

Performance and cost optimization of the PCB through using intelligent PCB design

Fineline QPI BV

DESIGN AUTOMATION & EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

8 OKT ←
VAN DER VALK HOTEL
EINDHOVEN

D&E
event
2019

ABOUT **FINELINE** QPI BV



Our History

Established in 1988 as QPI, quickly became one of the major suppliers of quick turn high end PCBs in NL and BE

In 1996 the PCB Design group was added

Since 2002 ISO 9001 certified, today ISO2001-2015

Opened in 2010 its own office in Shenzhen China, today integrated in the Fineline China office

2015 QPI has been acquired by Fineline Global



Our Profile

Dutch Subsidiary of Fineline Global.

A NL based company offering PCB supply, PCB Design and PCB Laboratory supported with the power of Fineline Global, one of the world leading PCB suppliers



Locations

Helmond (Netherlands)

Sales, Engineering and Order Management
Logistics, Laboratory

Sales

Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Poland,
Czech republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania

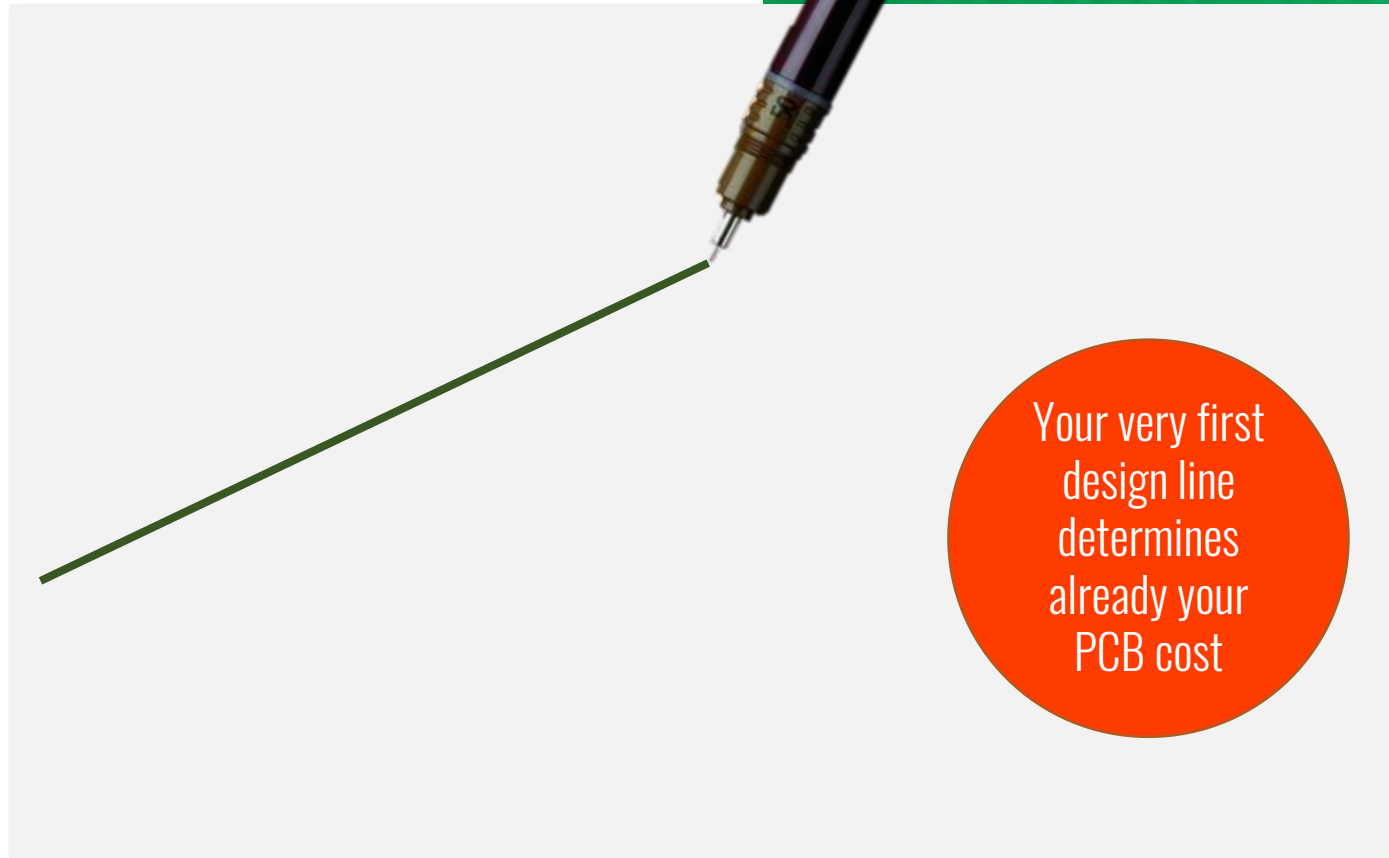


Our Vision

To be market leaders in all aspects of PCB supply and PCB Design from RFQ through delivery and on going support.

