

PNW IEEE PCB Fabrication Workshop

Karthik Banakar

Structure

1. Welcome
2. What is a PCB
3. Benefits of PCB
4. PCB Design Workflow
 - Schematic
 - PCB Routing
 - Gerber

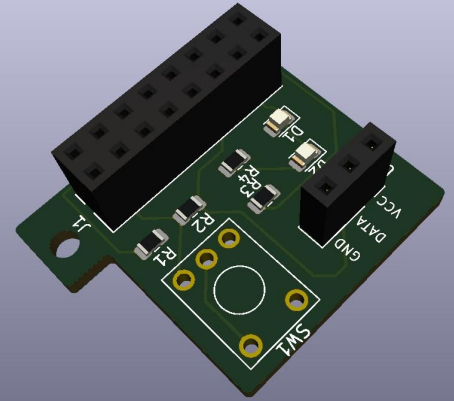
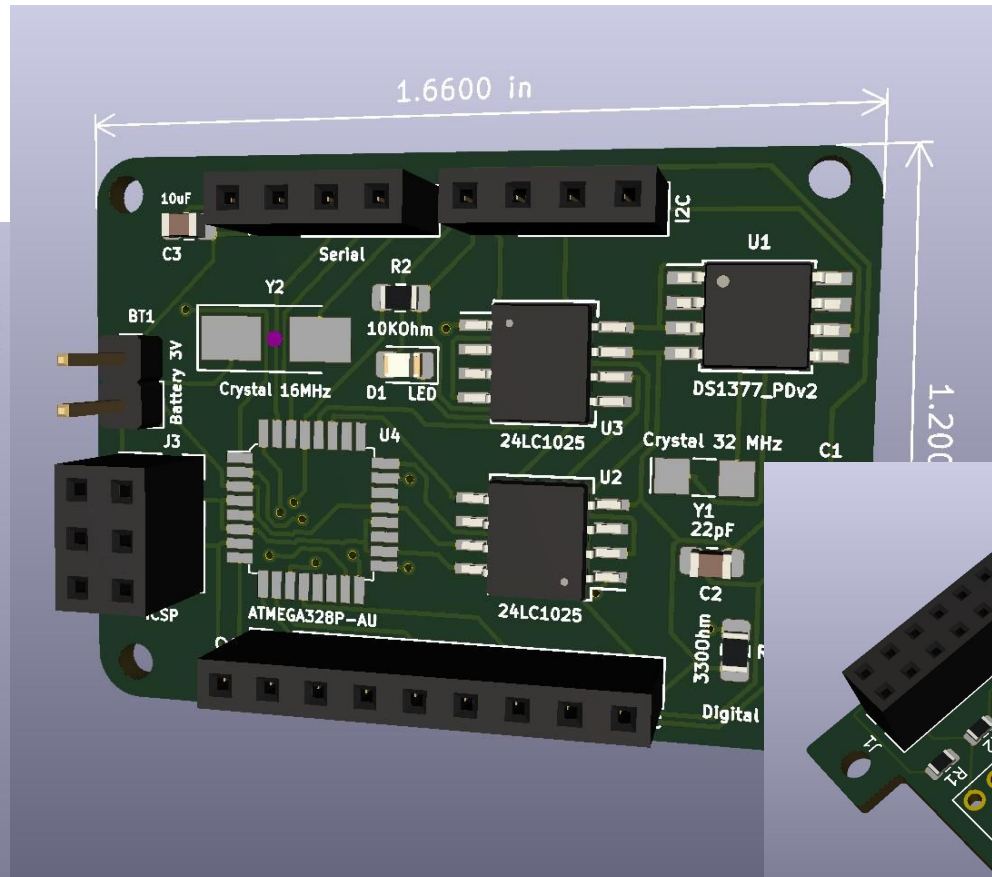
Karthik Banakar

Graduate in Electrical and Computer Engineering

Interests: PCB design, Digital Electronics, RTL Design and Verification

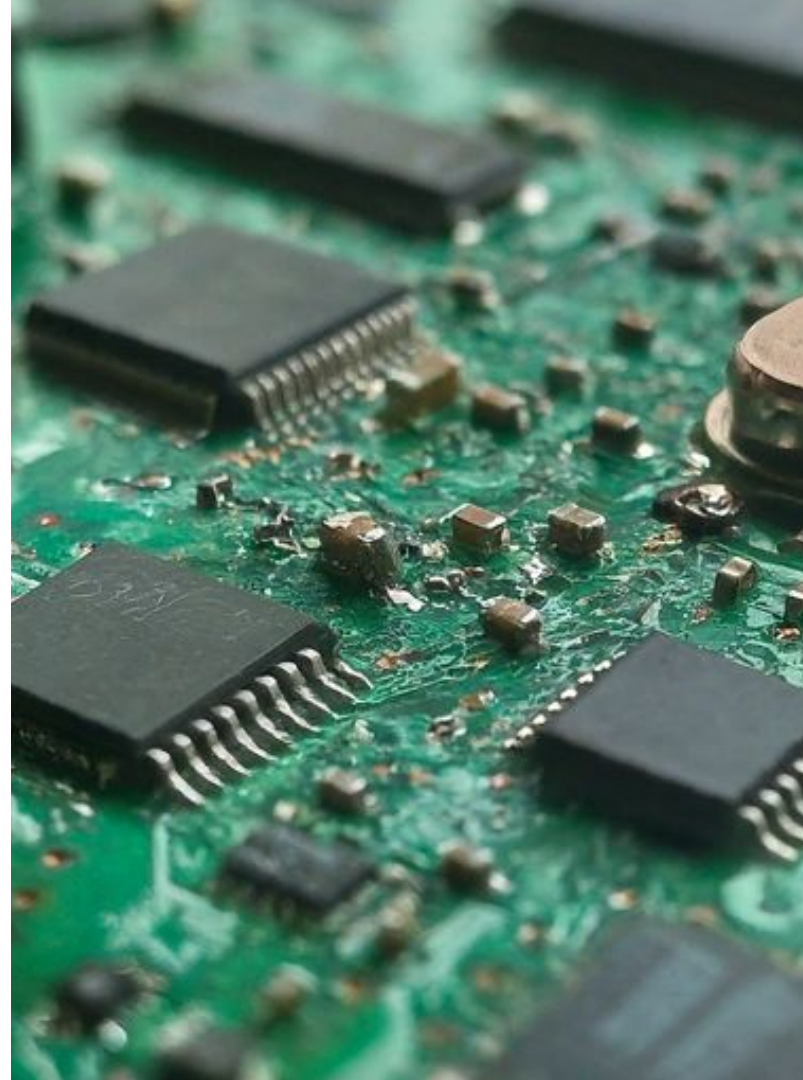
Contact:

