Komponentų surinkimo technologijos. Defektai. ktu 1922

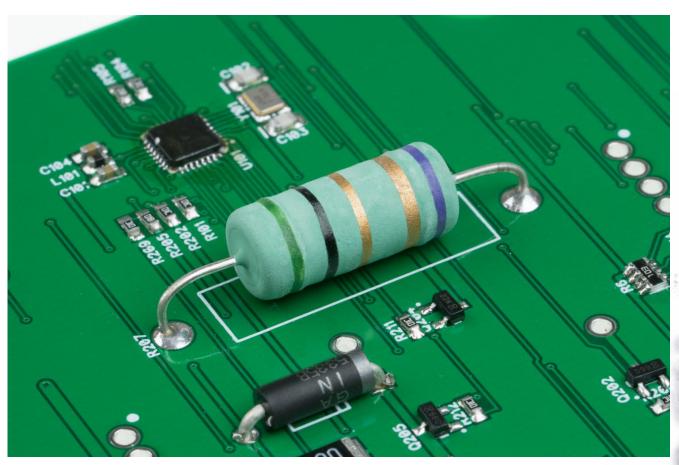
SMD placement processes. Defects



ETS



Surinkimo įrangos koncepcija SMD Placement Machine Concepts SMD vs Through-Hole



Surinkimo įrangos koncepcija SMD Placement Machine Concepts SMD vs Through-Hole



Through-Hole-Išvadiniai komponentai

Pros

Hand assembly of PTH components into a PCB is relatively simple, making them ideal for anyone prototyping a small circuit.

They can be used in a breadboard with no soldering required.

They are generally stronger than SMT components. This makes them ideal for connectors and rugged circuitry.

Cons

PTH components are more labor intensive to assemble. This makes them less ideal for production quantities.

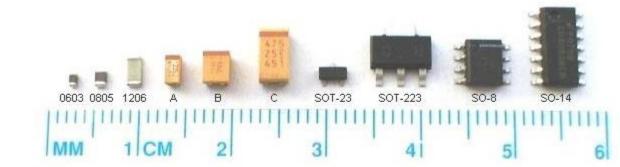
They are generally larger than SMT components, making them less ideal for small circuitry.

Due to decreasing popularity, many new chips are not offered in a PTH package.

Surinkimo įrangos koncepcija SMD Placement Machine Concepts SMD vs Through-Hole



SMD-Paviršiniai



Pros

Generally smaller and cheaper than PTH components.

Easier to assemble in high quantities with production equipment.

More part options available due to increase in demand.

Cons

Generally harder to hand assemble.

Can be weaker for connections that need strength, such as connectors. Solder joints can crack and degrade due easier to their diminutive size.

