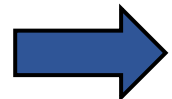


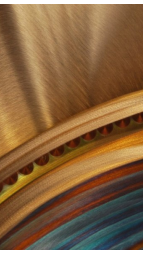
Donald Telian has worked in Signal Integrity for more than 40 years, uniquely positioning him to exposit on a career in SI. He has invented various SI concepts, tools, and quirks engineers use everyday to get their jobs done. He is an SI Coach, the owner of SiGuys.com, and the author of “Signal Integrity, In Practice” – a new book that cuts through the noise to explain how to “do” SI when confronted with the data rates of today.

SI

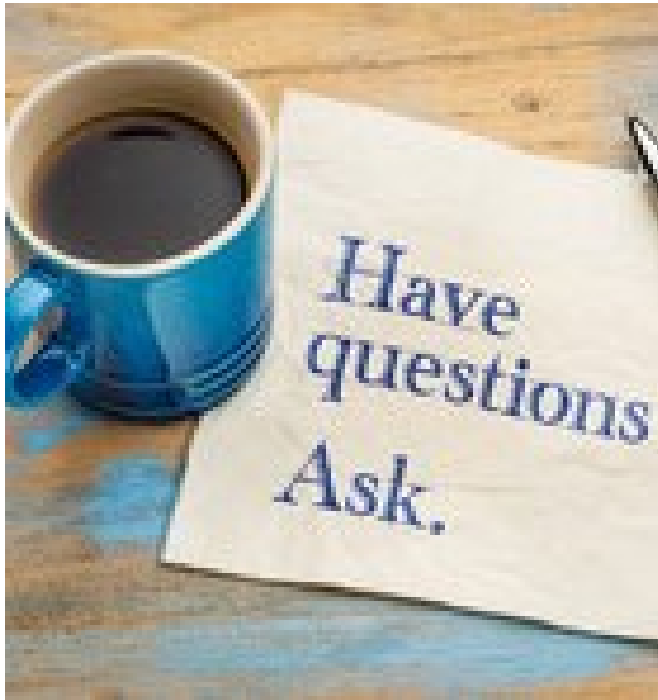


AGENDA

- 
- Who Are We?
 - How to Go Faster: Technologically
 - How to Go Faster: Organizationally
 - Summary



What do you do for a living?



I'm an Engineer

What kind of engineer?

I design electronics

What does that mean?

