

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLY

Roadmap

Stan Heltzel European Space Agency 9 Mar 2023

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PCB and Electronic Assembly are a complex combination of materials and processes to provide a stable **mechanical** and **thermal** platform for the **electrical** interconnection of components.

PCB & EA are the **nerves and veins** of the spacecraft.



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Technologies Covered



Electronic packaging can be organized by the following levels of integration, interconnection and protection:

- Level 0 Chip, bare semiconductor die
- Level 1 EEE component, single or multichip

Level 2 – bare PCB

- Level 3 Assembled PCB(s)
- Level 4 Modules, assemblies integrated in an overall enclosure
- Level 5 System/equipment, set of modules for a specified purpose





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PCB/SMT WG of the Components Technology Board



Slide 4

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PCB/SMT working group





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ESA qualified PCB manufacturers





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Harmonisation

European Space Harmonisation of PCB and Electronic Assembly completed in 2022 for the first time. Technology dossier and Roadmap available on Harmonisation Data Management System (HDMS). Send email to <u>harmo@esa.int</u> to obtain login credentials.

https://tec-polaris.esa.int/eclipse/public/redirect?url=/eclipse/i-layout?applicationId=dccm&projectId=1303&goto=/web/document/document-edit!view?document.id=35849&configFile=true https://tec-polaris.esa.int/eclipse/public/redirect?url=/eclipse/i-layout?applicationId=dccm&projectId=1303&goto=/web/document/document-edit!view?document.id=35848&configFile=true

- Technology description
- ✓ Critical supply chain analysis
- Market drivers and market assessment
- Legislative drivers
- ✓ Technology drivers and development
- ✓ Roadmap



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State of Art in Europe



- HDI High Density Interconnection technology (microvias)
- Extreme space environmental conditions
 (e.g. Rosetta, BepiColombo, Exomars)
- Increased power dissipation from assembled components and resulting CTE mismatch
- High speed compatible dielectrics and surface finish
- Re-usability
- Modelling of PCBA
- Digital twin





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• Highly tailorable and **complex processes**.

Optimization for certain aspects usually goes hand in hand with a negative impact elsewhere.

- Limited sample inspection relying on **representativeness**.
- **Dispersed technology** prevents a common review across various customer chains.
- Non-conformances cause poor yield, long lead time, poor On Time Delivery.
 Or worse: failures after assembly putting into question the remainder of the batch.
- Electro-chemical migration can cause **latent short-circuit failure**, which is difficult to screen.
- Assembly verification is expensive, difficult to master for sensitive components and places high demands on representativity.



• Legislation: RoHS, REACH, etc.

This is driving <u>lead-free</u> directly (in case exemptions are no longer in place for space) and indirectly (because space must follow other volume markets).

- Economical drivers: Technology, availability and standardization are driven by volume markets.
 Far East leads because of cost competitiveness, and now also because of capability/quality.
 <u>Incomplete supply chain in EU. Investment is high and market volume is low</u>.
- COTS, NewSpace, mission classification:

COTS is driven by EEE component capability, and by cost (and lead-time) reduction. New (for ESA) standardization systems from IPC (global electronics industry association).

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Overseas modules have been used (GAIA VPU) due to EU unavailability. Assessment hampered by ITAR.

US electronics industry (including NASA) provides a benchmark because:

- Volume market, also in high-rel segment
- Completer end-to-end supply chain
- In-shoring (national independence, Chinese trade conflict, COVID)
- United in several associations. IPC (industry association) is global, but firmly based in US.

Far East / China is very competitive because of low cost and (meanwhile) high capability.

Medical, automotive and military markets (EU) offer synergies and transfer opportunities.

Printed Electronics is low TRL, but potentially disruptive technology, explored by several markets.

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Market Perspectives – PCB Survey



Slide 12

Steep decline of PCB manufacturers in EU !

Small EU market volume of 2.4% (1.8 B€)

vs 4.3% in US; 67% in China

Incomplete EU supply chain for resin, glass, laminate, copper foil, chemistry, equipment, educated personnel.



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Supply chain development is a critical topic with its own development AIM in the harmonisation dossier.

But difficult to solve through R&D for space.





EU PCB Revenue 2020



How can European PCB supply chain be improved for the benefit of all industry (not just space)?

Eurospace PCB Supply Chain position paper

Slide 14

ASD-EUROSPACE

EU PCB supply chain needs support for all market segments (not only in high-rel supply chain).

