

Increased Reliability and Quality with the Assistance by IPC Standards!



EMPPS May 20, 2014

Lars-Olof Wallin
IPC European Representative

Association Connecting Electronics Industries



Welcome!



Have we meet
before?



Agenda

Part 1: Historical and future electronics.

Part 2: New Demands and Challenges?

Part 3: How can IPC assist?

Part 4: Need for an IPC Checklist?

Part 5: Summary and Conclusions.

Association Connecting Electronics Industries

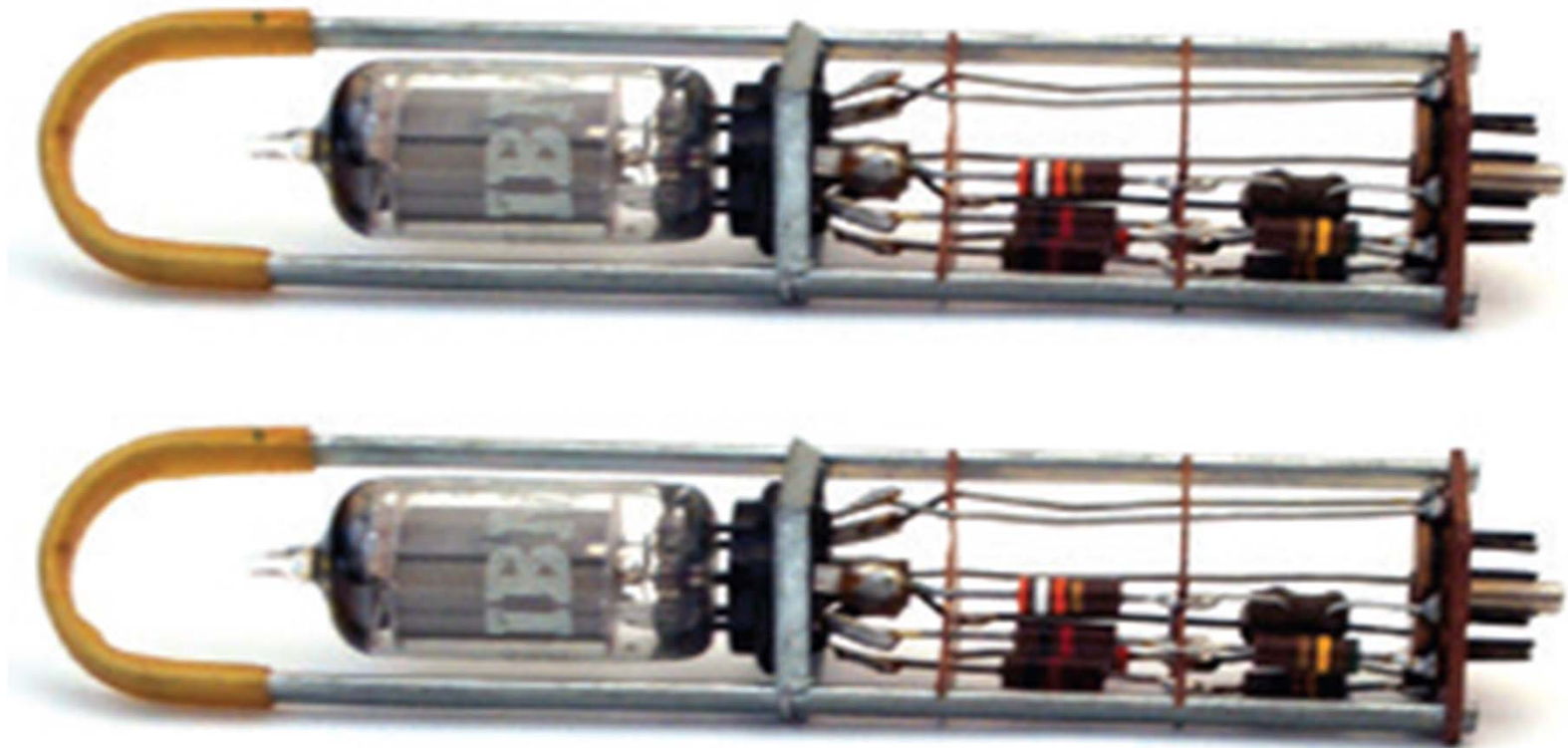


IPC Part: 1

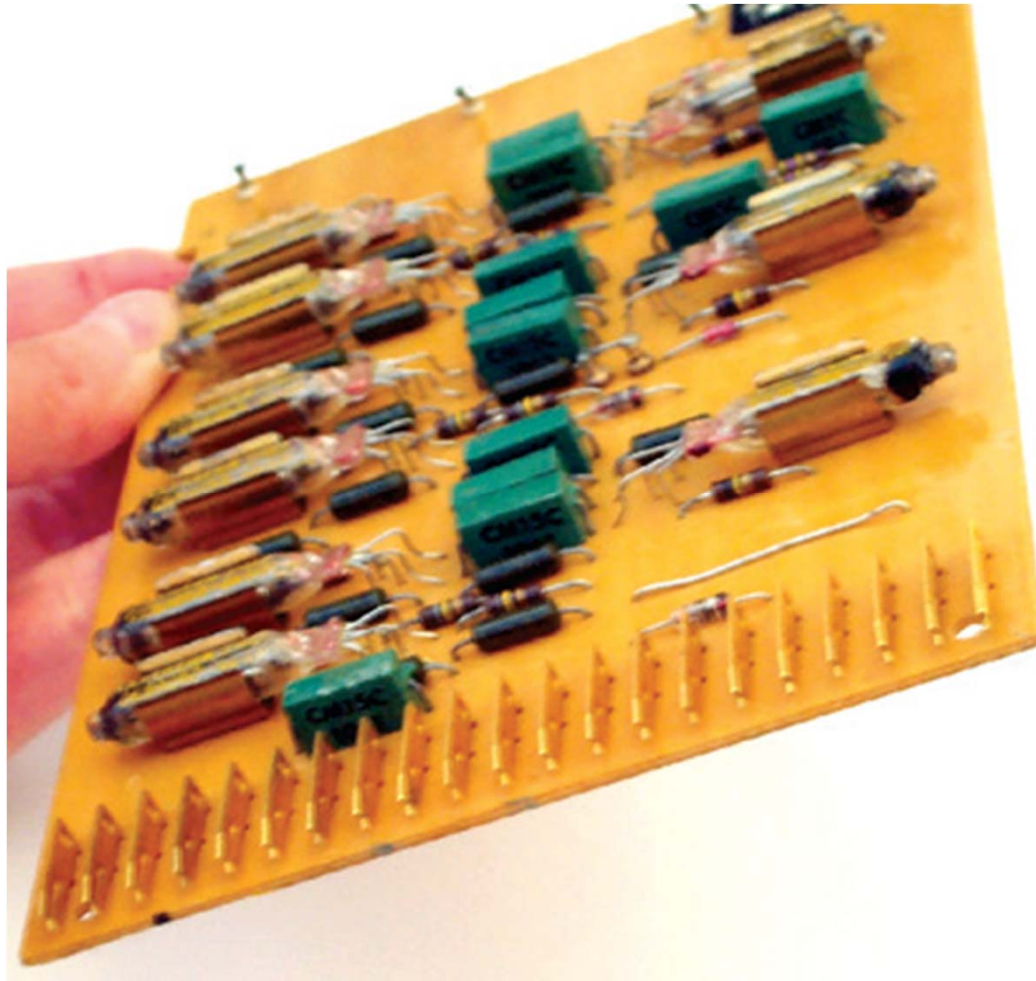
Historical and future
electronics?

When will the
development end?

1958



1960



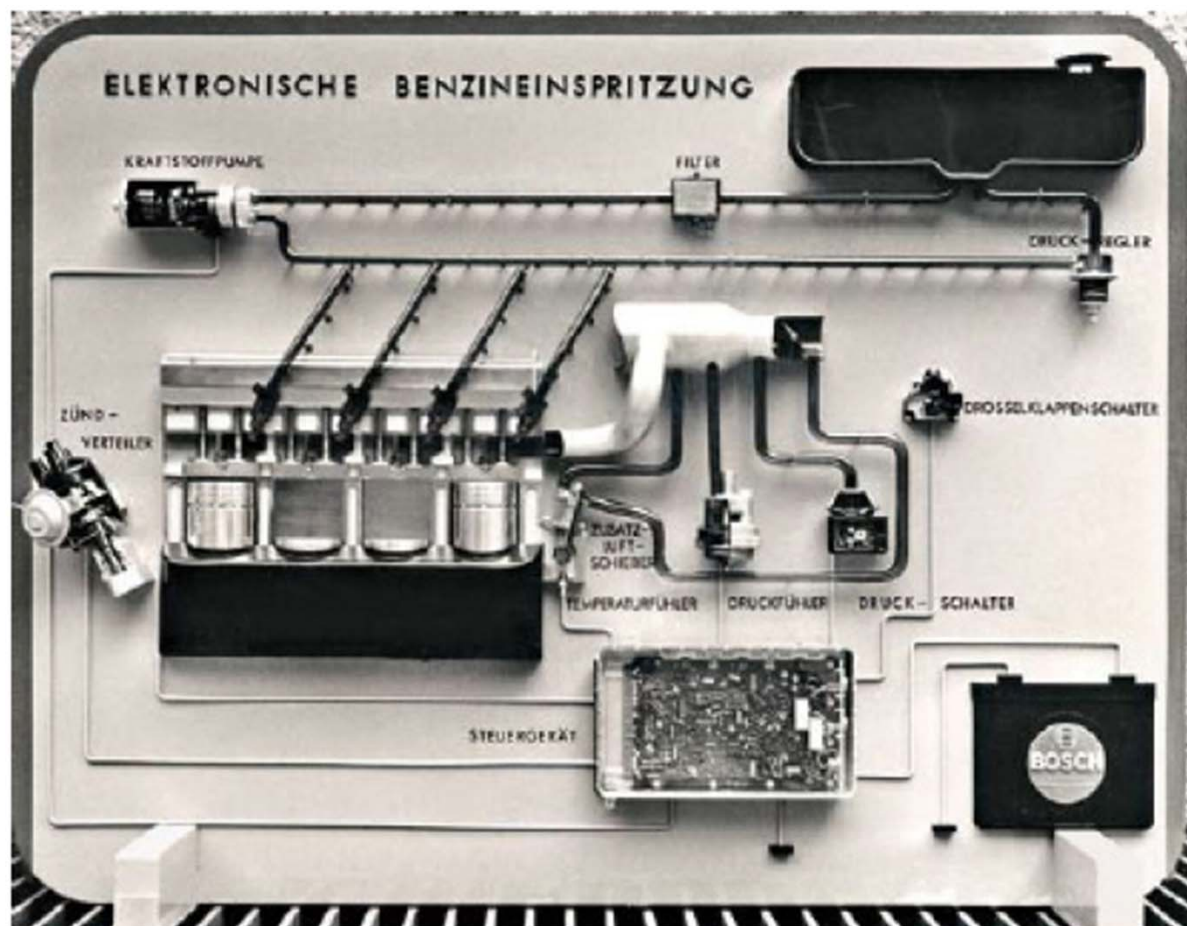


Figure A2-1 – Schematic of the 1967 Bosch “Jetronic” Electronic Gasoline Injection System

1962



Fairchild Semiconductor μ A741
Op-Amp (1968)

1974

Signetics NE555 Timer (1971)

MOS 6502 Microprocessor (1975)

TI TMC0281 (1978)