*Have you ever owned an electronic device
you wanted to work faster?*

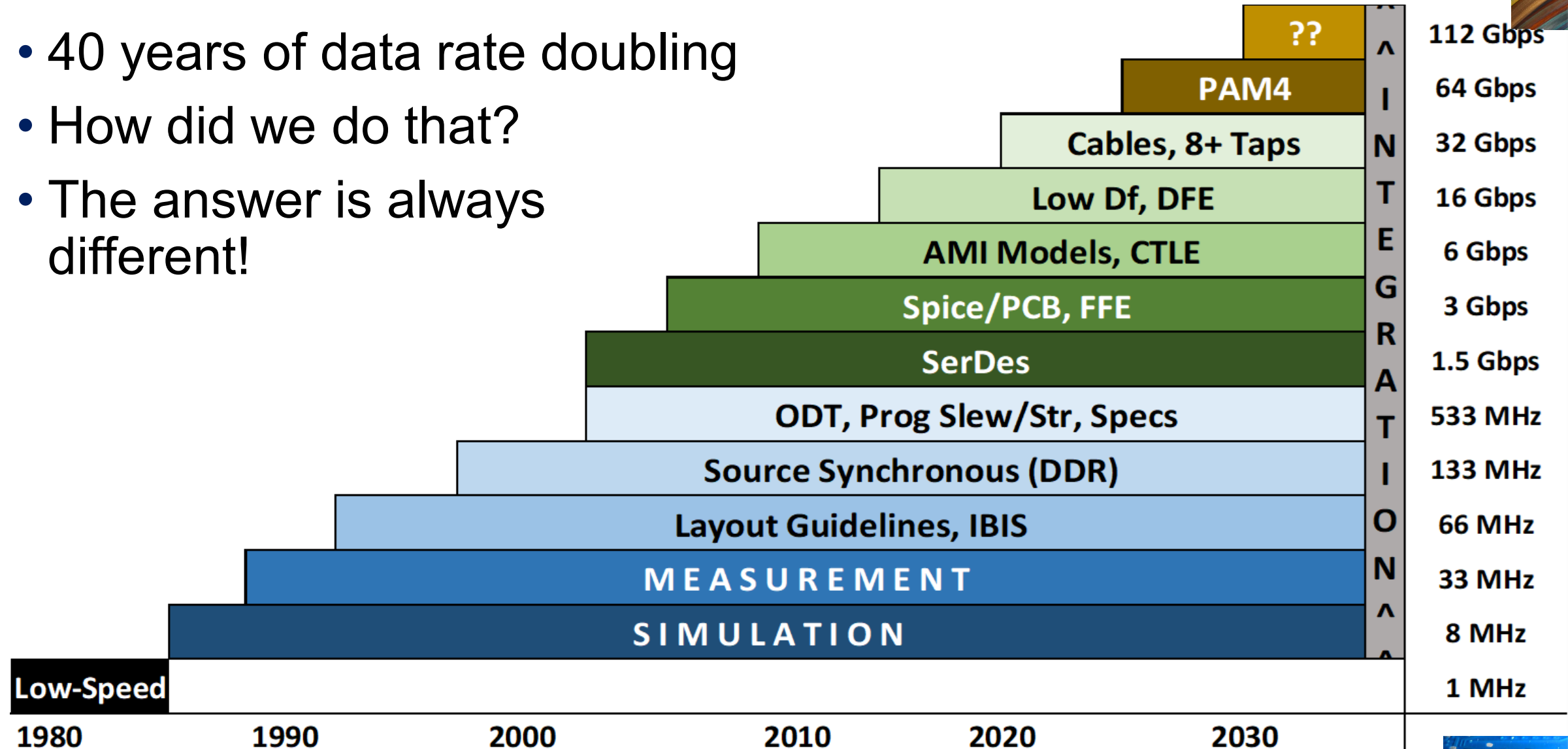


Yes, of course!

I make electronics work faster

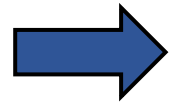
Making Things Go Faster

- 40 years of data rate doubling
- How did we do that?
- The answer is always different!



AGENDA

- Who Are We?

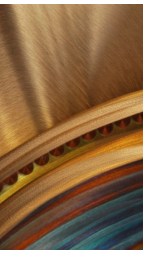


- How to Go Faster: Technologically

- Data Rate Cheat Sheet
 - Feature Size
 - Stubs
 - Loss

- How to Go Faster: Organizationally



- Summary

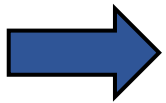
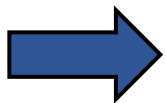
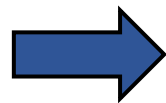


Signal Integrity Cheat Sheet



↑
that's my book

Feature 	4 Gbps	8 Gbps	16 Gbps	32 Gbps	Unit	SIIP Section
Industry/PCIe terminology	Gen2	Gen3	Gen4	Gen5		
Fundamental Frequency	2	4	8	16	GHz	
Relevant Feature Size <div>what's that?</div>	160 traces	80 vias	40 conn pads	20 everything	mils	4.1, 2.1, 4.x 4.2, 4.3, 4.4
Max Stub <div>backdrills</div>	64 none?	32 seq-lam	16 2 layers	8 per-layer	mils	2.5, 1.3.3
P/N Matching, static	10	5	2	1	mils	2.3
P/N Matching, dynamic			10 in 1.5"	5 in 1"	mils	2.3, 2.4 
Route Style	45°	45°	curved	curved		2.4
Diff-pair Spacing (XY/Z, min)	25	25	25	30	mils	5.3
Insertion Loss (max)	16	22	28	36	dB	2.2, 3.5
Min EQ: Tx_FFE/Rx_DFE taps, CTLE	1 / 0	2 / 1, C	2 / 2, C	2 / 3, C	#taps	3.3, 3.4, 2.7
Length match method	serpentine		irregular spaced bumps			2.4
Fiberglass weave	spread glass and rotate image 12 degrees on panel					2.6
GND Return Vias (GRVs)	within 30 mils of signal layer transition (see DesCon 2022)					Figure 17
Solid GND reference layers	both sides of trace (don't use microstrips)					2.3, 2.6



Relevant Feature Size (RFS)

- What is the smallest structure a signal will “see” at a given data rate
 - As such, need to solve/match impedance to prevent reflection (noise)
- $RFS = 0.6 * UI \text{ mils (UI in ps)}$
 - Based on edge-rate/round-trip
- Details at [Signal Integrity Journal](#)