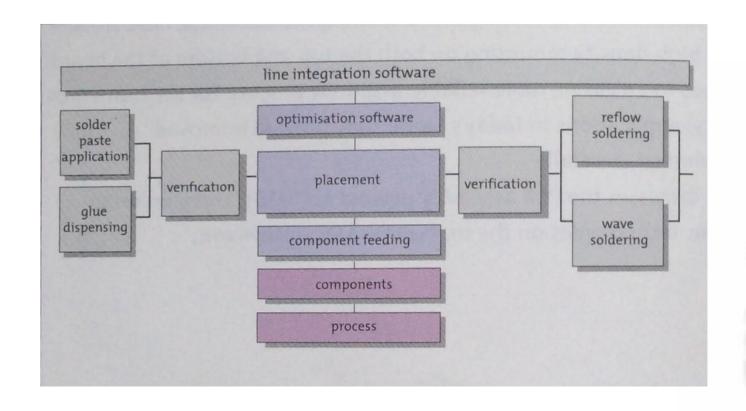




Small Outline		Dual Flat No Lead DFN	Quad Flat No Lead QFN	Plastic Shrink Small Outline SSOP	Plastic Small Outline SOIC
Bumped Die (WLCSP)	3-lead DDPAK (EB)	8-lead DFN (MC) 2 × 3 × 0.9 mm	16-lead QFN (MG) 3 × 3 × 0.9 mm	8-lead MSOP (MS)	8-lead SOIC (SN)
Die/Wafer (WLCSP)	<u>\$\frac{\alpha}{2}\end{align*}</u>	8-lead TDFN (MN) 2 × 3 × 0.75 mm	20-lead QFN (ML) 4 × 4 × 0.9 mm	10-lead MSOP (UN)	
3-lead SC70 (LB)	5-ead DDPAK (ET) 3-lead SOT-89	8-lead UDFN (MU) 2 × 3 × 0.5 mm	20-lead QFN (MQ) 5 × 5 × 0.9 mm	16-lead QSOP (QR)	8-lead SOIC (SM)
3-lead SOT-23 (TT/CB)	3-lead T0-92	8-lead DFN (MF) 3 × 3 × 0.9 mm	28-lead UQFN (MV) 4 × 4 × 0.5 mm	20-lead SSOP (SS)	16-lead SOIC (SL)
5-lead SOT-23 (OT)	(TO/ZB)	8-lead DFN (MD) 4 × 4 × 0.9 mm	28-lead QFN (MQ) 5 × 5 × 0.9 mm	28-lead SSOP (SS)	
6-lead SOT-23 (OT/CH)		8-lead DFN (MF) 6 × 5 × 0.9 mm	28-lead QFN (MM & ML) 6 × 6 × 0.9 mm	Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline TSSOP	18-lead SOIC (SO)
3-SOT-223 (DB)	5-lead TO-220 (AT)	VTLA 36-lead VTLA (TL)	40-lead UQFN (MV) 5 × 5 × 0.5 mm	8-lead TSSOP (ST)	20-lead SOIC (SO)
4-lead SOT-143 (RC)		5 × 5 × 0.9 mm	44-lead QFN (ML) 8 × 8 × 0.9 mm	14-lead TSSOP (ST)	28-lead SOIC (SO)
		44-lead VTLA (TL) 6 × 6 × 0.9 mm 124-lead VTLA (TL) 9 × 9 × 0.9 mm	64-lead QFN (MR) 9 × 9 × 0.9 mm	20-lead TSSOP (ST)	