Customer service is our priority

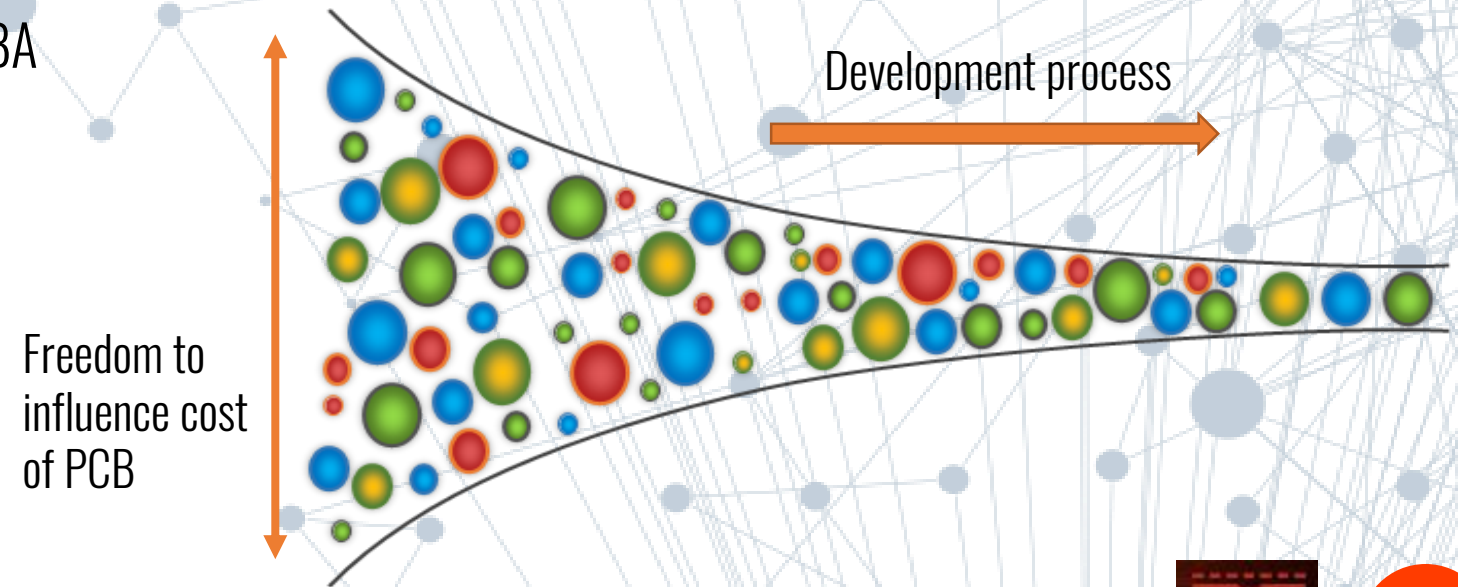
CLEAN SHEET OF PAPER



Your very first
design line
determines
already your
PCB cost

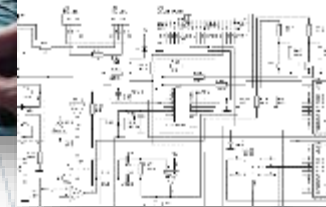
SUBJECTS

- PCB design flow
- Key factors which determine the costs and performance of the PCB/PCBA
- Layout PCB/PCBA
- Early supplier involvement
- Design For Manufacturing (DFX) PCB/PCBA
- Production PCB/PCBA
- Conclusion



PCB DESIGN FLOW

- Idea/new product, requirement or function
- Graphic/mechanical engineering (3D)
 - Determin the size and shape
- Hardware engineering
 - Determine the specifications required
 - Creation of electrical schematic
 - Choosing the required components
 - Choosing the required technology
- Software engineering
 - Start writing the software
- Design engineer
 - Layout of PCB/PCBA



Idea, new
product

Graphic
Mechanical
engineering

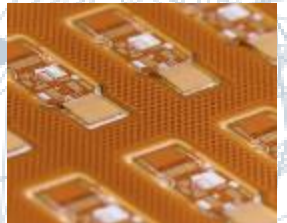
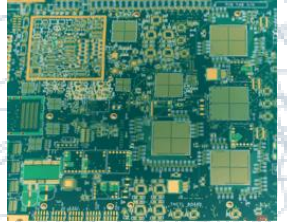
Hardware
engineering
• Software
engineering

PCB Design

KEY FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE COSTS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PCB/PCBA

SPECIFICATIONS

- Rigid, flex, flex-rigid
 - Dynamic behavior for flex and flex-rigid
- Power consumption (Current required)
 - Track width and thickness
- High Voltage requirement
 - Isolation between layers
- Impedance control
 - Accuracy of Cu pattern
 - Stack-up
 - Material
- High speed digital design
 - Material related
- Environment
 - Vacuum, temperature, moisture
- Qualification+reports
 - IPC 2/3, AS9100, MIL55110, TS16949 etc.