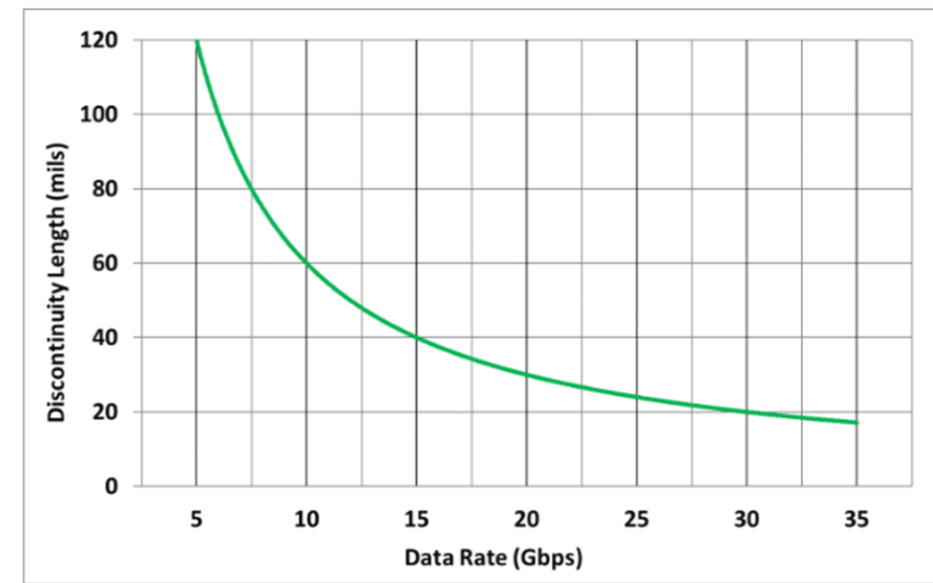
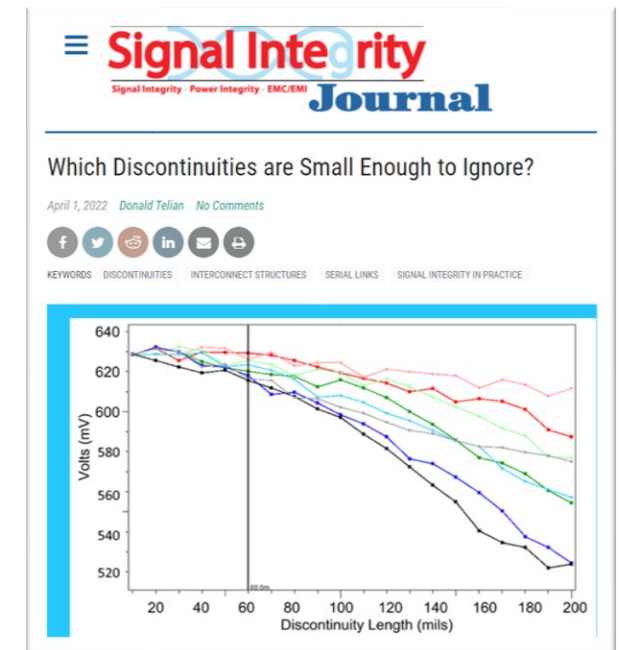
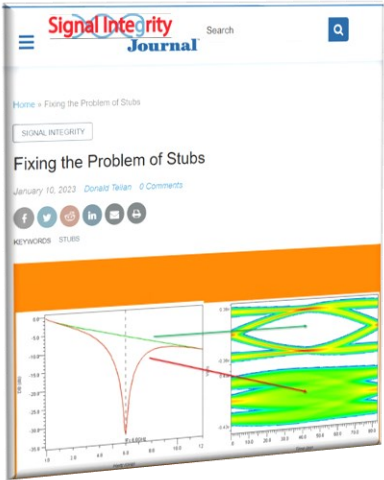