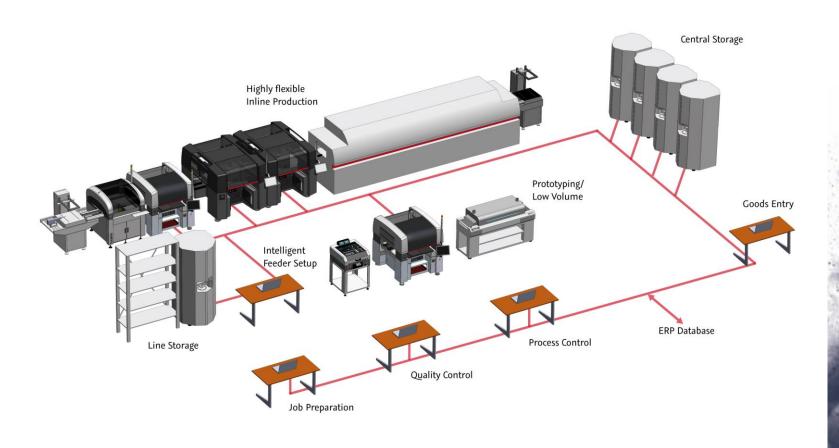


Surinkimo linijos koncepcijos Production Line Concepts



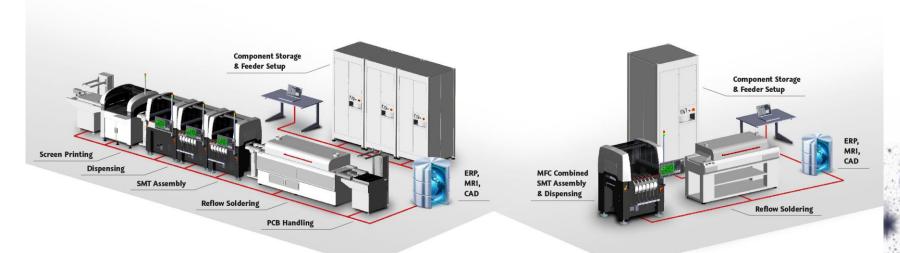


Surinkimo linijos koncepcijos Production Line Concepts



Surinkimo linijos koncepcijos Production Line Concepts



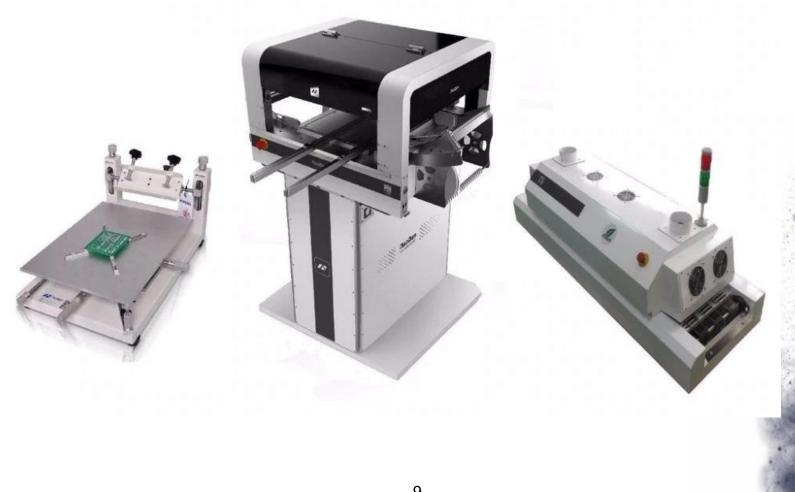


FULLY INTEGRATED LINE SOLUTIONS

HIGHLY FLEXIBLE CELL SOLUTIONS

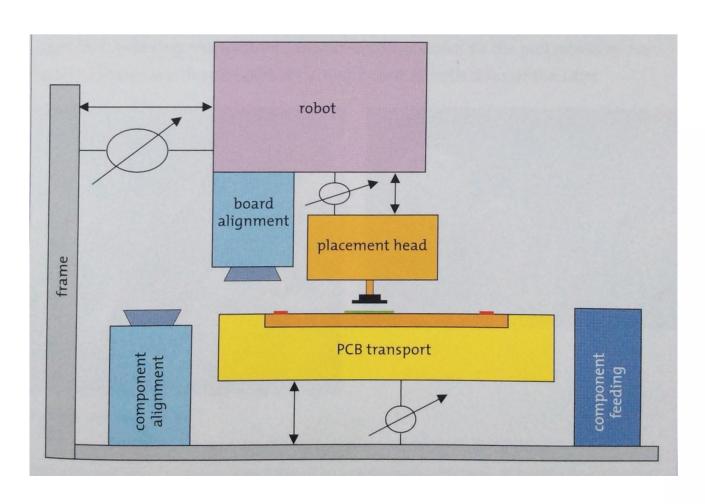








Komponento pastatymo procesas The SMD placement process





Komponento pastatymo procesas The SMD placement process

Figure shows a generic pick-and-place machine in which the majority of modules are assigned a specific function in the placement cycle. The following modules can be distinguished:

- Frame, the skeleton of the machine, which positions the sub-modules in relation to each other and transfers forces;
- Component feeding unit;
- Component alignment sensor unit, part of the placement head or mounted on the base.