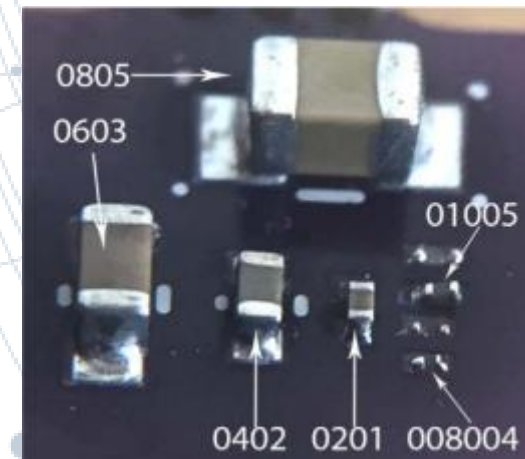
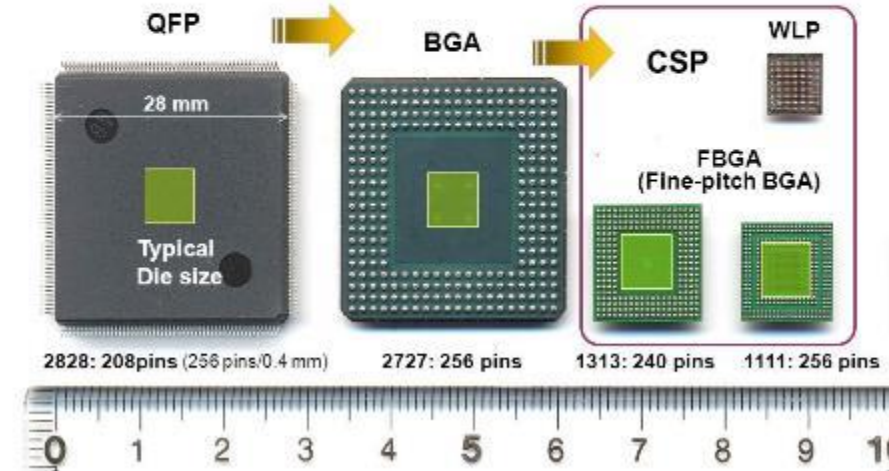
KEY FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE COSTS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PCB/PCBA

COMPONENT CHOICE

- Hardware engineering decides the type of components
 - BGA, LGA, QFN, QFP, resistors, capacitors etc.
- Availability check is very important these days due to long-leadtime
 - Suitable alternative
- Pitch of these packages determine the design rules required
- The smaller the pitch the complexer the PCB/PCBA design
 - Pitch >0,8 mm means standard design rules
 - Pitch <0,8 mm means you will need blind and buried via's
 - Components >=0402 means relative easy solder proces
 - Components <=0402 means critical processing