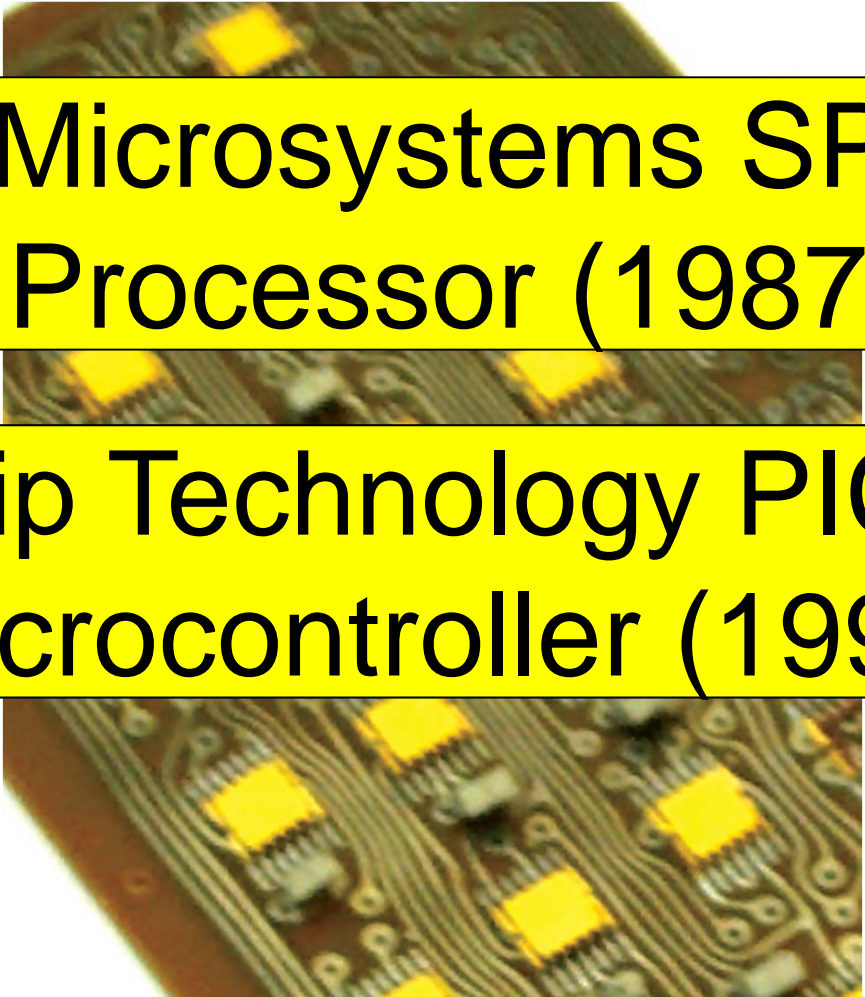
1981

Motorola MC68000
Microprocessor (1979)

Intel 8088 Microprocessor (1979)

TI TMS32010 Processor (1983)

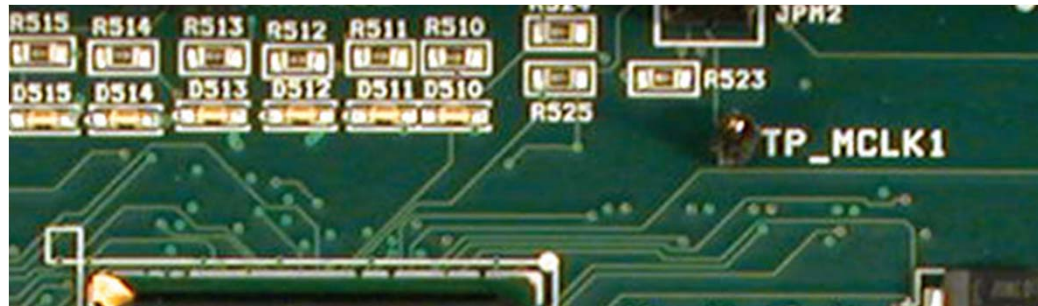
1991



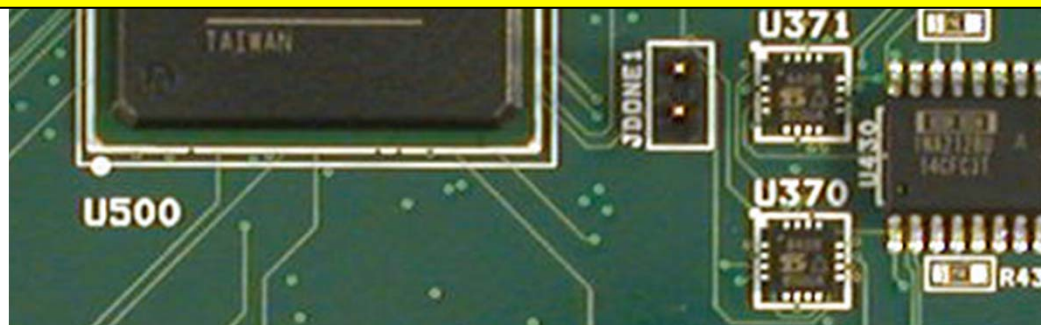
Sun Microsystems SPARC
Processor (1987)

Microchip Technology PIC16C84
Microcontroller (1993)

2012



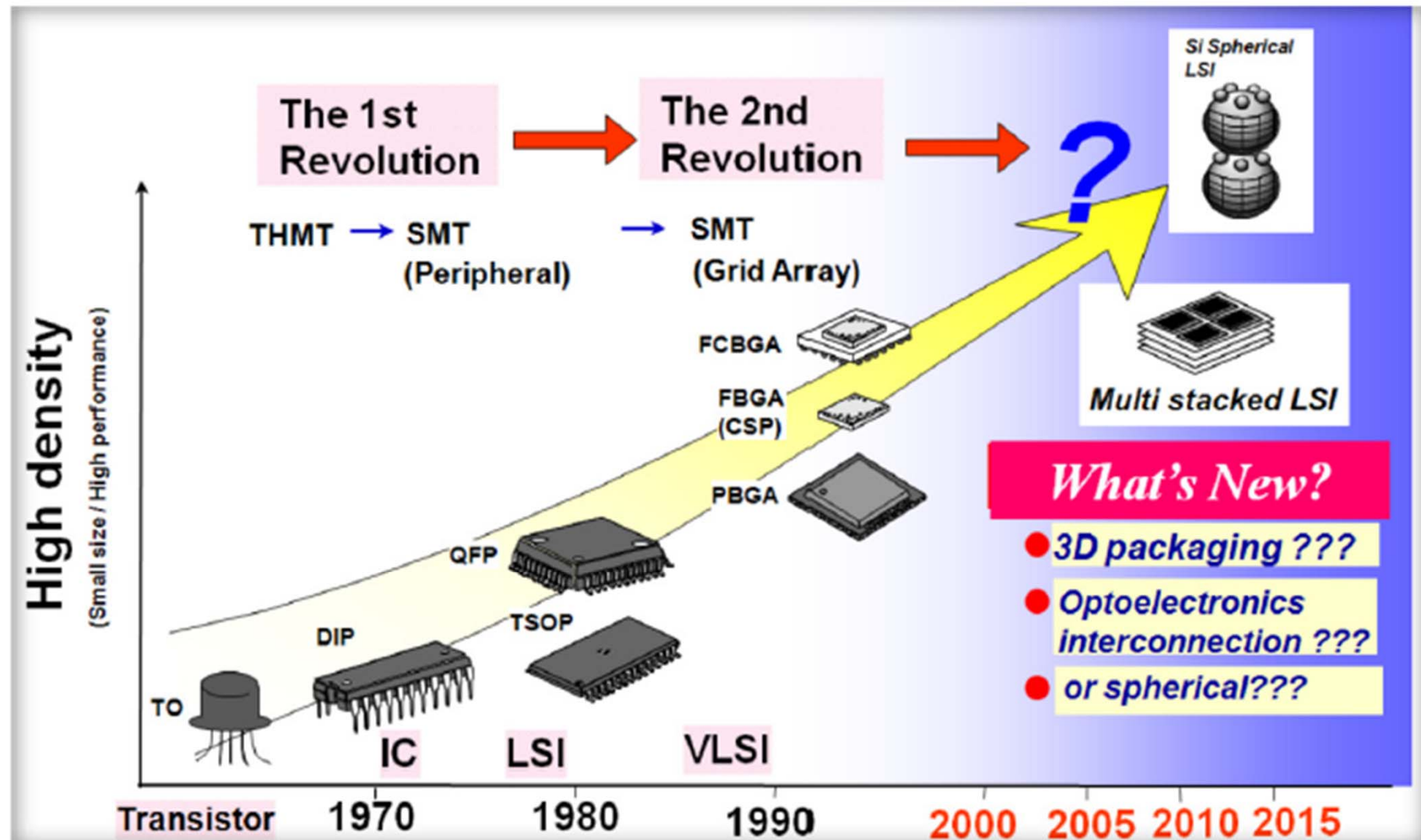
Xilinx XC2064 FPGA (1985)



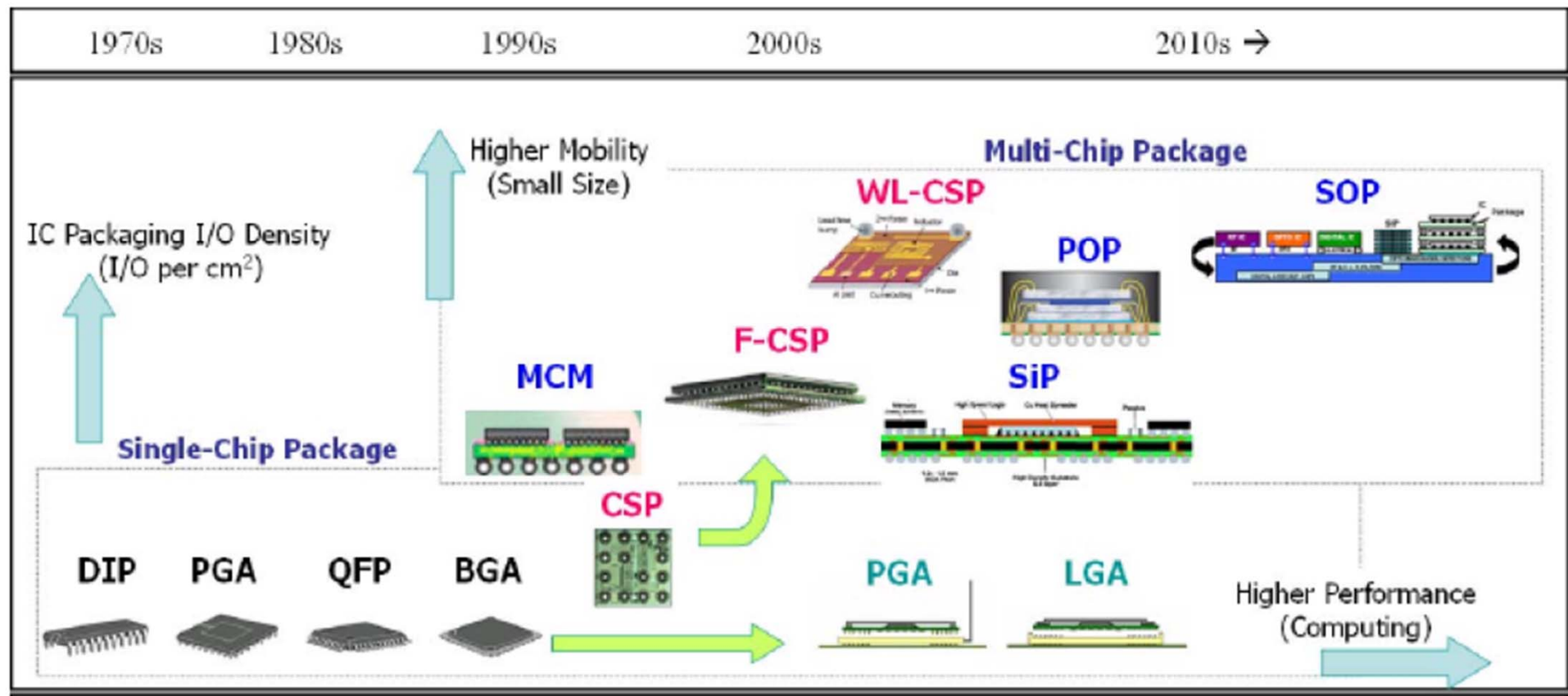
With New Components
we got new Electronics!

It will continue!