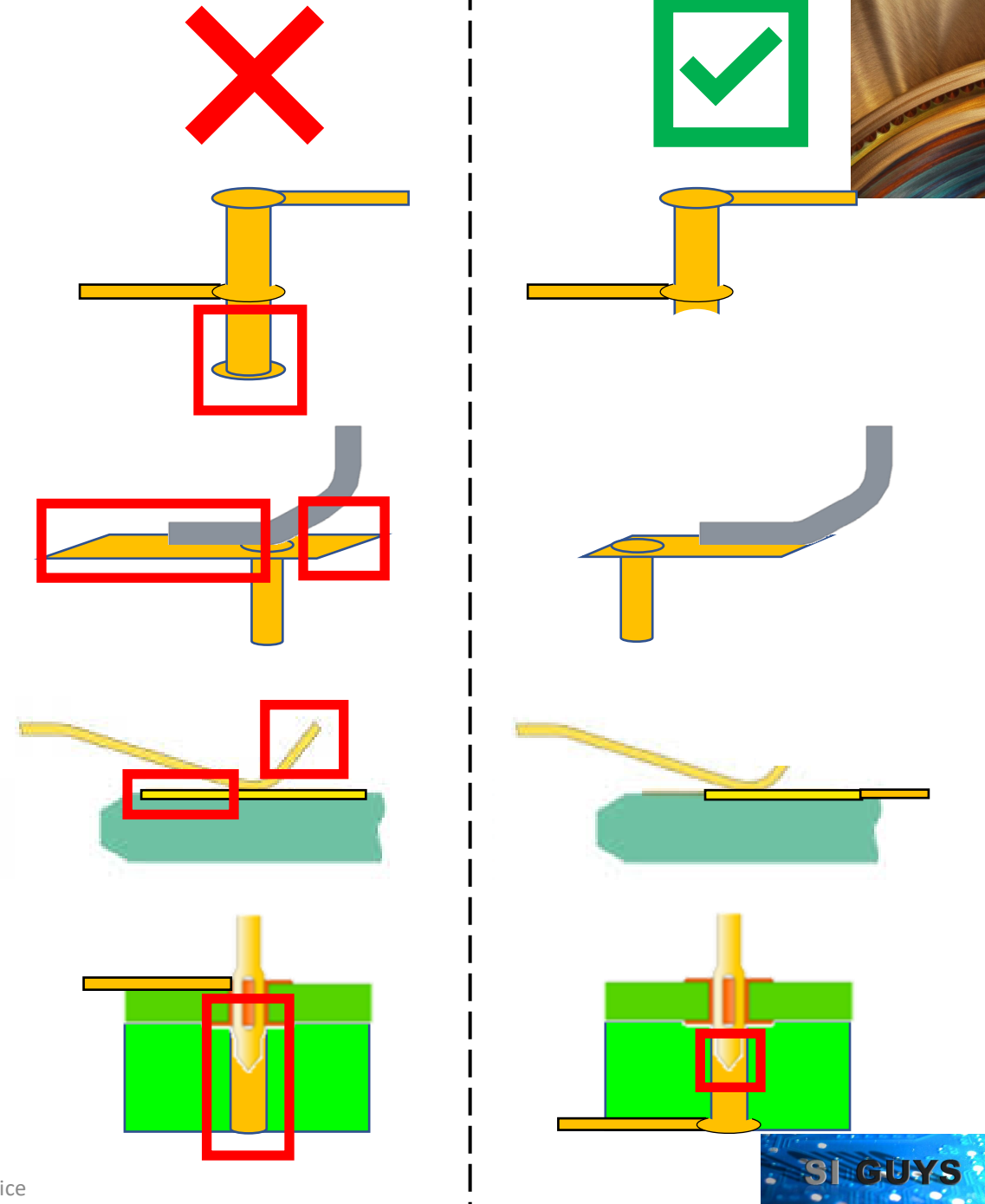
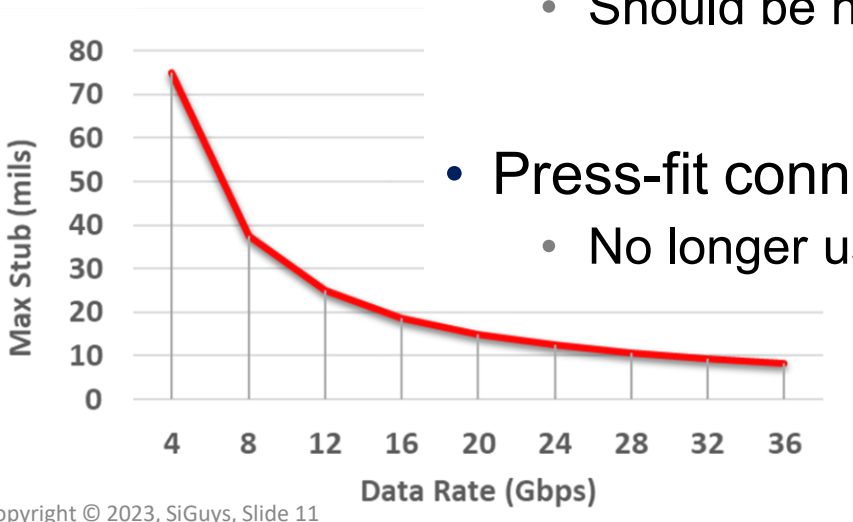
Figure 2. Relevant Feature Size Versus Data Rate RoT



What?! That's a Stub??