Komponentų talpyklos Component feeding



Tape, cut-tape feeders, trolley tape feeders

Bulk feeders

Tray feeders

Waffle feaders

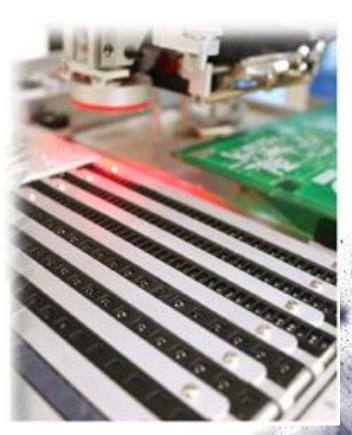
Stick\tube feeders



Juostinės talpyklos Tape, cut-tape feeders









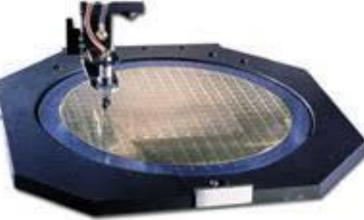






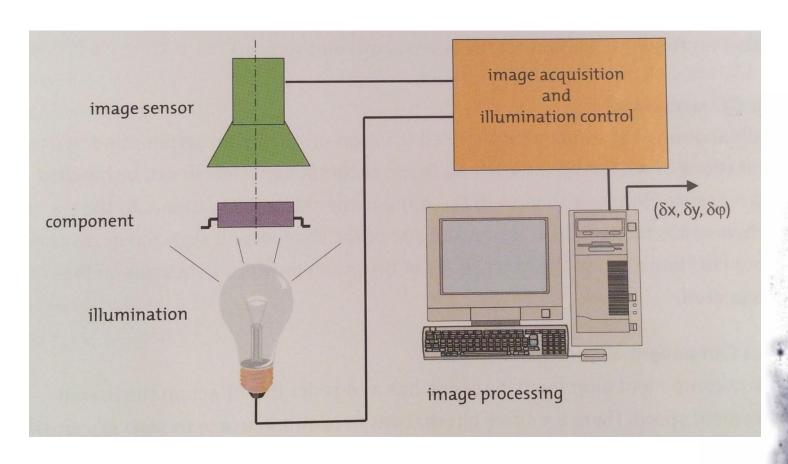
Lustų talpyklos Waffle feeders, Wafer feeders







Komponento pozicionavimas Component Positioning



Komponento pozicionavimas Component Positioning

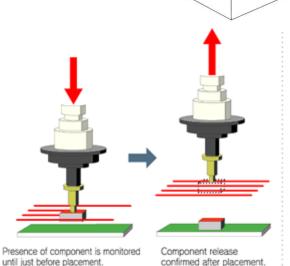


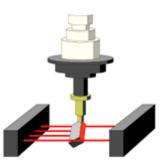
Stop and Go

Vision on the Fly

Vision on the Beam



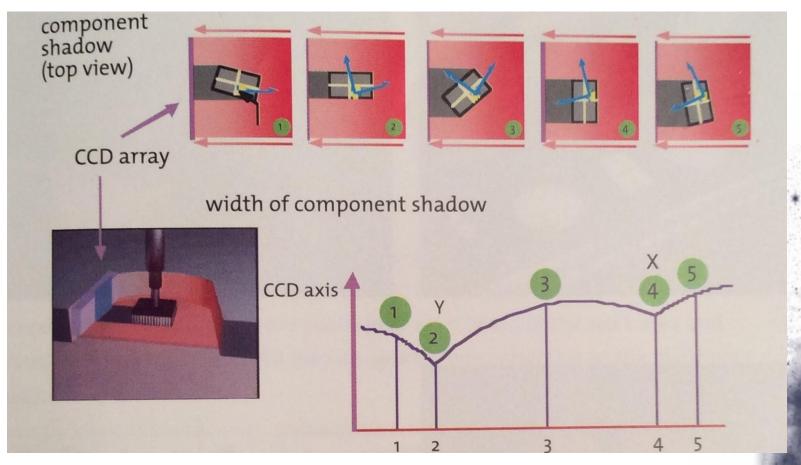




Tombstone pick easily detected.