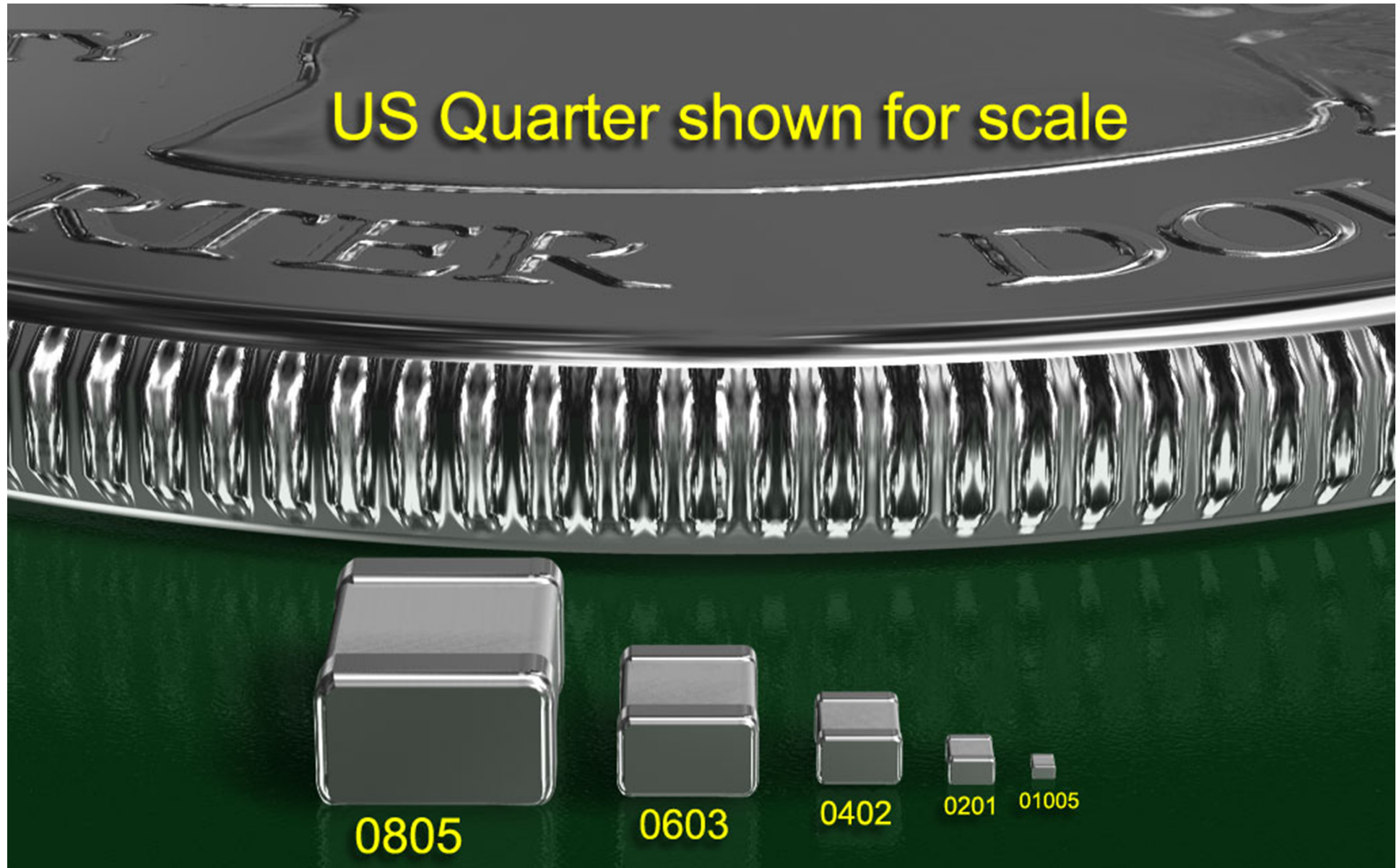
Japan Jisso Technology Revolution toward the 21st Century

