

Brushless Motor Project

Kevin Domancich 01.04.2022

AGENDA

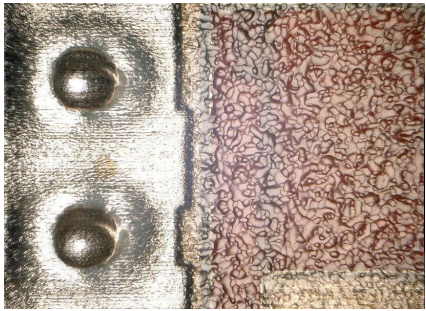


1. PCB Quality Control
2. SMT Programming
3. Machine Configuration and Setup
4. PCB Population
5. Reflow Profile
6. Results

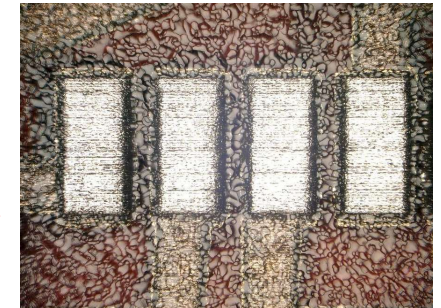
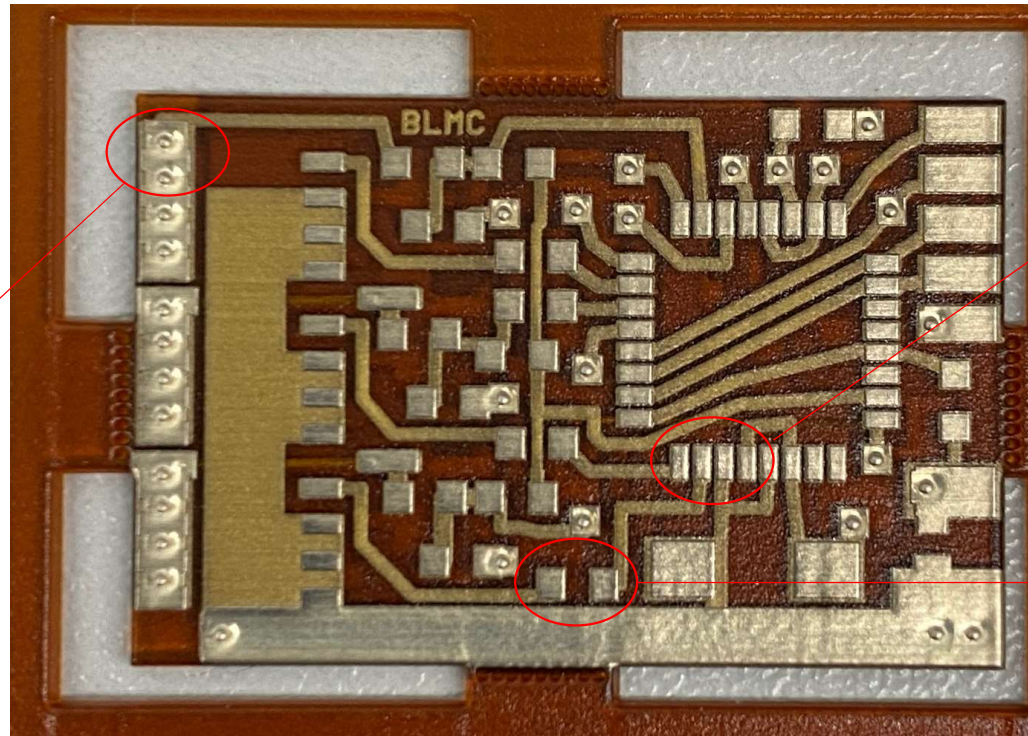
PCB QUALITY CONTROL



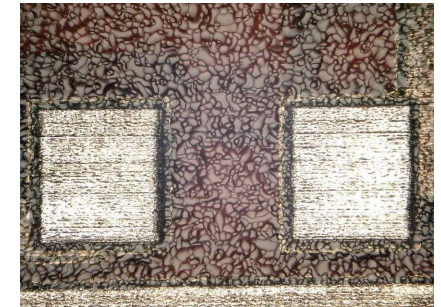
BLMC TOP PCB INCOMING INSPECTION PRIOR TO POPULATING



Raised pillars
around Top side of
PCB

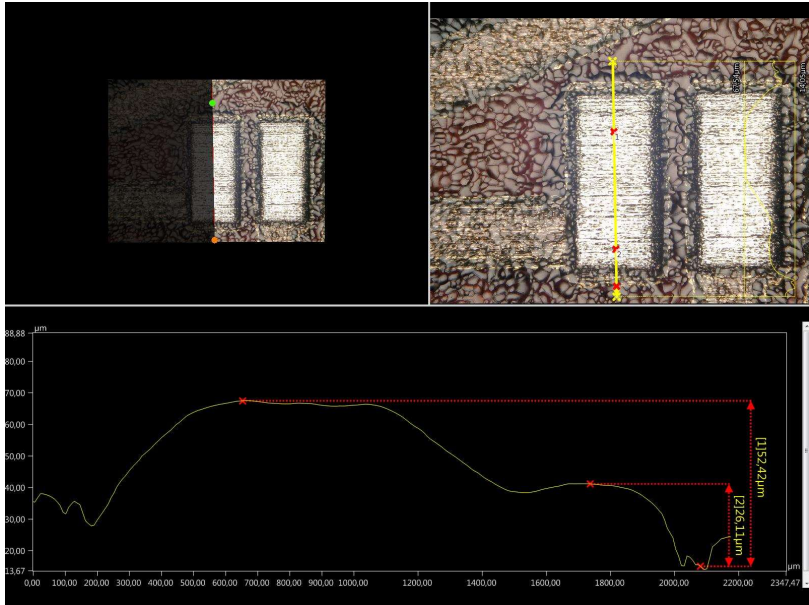


IC Pads

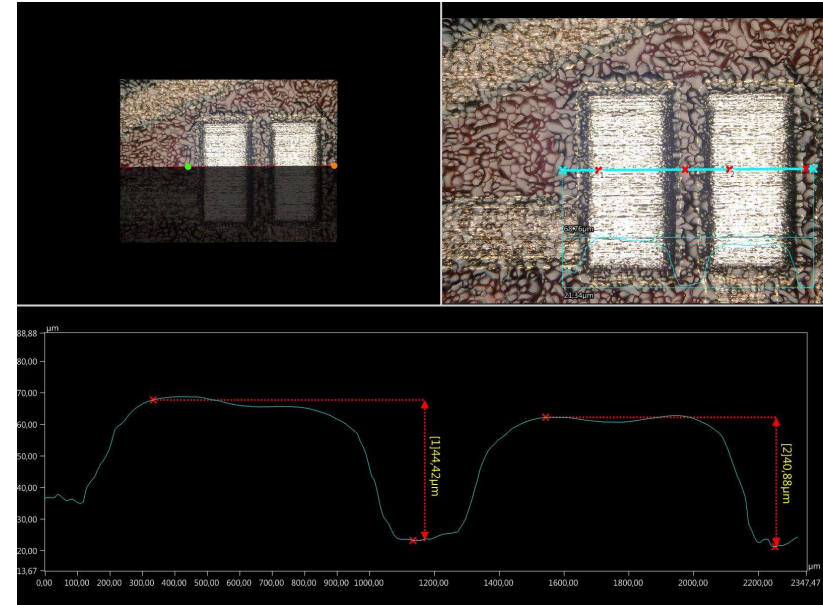
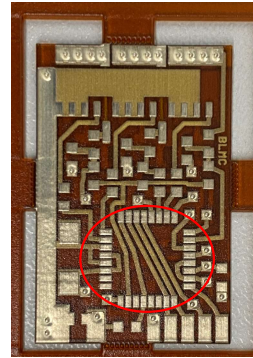


0603 Pads

BLMC TOP PCB PAD QUALITY

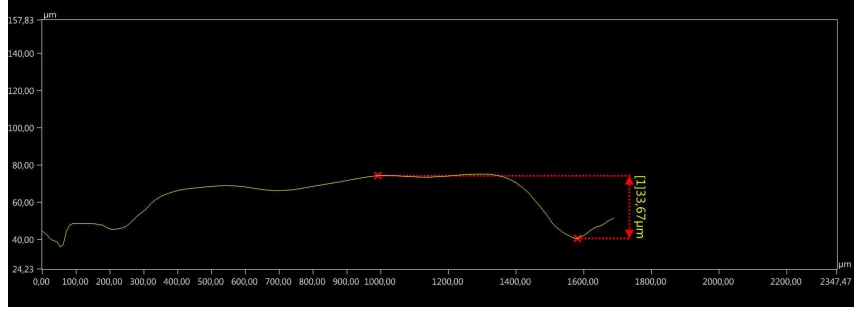
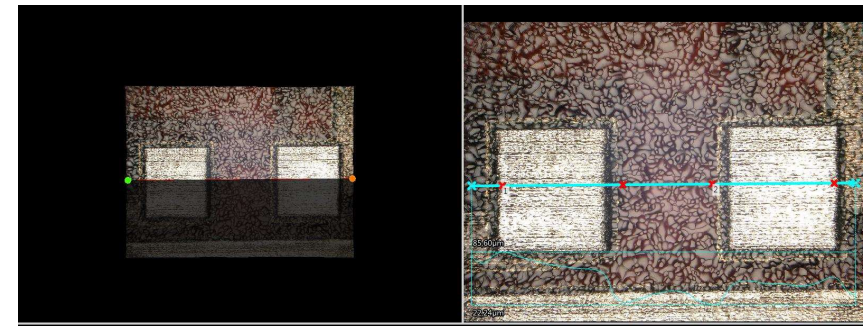
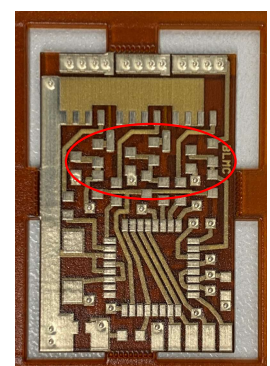
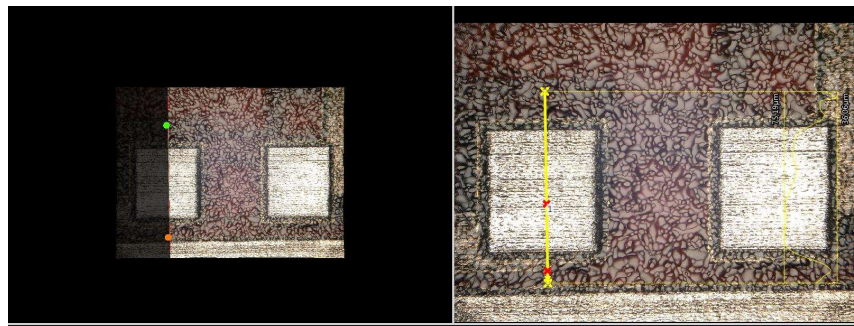