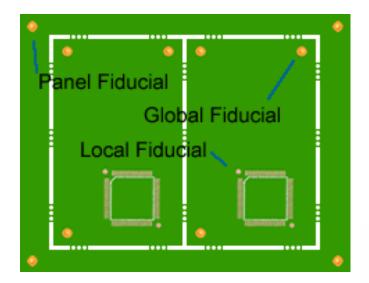


Komponento pozicionavimas Component Positioning. Laser alignment

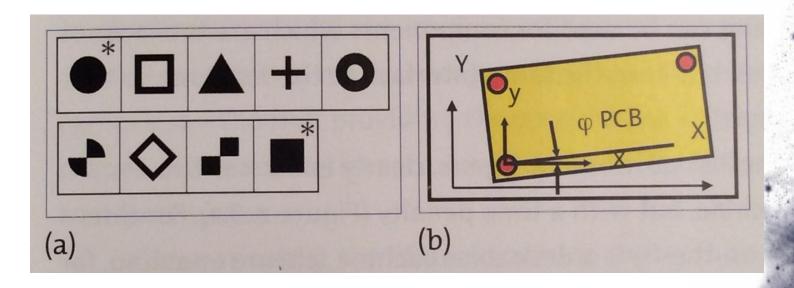


PCB pozicionavimas PCB Alignment

- Global Fiducials
- Local Fiducials







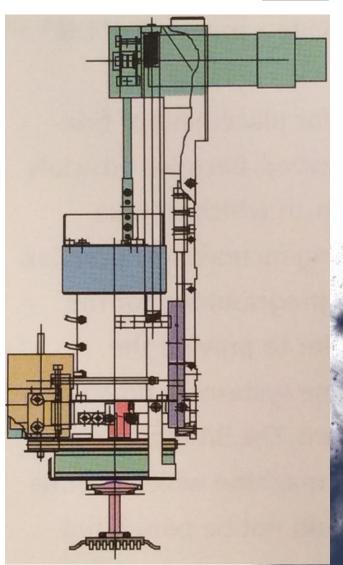
Pastatymo manipuliatorius
The placement head

ktu 1922

Vacuum nozzles

- Exchanging toolbits
- Telescopic nozzles
- Vacuum generators





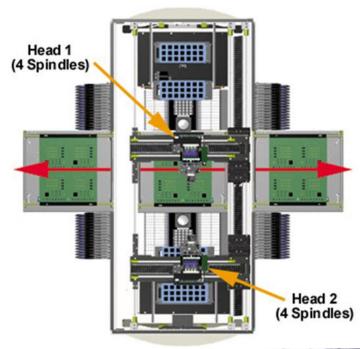
Pastatymo manipuliatorius The placement head











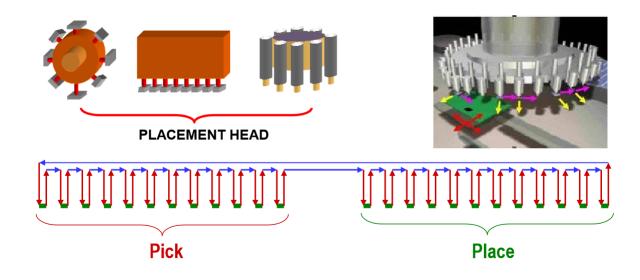


SMT įrangos koncepcija SMT Placer Concepts

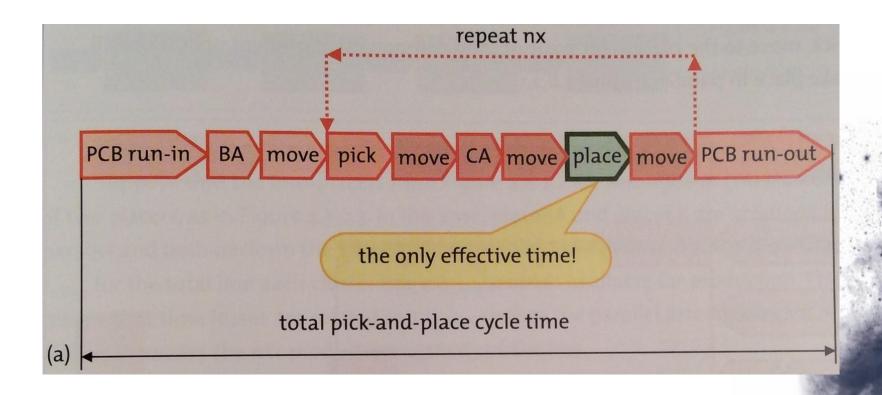
- Accuracy and Flexibility
- Placement Cycle Time
- Cost per Placement CPP









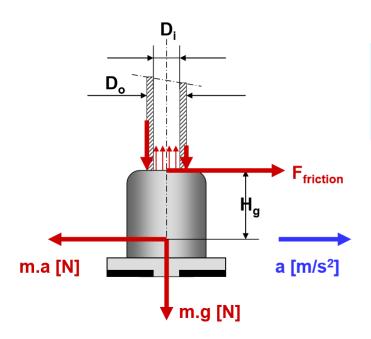




- High accelerations / decelerations
- High forces acting on components risk of component shift or loss
- No component position monitoring between component alignment and placement position
- In most cases: no placement force control / no presence check