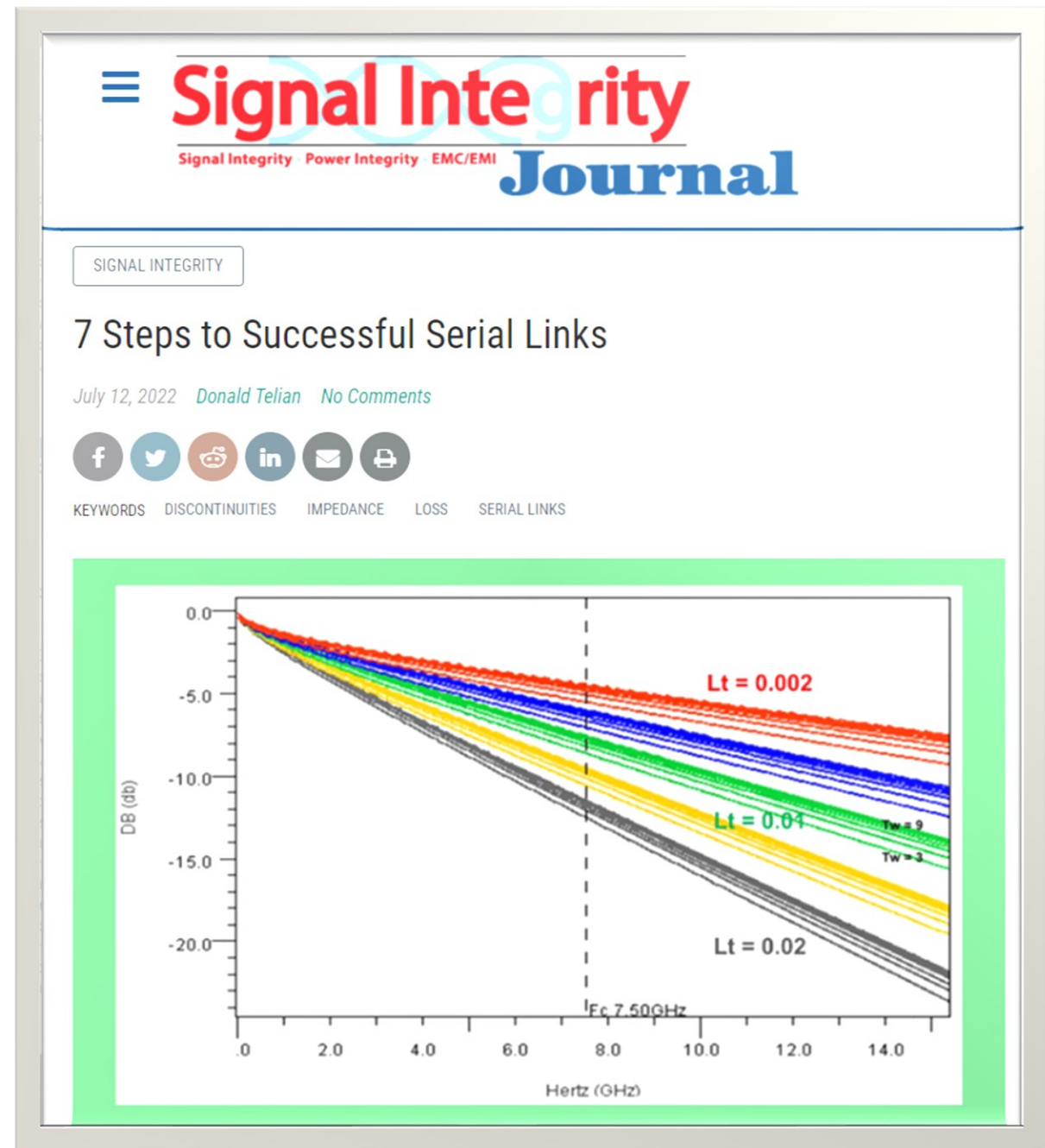


- Backdrill vias
 - Gen3/4 failures
- Remove stubs at solder pads
 - Gen5 failures
- Minimize stubs at edge fingers
 - Should be handled by standard
- Press-fit connectors are messy
 - No longer used at higher speeds