Y Pad Profile

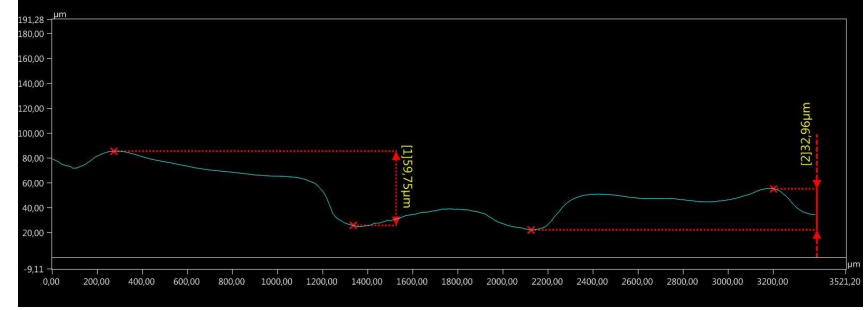


X Pad Profile

BLMC TOP PCB PAD QUALITY

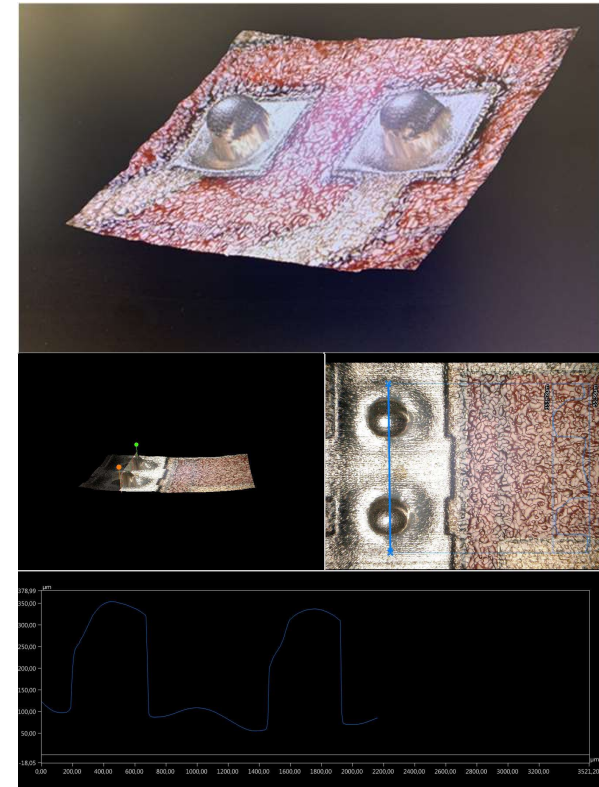
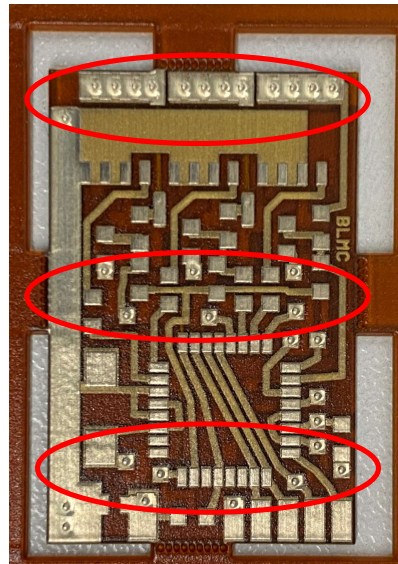
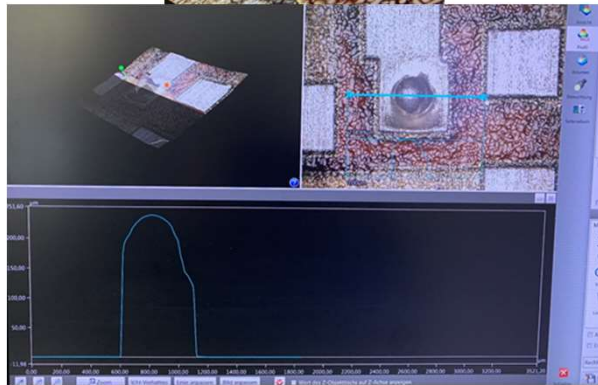
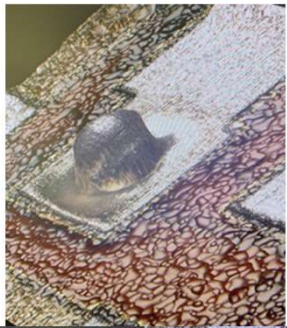


Y Pad Profile



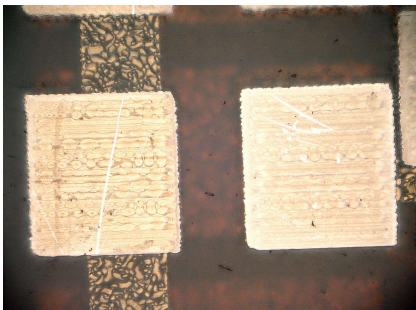
X Pad Profile

BLMC TOP – EXPOSED PILLARS ON PCB

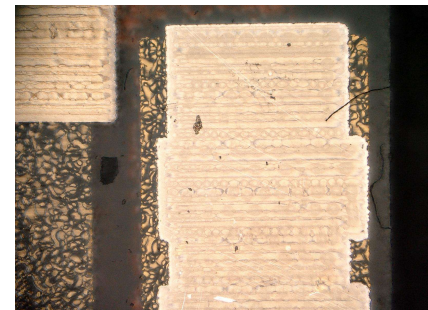
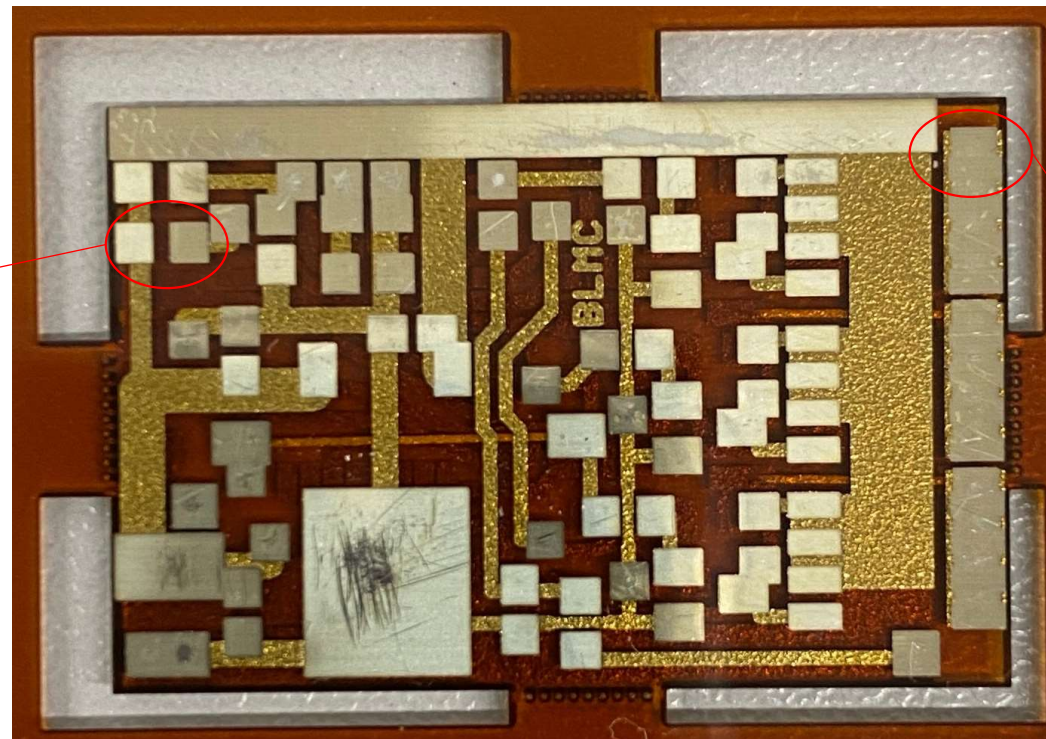


Pillars around the PCB exposed 300 um

BLMC BOTTOM SIDE PCB INCOMING INSPECTION PRIOR TO POPULATING



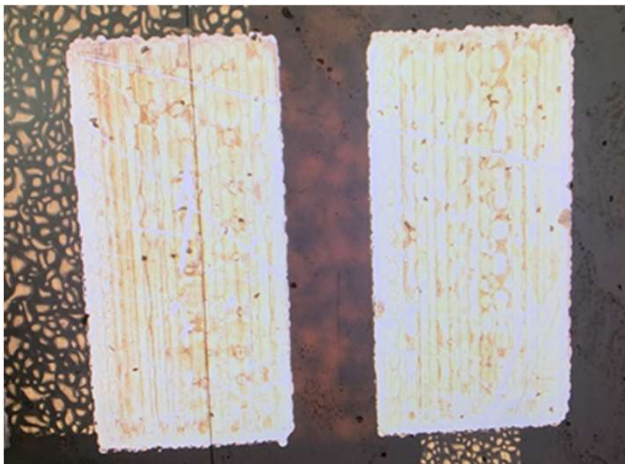
0603 Pads



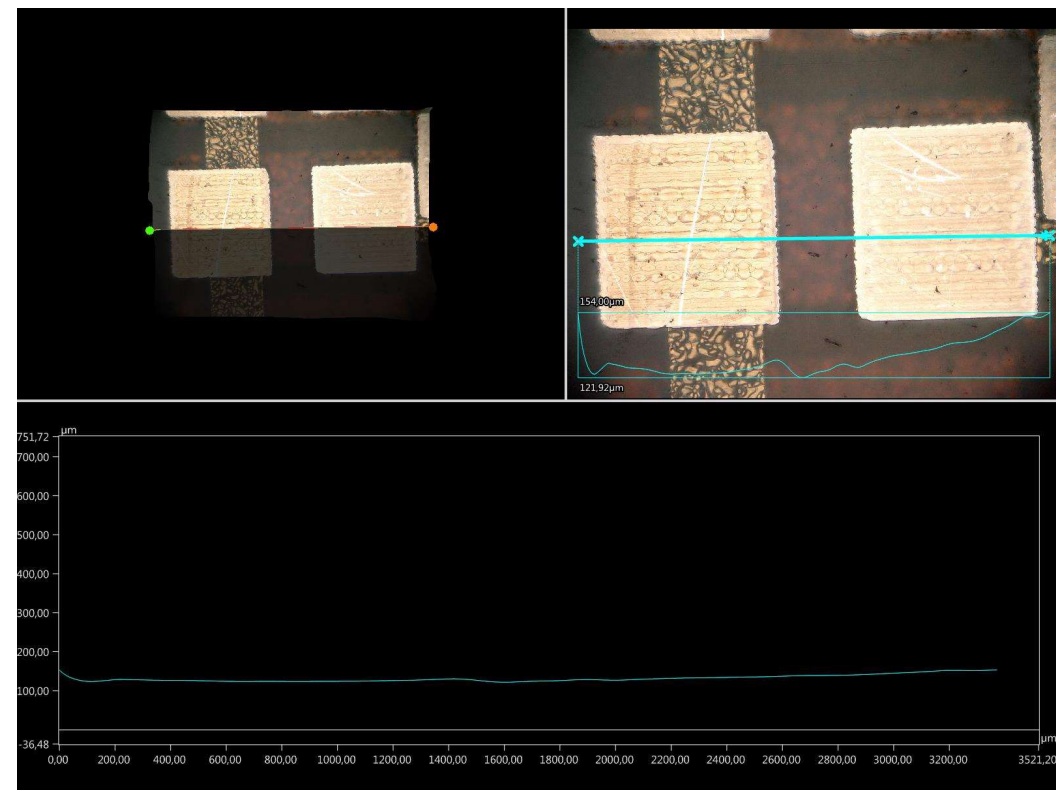
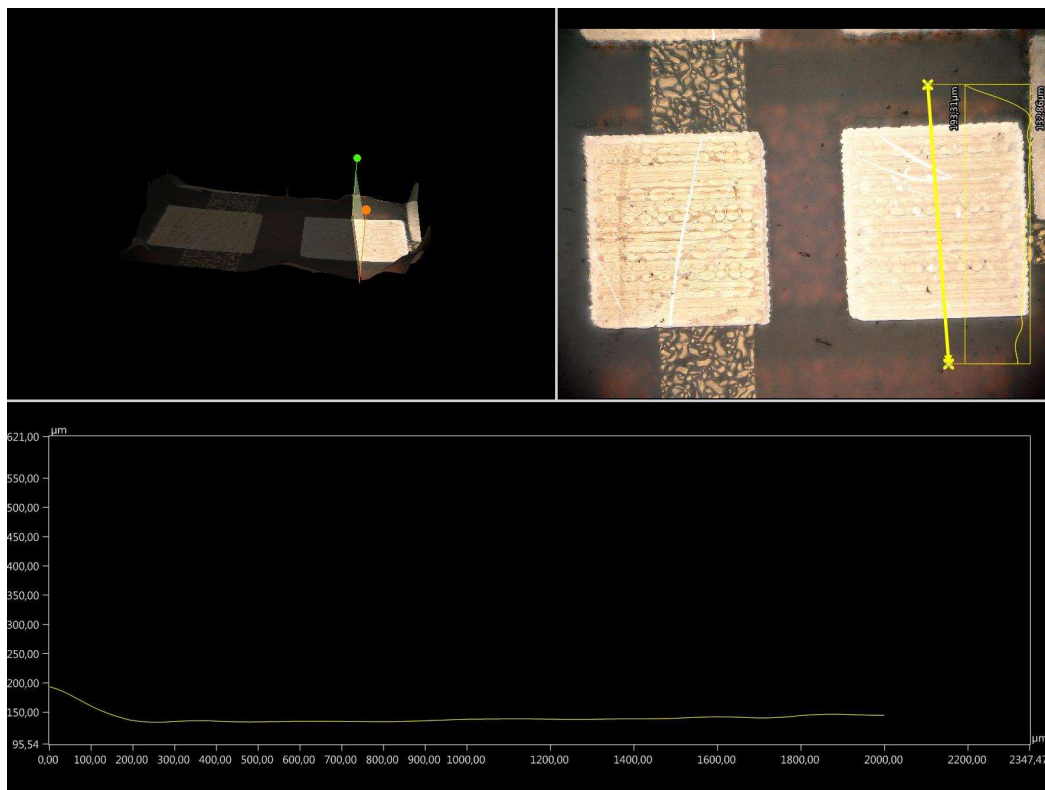
SO8 Pad