- Email : kbanaka@pnw.edu
- Website : <https://ikarthikmb.github.io/>
- Github : <https://github.com/ikarthikmb>
- LinkedIn : <https://www.linkedin.com/in/karthik-mb/>

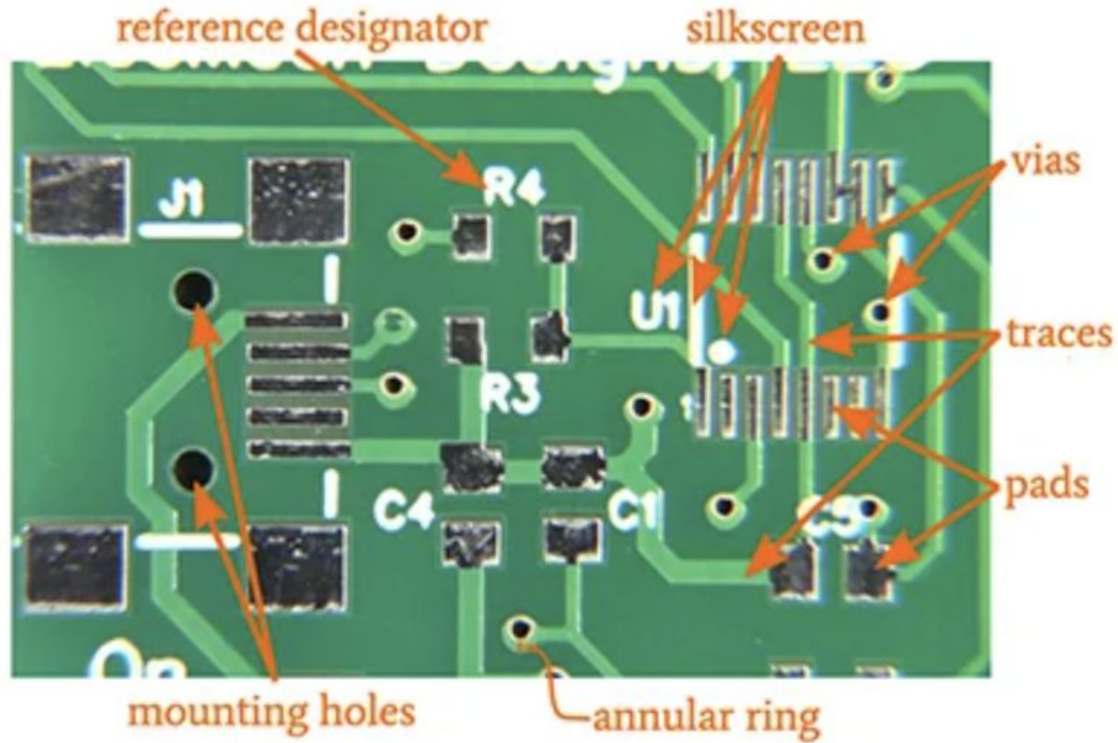


What is a PCB?

- A PCB (Printed Circuit Board) is a thin laminated board made of insulating material (usually FR4) with copper tracks etched onto its surface.
- These tracks provide electrical connections between electronic components soldered onto the board.
- PCBs offer a compact, reliable, and cost-effective way to build electronic circuits.