Handling Loss

- Can vary 4x in 12" of trace
 - Depending on construction (Lt/Df and Twidth, primarily)
- For many Gens, we've reduced loss by lowering Lt
 - But this is changing!
- Step 2 in the "[7 Steps](#)" series
- [EQ](#) mainly handles loss



AGENDA

- Who Are We?
- How to Go Faster: Technologically
- ➔ • How to Go Faster: Organizationally
 - The 3 Keys to Success
 - Partner Well
 - Be Creative
 - Add Value
- Summary



Partner Well

- Layout

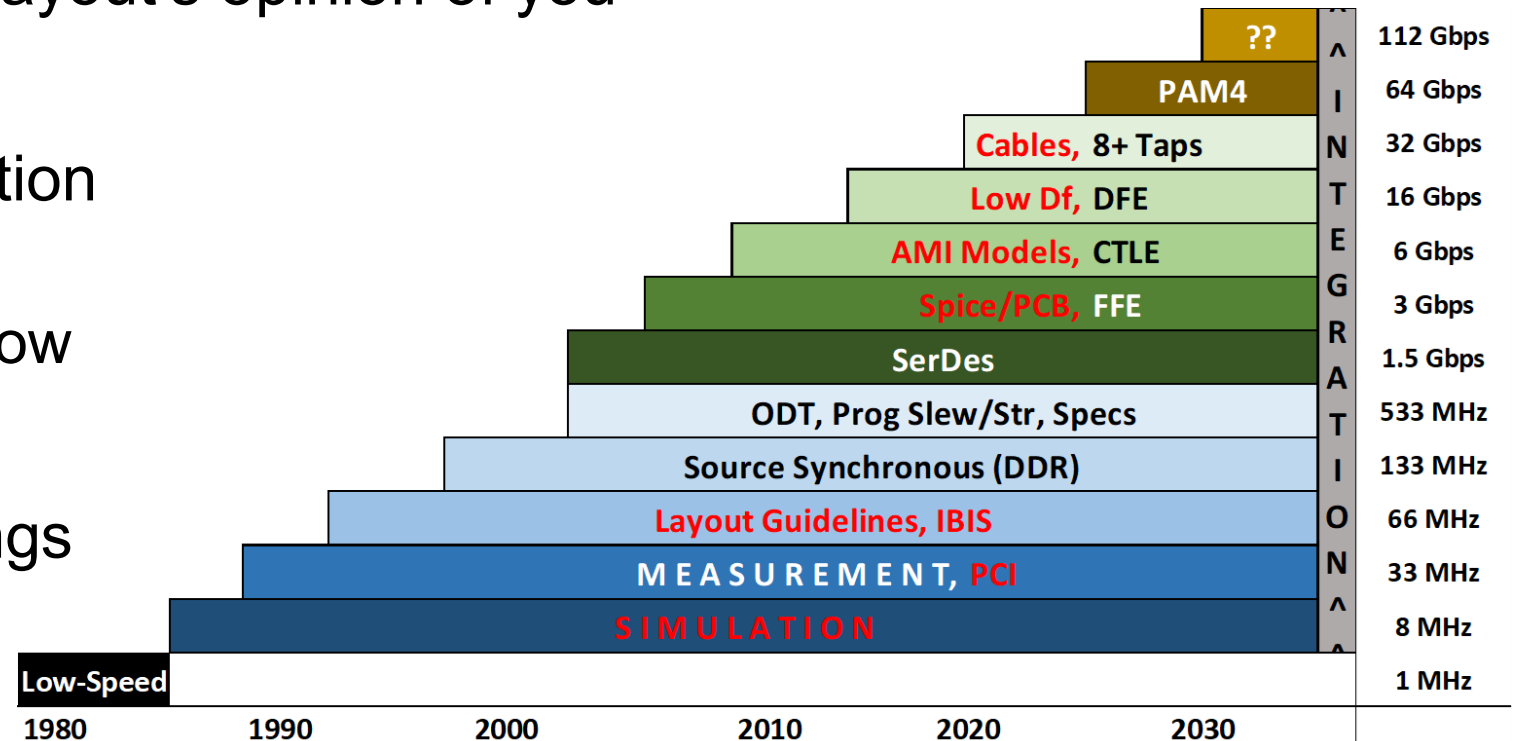
- This is your most important relationship
- If Layout doesn't implement correctly, you fail
 - Nothing SI needs makes Layout's job simpler
- Judge your success by Layout's opinion of you

