Systems Engineering Printed Circuit Boards

Pere Palà

iTIC http://itic.cat

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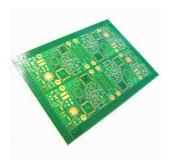
Source: A significant part is from Tim Williams' The Circuit Designer's Companion

Introduction

- Every electronic circuit is built on a PCB
 - Electrical connections
 - Mechanical mounting
- Laminated copper foils
- Insulating dielectric substrate

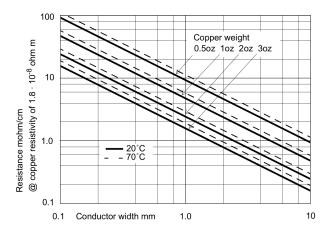
Attention

- PCB design is a nontrivial task
- Bad design may compromise functionality



Materials used: Conductor

- Conductor:copper foil.
- Bonded to substrate under heat and pressure
- ▶ Standard thickness: 35µm (1 oz/sq foot)
- Other thicknesses: $70\mu m$ (2 oz/sq foot)



Materials used: Substrates

Usual

- Epoxy-Glass (FR4)
- Woven fiberglass + epoxy resin
- Rated to 130 °

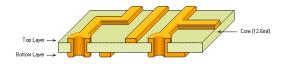
Low-cost

- Phenolic Paper (FR2)
- Cheap
 - Low-end consumer electronics
 - Single-side boards

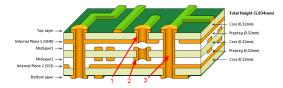
Special

- PTFE (Teflon) (expensive, low dielectric loss, RF, microwaves)
- CEM3
- Alumina (Ceramic, very expensive, good thermal conductivity)

Types of Boards



- Single-sided
- Double-sided
- Double-sided, plated-through-holes (PTH)
- Flexible boards



- 1. Blind Via
- 2. Buried Via
- 3. Through-hole Via

Dimensions and Units

Metric vs Imperial

- Mixture of metric and imperial units
- A source of problems!
- Standard pin spacing 100 mil = 2.54 mm
- Modern pin spacings 0.5 mm
- standard SMD resistor 0805 (imperial)=2012 (metric)

PCB shape and dimensions

- Plan the enclosure first!
- Design PCB accordingly
- Standard size: Eurocard (100 × 160 mm)

CAD Packages

KiCad 7.0

Open Source

Limited number of libraries

Eagle

Free up to certain size

Big community

Altium

Expensive

CircuitMaker: free for free projects

Layers

- ► Top layer, bottom layer
- ► Top soldermask, bottom soldermask
- Top overlay, bottom overlay
- Mechanical (Outline)

Data Formats

Artwork

- Historically separated from drill files
- Extended Gerber (RS-274X)
- ► Gerber "X2" is Gerber with attributes e.g. FileFunction
- Includes everything in a single file. One file per layer

Drilling

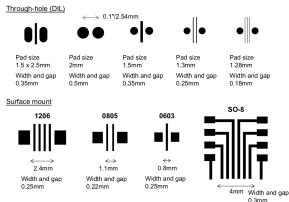
- Excellon / Drill file format / Gerber format
- One file for plated, one file for non-plated holes

Attention

- Same units and resolution for everything. No offsets!
- All layers are viewed from the top! Never mirror anything!
- Some fabs want an IPC-D-350A netlist file for testing.

Pads, Vias, ...

- ▶ Pad: components. Round, Oval, Square...
- Bigger pads for non-PTH holes. Adhesion.
- ▶ Hole: 0.8 mm for through-hole / 1.3 mm pad diameter
- Hole diameter after plating. Manufacturer!
- Vias connect tracks on different layers. 0.5mm
- Avoid using multiple hole sizes!



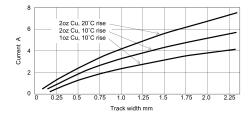
Design rules

Given by manufacturer and process (\$)

Basic Manufacturer

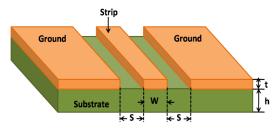
- Minimum track on copper: 0.2 mm
- Minimum spaces on copper layers: 0.2 mm
- Minimum drill hole: 0.6 mm
- Maximum drill hole: 5.0 mm
- Minimum annular copper ring around the holes: 0.2 mm

Track Width and Current Capacity



Track Width and Characteristic Impedance

- FR4 has loose specification on $\epsilon_r!$
- Transmission Line
- Microstrip
- Stripline
- Coplanar



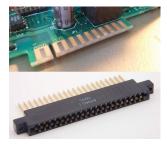
Routing

- Coupled with placing parts and subparts within package.
- Short tracks
- Consider signal returns. Ground inductance!
- Do not autoroute
- Ground plane. Power plane. Avoid slots.
- Thermal relief for planes/polygons
- Bends at 45 °(or

Connectors

- Simplest: Wire soldered to pad (PTH)
- Two-part connectors
- Beware of force! Screw them before soldering!
- Edge connectors
- Screw terminal blocks







Assembly

Solder process

Plan for it during PCB design: Package placement

- Inspection easier if same orientation in all packages
- Component identification. Orientation
- Reflow oven
- Cleaning

Remove solder flux. May corrode board. No-clean flux.

- Testing
 - Design board for testability