PCB and system level packaging is not included in the current formulation of the Chips Act.

EC, ESA, EDA implement R&D for high-rel segment. But this does not address the supply chain deficiencies in the broad fundament of the volume market segments (consumer electronics, automotive, aeronautics).

 Position paper request support from EC for the broad development of the PCB supply chain. <section-header>SUPPORTING ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLIES AND PCBS FOR A RESILIENT AND AND PCBS FOR A RESILIENT AND COMPETITIVE ELECOMPONE AND ADD ELECTRONIC ELECOMPONE SUPPONE ADD ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ADD ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ADD ADD ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ADD ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ADD ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ADD ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ELECTRONIC ADD ADD ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ADD ELE

Space Electronic Assemblies & PCBs in the EU Chips Act

Summary
 This white paper provides a review of the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) and Advanced Packaging supply chains in a group of the point of view of critical applications, such as for space (and defence) programmes, and also against the key trends identified in electronics technologies the European PCB supply chain exhibits a few which affect a broad range of industrial sectors, from consumer electronics to high-reliability sectors like automotive, aerospace and defence) industries. There is a direct, because space systems and equipment integrators often procure their PCBs outside Europe, especially and indirect one, as the European PCB ecosystem is loading round to its competitors, the workforce landscape is shrinking, capabilities are less readily available, and basis streightening of the PCB supply chain benefiting all user sectors.
 This paper includes a call for the more comprehensive development of PCB technology and for the more comprehensive development of PCB technology and for the technology and sectors.
 The EU Chips Act is seen as a major opportunity to consistently address the issues identified.

Proposed Development Approach



- AIM A High Density Interconnect technology
- AIM B Lead-free technology
- AIM C Strengthening the end-to-end supply chain
- AIM D Smart manufacturing
- AIM E Modelling
- AIM F Power management
- AIM G Extreme environmental conditions
- AIM H High speed materials
- AIM I Flexible materials
- AIM J Solderless assembly
- AIM K Printed Electronics
- AIM L Optical interconnects
- AIM M Harness technology

microvias, back-drilling, assembly, embedded components surface finish, solder alloy & processes, physics of failure REACH, environmental, availability of raw materials automated inspection, digital twin, machine learning thermomechanical modelling of PCBA conductive dielectrics, metal inserts, thermal vias thermal & mechanical endurance, CTE mismatch high speed digital, RF, antennae rigid-flex, new flex materials, properties of coverlay press-fit, spring loading, mechanical mounting 3D PE, additive layer & in-orbit manufacturing high(est) speed flexible optical interconnects long flex, printed harness on structure, (cryo) sensor harness

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HDI roadmap





HDI activities



The **"hidden reliability threat"** in uvias led to a global IPC alert (electronics industry association). Also, two EU space industry alerts impacted ESA projects in 2019 and 2020.

HDI/uvias are not covered by generic ESA qualification yet. Qualification is expected in 2023. Currently, this is project qualified case-by-case under RFA.

- GSTP basic HDI qualification, complex HDI evaluation in Belgium ongoing
- GSTP basic HDI qualification, complex HDI evaluation in France ongoing
- GSTP basic HDI qualification, complex HDI evaluation in Italy to be initiated
- GSTP high speed HDI in Belgium to be initiated

EU IPC WG on UVIA reliability with high-rel OEMs and their suppliers

EEE Sovereignty – PCB&EA Priorities #1 #2





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EEE Sovereignty – PCB&EA Priorities #3 #4





Proposed Roadmap – Overview





Conclusions on Europe's Strategic Interests for PCB



PCB and EA provide key **building blocks** for electronic equipment for all space projects.

Space projects **significantly impacted** due to high effort of development, qualification and procurement.

Supply chain is vulnerable due to legislative and economical market drivers.

Process control is notoriously difficult; expected to benefit tremendously from Industry 4.0.

COTS, NewSpace and mission classification drive novel approaches for standardization and qualification.

Operational drivers include 5G/6G, on board processing, power electronics and extreme space environmental conditions, among others.

Miniaturization of electronics is an enabling capability, most evident in consumer electronics. Spin-in to space market is already imminent due to COTS. **Pb-free** transition needs to be implemented.

European (New)Space programmes require wide availability of PCBEA technology, building competencies and influencing global standardization.



Slide 22

Thank you for your attention !

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http://www.escies.org/pcb/

https://technology.esa.int/lab/materials-electrical-components-laboratory

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stan-Heltzel/research

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