Acceleration forces acting on pipettes





Risk of components shift:

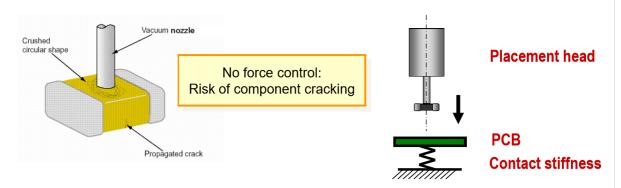
Acceleration force (= m.a) > friction force

Risk of components break loose:

• m.a.H_g >
$$F_{vacuum}$$
.($D_o/2$)



Force control



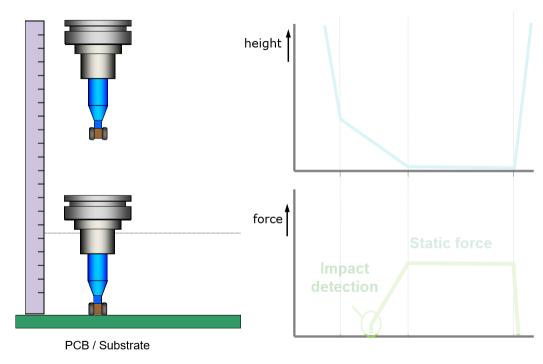
Impact force is determined by:

- Velocity
 - High velocity → high impact force
- Contact stiffness
 - High stiffness → high impact force
- Impact mass
 - High mass → high impact force

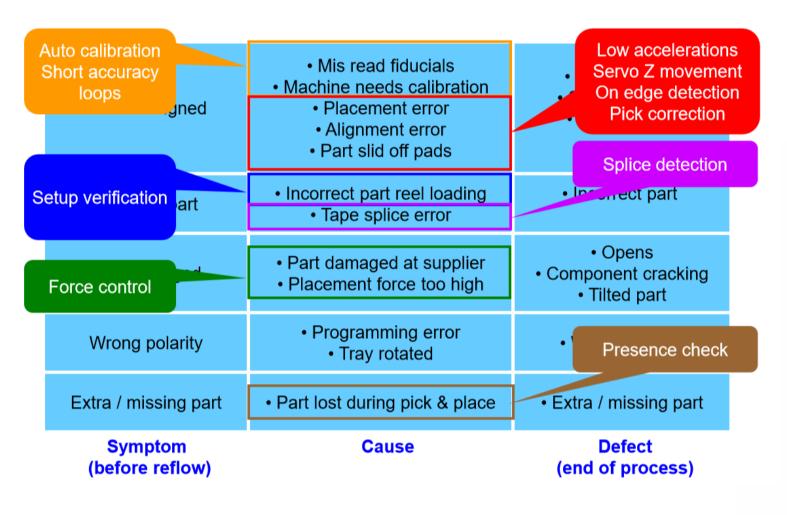
$$egin{aligned} F_{ extit{placement}} &= F_{ extit{impact}} + F_{ extit{static}} \ F_{ extit{impact}} &= extit{V} * \sqrt{m * k_{contact}} \end{aligned}$$



Impact force control

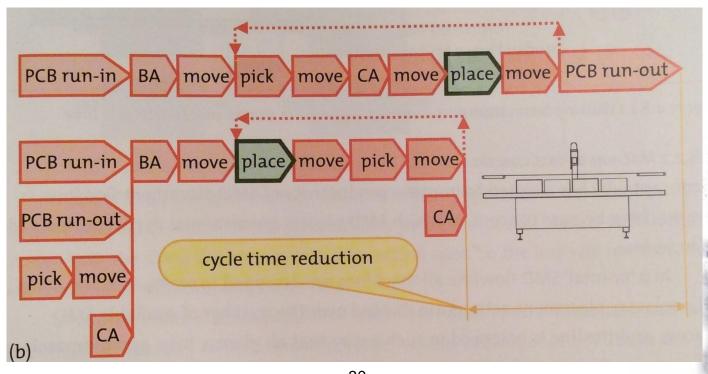








SMT lygiagretus surinkimo procesas SMT parallel placement process





SMT lygiagretus surinkimo procesas SMT parallel placement process

Parallel pick & place principle