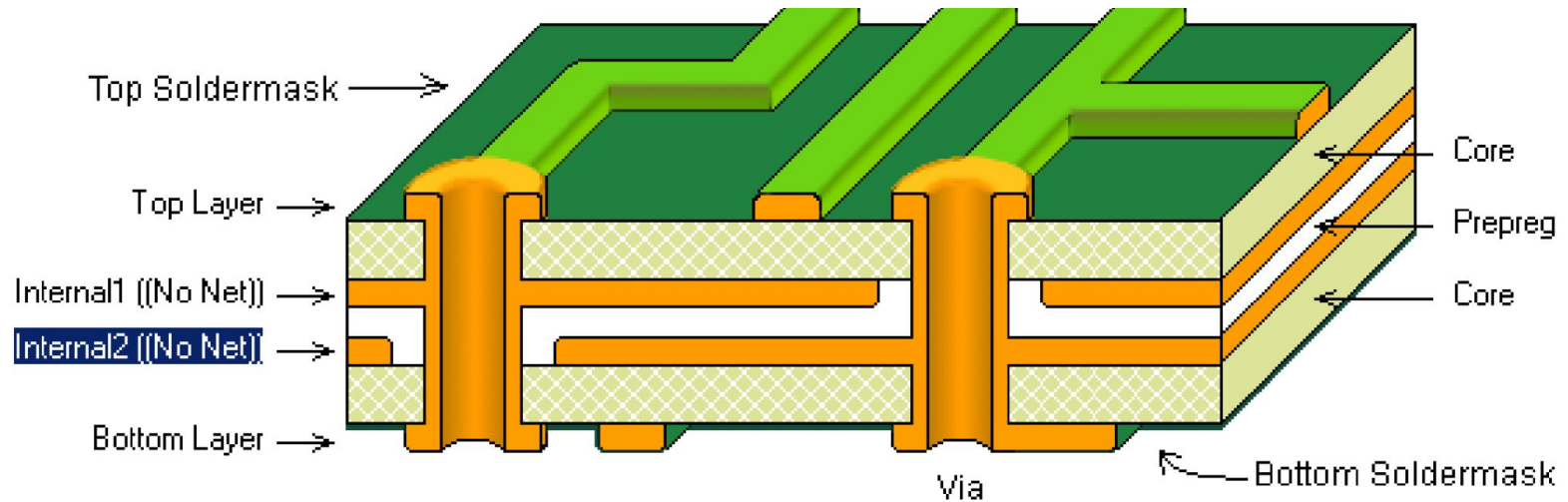


Basic Terminology



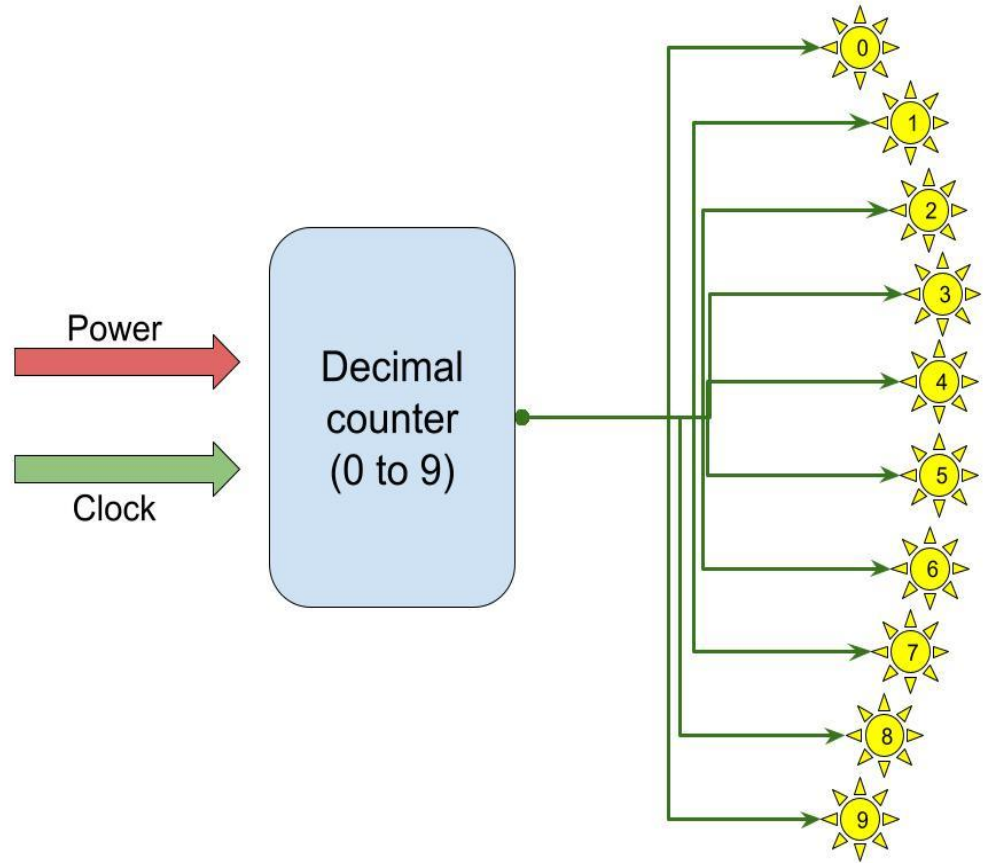
Cross-section of a PCB

Stack of layers: substrate, copper, soldermask, silkscreen



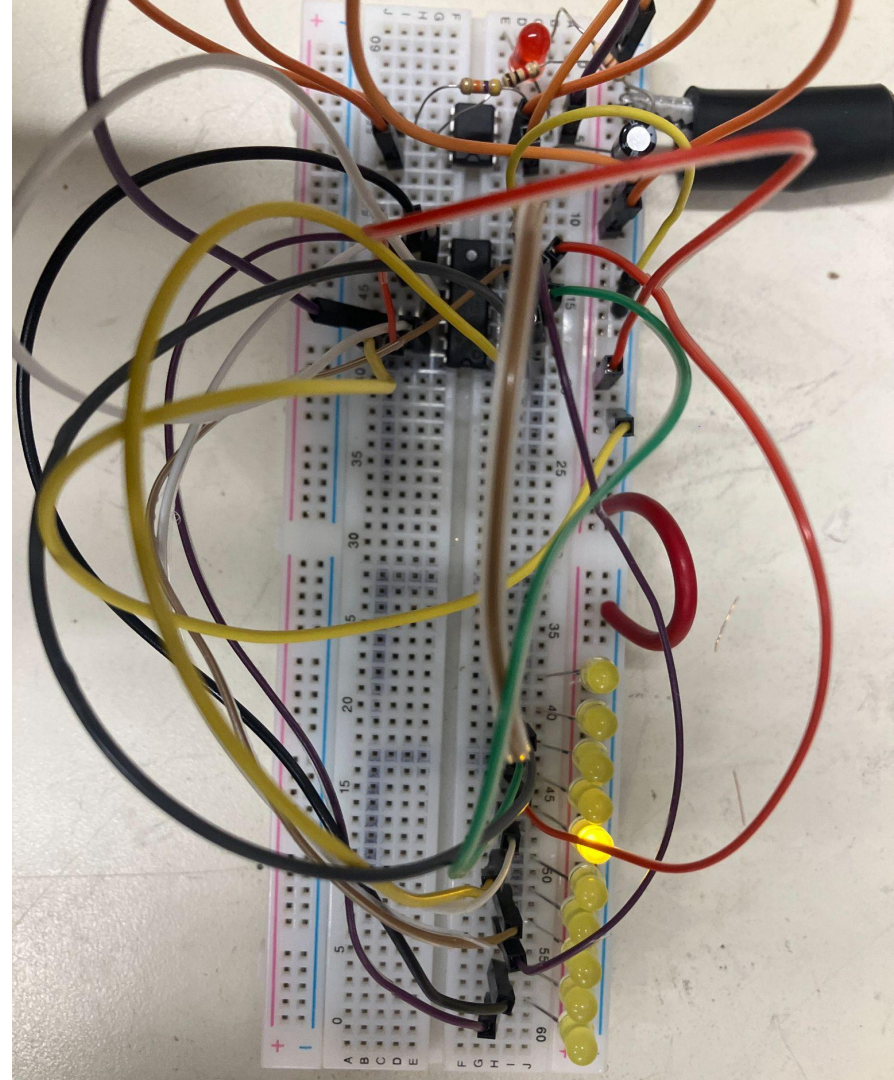
Circuit Design

- Blueprint of an electronic circuit
- What the circuit should do and how it will achieve that function



