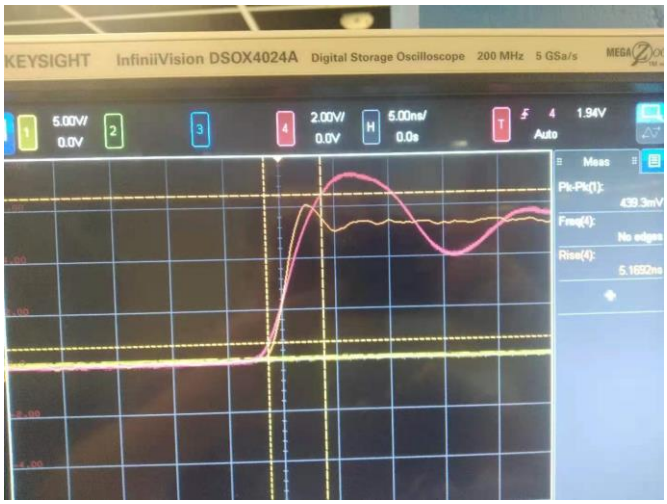
1. Cross talk happens mostly when aggressor signals switch their current, at the edges where the current is changing with the largest slope.



The orange trace is with the spring tip, the red is with Long floppy wires.

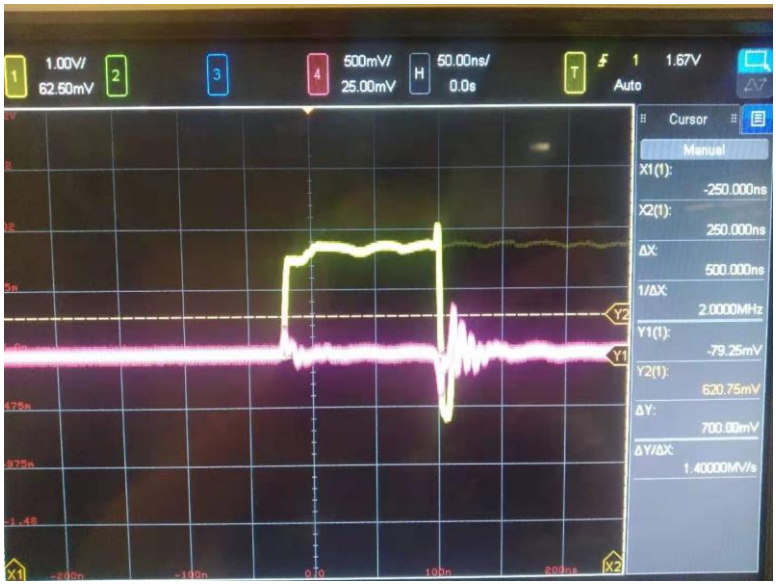
Victim loop with long floppy wires orange.

2. Use short connections at the probe tip to reduce measurement artifacts.

Victim loop with spring tip (yellow trace)

From the figure above, it tells that short spring tip reduce the artifacts of both signal and victim loop.

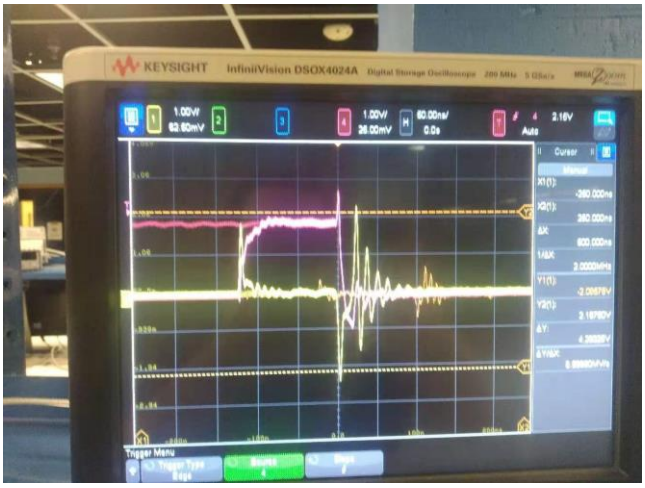
3. The lowest cross talk is when there is a continuous return plane under all the traces.

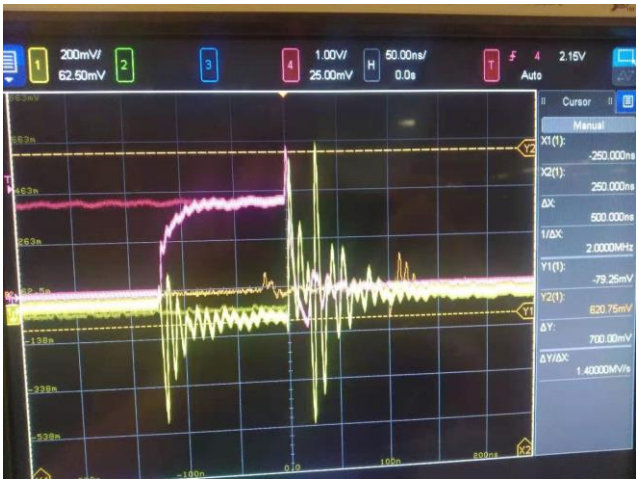


The lowest talk when there is continuous return plane.

It tells with the continuous plane; smallest crosstalk can be achieved.

4. PCB traces with common return path and separate return path.





Crosstalk with common return path, it's up to 4V.

Crosstalk with separate path, it's 700mV.

It tells that with common return path, the cross talk becomes significant.

5. The worst case switching noise will be with jumper wires, even in the case when the return of the victim is not shared.

Crosstalk with jumper wires(not shared return path)

Crosstalk with jumper wires(shared path)

It tells that the worst crosstalk happens when using long jumper wires.