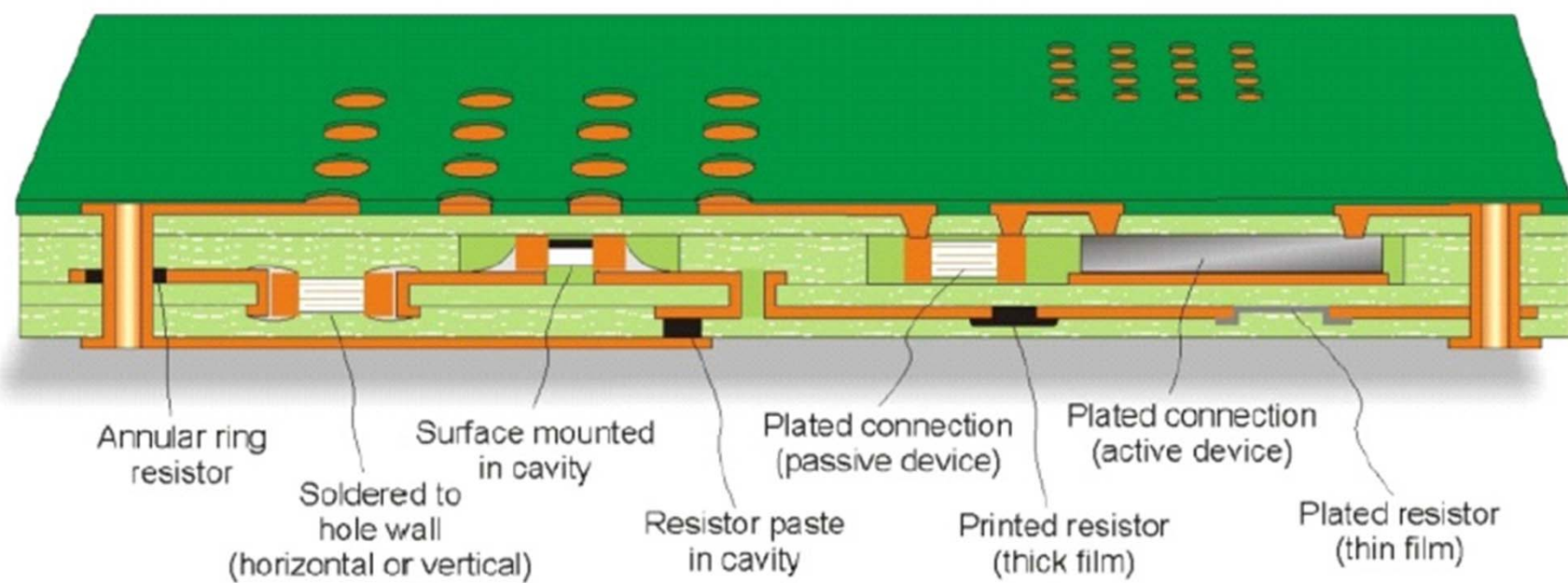


Electronic Packaging Evolution Trends

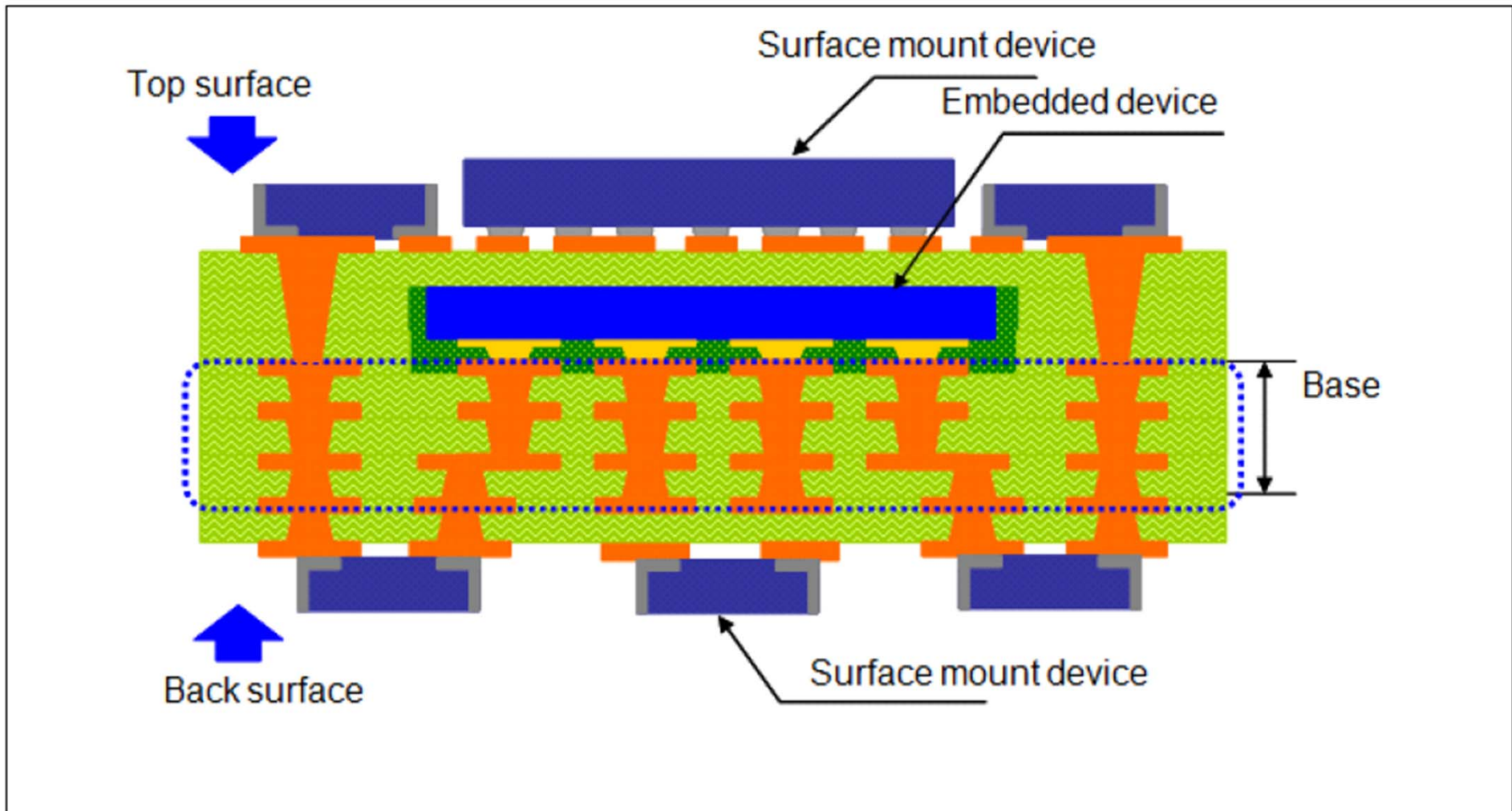


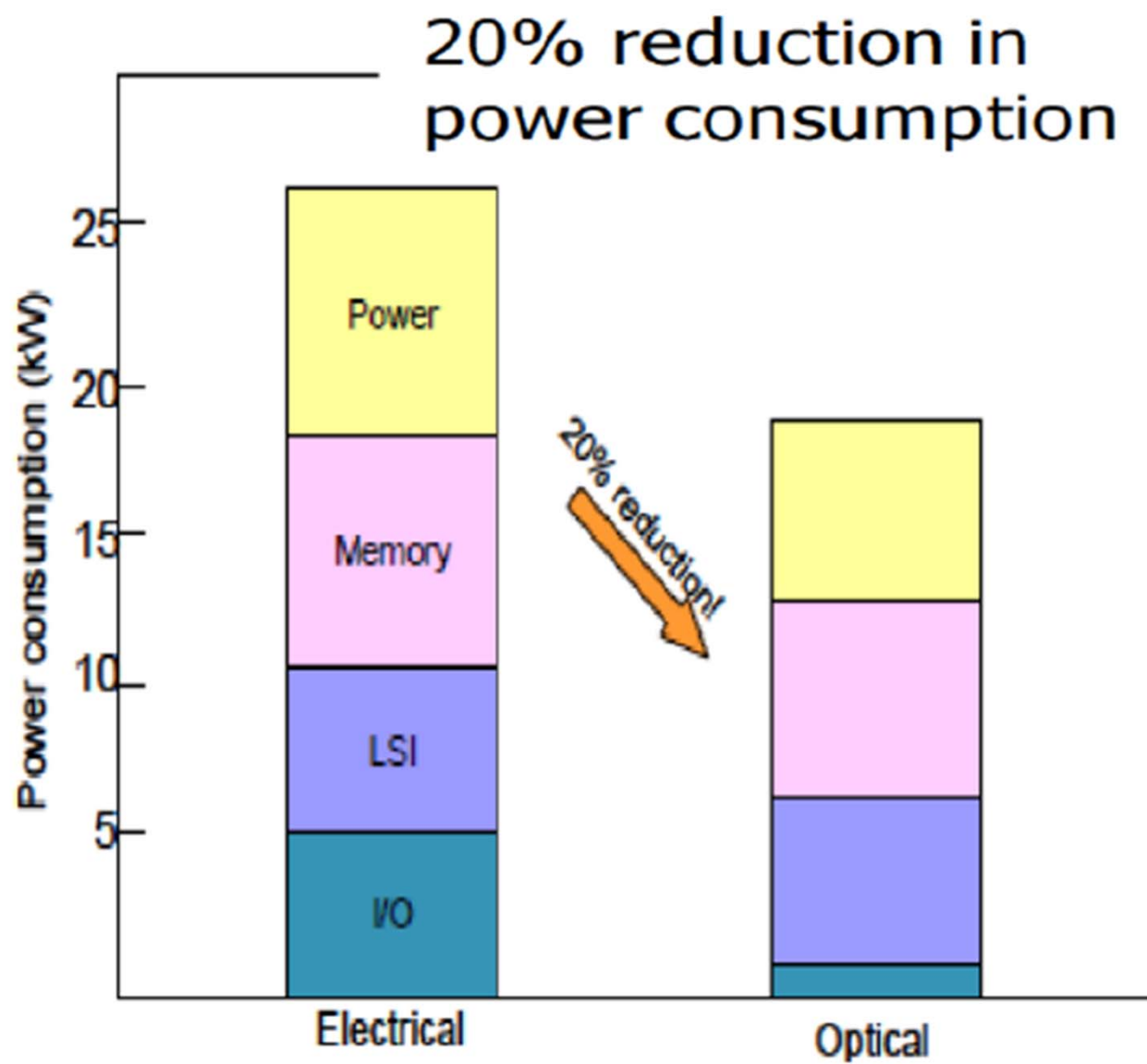
0201 Physical Size





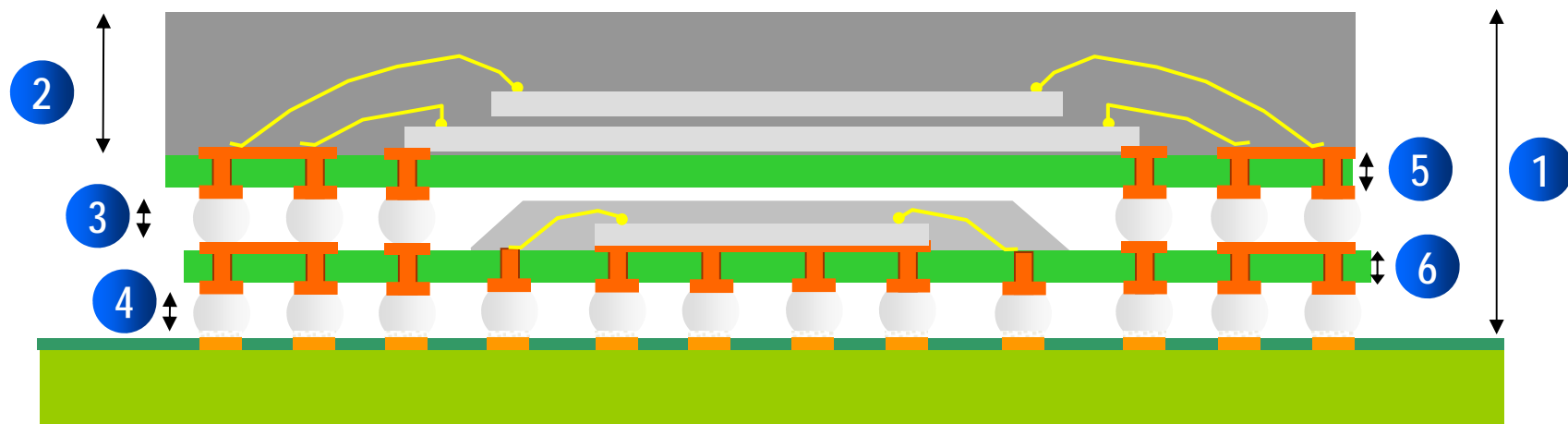
Typical structure of completed device embedded board







POP Package General Dimensions

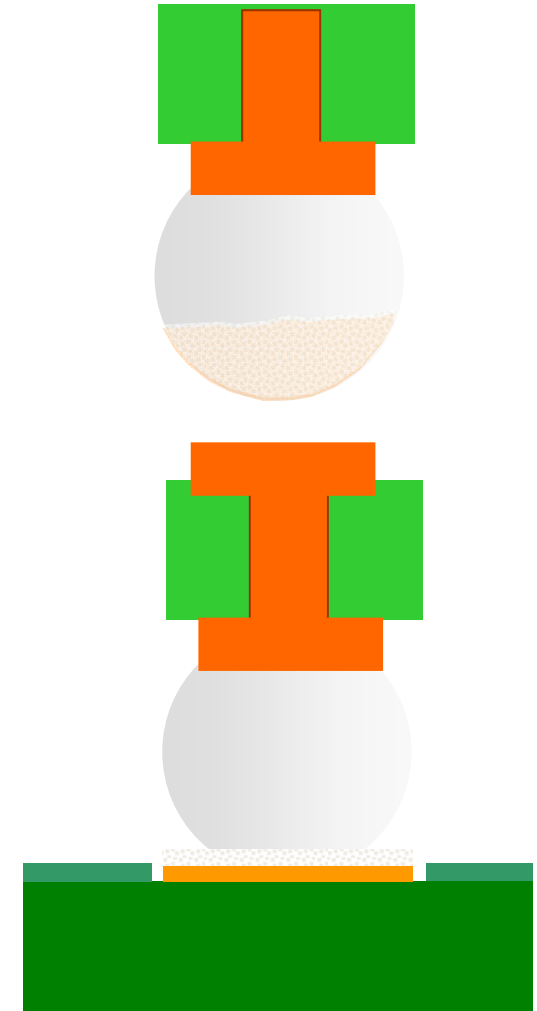
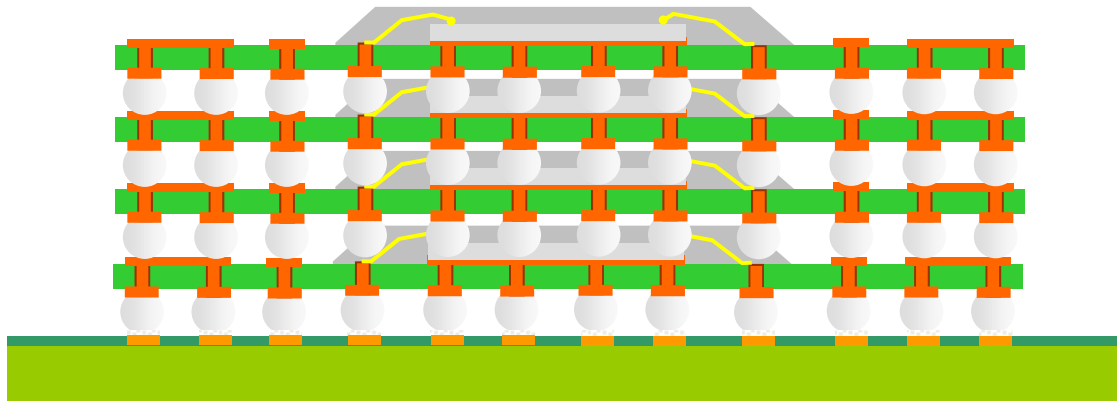
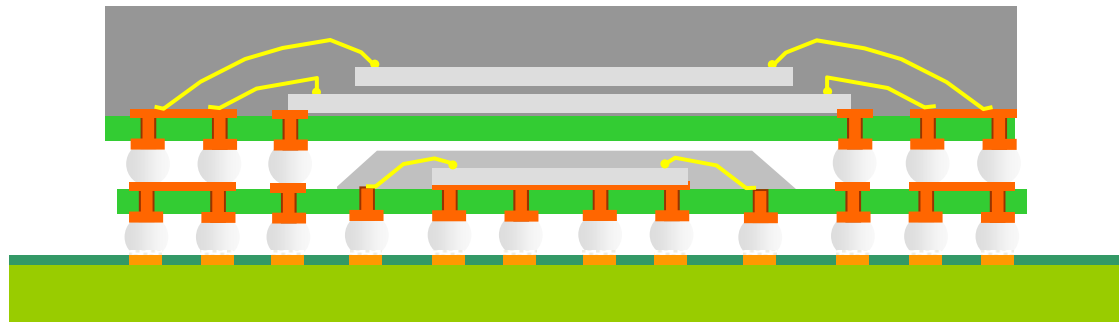


- 1 Package height 1.5mm 0.060"
- 2 Top package mould 0.46mm 0.018"
- 3 Second package ball height 0.30mm 0.012"
- 4 First package ball height 0.20mm 0.008"
- 5 Second package substrate 0.21mm 0.009"
- 6 First package substrate 0.30mm 0.012"

JEDEC 95



Assembly Process for POP Package on Package







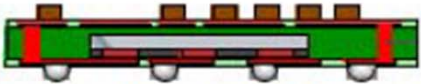
Good QFN

A grayscale micrograph of a Quad Flat Pack (QFN) package mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB). The package is a small, dark, square component. It is surrounded by a grid of solder pads. Five thin lines with arrowheads point to specific solder pads: three along the top edge and two along the bottom edge. The PCB has larger circular pads on the left and right sides, and various traces are visible.

When QFN in a POP Package?

Components 1968-2008

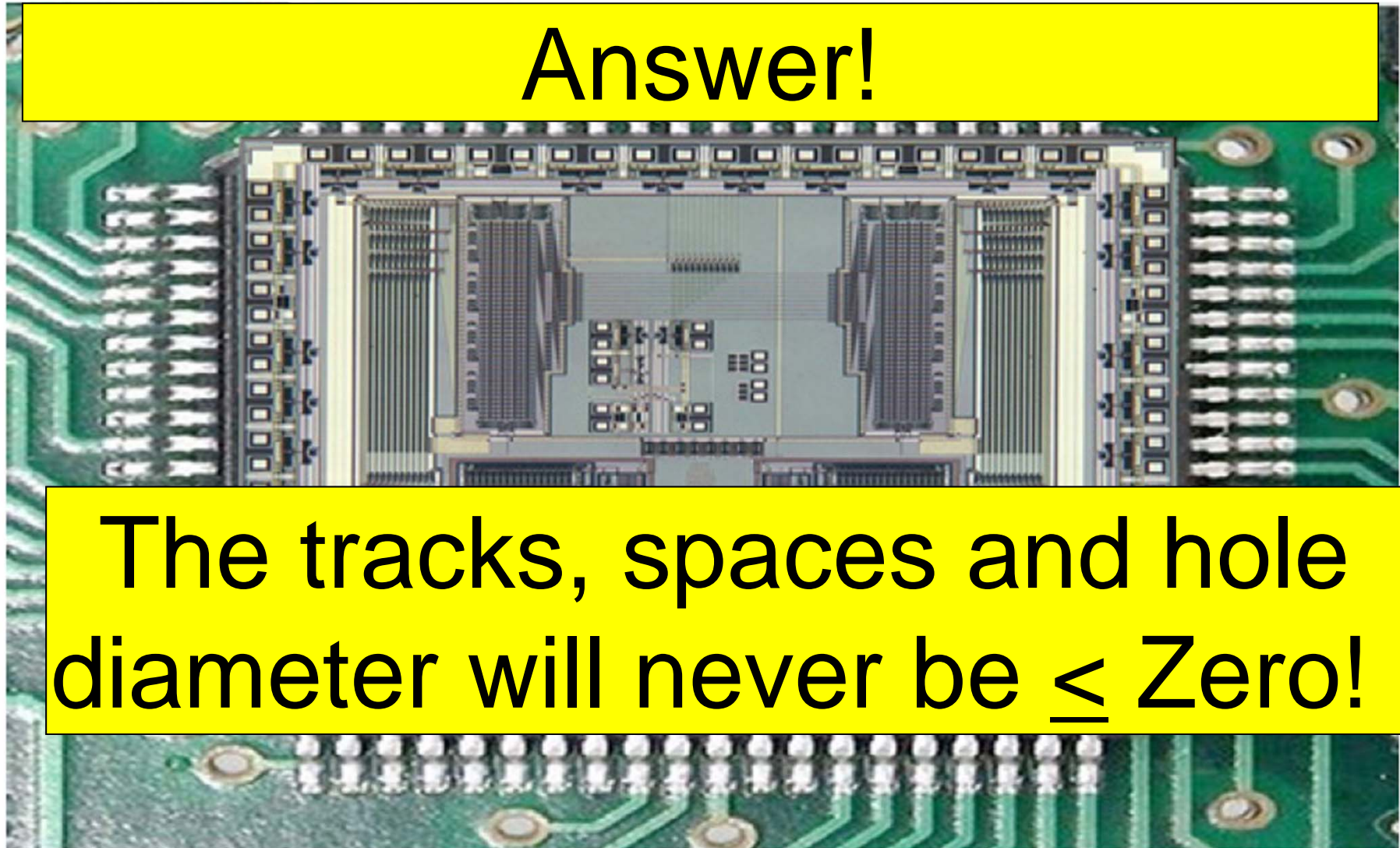
- What progress have been done in 40 years?
 - 1968: 12 transistors in one IC.
 - 2008: 1 050 000 000 transistors in one IC.
 - 2013: More!
 - 2020: Many More!!