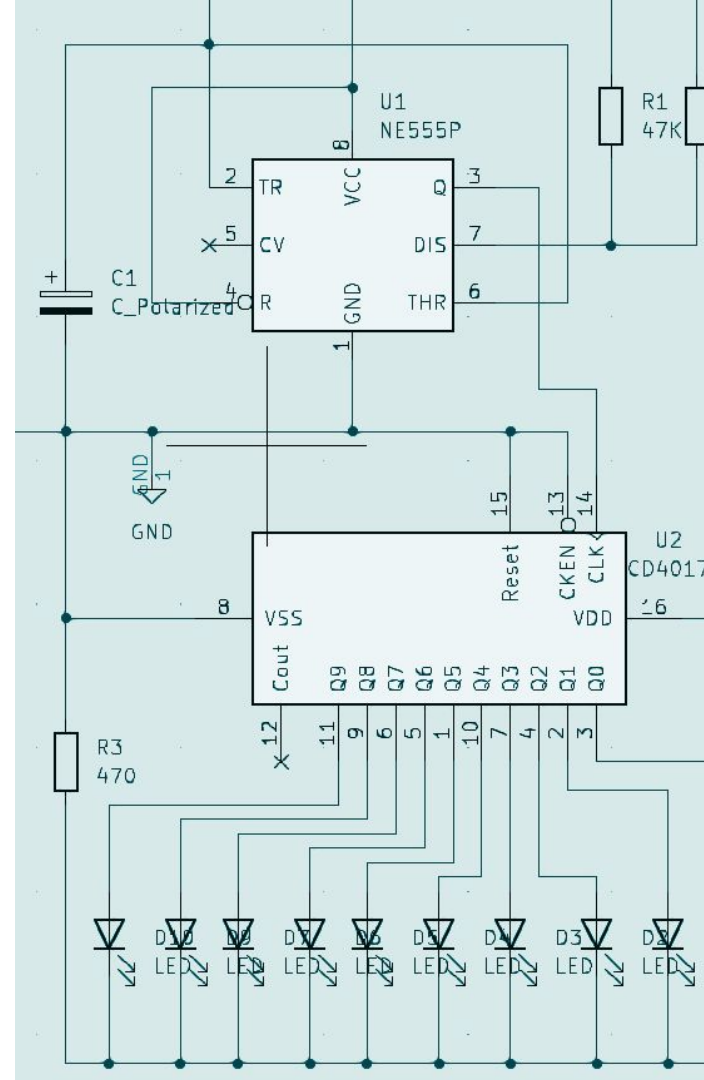
Breadboard

- Physical connection of a schematic
- Reusable platform for prototyping electronic circuits
- Tedious to wire up things
- Complex connections for large circuits



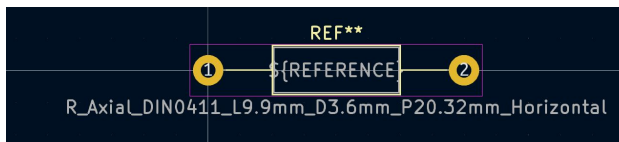
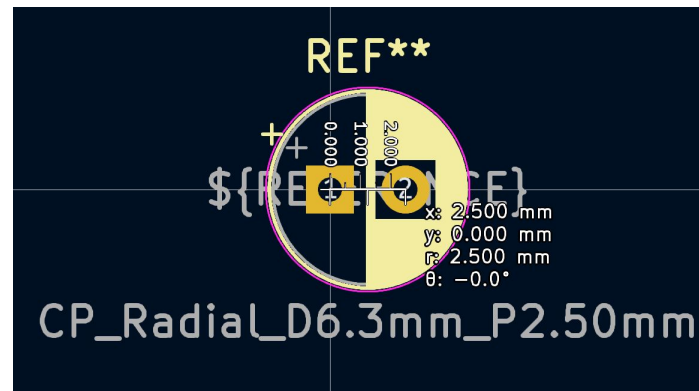
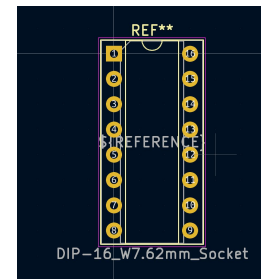
Schematic

