# Systems Engineering Printed Circuit Boards

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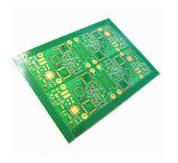
Source: A significant part is from Tim Williams' The Circuit Designer's Companion

#### Introduction

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

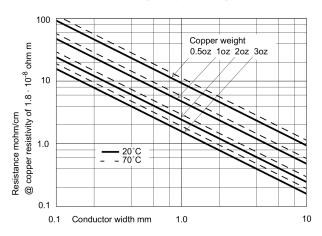
#### Attention

- 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:  $35\mu m$  (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

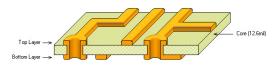
- Phenolic Paper (FR2)
- ► Cheap
  - Low-end consumer electronics
  - Single-side boards

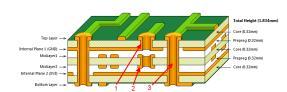
## Special

- ▶ 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 4.0
  - 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

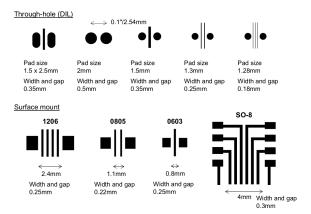
- ► Excellon / Drill file format / Gerber format
- ▶ One file for plated, one file for non-plated holes

#### 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!



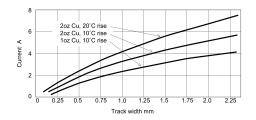
# Design rules

Given by manufacturer and process (\$)

#### Basic Manufacturer

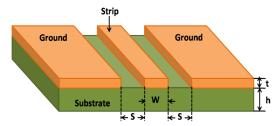
- ▶ Minimum track on copper: 0.2 mm
- Minimum spaces on copper layers: 0.2 mm
- Minimum drill hole: 0.6 mm
- Maximum drill hole: 5.0 mm
- ▶ Minimum annular copper ring around the holes: 0.2 mm

# Track Width and Current Capacity



# Track Width and Characteristic Impedance

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



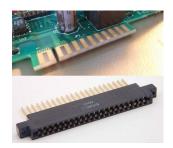
# Routing

- 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