- Hardware Design

- Clear, timely communication
- Know what you know
 - And what you don't know

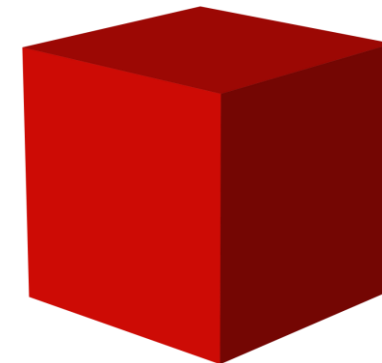
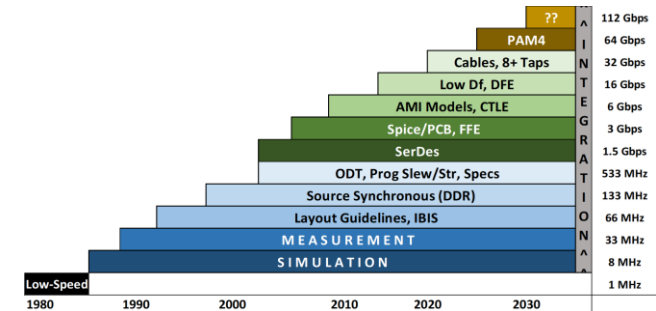
- Industry

- It's up to us to define things
- Get on the other side of "Is it hard to keep up?"



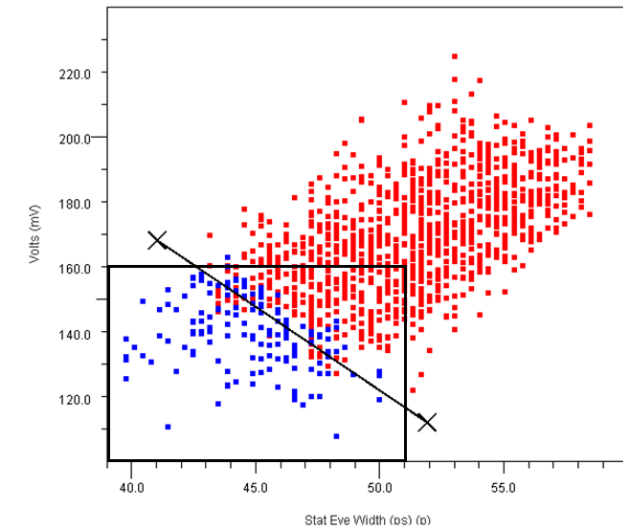
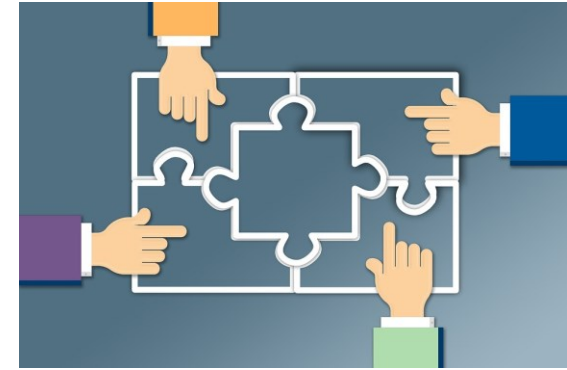
Be Creative

- We make things go faster
 - Every speed increase is different!
 - The last 40 years proves that
 - The need to go faster will continue
 - What will the next 40 bring?
- Think outside the box
 - SI's added value is expanding the box
 - Simulation's role is not simply verification
- Technologically, Organizationally
 - How will YOU do that?
 - Craftsmanship required



Add Value

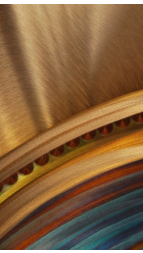
- Your job is:
 - NOT to prove something won't work
...but rather
 - To figure out what WILL make it work
- Leverage what has already been done
 - Component guidelines, company best practices, industry data
- Be data driven
 - Use data to substantiate your guidance
 - Approximate is better than nothing
 - Use/cite published data
 - Make it understandable



AGENDA

- Who Are We?
- How to Go Faster: Technologically
- How to Go Faster: Organizationally