BLMC BOTTOM SIDE PCB INCOMING INSPECTION PRIOR TO POPULATING

The pads of the bottoms side of the PCB are covered by a thin layer of dielectric material



BLMC BOTTOM AS RECEIVED – 0603 PAD PROFILES



The perfect planarity of the pads is due to the dielectric ink flooding the pads

PCB PREPARATION AND REWORK PRIOR TO POPULATING PCB

The presence of a very thin layer of dielectric material covering the pads would prevent solder from wetting to them.

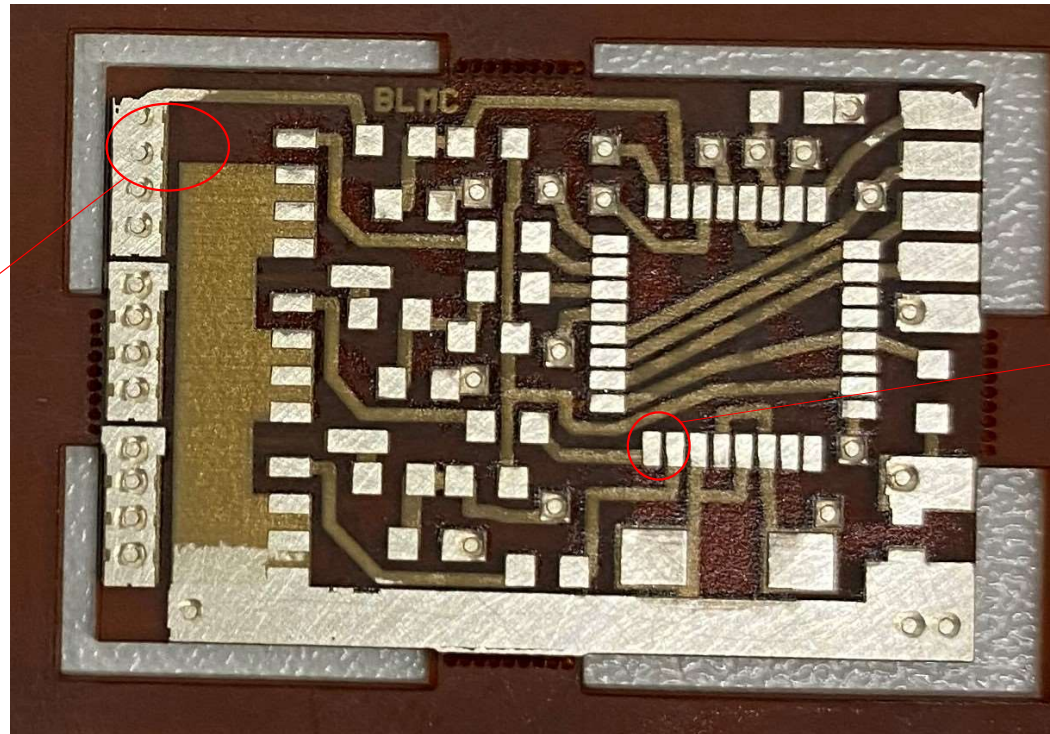
- The bottom side of the PCB was subject to gentle mechanical abrasion with fine-grit sandpaper in order to remove this unwanted layer of material
- The top side of the PCB was subject to the same gentle abrasion in order to remove the raised pillars to avoid any interference with placing the components



