

RoboJackets Electrical Training Week 2 Lab Guide

Asha Bhandarkar

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1 Background

In the Week 2 Electrical Training lecture, you learned about PCBs, EAGLE, Libraries, and Parts. In RoboJackets, PCB design is an integral part of our autonomous teams' electrical stack, thus if you are interested in PCB development for RoboJackets and hardware design in general, learning how to use EAGLE is essential.

In today's lab we will be focusing on making a part in EAGLE and adding it to a library. Oftentimes, we have to make or modify a part as a CAD file for it is not always available or it is insufficient.

2 Objective

2.1 Install EAGLE and other Software

- If you have not already installed EAGLE, please install it from [here](#). Make sure to install the education version to get all of the features of EAGLE.
- If using Mac/Windows follow instructions to install Github Desktop from [here](#). If you are familiar with Git in terminal you can use this instead and that can be installed [here](#). If you are using Linux you will need to use Git in terminal.
- Clone the repository eagle-libraries [here](#) and configure your EAGLE setup using the instructions in the README. Also clone the electrical-training repository [here](#)
- Note: If you are having trouble with any of these steps please let an instructor know

2.2 Create a Part in EAGLE

- Create a new EAGLE Library called "week2" by going to the control panel File → New → Library. Add a symbol, footprint, and device for a 3D Hall Sensor. Detailed steps on how to do this are outlined in the Guided Lab section of this document.

3 Materials

- [EAGLE](#) (with education license)
- [Github Desktop](#) or [Git](#) in Terminal
- Cloned repositories [eagle-libraries](#) and [electrical-training](#)
- [3D Hall Sensor Datasheet](#) (TLE493DA2B6HTSA1)
- Recommended: An external mouse

4 Relevant Information

4.1 Reading a Pin Configuration

When making parts in EAGLE, the component's datasheet will be your best friend. It should tell you all the information you need to create the symbol and footprint. To make a symbol, you will often look for a pin configuration (also called a pinout) to see what individual pins/pads on a part actually do. For our use case, page 5 of the datasheet gives the pin configuration which is also pictured below. Usually the pins are numbered and their names and descriptions are given below. These are usually the same names you will give your pins in your symbol. For example, when we make the symbol, we will have a pin called SDA/INT to represent the function of pin 1 of the sensor.

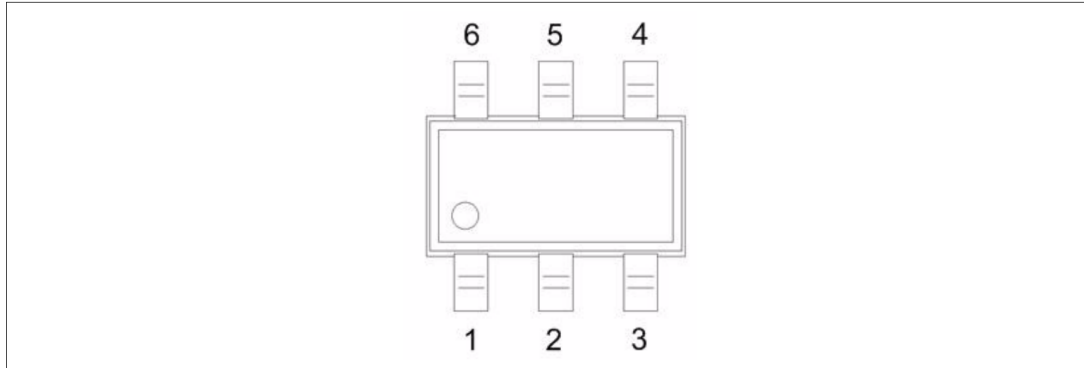


Figure 2 TLE493D-A2B6 pinout

Table 2 TSOP6 pin description and configuration (see [Figure 2](#))

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	SCL /INT	Interface serial clock pin (input) Interrupt pin, signals a finished measurement cycle, open-drain
2	GND	Connect to GND
3	GND	Ground Pin
4	VDD	Supply Pin
5	GND	Connect to GND
6	SDA	Interface serial data pin (input/output), open-drain

Figure 1: Pin configuration for sensor

4.2 Reading Package Information

To make the footprint, we will look for the package information. Generally this will look like a drawing of the chip with several measurements, including basic length and width, size of pins, and the distance between pins. For this component, page 17 and 18 has information about the package. Figure 8 from that datasheet is included below as it contains sufficient information to make the footprint.