Horizontal Placement	
<h1>When will the development end?</h1>	
Interposer - less Type	 <p>Terminal Through Via Type</p>
Embedded Structure	<div data-bbox="913 903 1317 999">  <p>Chip(WLP) Embedded + Chip on Surface Type</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1581 903 1933 970">  <p>3D Chip Embedded Type</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1200 1150 1619 1233">  <p>WLP Embedded + Chip on Surface Type</p> </div>

Integrated Microcircuit Prior to Device Encapsulation

Answer!

The tracks, spaces and hole diameter will never be \leq Zero!



IPC Part: 2

New demands and
challenges?

Which is the biggest challenge?

Product Description vs. End-Use Applications

End Use Application	Interposer	Module	Portable Board	Product Board	Backplane
1-Consumer	D	D	A/D	D	D
2-Computers and Peripherals	D	B	A/D	D	E
3-Telecomm	B	E	A	E	E
4-Commercial Aircraft	C	C	A/C	C/E	C/E
5-Industrial Automation, Defense, and Space	B	B	A	E	E
6-Military (ground and shipboard)	C	C	A/C	C/E	C/E
7-Space	C	C	A/C	C/E	C/E
8-Military Aircraft	C	C	A/C	C/E	C/E
9-Automotive (underhood)	B/C	C	C	B/C	B/E
10- Bio Medical & Life support	B	B	A/E	B/E	B/E

A=Hand Held; B=High Performance; C=Harsh Environment;
D=Low cost/High Volume; E= Cost Performance

New Market Conditions!

- *Prior releases of the Roadmap had greater emphasis on military applications*

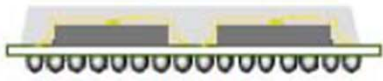
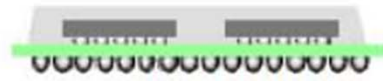

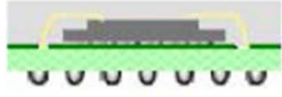

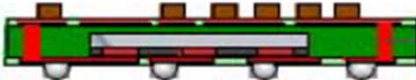
Which is the biggest challenge?

*in advanced product development has declined.
such that*

Must the Space change to a
lead free process??

Committee.

Representative SIP Types and Categories

Horizontal Placement	 Wire Bonding Type  Flip Chip Type
<div>Stacked</div> Interposer Type	 Wire Bonding  Wire Bonding +  PoP, Flip Chip Type
Embedded Structure	<div>Chip(WLP) Embedded + Chip on Surface Type</div> <div>3D Chip Embedded Type</div>  WLP Embedded + Chip on Surface Type

Will this be produced acc to Military/Space demands?

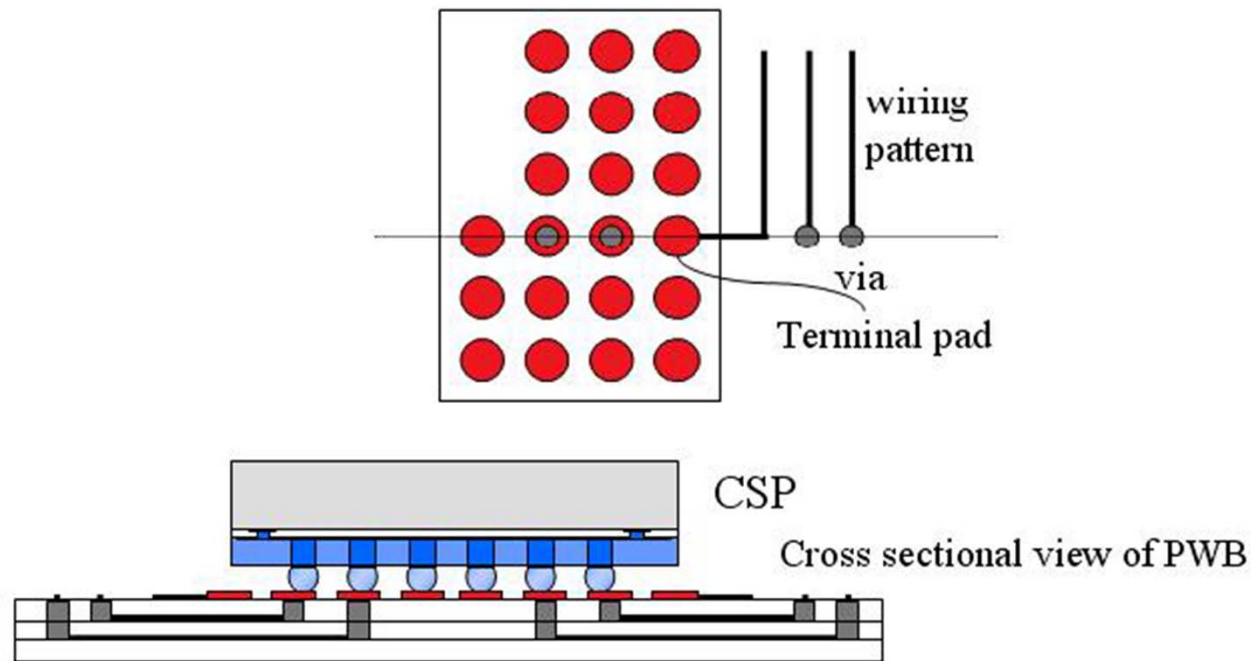
Space needs/demands on PCBs

1. Advanced functions ➡ Advanced Components
2. Advanced Components ➡ Advanced CAD
3. Advanced CAD ➡ Many layer and several via hole types (PTH, Micro, Blind and Buried) with

This will not match!!

4. Robust Design acc to IPC-2221B and IPC-222A means IPC Class 3 and Level A.
5. Footprints acc to IPC-7351B Level A and 1752
6. Base Material acc to IPC-4101D/xxx

High Density Interconnection using Via in Pad Technology



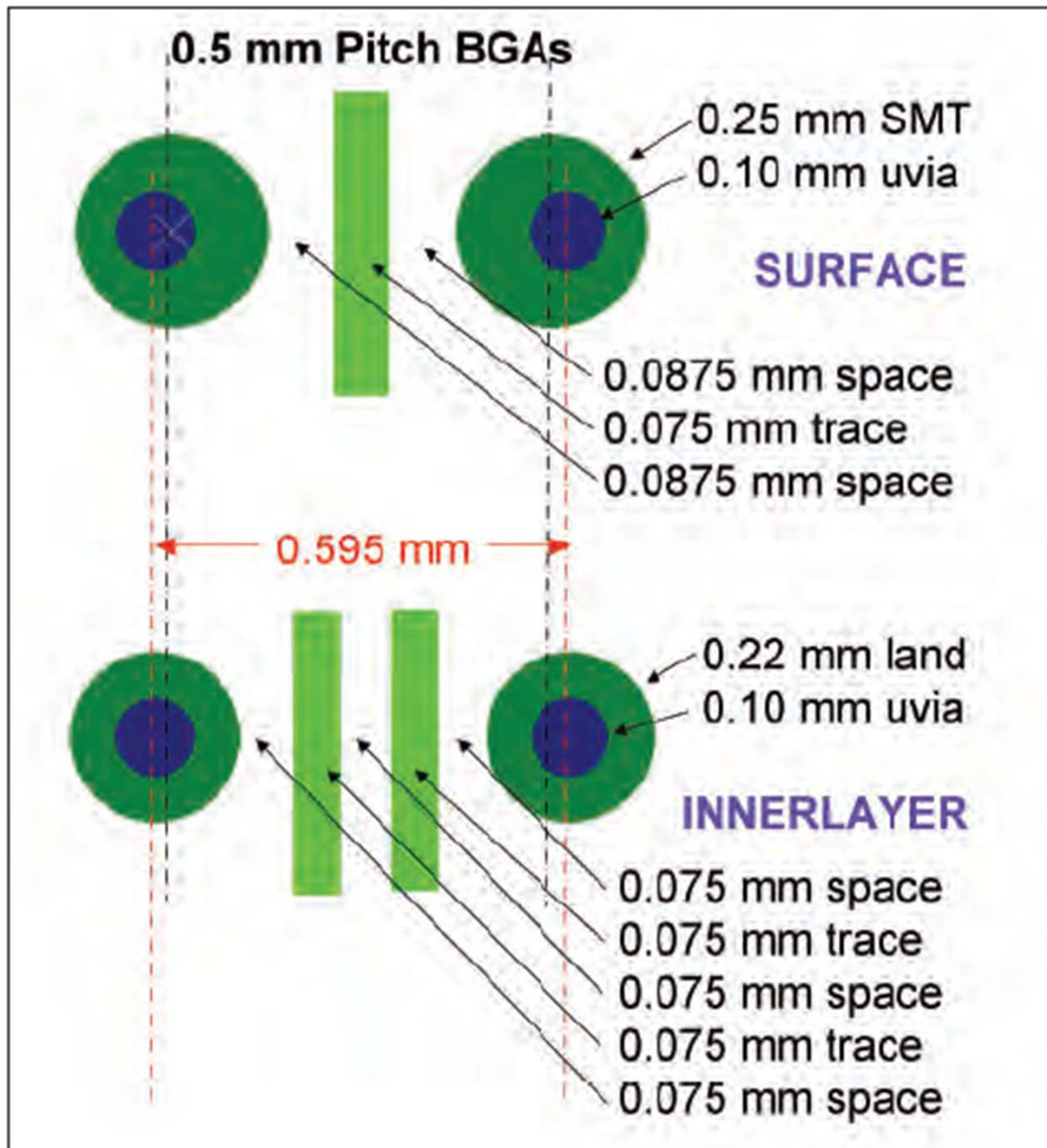


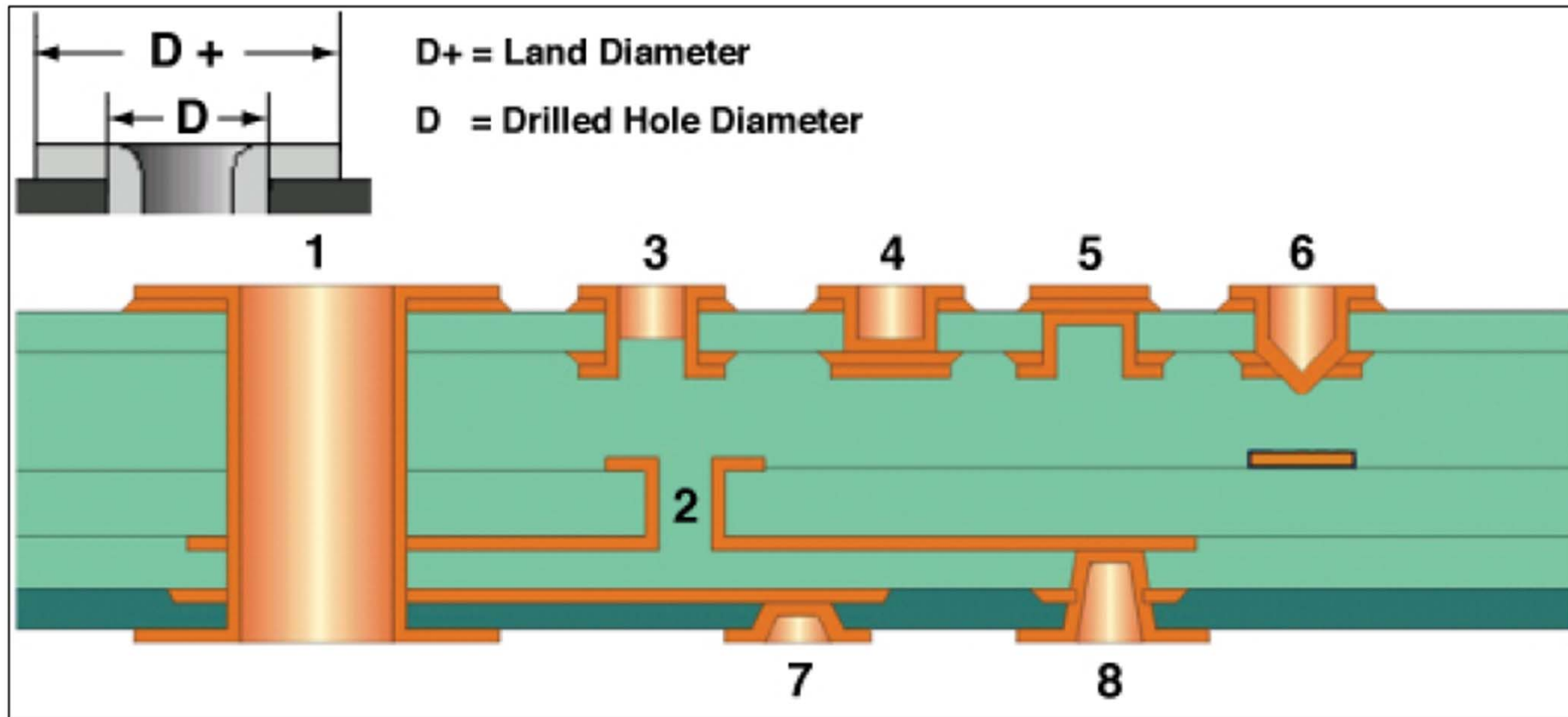
Illustration of
the
design spacing
for a
0,5 mm pitch
BGA