- Map of your circuit
- Uses standardized library of symbols to represent different electronic components and their connections



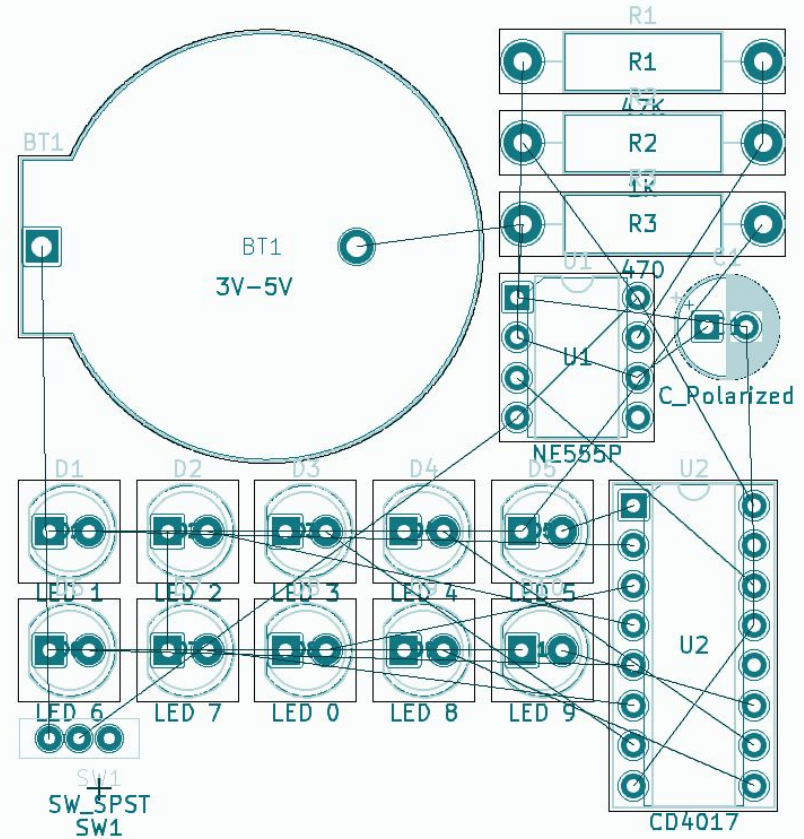
Patterns

- Once you know what it is you want to build, you need to figure out how to lay it out the board
 - You need to know how big each piece is, where the holes need to be places.
- Each device has a pattern which shows the information
 - Might have to create a pattern if not present



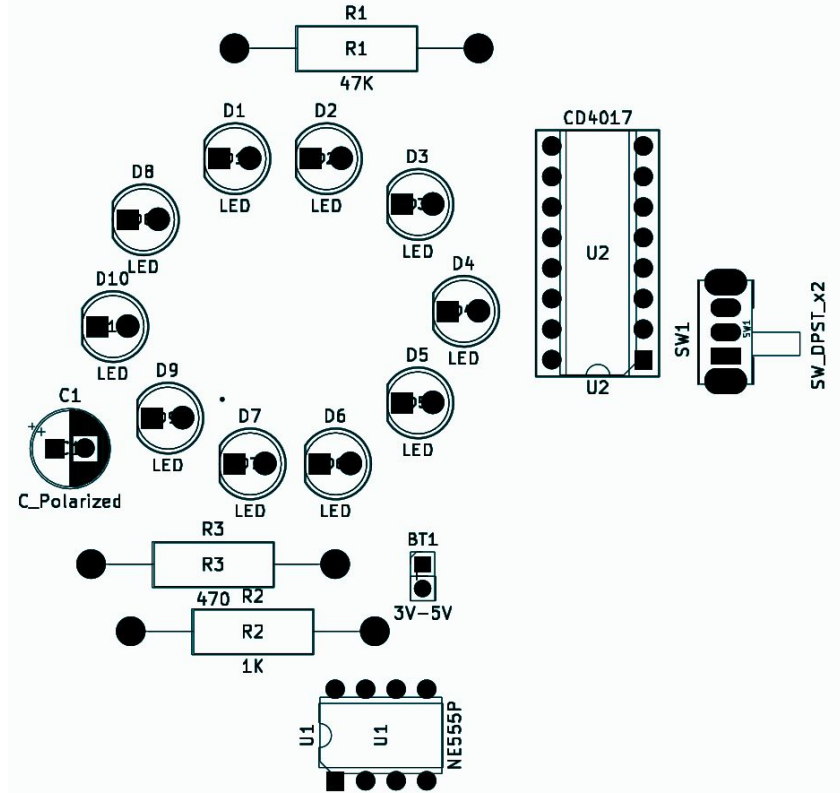
Rat's Nest

- Shows the visual representation of the electrical connections between the components before the traces are routed



Placement

- Place the patterns on the board and make sure you don't overlap them.
- This is as fun as sorting puzzles
- Some softwares can do this for you
 - Ex: freerouting for KiCAD