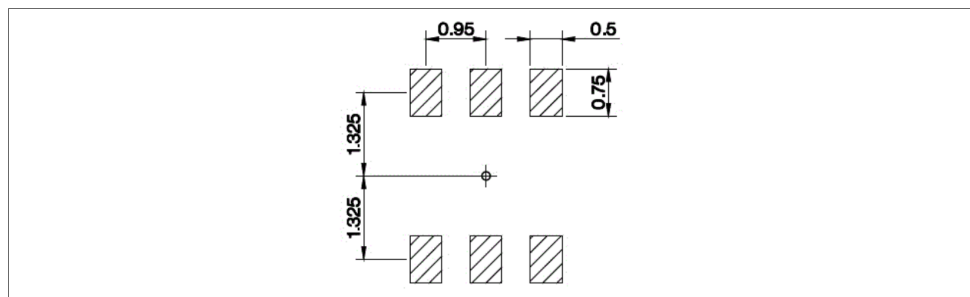


Figure 2: Package for sensor

5 Guided Lab

5.1 Creating Symbol

5.1.1 Adding to Library

- Click "Add Symbol" and type in the specific part number for this sensor (TLE493DA2B6HTSA1)

5.1.2 Creating and Defining Pins

- Check grid to make sure the dimensions are correct (0.1 inch Size, 0.01 Alt) by clicking the grid icon in the top left
- Based on the pin configuration there are 4 different types of pins - the SCL/INT, SDA, VDD, and GND pins. The chip has multiple GND pins, but for the symbol these can be grouped together
- Add 4 pins with those names to your grid using the "Add Pin" button on the left menu. Set the direction of the pins to passive (check the properties of the pin). This is done versus being more specific to avoid unnecessary design rule check (DRC) errors.

5.1.3 Draw Outline

- Using the line tool located on the left menu, create a box, centered on the origin (the cross). Arrange the pins in a way that they attach to this box. Using the grid to create equal spacing is a good practice.

5.1.4 Adding Name and Value

- Switch your layer to 95 Names and by using the text feature type >NAME and place it in the upper left corner of your part. Use 0.07 vector font. The layer tool is a dropdown on the top bar. The text tool is on the left and the font can be changed on the top bar.
- Switch your later to 96 Values and using the same process as above type >VALUE and place it in the bottom left corner of your part

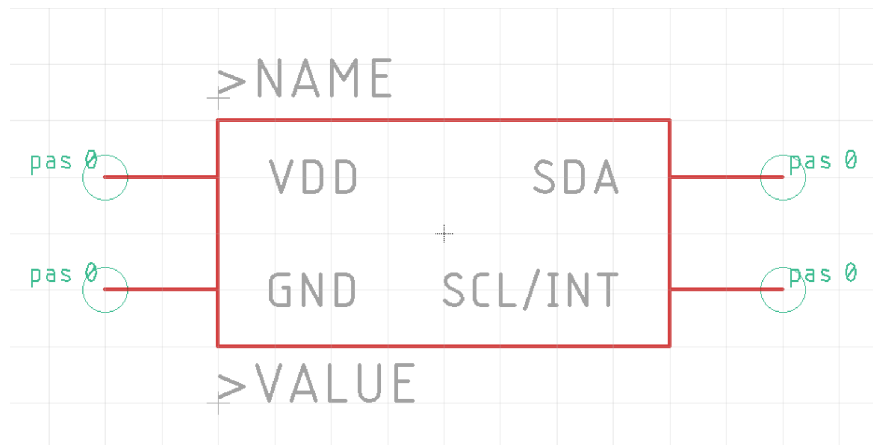


Figure 3: Finished symbol for the 3D Hall Sensor

5.2 Creating Footprint

5.2.1 Adding to Library

- Click "Add Footprint" and type in the package name which can be found on page 17 of the datasheet (TSOP6).

5.2.2 Creating Pads

- For making the footprint, keep the cross in the middle of the footprint so calculations for placement are easier
- Check grid to make sure dimensions are correct (1 mm Size, 0.1 mm Alt)
- Begin by adding a pad on the 1 **Top** layer. Specify the dimensions of the pad and its location by accessing its properties. The numbers for the dimensions and location can be figured out from the diagram on page 17 of the datasheet which is also included earlier in this lab document. The pad tool is on the left menu.
- Continue this process for the remaining pads. As you add pads, you will notice that they are automatically numbered. It is useful to match this numbering to what is in the pin configuration as it makes making the device easier

5.2.3 Adding Silkscreen

- Switch your layer to 21 **tPlace** and add a box around the part, on the inside of the pins using the line tool. Make sure your line does not cover the pads. You can easily adjust this by using the move tool while pressing the **Alt** key which allows you to use the smaller 0.1 mm grid we set earlier.
- When soldering, it is nice to know the directional of the chip. Thus, it is a common practice to add a dot near pin 1. You can do this by using the polygon tool to draw a small circle, adjusting its size as appropriate, and placing it near pad 1. The polygon tool is located in the left menu.