BGAs and CSPs Save Board Space

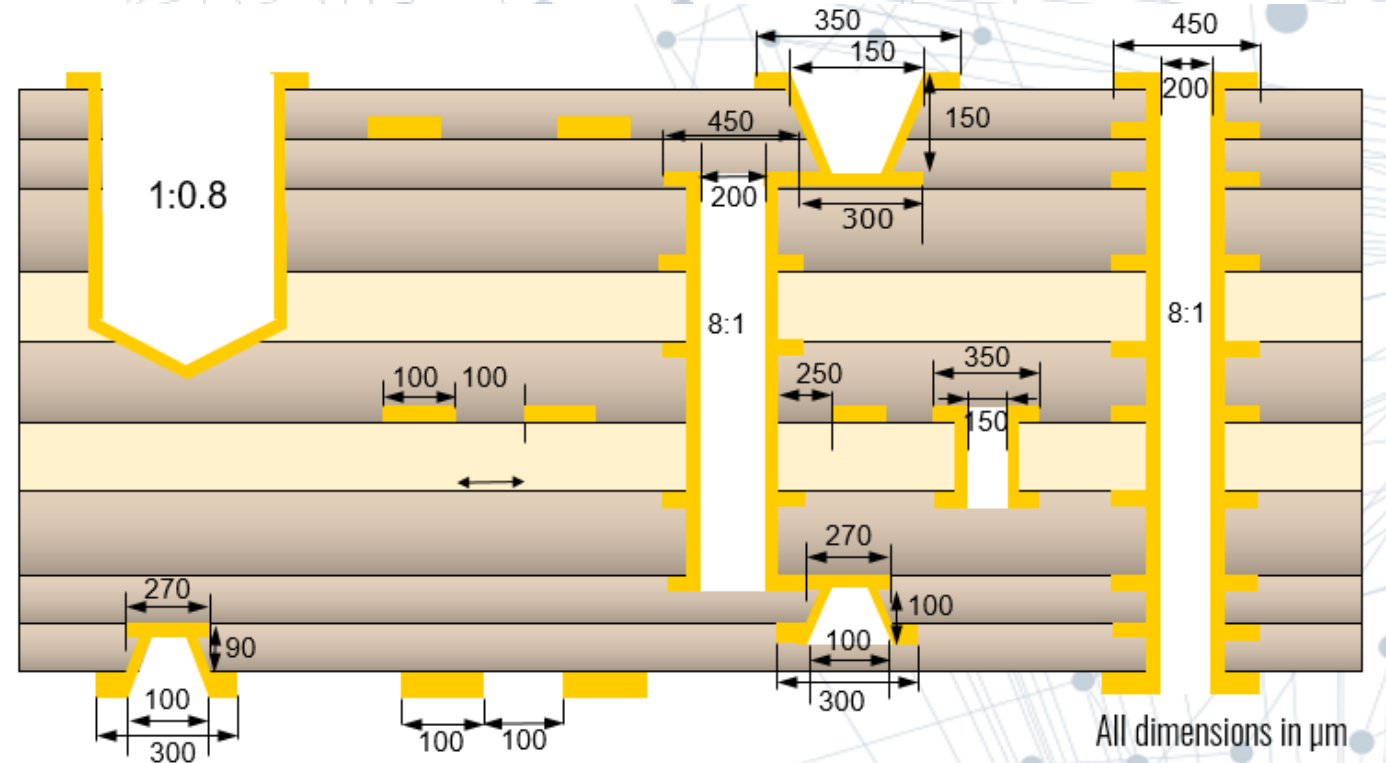
Smaller chip packages allow products to become more compact and convenient, but complicate design efforts to place decoupling capacitors where they will be most effective for reducing EMI



KEY FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE COSTS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PCB/PCBA

DESIGN RULES

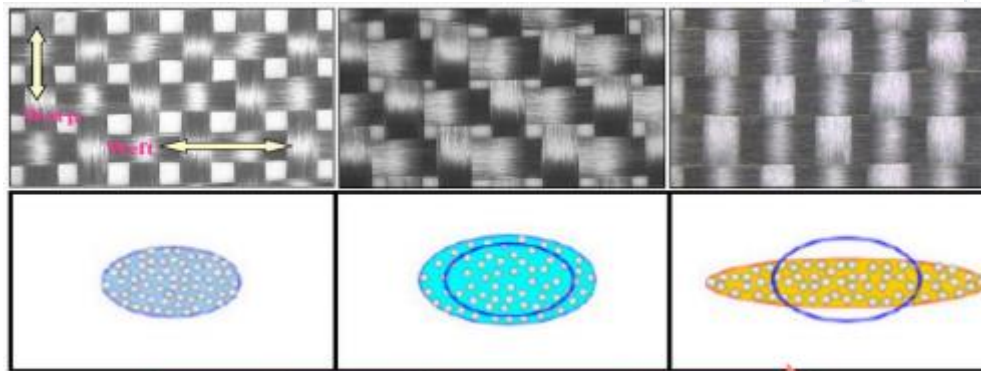
- Size of the PCB
- Number of layers
- Cu Thickness
- Track and gap
- Annularing
- Smallest holes size
- Blind/buried/stacked via
- Via in pad
 - Resin or Cu filled
- Finish
- Tolerances