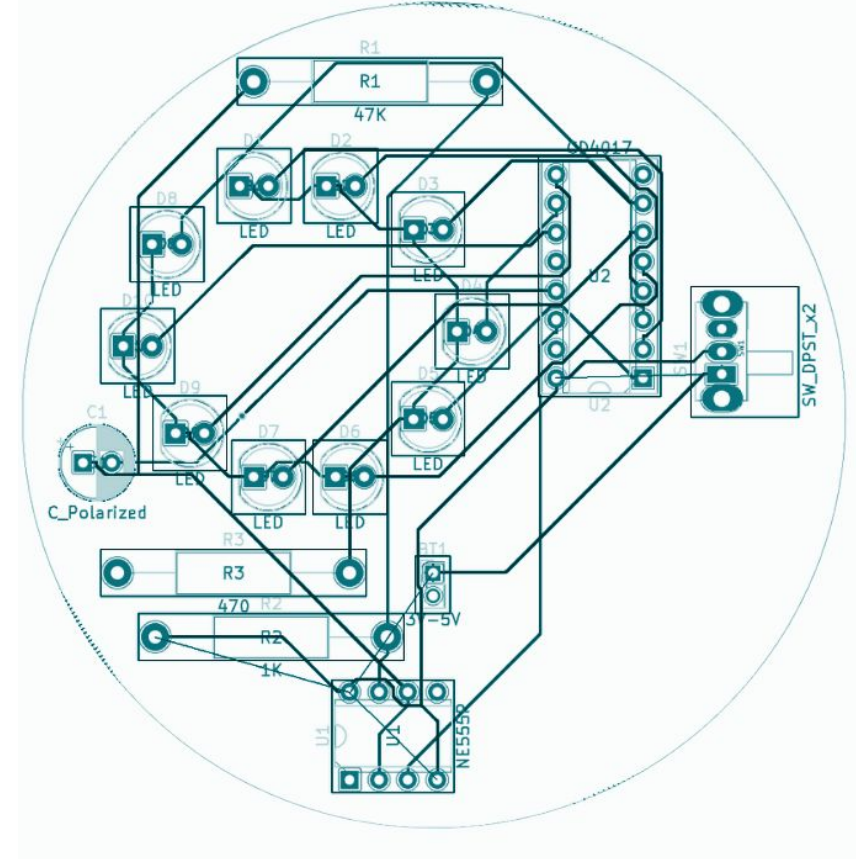


Routing

A route (or net) is a connection between components on the PCB using copper traces

The goal of routing is to create efficient and reliable connections while considering:

- Design Rules
- Layer Utilization
- Signal Integrity



Measurements

PCB tools uses some interesting measurements

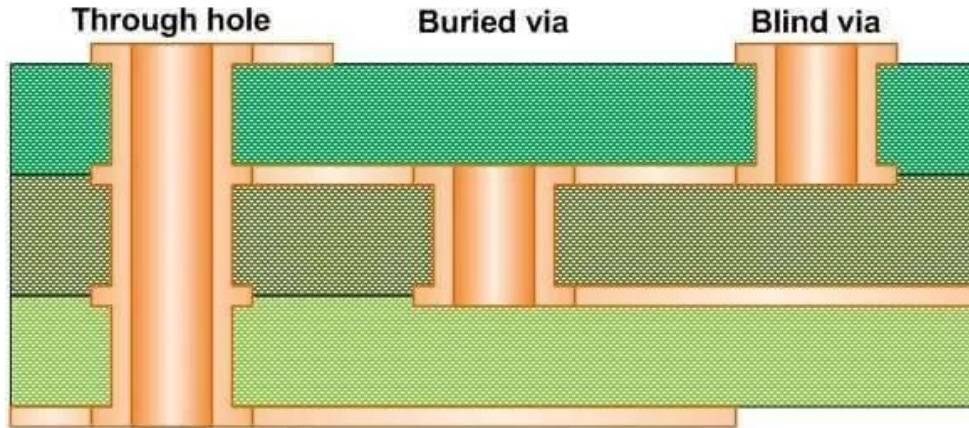
- A “mm” is a millimeter
- A “thou” is a thousandth of an inch
- A “mil” is a thousandth of an inch

Trace widths

- Refers to the thickness of the thin copper lines you see on the PCB's

Vias

Vias are essentially plated holes that drill through one or more layers of a PCB making a connection