BLMC TOP AFTER REWORK

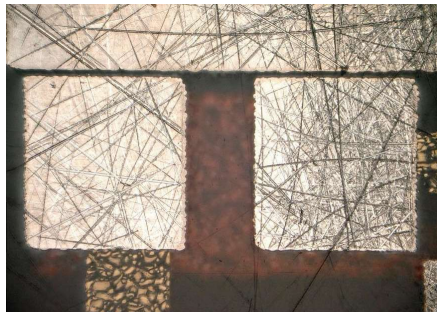


All raised pillars were removed by sanding

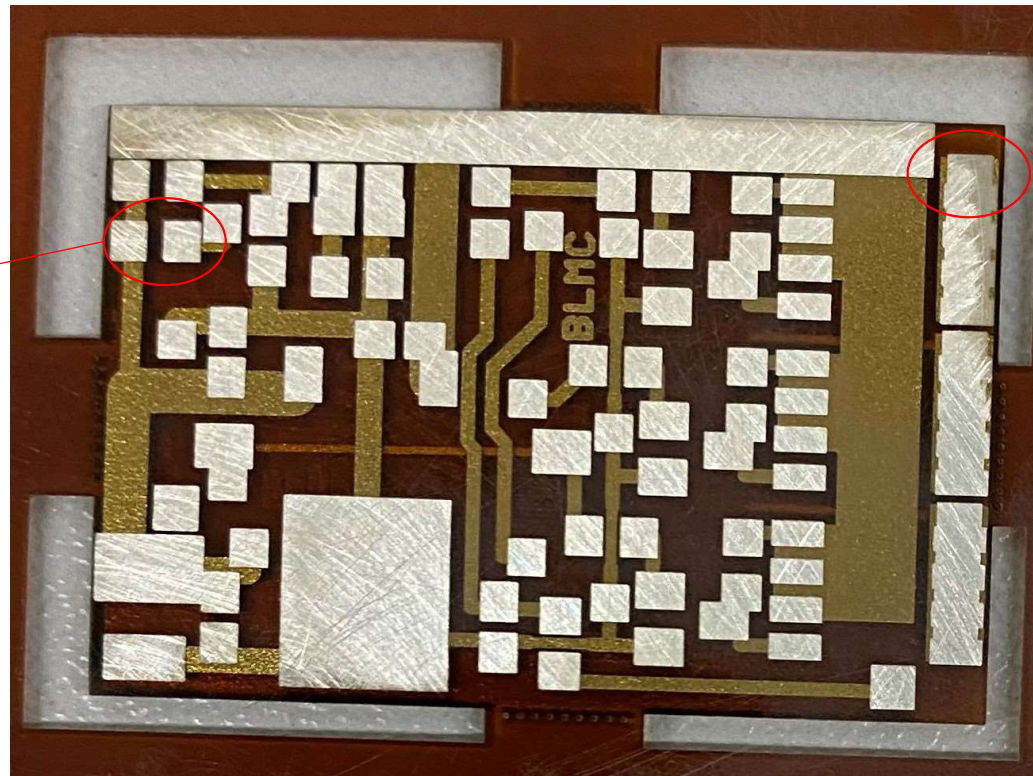


Pads

BLMC BOTTOM AFTER REWORK



0603 Pads

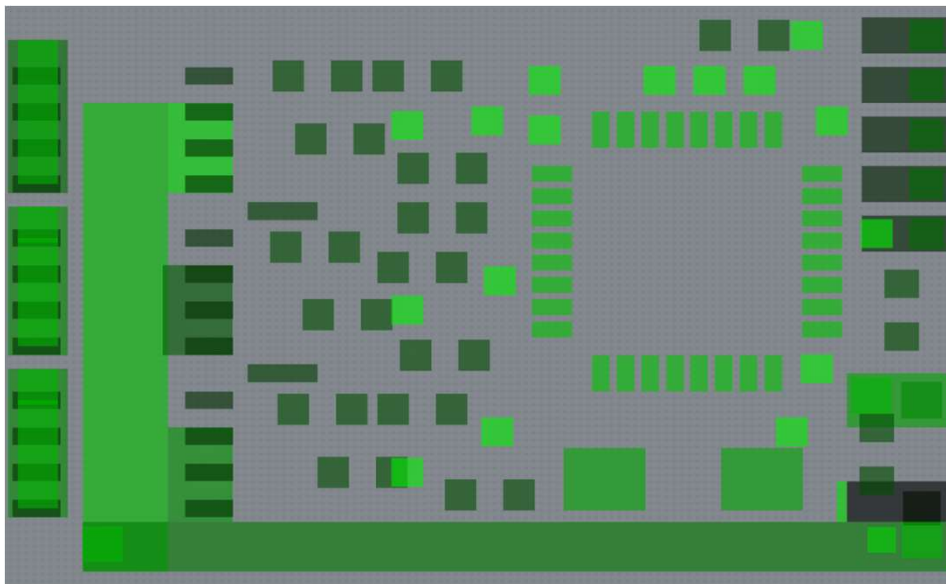


SO8 Pad

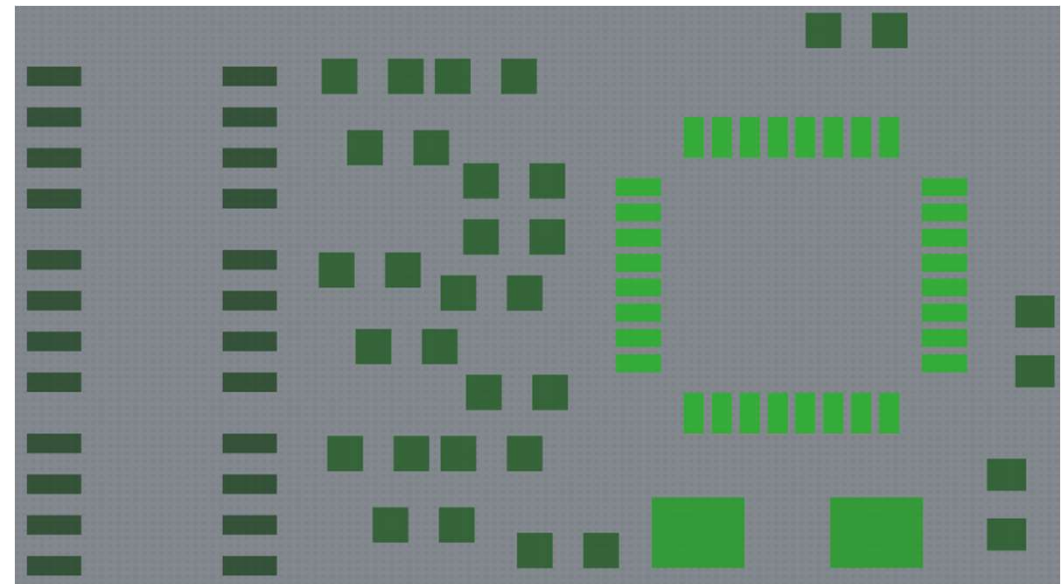
PCB PROGRAMMING

BLMC TOP SIDE – GERBER DATA IMPORT

Gerber data was filtered to remove non-existing pads



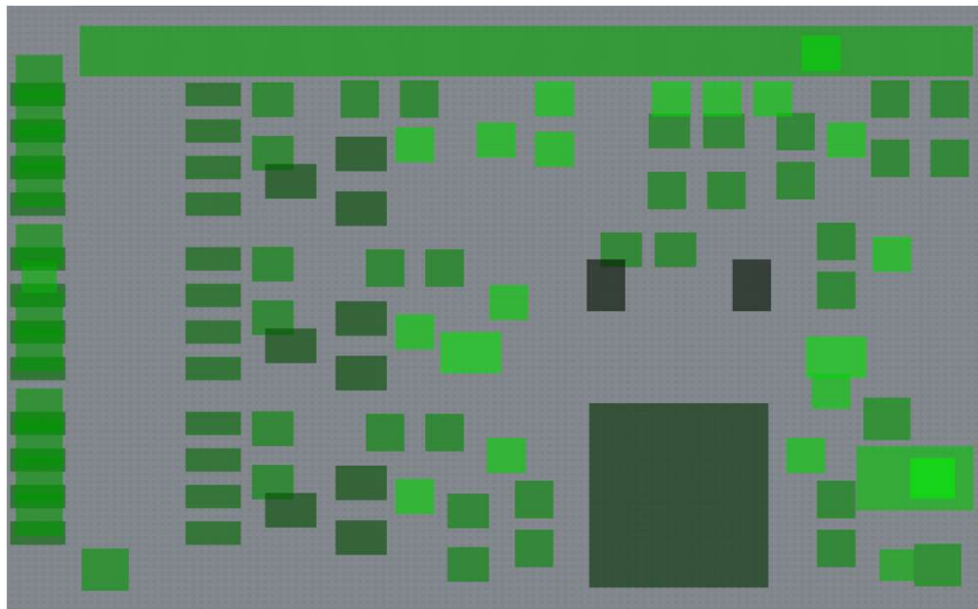
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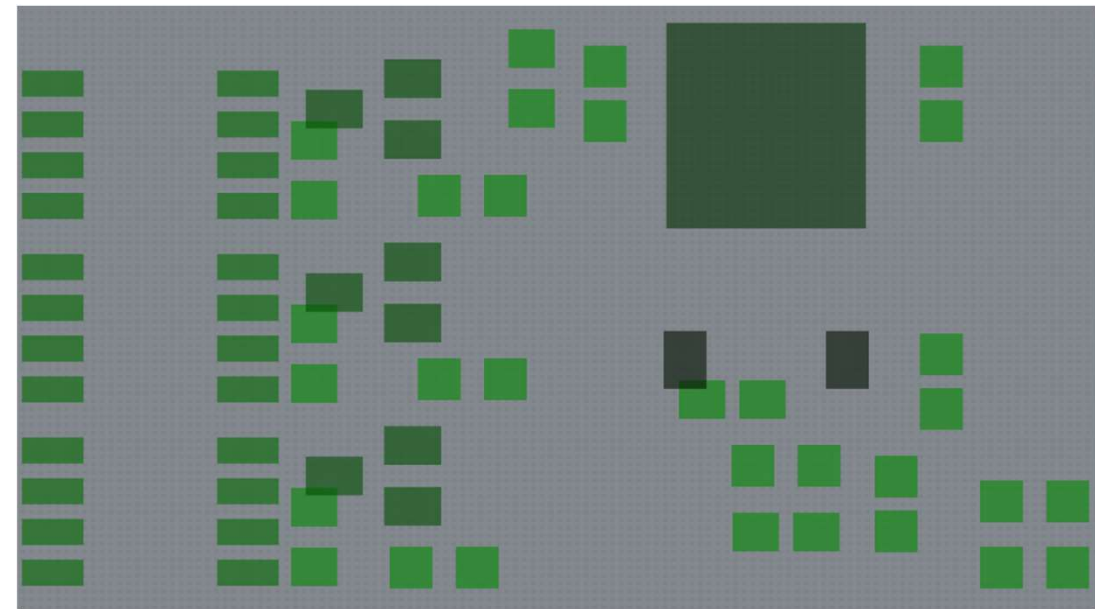
Modified version with unused pads removed

BLMC BOTTOM SIDE – GERBER DATA IMPORT

- Gerber data was filtered to remove non-existing pads



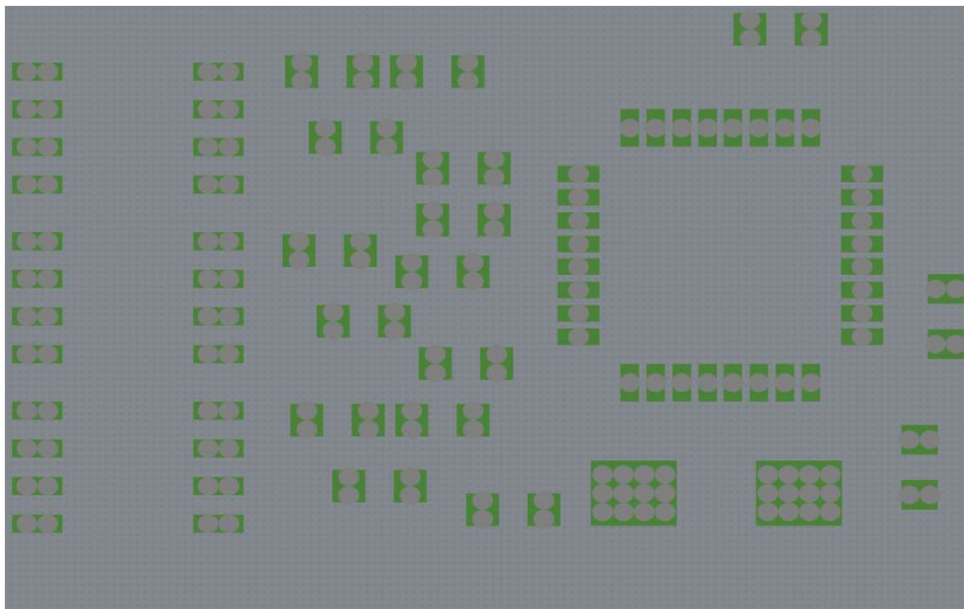
Original



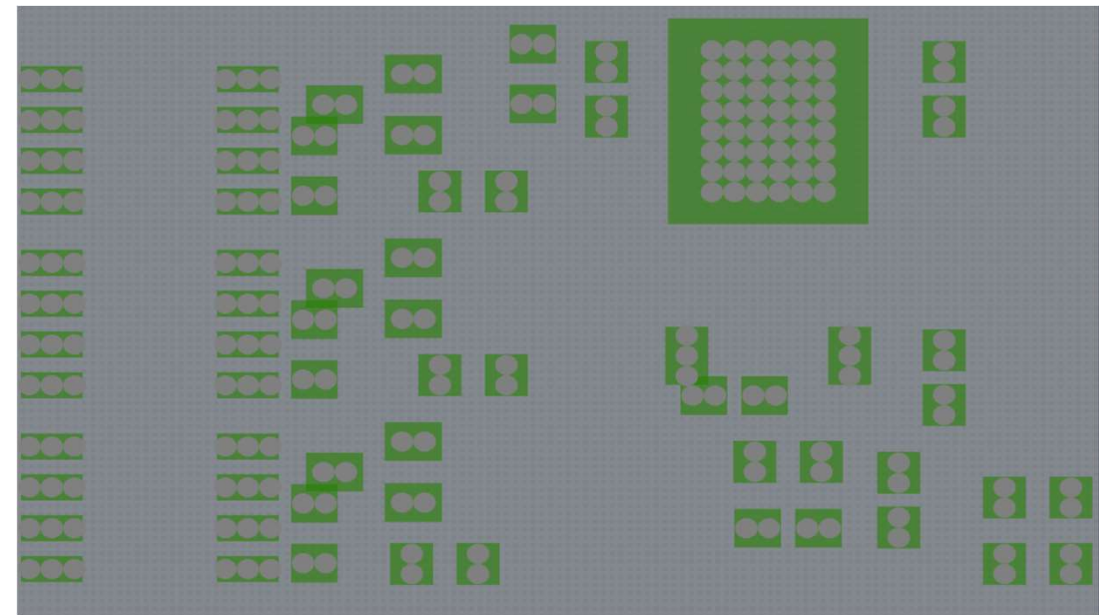
Modified version inverted and with unused pads removed

FILLING OF PADS WITH ePLACE

- Visualization of solder dots on pads in ePlace (simulating a stencil thickness of 120 μm with 80% transfer rate).

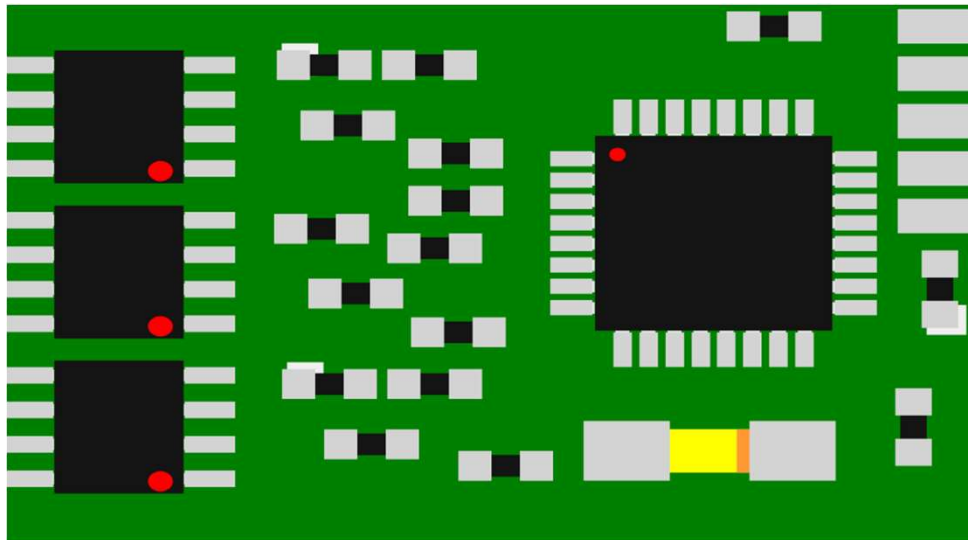


BLMC Top

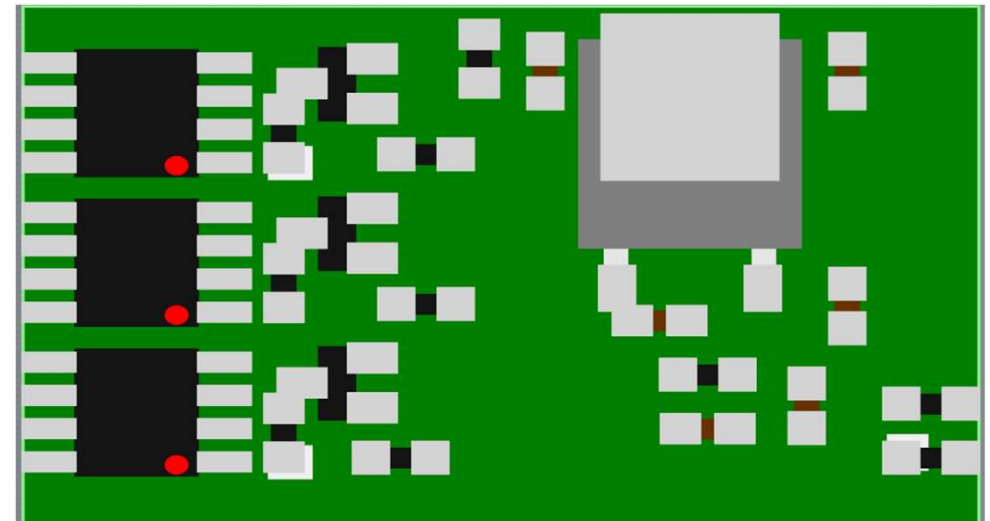


BLMC Bottom

COMPLETED PCB RECIPE IN ePLACE (VISUALIZATION)