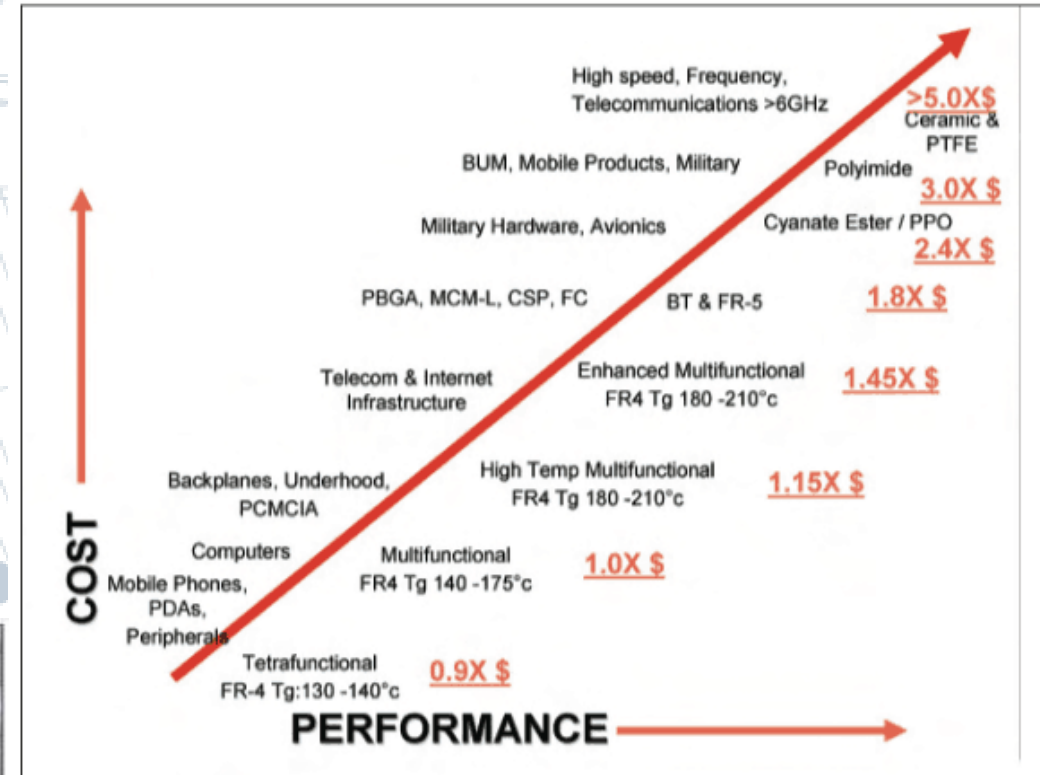
KEY FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE COSTS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PCB/PCBA

MATERIAL CHOICE

- Try to use as much standard materials as possible
 - Specify it according to IPC4101/...
 - Try to avoid to specify a brand or type if not really necessary
- If you need to use special material
 - Option: order upfront when stack-up is fixed → reduces leadtime
- Stack-up of PCB
 - Core thicknesses and prepreg type



Less Skew or Fiber Weave Effect →

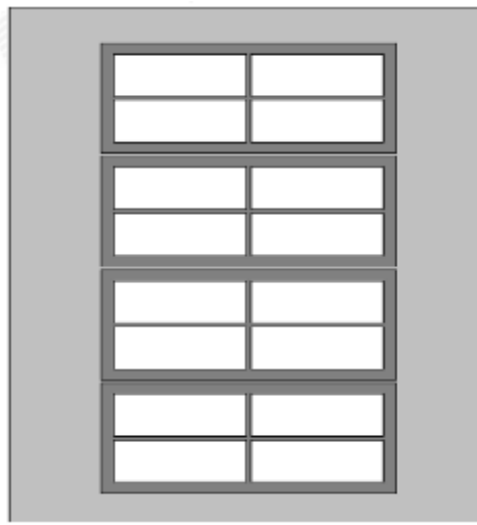


KEY FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE COSTS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PCB/PCBA

QUANTITY & LEAD-TIME

- Production is done in panels
 - Be aware when creating sub-panels
- Min. Production batch is one panel
- Quick turn around service costs extra (QTA)

Regular sheet (Raw FR-4 copper clad)				
Cut	mm	inch	mm	inch
1	1220	48	915	36
4	610	24	457	18
6	457	18	406	16
6	610	24	305	12
8	610	24	228	9
8	457	18	305	12
9	406	16	305	12
10	457	18	244	10



Size:
Panel: 18.0 x 24.0
Array: 11.125 x 5.125
Part: 5.0 x 2.0

Panel Yield:
4 Arrays of 4 Parts
16 Parts Total
52.8% Material Utilization

Matrix:
On Panel: 1 x 4, Origin: X3.4375 Y1.6
On Array: 2 x 2

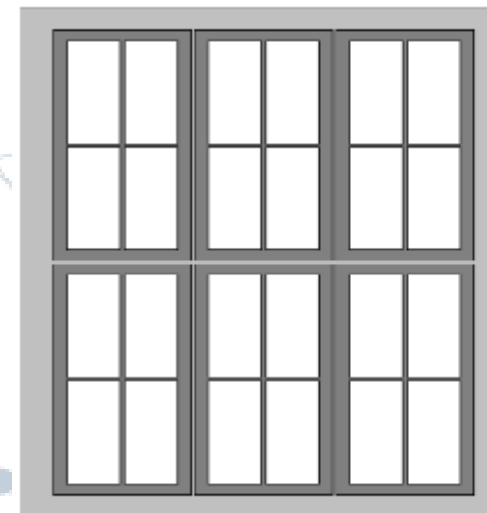
Spacing:
On Panel: NA x 0.1
On Array: 0.125 x 0.125

Panel Borders:
Left: 3.4375 Right: 3.4375
Top: 1.6 Bottom: 1.6

Array Borders:
Left: 0.5 Right: 0.5
Top: 0.5 Bottom: 0.5

Poor utilization !