5.2.4 Adding Keep Out Boundary

- To make sure that parts do not overlap later when we route them, it is useful to set a boundary around the entire part
- Switch your layer to 39 **tKeepout** layer and add a 0.1 mm width line around the entire part. Like earlier, you can make this more precise by using **Alt**

5.2.5 Adding Name and Value

- Follow the same process as you did for the symbol to add the **>NAME** and **>VALUE** to your footprint. Use the 25 **tNames** layer and the 27 **tValues** layer

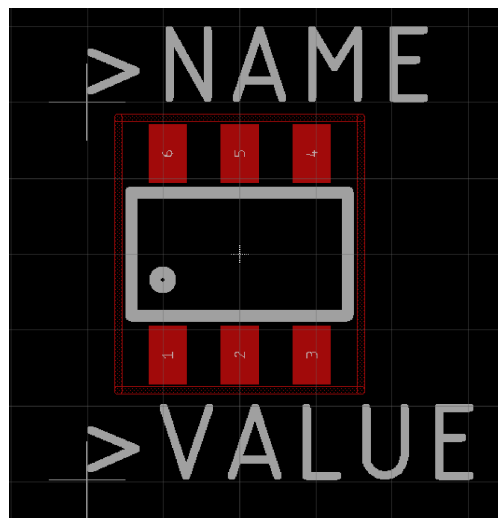


Figure 4: Finished footprint for the 3D Hall Sensor

5.3 Creating Device

5.3.1 Adding to Library

- Click "Add Device" and type in the specific part number for this sensor (TLE493DA2B6HTSA1)

5.3.2 Adding Symbol and Footprint

- To add the symbol, use the "Add Part" button located in the left menu and center in on the cross
- To add the footprint, click "New" in the bottom right and then "Add local package" to find the footprint we made earlier

5.3.3 Connecting Symbol and Footprint

- Now we will connect the connections we made on the symbol to the corresponding pads on the footprint, using connect and our pin configuration from earlier
- For example, let us connect pin 1 from our configuration. Based on this diagram, it corresponds to SCL/INT pin on the symbol and pad 1 on the footprint. You can select these two and connect them. They should now appear on the "Connection" part of the panel
- What do we do if we have a pin that corresponds to multiple pads as is the case with GND? In this case you can connect the first pad to the pin and then use "Append" for the rest
- After you have completed this process for all the pins and pads you have connected your symbol and footprint!

5.3.4 Adding Prefix

- Now we will add the prefix (located in the bottom right) which will later show up in the name of the part when used in a schematic and board. Here we will select "U" since we are dealing with an IC. Details on prefixes are included in the RJ Style Guide.

5.3.5 Adding Attribute and Description

- Now we are going to add details to the part that make it easier when we go to order the board or to track down a specific part
- In the attribute section add a new attribute that named DKPN (Digikey Part Number, Digikey is the distributor we order electrical components from) and enter the part number given on the Digikey website [here](#)
- In the description, add a link to the datasheet and give a one sentence description of this part. Finally keep the value "Off" for this part. When doing passive components (resistors, capacitors) you will want to turn this on.

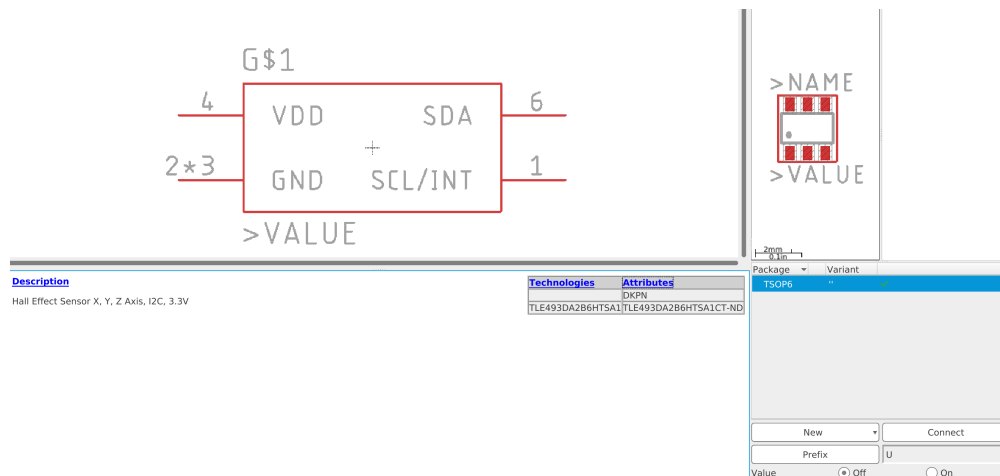


Figure 5: Finished device for the 3D Hall Sensor

You have now created a part! In next week's lab you will actually be using parts and you will learn how to include them on a schematic

6 Troubleshooting

For any problems with your EAGLE or GitHub Desktop/Git installations please reach out to an instructor who can help with your specific issue.

Below are some EAGLE Resources you will find useful as you complete this lab and in general during your time in RoboJackets

- [RoboJackets Style Guide](#) - Details what is needed in a part, schematic, and board in terms of setting and style.
- [EAGLE Training Guide](#) - A comprehensive guide on how to do common things in EAGLE
- [EAGLE Cheat Sheet](#) - A guide to all of the buttons that are available to you on the schematic and board layout views which have some overall with the symbol, footprint, and device windows
- [RoboJackets Part and Libraries Video](#) - contain information and walks through how to make a part