BLMC Top View



BLMC Bottom View

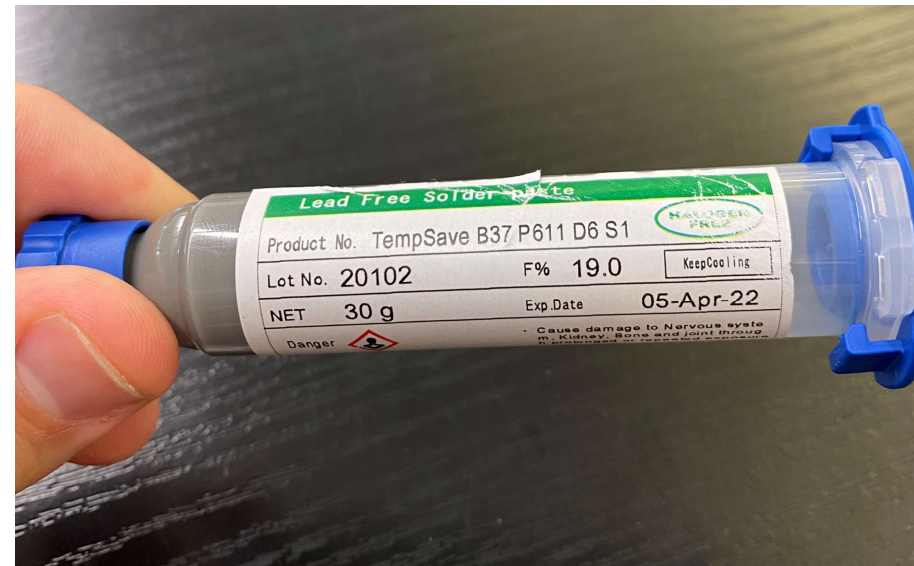
MACHINE CONFIGURATION AND SETUP

SOLDER PASTE DISPENSE VALVE AND MEDIUM

- Screw valve was the best choice for this application due to variation of pad sizes
- Since PCB cannot withstand more than 170 deg C, Low Temperature Solder (LTS) was used



Screw Valve



Nihon TempSave B37 Low Temp
Solder Paste

SOLDER PASTE DISPENSE PARAMETERS

- Due to variation in pad size, various dot sizes were created to deliver the required volume

Interpolated	Parameter	Default					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diameter [mm]	0	0.36	0.4	0.5	0.63	
	Weight [mg]	0	0.12	0	0	0.5	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dispensing Z height [mm]	0.3	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Screw rotation [°]	80	10	10	15	23	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Screw rotation speed [°/s]	200					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Waiting after dispensing [ms]	10					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Retract Z distance [mm]	3					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Retract Z speed [mm/s]	100					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Waiting after retract [ms]	0					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suckback rotation [°]	0					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of dots	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delay between dots [ms]	0					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Height between dots [mm]	0					

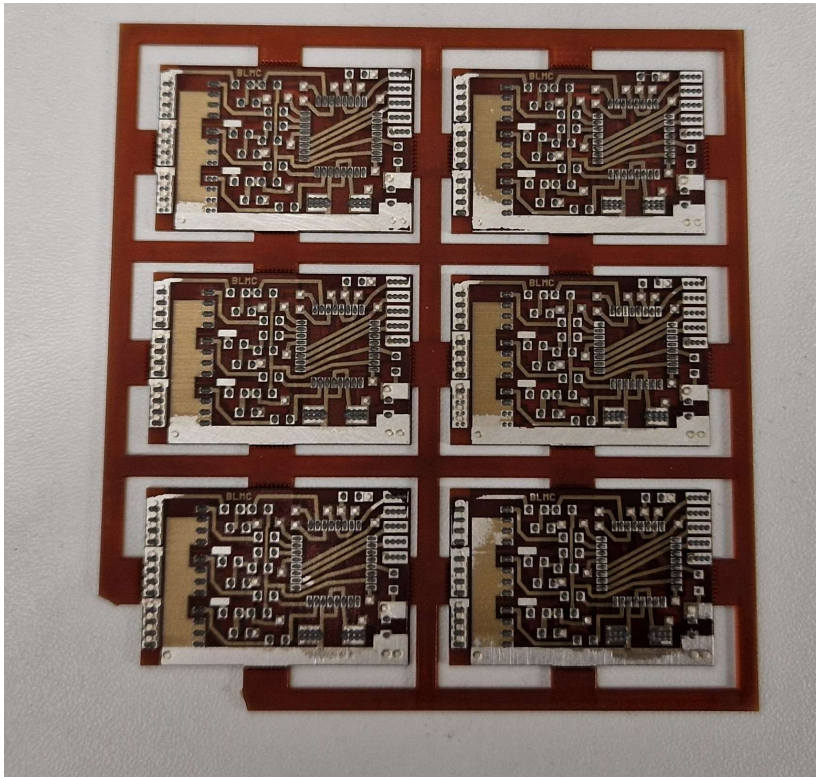
KITTING COMPONENTS

- Most components were received in small tape strips of varying lengths containing inconsistent quantities of components
- TQFP32 were placed on a tray on the back tray slider
- The component cut outs are very time consuming and labor-intensive for the kitting process. (Each small strip needed to be mounted to a tray individually, and the position of each strip needed to be taught manually)