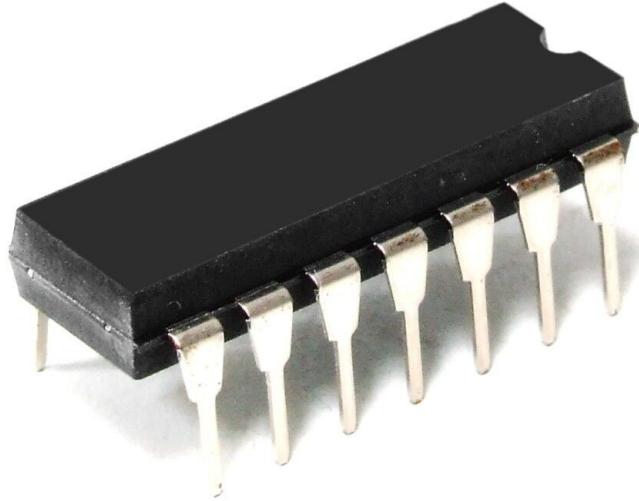


Clearances

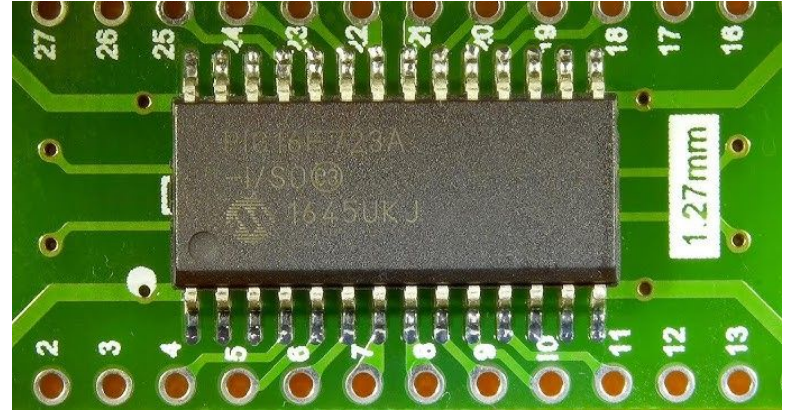
There will be spaces between the traces, plated holes, and each other. One has to meet the requirements of the manufacturer.

Components

Through-hole Technology (THT)



Surface Mount Technology (SMT or SMD)



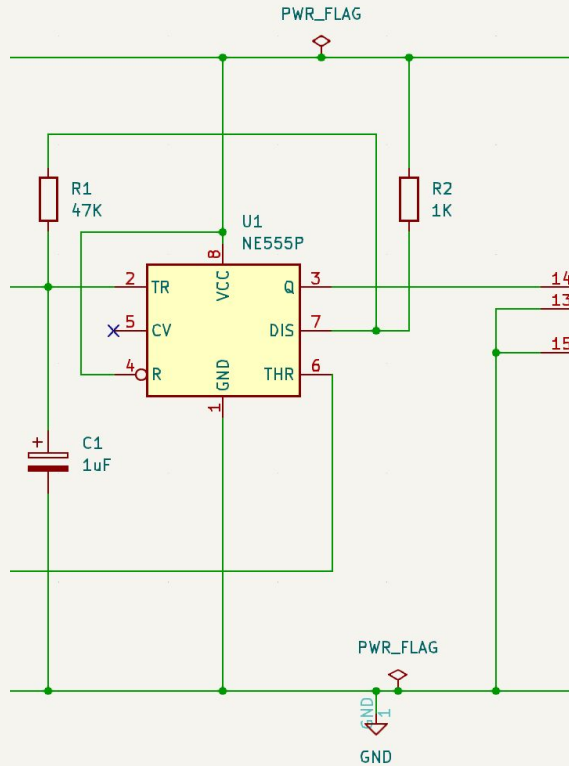
Silkscreen

The silkscreen acts like a label, containing various markings and information printed directly onto the PCB surface.

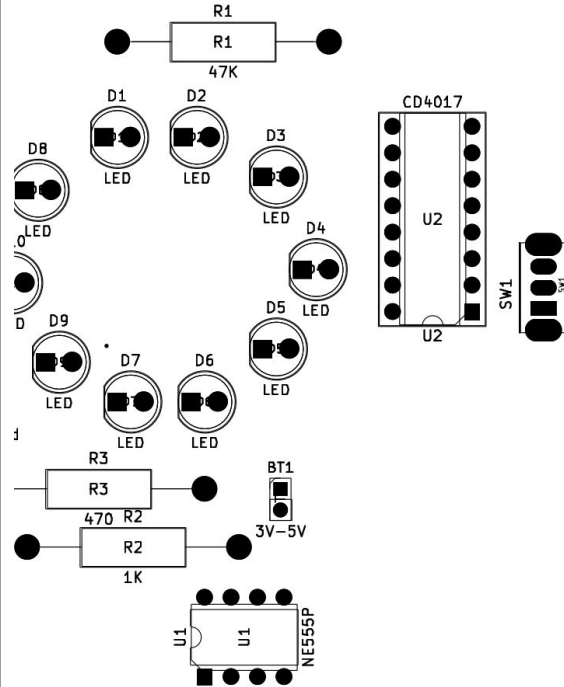
Solder mask

- A lacquer- like layer of polymer that provides a permanent protective coating for the copper traces of a (PCB) and prevents solder from bridging between conductors, thereby preventing short circuits
- Solder mask is traditionally green but is now available in many colors