Source: Happy Holden

Military needs/demands on PCBs

1. Advanced functions ➡ Advanced Components
2. Advanced Components ➡ Advanced CAD
3. Advanced CAD ➡ Many layer and several via hole types (PTH, Micro, Blind and Buried).
4. Robust Design acc to IPC-2221B and IPC-222A means IPC Class 3 and Level A.
5. Footprints acc to IPC-7351B Level A and 1752
6. Base Material acc to IPC-4101D/xxx.
7. PCB production acc to IPC-6012C Class 3.
8. Quality demands according to IPC-600H Class 3.

Hole Characteristics



1. Standard through-hole via

2. Standard buried via

3. Semi-blind (semi buried) via

4. Blind via (laser drilled)

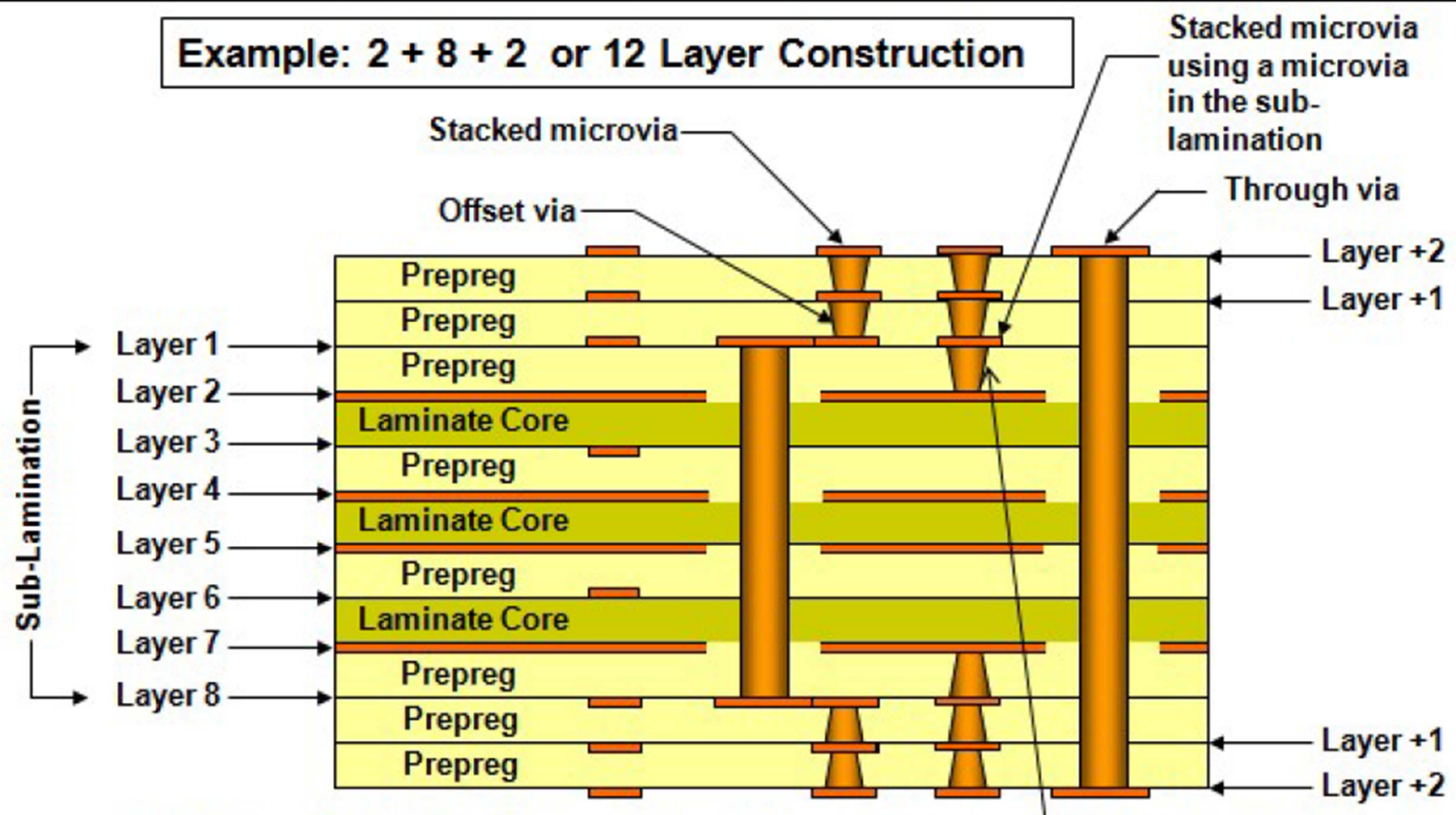
5. Reverse blind via

6. Controlled depth drilled via

7. Photo defined micro via

8. Terpanned via (laser drilled)

Example: 2 + 8 + 2 or 12 Layer Construction



Product Board Platform Roadmap

CHARACTERISTICS	PRODUCT BOARD 2013-2014	PRODUCT BOARD 2015-2016	PRODUCT BOARD 2017-2018	PRODUCT BOARD 2019-2023
Layers Range	4 to 36+	4 to 36+	4 to 36+	4 to 36+
Board Thickness	1.575 mm to 6.350 mm	1.575 mm to 7.7 mm	1.575 mm to 9.0 mm	1.575 mm to 9.0 mm
Board Size Range	75 mm to 400 mm per side	75 mm to 550 mm per side	75 mm to 700 mm per side	75 mm to 700 mm per side
Device Pitch	0.4 mm up to 1.5 mm	0.4 mm up to 1.5 mm	0.4 mm up to 1.5 mm	0.2 mm up to 1.5 mm
Typical Materials	FR4, HF FR4, Low-loss, Polyimide, Rogers, etc;SAC tolerant	FR4, HF FR4, Low-loss, Polyimide, Rogers, etc;SAC tolerant	FR4, HF FR4, Low-loss, Polyimide, Rogers, etc;SAC tolerant; RCC	FR4, HF FR4, Low-loss, Polyimide, Rogers, etc;SAC tolerant; RCC
Material Thickness	0.075 mm to 0.450 mm (not counting BC)	0.075 mm to 0.450 mm (not counting BC)	0.075 mm to 0.450 mm (not counting BC)	0.075 mm to 0.450 mm (not counting BC)
Via Stack	2	2	2; 4+ z stack	2; 20+ z stack
Buried Capacitance	YES, needed for Power Integrity	YES, needed for Power Integrity	YES, needed for Power Integrity	YES, needed for Power Integrity
Buried Components	EP resistors & capacitors	EP resistors & capacitors	EP resistors & capacitors	EP resistors & capacitors; optical paths
Power Dissipation	Can be very high, heat sinks-cooling schemes	Can be very high, heat sinks-cooling schemes liquid cooling	Can be very high, heat sinks-cooling schemes liquid cooling	Can be very high, heat sinks-cooling schemes liquid cooling
Voltages	Multiples up to 8	Multiples up to 8	Multiples up to 8	Multiples up to 12

Product Board Platform Roadmap

CHARACTERISTICS	PRODUCT BOARD 2013-2014	PRODUCT BOARD 2015-2016	PRODUCT BOARD 2017-2018	PRODUCT BOARD 2019-2023
Signal Integrity	Controlled impedances, long signal lengths; back drilling	Controlled impedances, long signal lengths; back drilling	Controlled impedances, long signal lengths; back drilling; z interconnect	Controlled impedances, long signal lengths; back drilling; z interconnect; optical interconnect
Typical Design Rules: L/S: Via/Pad:	0.075 mm to 0.150 mm/ 0.100 mm to 0.250 mm/ 0.100 mm to 0.250mm/ 0.200 mm to 0.450 mm	0.075 mm to 0.150 mm/ 0.075 mm to 0.250 mm/ 0.100 mm to 0.250mm/ 0.200 mm to 0.450 mm	0.075 mm to 0.150 mm/ 0.075 mm to 0.250 mm/ 0.100 mm to 0.250mm/ 0.200 mm to 0.450 mm	0.050 mm to 0.150 mm/ 0.050 mm to 0.250 mm/ 0.050 mm to 0.250mm/ 0.150 mm to 0.450 mm
Typical Through-holes	0.200 mm to 25.4 mm mounting & connectors	0.150 mm to 25.4 mm mounting & connectors	not used to 0.150 mm for signals up to 25.4 mm mounting & connectors	not used to 0.150 mm for signals up to 25.4 mm mounting & connectors
No. of Fabricators-Ww	~300 to 400	~320 to 450	~340 to 480	~350 to 500
Typical Components	Various, to large-high I/O BGAs of 2700 pins	Various, to large-high I/O BGAs of 2700 pins	Various, to large-high I/O BGAs of 2700 pins	Various, to large-high I/O BGAs of 2700 pins; optical support
Interconnect to Next Level Higher	Connector, pins, cables or fingers	Connector, pins, cables or fingers	Connector, pins, cables or fingers	Connector, pins, cables or fingers; optical cables
Typical Order Quantity	Few to Medium	Few to Medium	Few to Medium	Few to Medium

IPC Part: 3

How can IPC assist?

Demands for producing
IPC Class 3?

Which IPC Standards
does is most known?

IPC-A-610E?

If you are according to
IPC Class 3

Does it mean, it is a Level IPC Class 3?

No!!



You promised Class 3!
But it is not IPC Class 3!!

IPC Class 3:

High Reliability or Harsh Operating Environment Electronic Products — Includes the equipment and products where continued performance or performance on demand is critical. Equipment downtime cannot be tolerated and must function when required such as in life support items or flight control systems. Printed boards in this class are suitable for applications where high levels of assurance are required and service is essential.

Please Observe that the final performance class for PCBA (PCBA=Assembled, Soldered, Cleaned and Tested) cannot be any greater than the performance class called out for the bare PCB.

That is, in order to obtain a class 3 with the assembly (PCBA), one must first obtain an IPC class 3 recognition of the bare printed board (anything with a Class 2 or 1 with the PCB prevents obtaining a Class 3 with the PCBA).

J-STD-001E examples

- Material and processes used to assemble/manufacture PCBAs **shall** [D1D2D3] be selected such that their use, in combination, produce products acceptable to this standard.
- Solder **shall** be accordance with J-STD-006C [D1D2D3].
- Flux **shall** be accordance with J-STD-004B [D1D2D3].
- Solder paste **shall** be accordance with J-STD-005A [D1D2D3].
- Machine control [N1D2D3].
- Solder Bath [N1N2D3].
- Reflow Soldering [N1D2D3].
- Solder Connection [D1D2D3].

Systematic use of
IPC Standards!

Conditions for achieving
IPC Class 3!