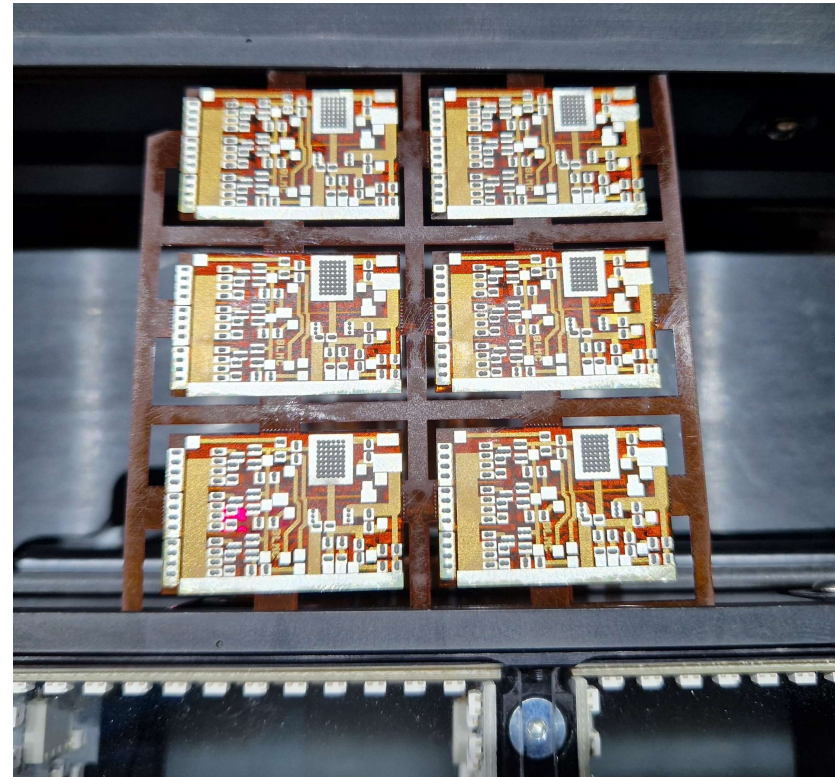


PCB POPULATING AND RESULTS

TOP AND BOTTOM SOLDER PASTE DISPENSE

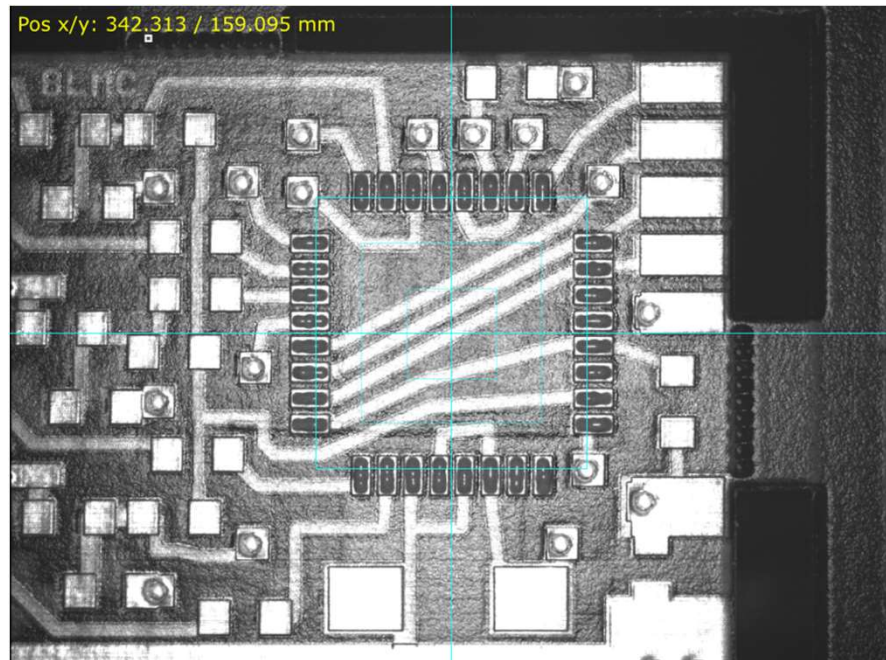


BLMC Top

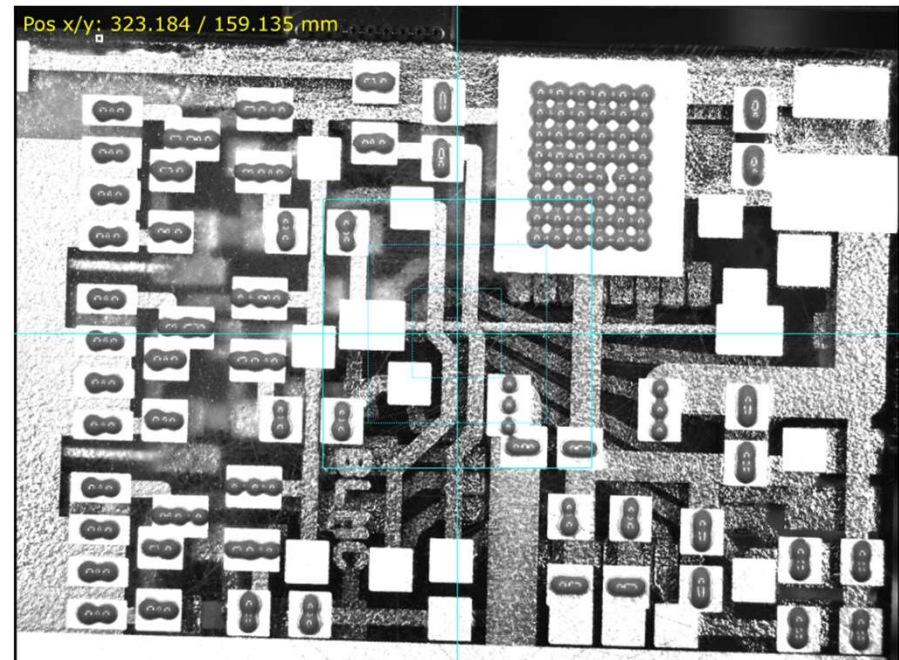


BLMC Bottom

TOP AND BOTTOM SOLDER PASTE DISPENSE

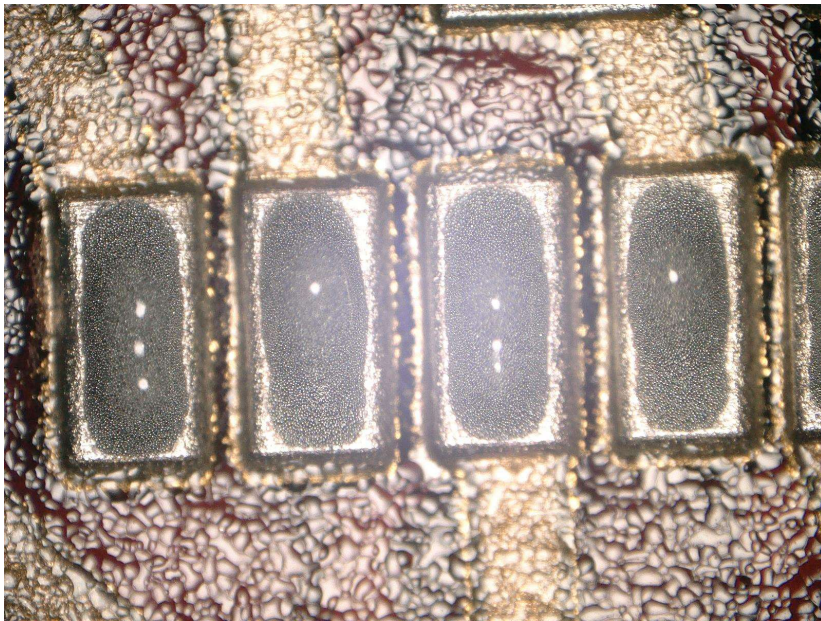


BLMC Top

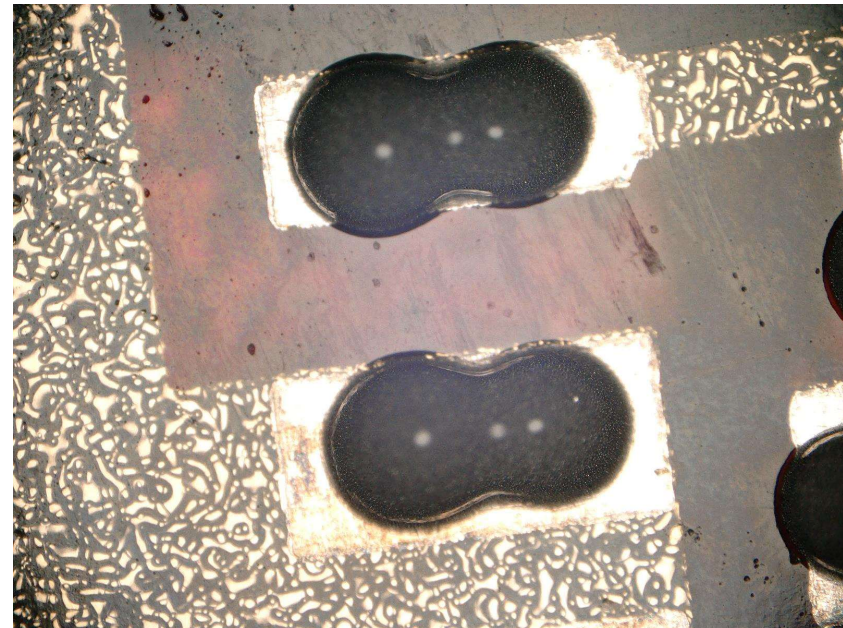


BLMC Bottom

TOP AND BOTTOM SOLDER PASTE DISPENSE

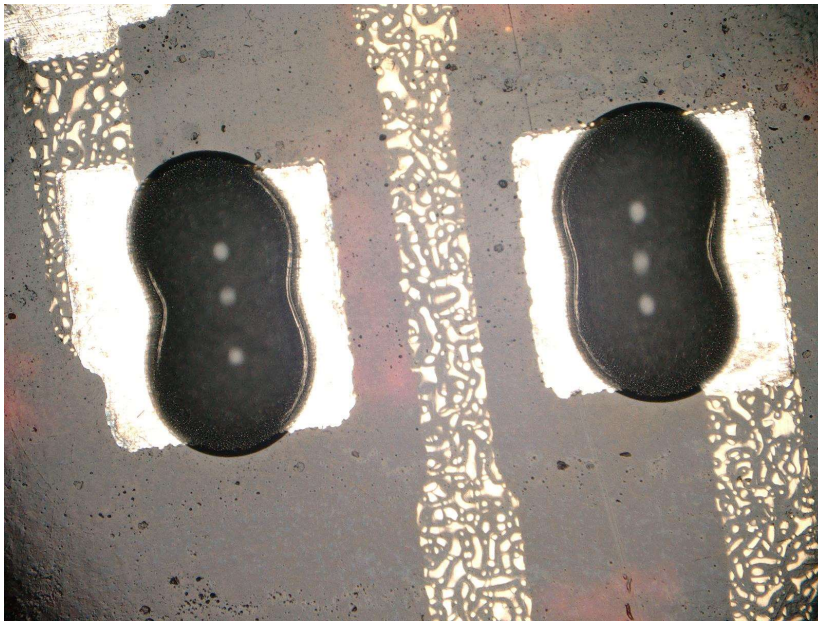


IC Pads

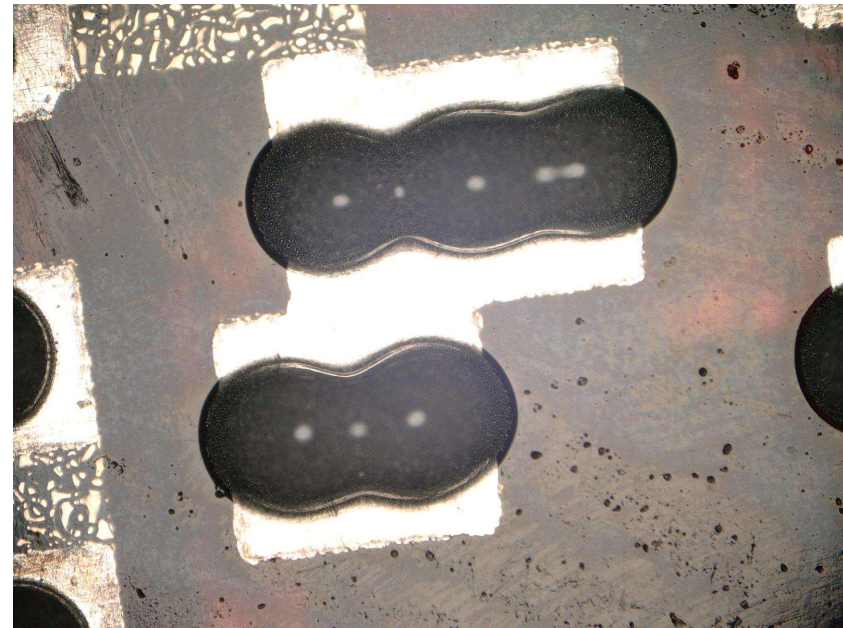


SO8 Pads

TOP AND BOTTOM SOLDER PASTE DISPENSE



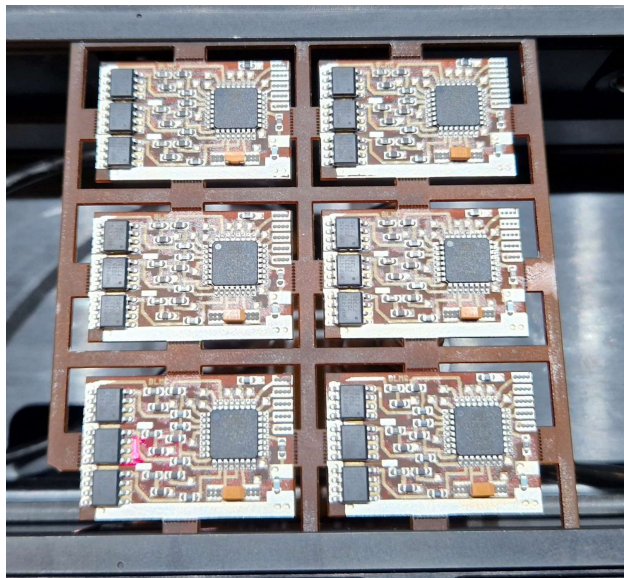
0603 Pads



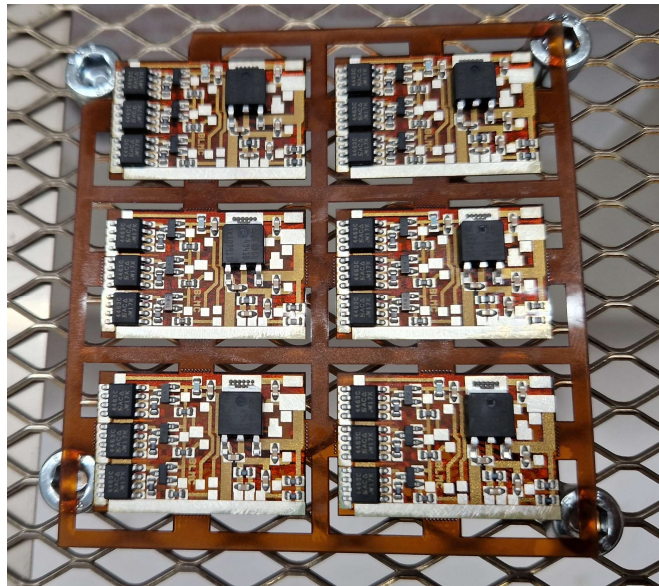
SOT 23 and 0603 Pads

TOP AND BOTTOM PICK AND PLACE

- All components were placed successfully
- Since no fiducials were present on the PCB, pads had to be used for alignment and positioning
- Having fiducials on the PCB is a must for maximum alignment efficiency and accuracy

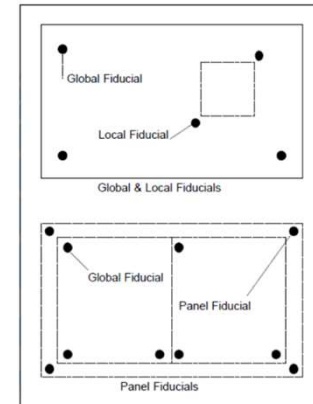


BLMC Top

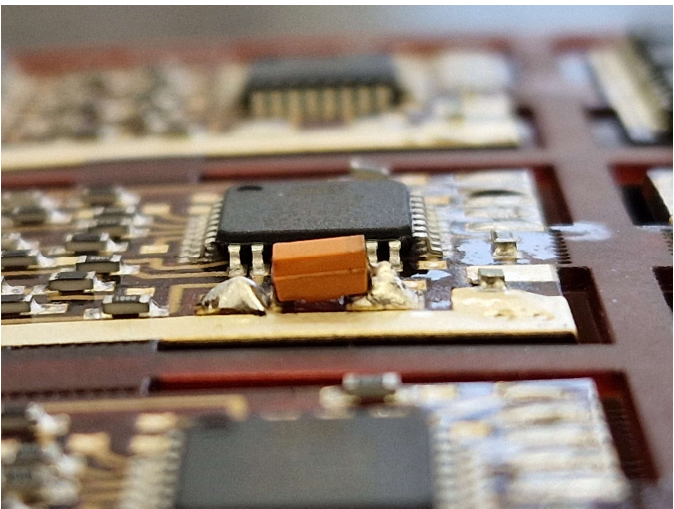


BLMC Bottom

- Recommended fiducials for maximum accuracy

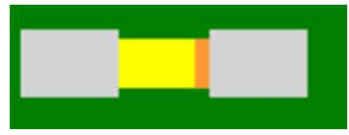


Due to the size of the component with respect to the footprint ,this component could not be placed (Soldered) properly