➔ • Summary



Summary

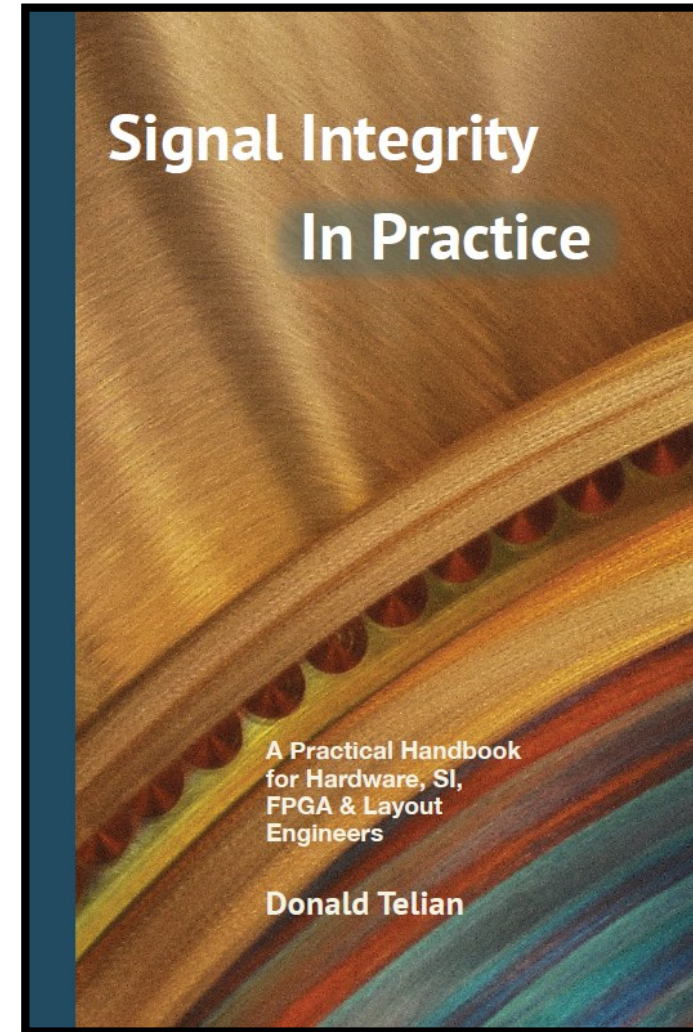
- SI is a great engineering career
 - Interesting, always changing
 - Lots of longevity
 - Community
- Technical and Organizational skills required
- YOU can succeed – we need you



How I Can Help:



<https://siguys.com/>



[Available at Amazon](#)
Hardcover or Kindle

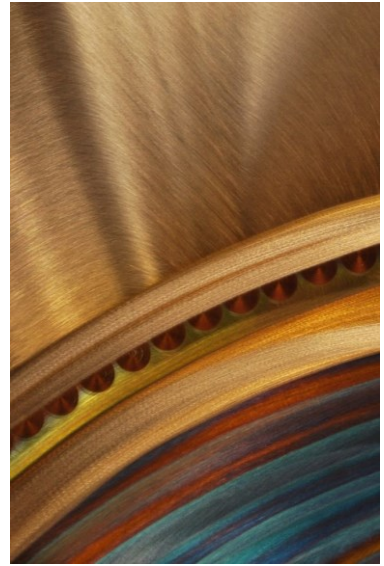
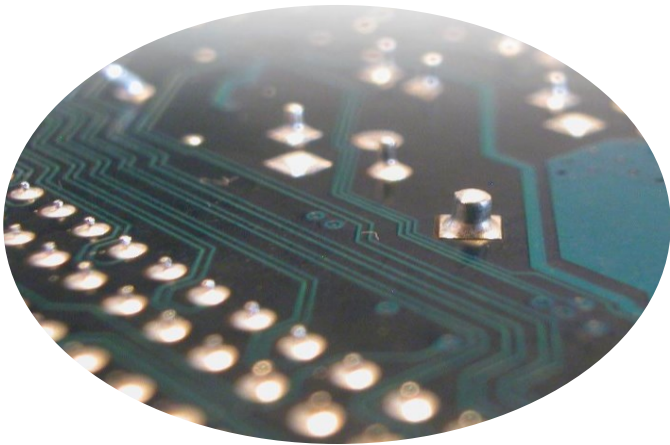


THANK YOU

Questions?

Donald Telian
telian@siguys.com

Signal Integrity, In Practice



7 Steps to Successful Serial Links

1. Minimize Discontinuities
2. Manage Loss
3. Route Using Best Practices
4. Route Using Double-Digit Best Practices
5. Remove Unacceptable Stubs
6. Prevent Fabrication Problems
7. Engage the Firmware Team