Project Leader

Purchaser

Product spec

Component data

Electronic Design

Electronic scheme

Net list
BOM

IPC standard

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | IPC-2141A |
| 2 | IPC-2251 |
| 3 | J-STD-002D |
| 4 | IPC-7093 |
| 5 | IPC-7094 |
| 6 | J-STD-609A |
| 7 | IPC-1752A |
| 8 | IPC-2610(15) |
| 9 | |

Routing

Footprints

Component placement

IPC standard

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | IPC-2221B |
| 2 | IPC-2222A |
| 3 | IPC-2152 |
| 4 | IPC-7351B |
| 5 | IPC-7525B |
| 6 | IPC-7527 |
| 7 | IPC-7095C |

CAD

Gerber files on all copper layer
Gerber files on solder mask
Gerber files on legend print
Drill file & Drill information
Bare Board Specification
Mechanical drawing
Coordinates for SMD assembly
Gerber file for solder paste stencil

CAM

Program for:
• Laser plotter
• Drilling
• Routing
• AOI
• Electrical test

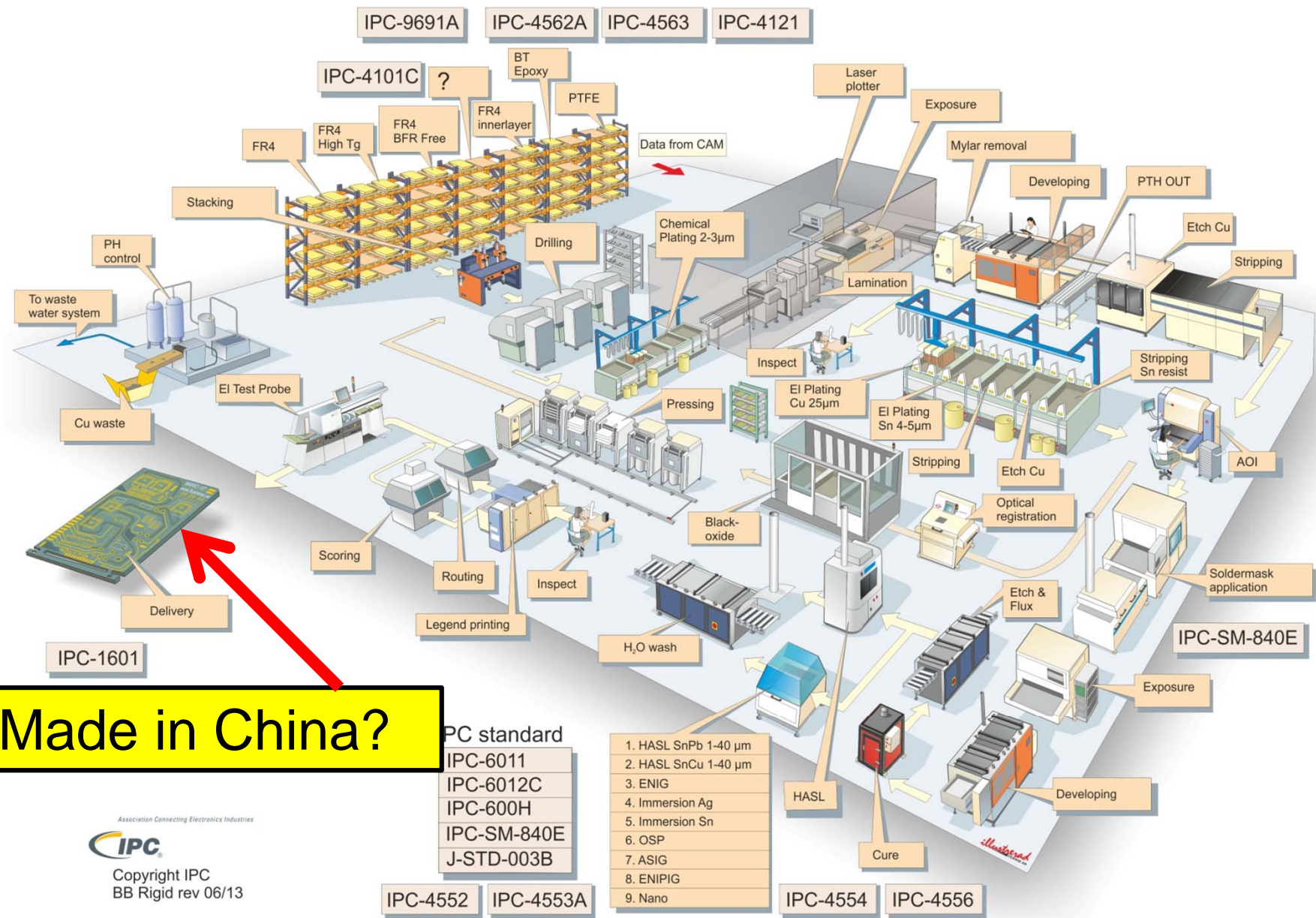
To Bare Board
Production

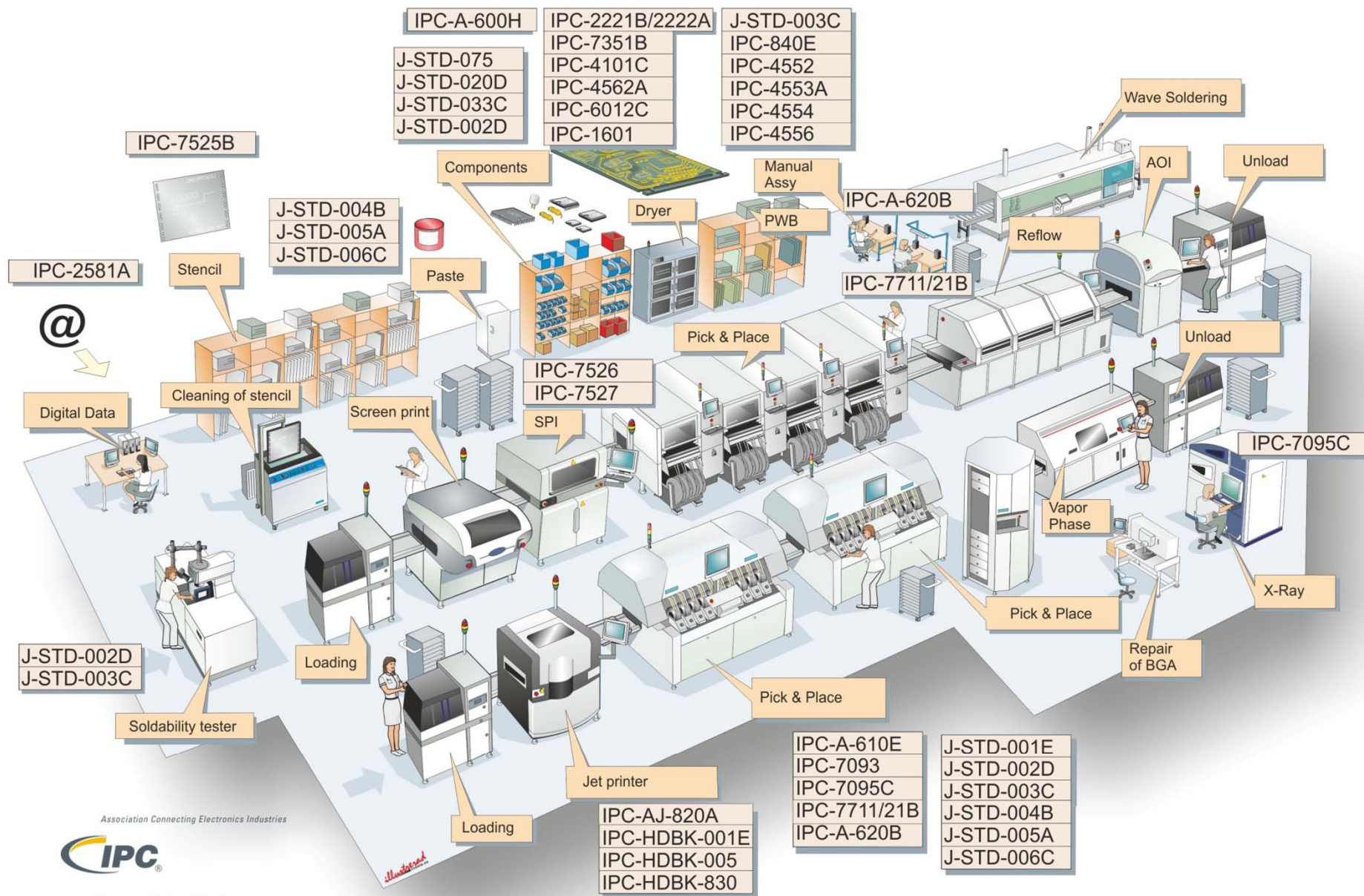


Copyright IPC
ED/CAD/CAM rev 06/13

IPC standard

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | IPC-2581A |
| 2 | |





Association Connecting Electronics Industries



Copyright IPC
AST Rigid rev 06/13

Test Board Number X

No: 1000

DEMAND on PCBA

IPC Standards

Activity

1 Compatible? RoHS 2?
Level? EMC Demands? Repair allowed?

IPC-1752A

1

ding to IPC Class 3! Level A, B or C?
otions?

2

ce finishes on Components?
demands on Components?

J-STD-002D

3

--

--

ding to IPC Class 3! Level A, B or C?

otions?

2

ce finishes on Components?

demands on Components?

J-STD-002D

3

rements for impedance adaptation?

Speed/Frequency?

IPC-2141A

IPC-2251

4

nany Ampere in the Cu tracks?

ng and Labeling?

IPC-2152

J-STD-609A

5

Components?

Components?

IPC-7093

IPC-7095C

6

ans anpassning?

eter/frekvenser?

mpere i kopparledarna?

i skyltar?

enter?

enter?

s on the PCB in form of: Materials,
Electrical / Thermal Properties, Hole,
drawings / documentation.

IPC-4101C
IPC-2221B
IPC-2615

7

DEMAND on PCBA	IPC Standards	Activity
<div> <div>According to Level A, B or C?</div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> <div> <div>acc. To IPC Class 3 & Level A, B or C?</div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>IPC-7351B + New</div> <div>IPC-2221B</div> <div>IPC-2222A</div> </div>	8
<div> <div>. To IPC Class 3?</div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> <div> <div>Oil Design?</div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>IPC-7095C</div> <div>IPC-7525B</div> </div>	9
<div> <div>or EMC adaptation?</div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> <div> <div>rd Specification?</div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	10
<div> <div></div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	
<div> <div></div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	

g for EMC adaptation?
oard Specification?

10

ie supplier manage the BB Specification?
at the BB PCB manufacturer?

IPC-6011
IPC-6012C

11

Material and Cu foil type?

IPC-4101C, 4562
IPC-9691A

12

r Mask?
ce finish?

IPC-SM-840E
IPC-4552, 53A, 54 & 56

13

col, Micro Sections and packaging?
ot and solder test?

IPC-6012C & IPC-1601
IPC-600H & J-STD-003C

14

Article

Test board number X

No:

1000

DEMAND on PCBA

IPC Standards

Activity

Incoming inspection of components and PCBs
Solder test with components?

IPC-6012C,-600H
J-STD-002D

15

Solder test of Bare Boards?

J-STD-003C

16

What requirements must be placed on
PCBA Production? IPC-Class 3!

J-STD-001E
IPC-HDBK-001
IPC Training

17

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Solder test of Bare Boards?

J-STD-003C

16

What requirements must be placed on
PCBA Production? IPC-Class 3!

J-STD-001E
IPC-HDBK-001
IPC Training

17

What requirements must be placed on
the Digital Data? (Gerber files) IPC-Class 3!

IPC-2221B
IPC-2222A
IPC-7351B

CAD acc to IPC Class 3 and Level A, B or C?
Footprints acc to Level A, B or C?

IPC-7095C
IPC-7093

18

CAD of stencil so it will meet IPC Class 3 ?

IPC-7525B

Are the BB produced acc to IPC Class 3?
Protocol? Packing and Storage?

IPC-6012C
IPC-A-600H
IPC-1601

19

DEMAND on PCBA	IPC Standards	Activity
emand, level and handling?	J-STD-033C	20
ista, Alloy, Flux & Bal size?	J-STD-004B	21
lder (wave- & selektiv soldering) Alloy?	J-STD-005A	
	J-STD-006B	
encil production technology?	IPC-7525B	
of the Stencil?	IPC-7526	
esult (Volume & Precision) acc to IPC SPI?	IPC-7527	22
xist BGA and or CSP components?	IPC-7095C	23
xist BTC (QFN) components?	IPC-7093	

encil production technology ?

of the Stencil?