Increase cost of 33%
(16 circuits per panel verse
24 circuits per panel)



Size:
Panel: 18.0 x 24.0
Array: 5.125 x 10.925
Part: 2.0 x 4.0

Panel Yield:
6 Arrays of 4 Parts
24 Parts Total
77.8% Material Utilization

Matrix:
On Panel: 3 x 2, Origin: X1.2125 Y1.025
On Array: 2 x 2

Spacing:
On Panel: 0.1 x 0.1
On Array: 0.125 x 0.125

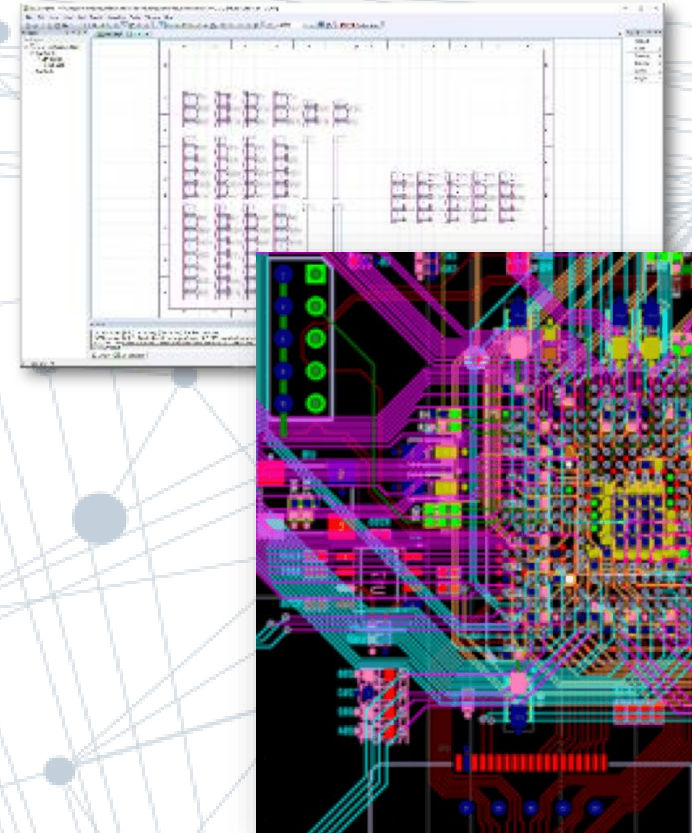
Panel Borders:
Left: 1.2125 Right: 1.2125
Top: 1.025 Bottom: 1.025

Array Borders:
Left: 0.5 Right: 0.5
Top: 0.5 Bottom: 0.5

Good utilization !

LAYOUT PCB/PCBA

- Set-up Library
 - Foot print according to specification or IPC2
- Mechanical outline
- Schematic entry
- Set-up fixed component placements
 - USB, Ethernet, Power etc.
- Component placement
- Height restriction
- Routing of critical signals
 - High current
 - High speed
 - Impedance traces
 - Length matching
 - Skew groups
- Full and split planes
- Set-up output files
 - ODB++, gerber, design file