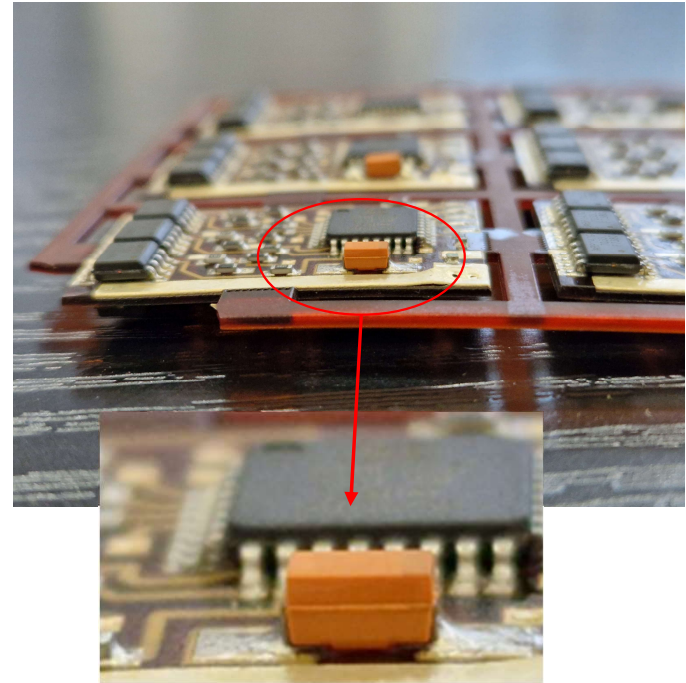


Tried rework with solder iron

➤ Component compared to the pad



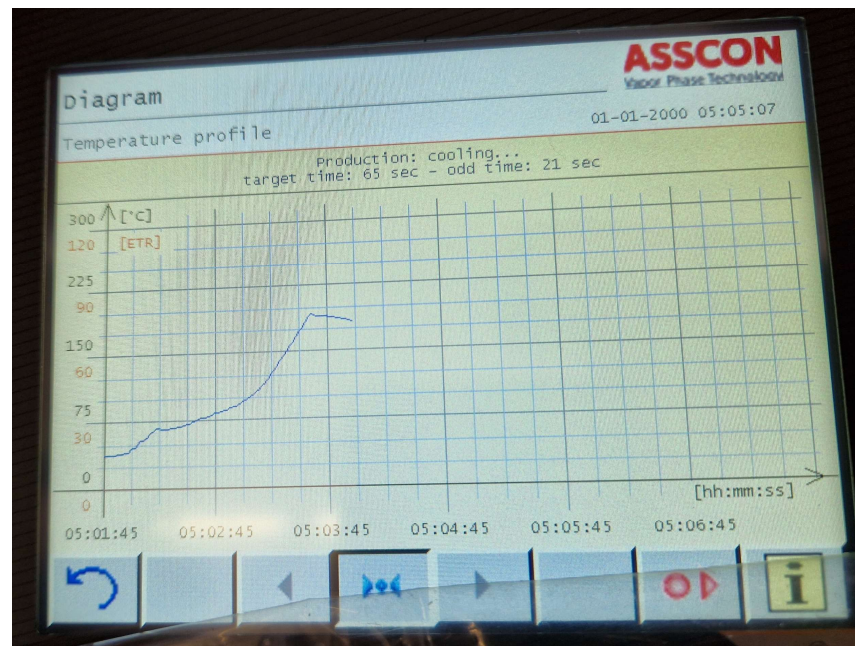
1 nicely soldered component on the edge of the pads



SOLDERING

TEMPERATURE PROFILE

- Since the PCB is produced both sided, vapor phase technology was used for a better handling of the solder process
- The profile shows that as soon the PCB reached 150°C it stayed for 10s over the liquidus and then starts moving up for cooling down.



RESULTS

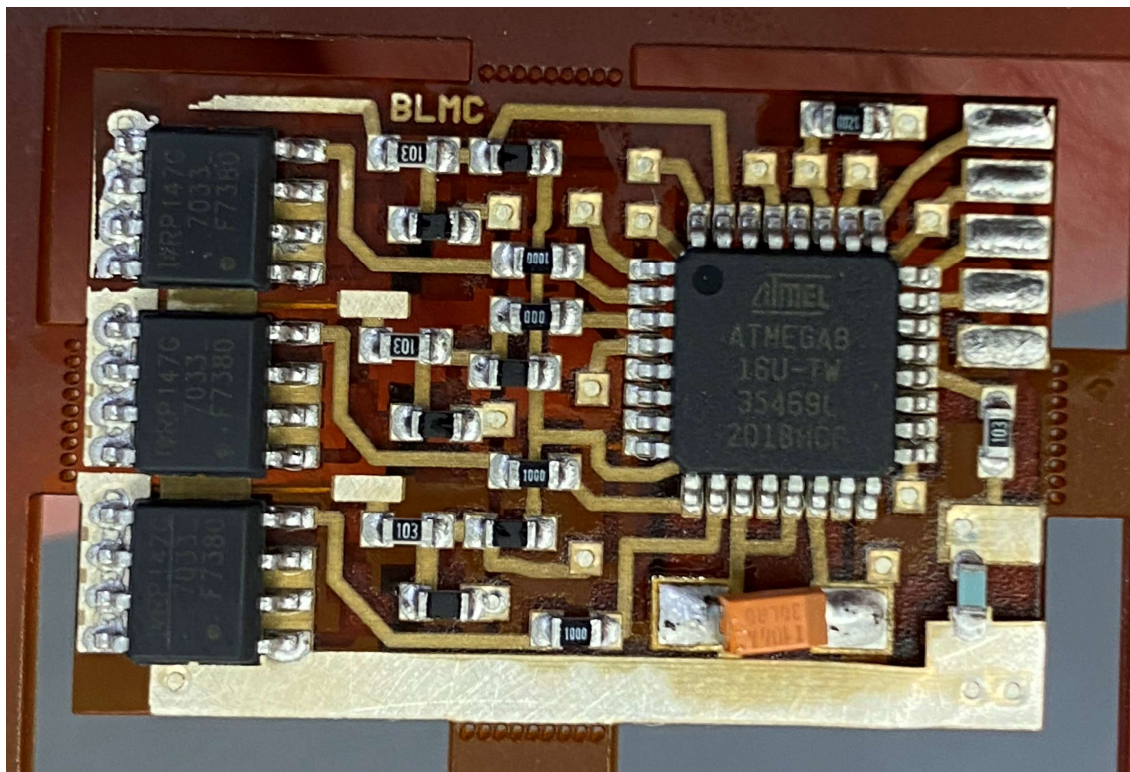
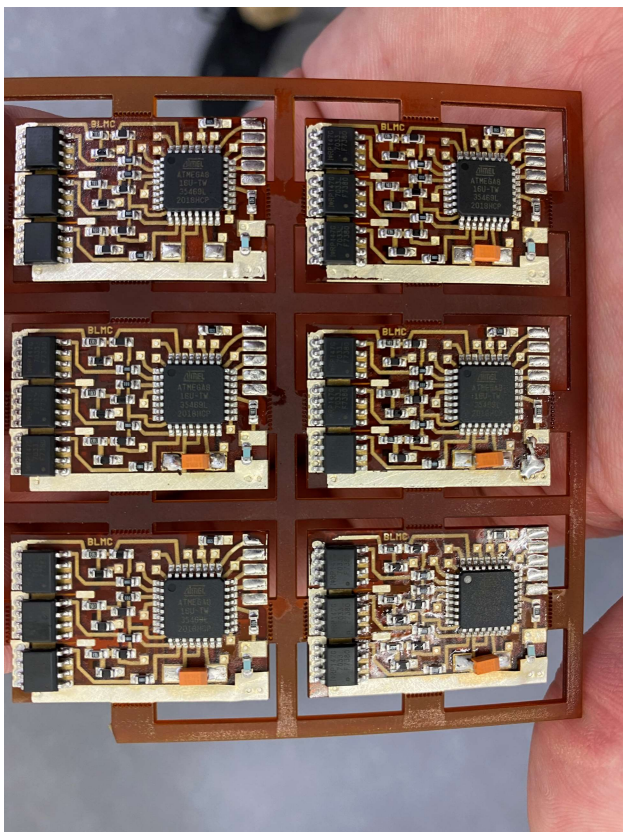
RESULTS



JAMES

essemtec
A NANODIMENSION DIVISION

➤ Soldered PCB Top side

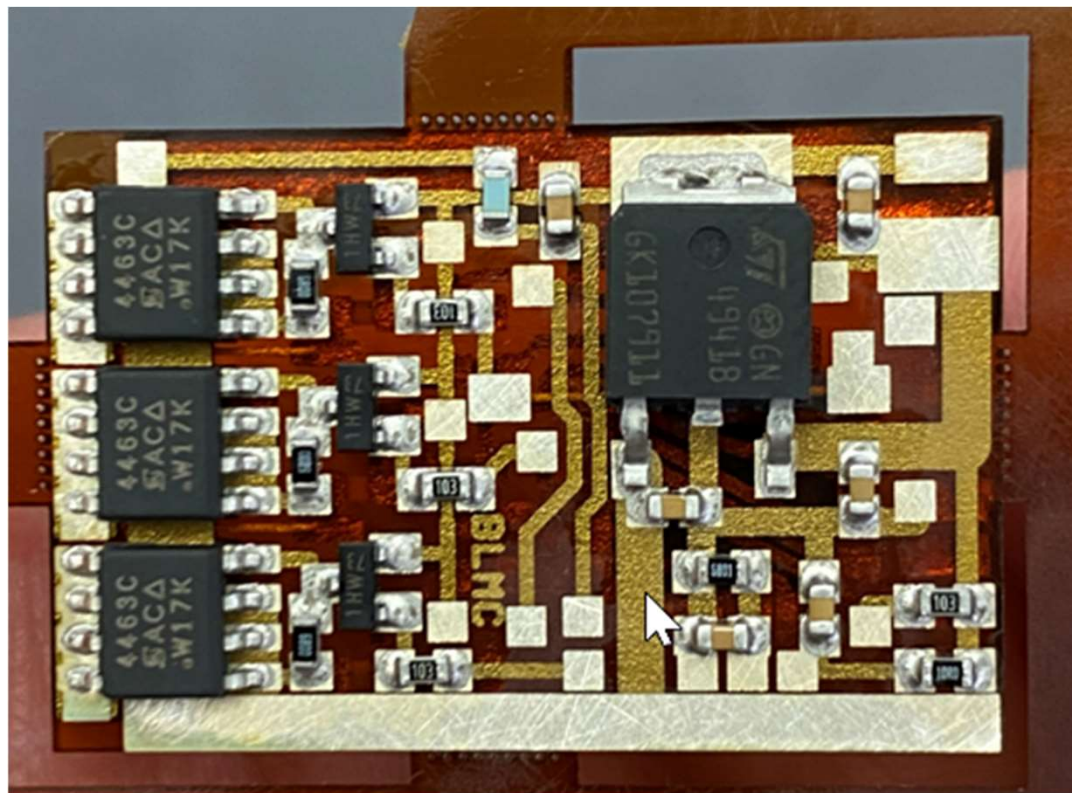
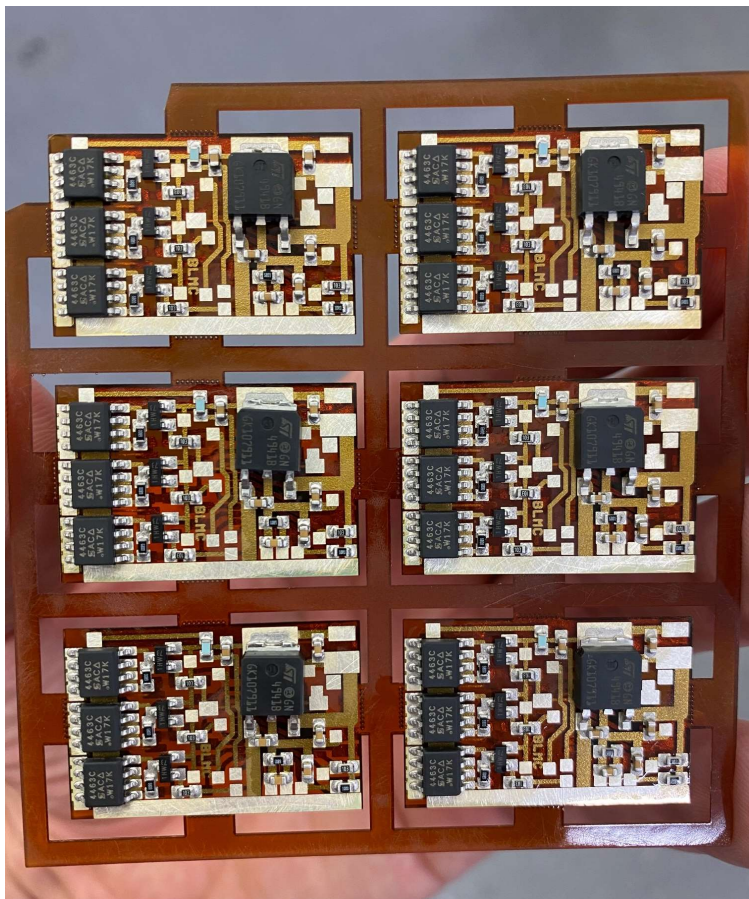