IPC-7525B

IPC-7526

esult (Volume & Precision) acc to IPC
SPI?

IPC-7527

22

xist BGA and or CSP components?

IPC-7095C

xist BTC (QFN) components?

IPC-7093

23

rocess (temperature), wave soldering
components?

J-STD-020D

J-STD-075

24

ase process and the components?

IPC-4101C

[illegible]

Inspection of BGA/CSP with X-Ray.
Can IPC Class 3 criteria be implemented?

IPC-7095C

28

IPC-610E

Inspection of BGA/CSP with X-Ray
Does it exist Voids? Before and after
assembling and soldering?

IPC-7095C

29

Repair of BGA/CSP.
Is it OK to repair BGA/CSP?

IPC-7095C

30

IPC-610E

Flux, Preheat & Process?

J-STD-004B & 006C

31

Inspection by CIS and CIT.

IPC-610E

DEMAND on PCBA**IPC Standards****Activity**

Is Cleaning a Demand? If Yes?
Is the PCBA designed for Cleaning?

IPC-2221B
IPC-2222A

32

Is the PCB clean before cleaning?
How clean should the PCBA be after
cleaning?

IPC-6012C
IPC-5701, 02, 03 & 04
J-STD-001E

33

Cleaning liquid and methode?
How shall the cleanliness be messured?

IPC-65B & AJ-820
IPC-9201

34

Lackning of PCBA? Type of lack? Process?
Inspection of the Lacking!

IPC-CC-830B
IPC-HDBK-830

35

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cleaning?

J-STD-001E

Cleaning liquid and methode?
How shall the cleanliness be messured?

IPC-65B & AJ-820

IPC-9201

34

Lackning of PCBA? Type of lack? Process?
Inspection of the Lacking!

IPC-CC-830B

IPC-HDBK-830

35

Cabling?

IPC-A-620B

IPC Training

36

Production, inspection and test of
enclosures for electronic?

IPC-A-630

37

What do We Now?

37 Points!!

Practical Advice

**You need a
Checklist!!**

IPC Part: 4

Need for an IPC Checklist?

Pilots use Checklists!
Time for the Electronic industry?

IPC CHECKLIST

for producing Rigid PCBA's



Association Connecting Electronics Industries



Developed by: Lars Wallin, IPC European Representative

It is many Steps!

From the start to the end of
a military PCB!

Plus that many
influence each other!!

A. Purpose of IPC Checklists

In the entire production chain of a completed Rigid PCBA (Printed Circuit Board Assembled) it exist the following number of parameters, see table below.

No	Rigid PCBA Parameters	Variables
1	Choice of Component Package	50
2	Choice of Surface Finish on Components. J-STD-002	12
3	CAD acc to IPC-2221 & 2222 Class 1, 2 or 3	3
4	CAD acc to IPC-2221 & 2222 Level A, B or C	3
5	Footprint/Land acc to IPC-7351 Level A, B or C	3
6	Design/CAD of QFN. IPC-7093	3
7	Design/CAD of BGA/CSP. IPC-7095	3
8	Design/CAD of stencils. IPC-7525	5
9	Placement of components	10
10	Choice of PCB base material. IPC-4101	11
11	Choice of PCB base material Cu foil. IPC-4562	2
12	Choice of PCB solder mask. IPC-SM-840	3

13	Choice of PCB Surface Finish. IPC-4552, 4553 or 4554	5
14	Choice of PCB Handling and Storage. IPC-1601	2
15	Age/Wetting of PCB. J-STD-003	3
16	PCB Process steps at supplier. IPC-6011 and 6012	20
17	Different stencil/printing options. IPC-7526 and 7527	5
18	Solder Paste/Stick/Wire options. J-STD-005 and 006	20
19	Flux with Solder Paste/Stick/Wire options. J-STD-004	5
20	Reflow/Vapor Phase/Wave/Selective/Hand options.	5
21	Choice of Soldering environments (O2 free, N2 or Air)	3
22	Choice of Lead or Lead free process.	2
23	Choice of process cycle. J-STD-020 and 075	10
24	Choice of Moisture Sensitive Level (MSL). J-STD-033	5
25	Choice of Cleaning Method. IPC-CH-65	4
26	Conformal coating	3
27	PCBA Requirements Class 1, 2 or 3. J-STD-001	3
28	PCBA Acceptability Class 1, 2 or 3. IPC-A-610	3
29	PCBA Touch up and Repair. IPC-7711/21	3
30	PCBA Requirements/Acceptability for Cable. IPC-620	3
	Total variables	212

Number of Combinations

4200 000 000 000 000 000 0

Too Many!!

**How many BAD
Solder Joints does it
exist in electronic
products per year?**



10 years later



I have the answer!

**Too
Many!**



10 years later →



What do we need?

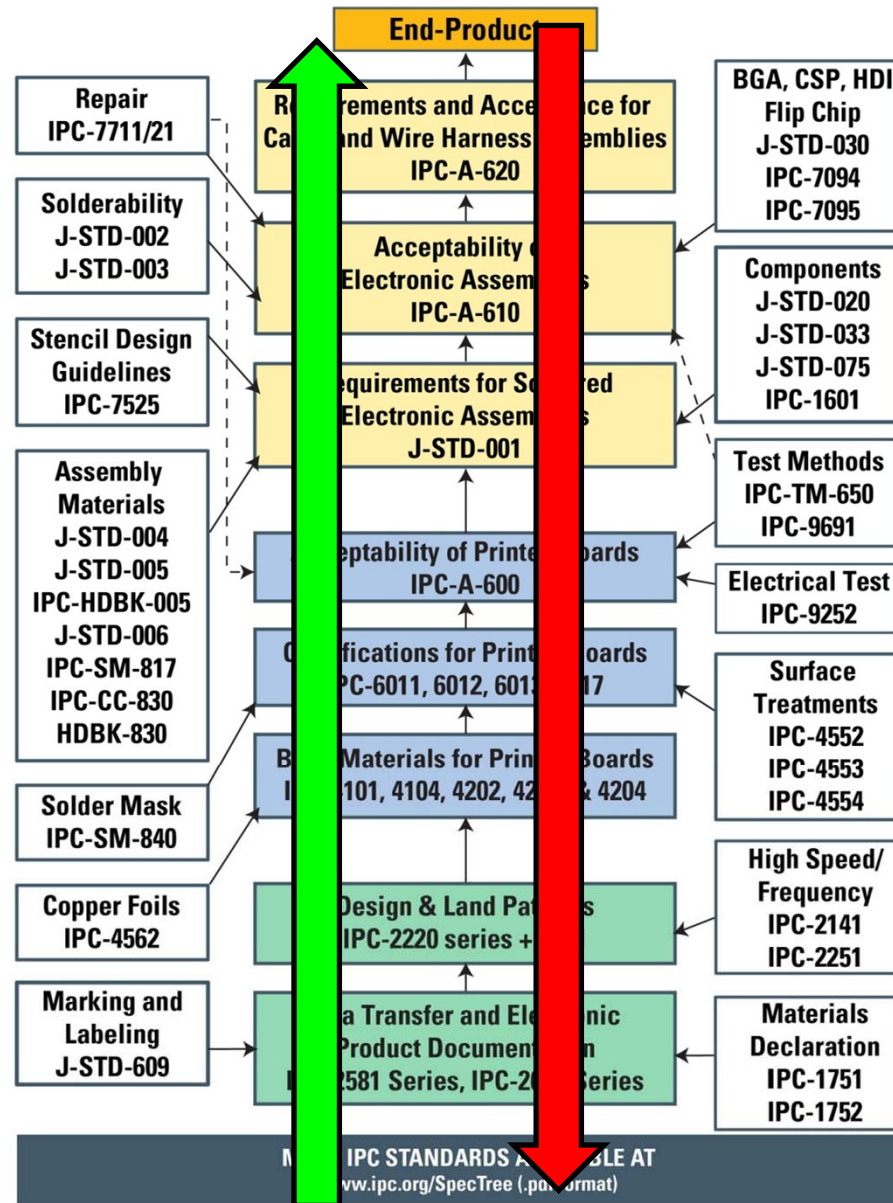
We need a
Checklist!

IPC Part: 5

Summary and Conclusions

Will and Can the Electronic Industry
meet the future quality demands?

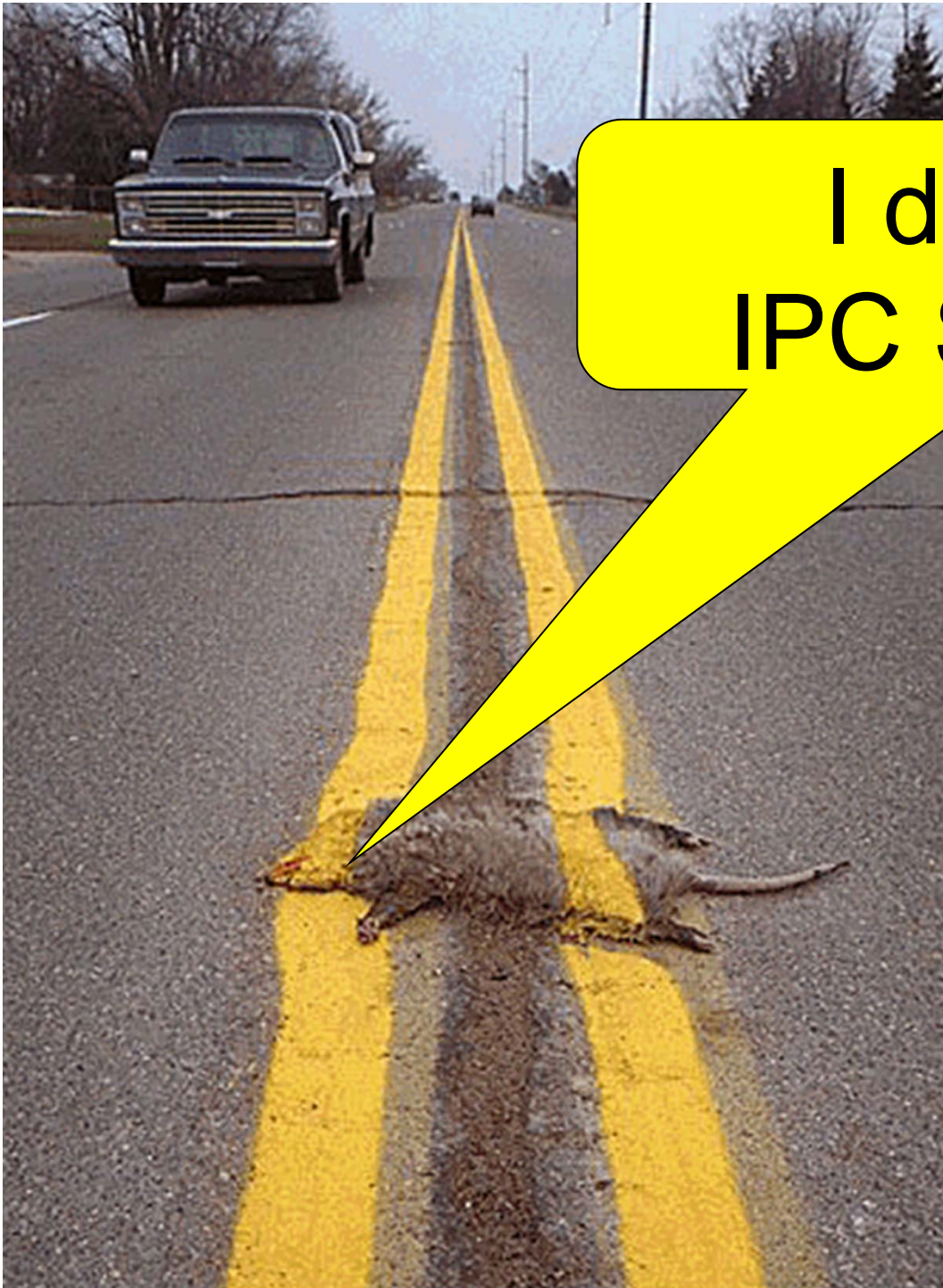
IPC STANDARDS — EVERYTHING YOU NEED FROM START TO FINISH



We didn't use Standards?



I didn't use
IPC Standards!



If You want an IPC Checklist?

Please give me your business card!

OR

Send me an email!

THANK YOU!



Mobil: +46 70-212 74 39
Email: LarsWallin@ipc.org

Association Connecting Electronics Industries