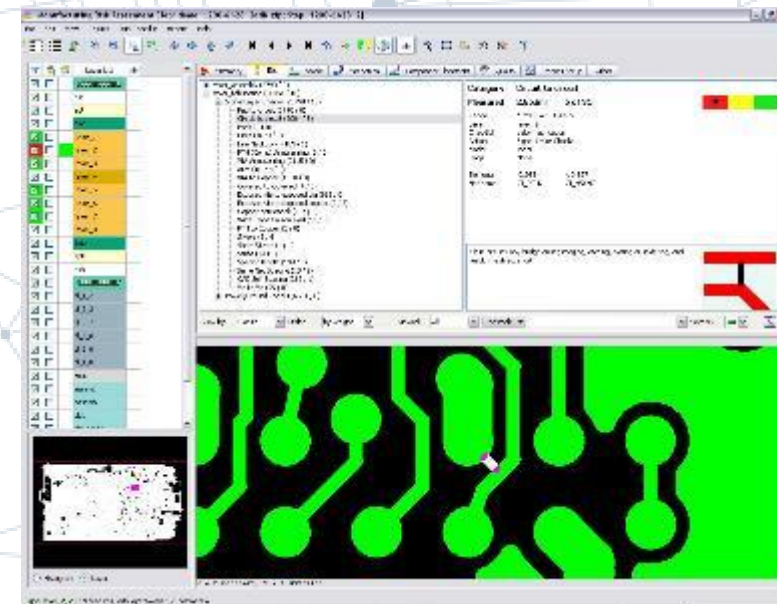
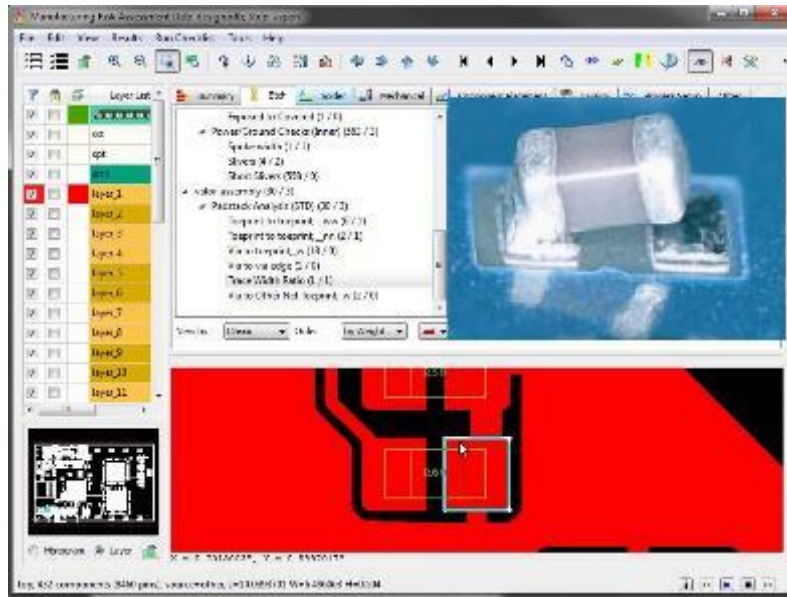


EARLY SUPPLIER INVOLVEMENT

- Think about who would be capable of manufacturing your design
 - Low volume, high volume
 - Quick turn around
 - Complexity
- Be aware of the capabilities of your partner
 - Determine their sweet spot
- Get them involved with your design
 - No surprises during RFQ or order stage

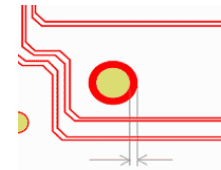
DESIGN FOR MANUFACTURING (DfX)

- With special software the layout can be checked for manufacturability
 - Recommended (not standard)
 - Extra cost and time
- Goal of DfM is “first time right”

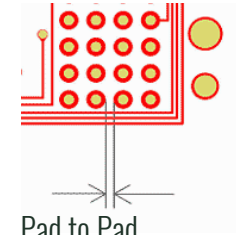


DESIGN FOR MANUFACTURING (DfM)

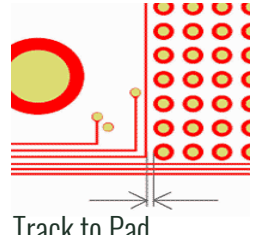
- DFM PCB (e.g. Genesis 2000)
 - Determine overall PCB technology
 - Pattern, holes, mechanical checks
 - Design rule check
 - Compare cad netlist with gerber net list
 - Netlist check
 - Compare cad netlist with gerber net list
 - Impedance check
 - Calculate required impedance
 - Check stack-up manufacturability