RESULTS



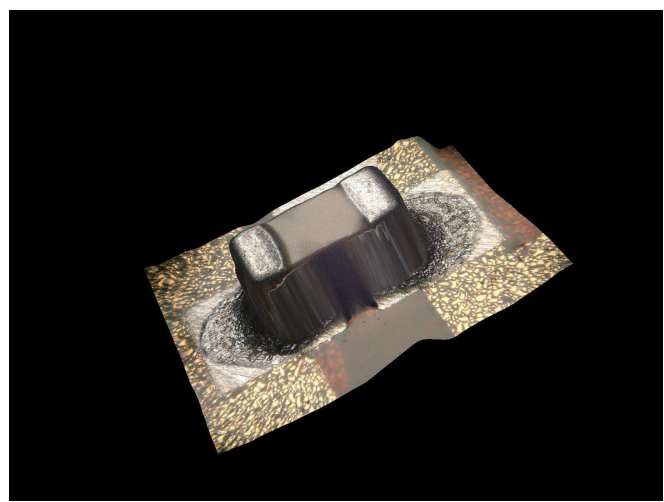
JAMES

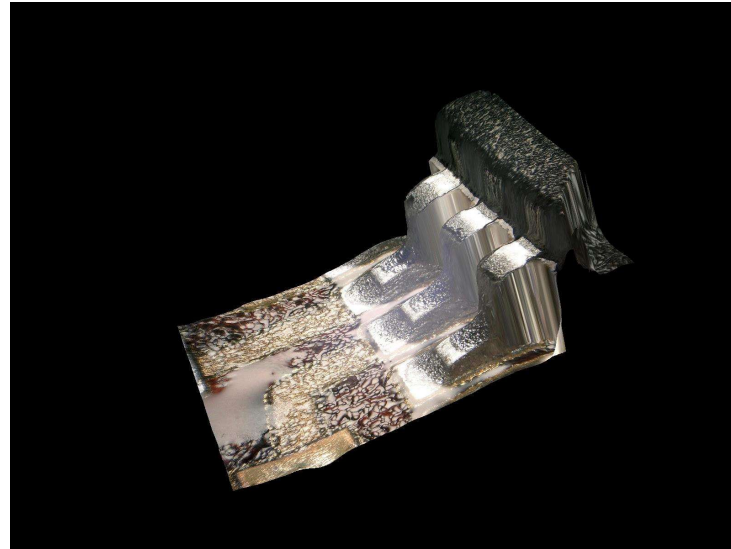
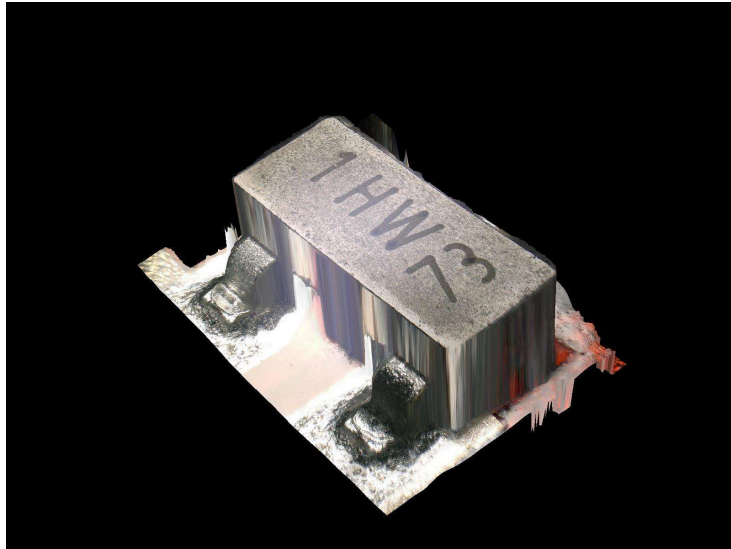
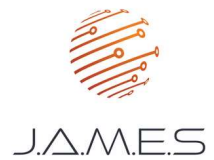
essemtec
A NANODIMENSION DIVISION





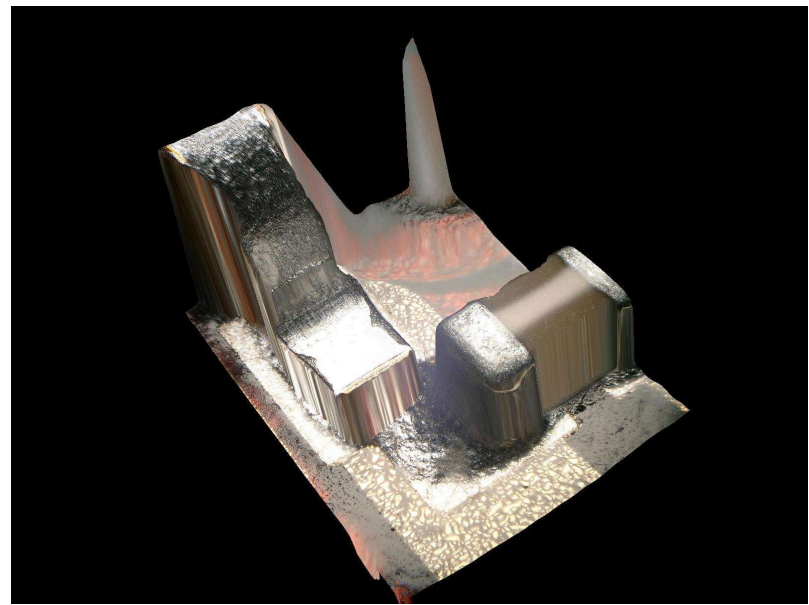
RESULTS







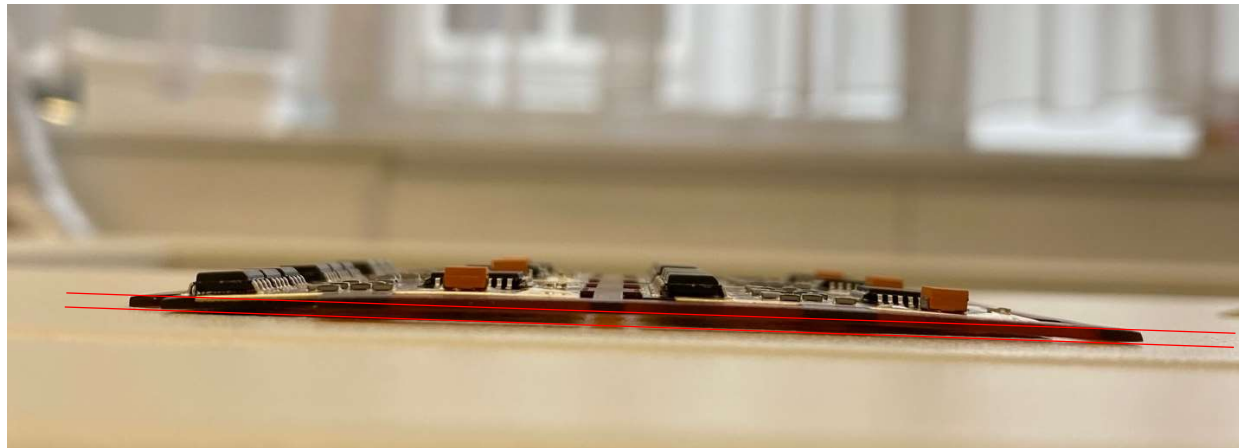
RESULTS



RESULTS



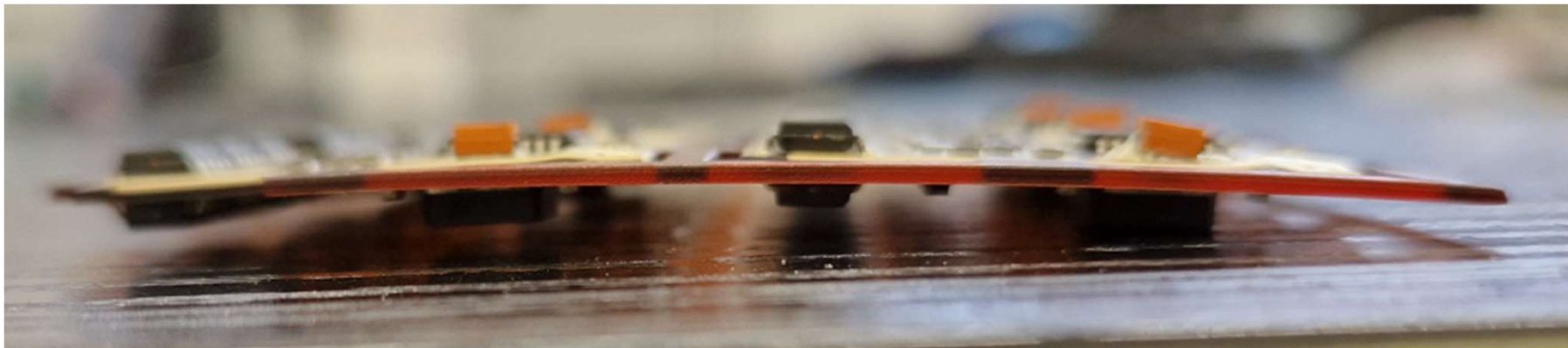
PCB warpage after just the first pass in the vapor phase



RESULTS



PCB warpage after both side populated and passed in the vapor phase



RESULTS



Lifted tracks → Reason unknown