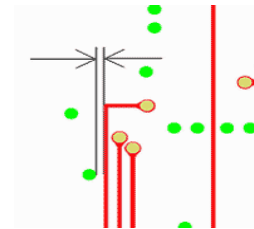
Via Annular Ring - PTH Annular Ring



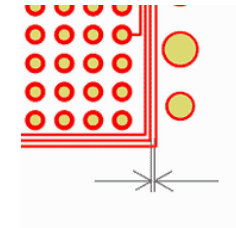
Pad to Pad



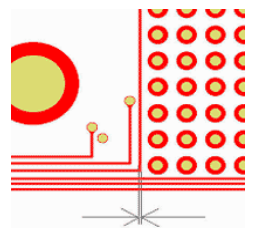
Track to Pad



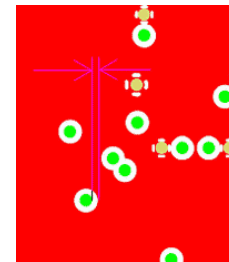
PTH to Copper - NPTH to Copper



Track to Track



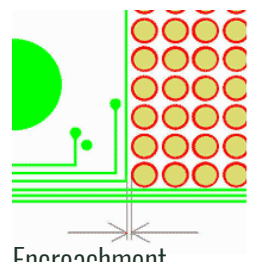
Track Width



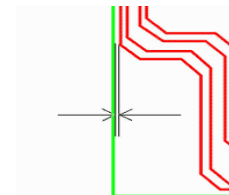
PTH to Cu Plane



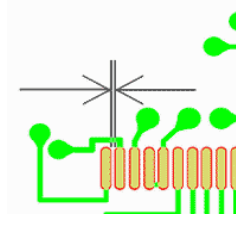
Text Width



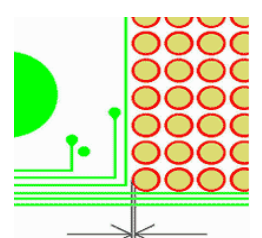
Encroachment



Profile to Copper



Web (Dam)



Annular Ring

DESIGN FOR MANUFACTURING (DfA)

- DFM PCBA (e.g. Valor NPI)

- General check

- Panel, Fiducials, transport edge, tooling holes

- BOM issues

- Wrong codes, availability

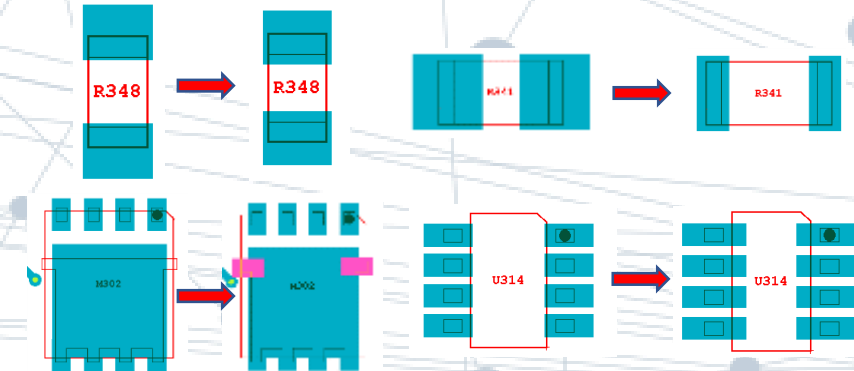
- Solderability check

- Reflow, wave, paste

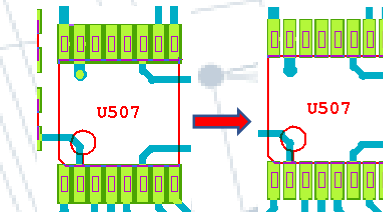
- Design rule check

- Component overlap, orientation, tombstoning, footprint, test, repair

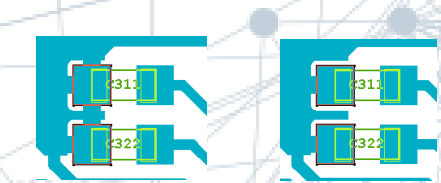
Footprint check



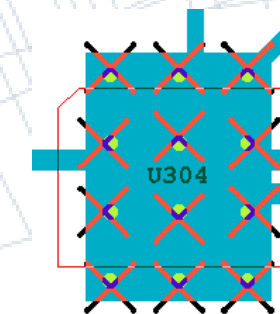
Solder mask dam check



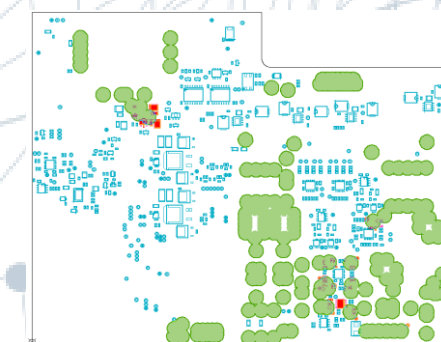
Thermal unbalance



Holes not filled



Selective wave clearance



PRODUCTION PCB/PCBA

- When the design is finished RFQ stage starts
 - Don't expect a full DfM in RFQ stage
 - During RFQ process only a light DfM will take place
- After placing the order production will start tooling and EQ's will follow
 - Only when EQ's are finished the quoted lead-time starts

PCB Technology	Single sided	Double sided	Multi-layer	Flex-rigid	H.D.I.
PCB production steps	22	30	40	60	>60

CONCLUSION

- It is very easy to over or under specify your design
 - Be aware of the technology you really need
 - Your choice will determine the complexity of your PCB
- Talk to your production partner don't make assumption
 - Be aware of their capabilities
 - Make sure that what you design fits their production
- Respect the extra time and costs of DfX
 - Best way to achieve the "First time right goal"

MORE INFO

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