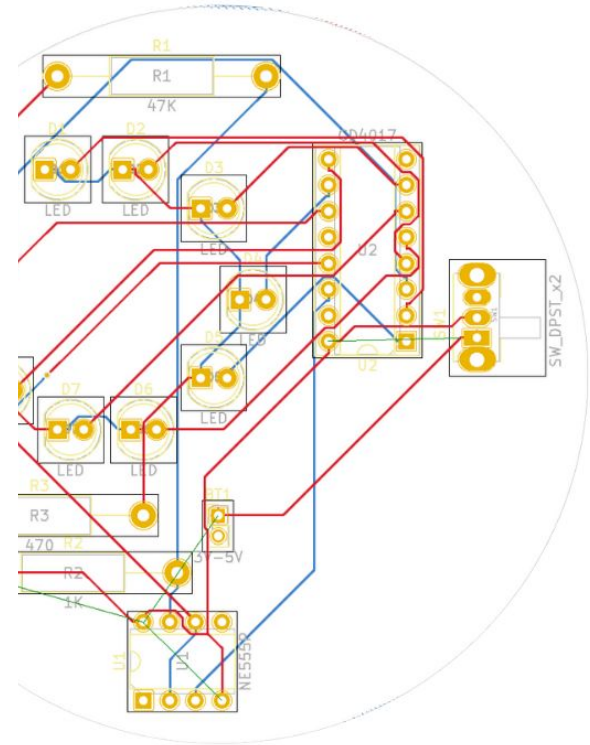
1. Schematic design



2. PCB Editor



Placement



Routing

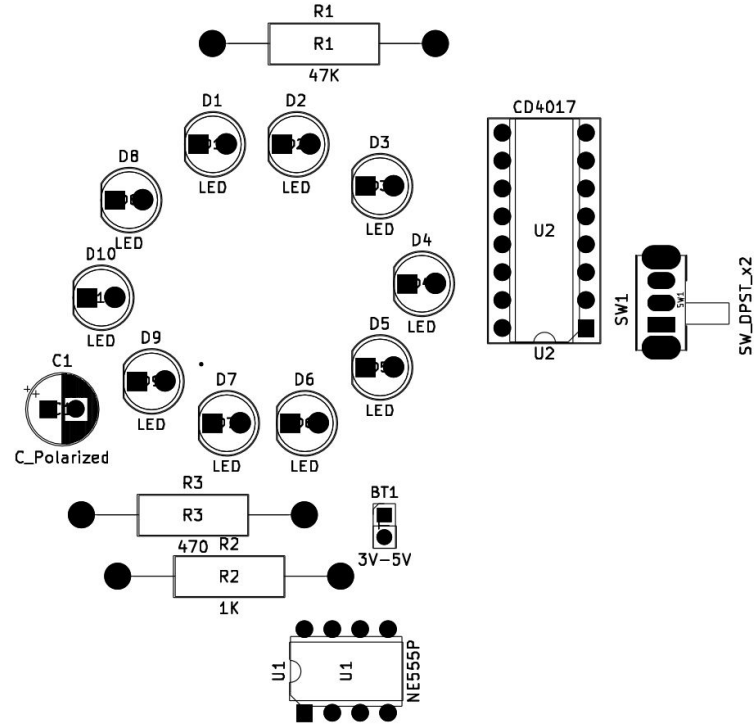
The screenshot displays a Proteus 8.0 SP3 simulation environment. The main workspace contains a circuit diagram with the following components and connections:

- Power Source:** A 3V-5V battery (BT1) connected to a switch (SW1).
- Resistors:** A 470 ohm resistor (R3) is connected to the ground of the timer. A 47K resistor (R1) and a 1K resistor (R2) are connected to the output of the timer.
- Timer (U1):** An NE555P timer configured as a monostable multivibrator. Its TR pin (2) is connected to the VCC pin (1). Its CV pin (5) is connected to the GND pin (4). Its DIS pin (7) is connected to the VCC pin (1). Its THR pin (6) is connected to the GND pin (4). Its Q pin (3) is connected to the Reset pin (15) of the counter.
- Counter (U2):** A CD4017 decade counter. Its VSS pin (8) is connected to the GND pin (4) of the timer. Its VDD pin (16) is connected to the VCC pin (1) of the timer. Its Reset pin (15) is connected to the Q pin (3) of the timer. Its outputs Q0-Q9 (pins 11-1) are connected to LEDs labeled LED 0 through LED 9.
- Simulation:** The simulation is set to run for 1us 5m.

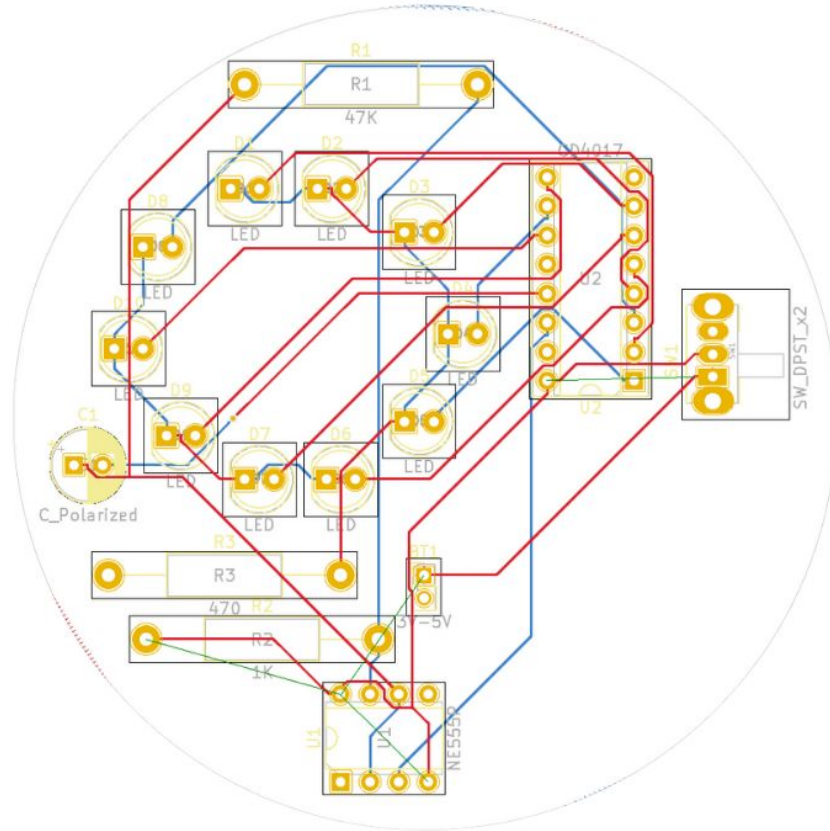
The status bar at the bottom shows the following information:

- Z 1.26
- X 8950.00 Y 1650.00
- dx 8950.00 dy 1650.00 dist 9100.82
- grid 50.00
- mils
- Select item(s)

2. Place the components



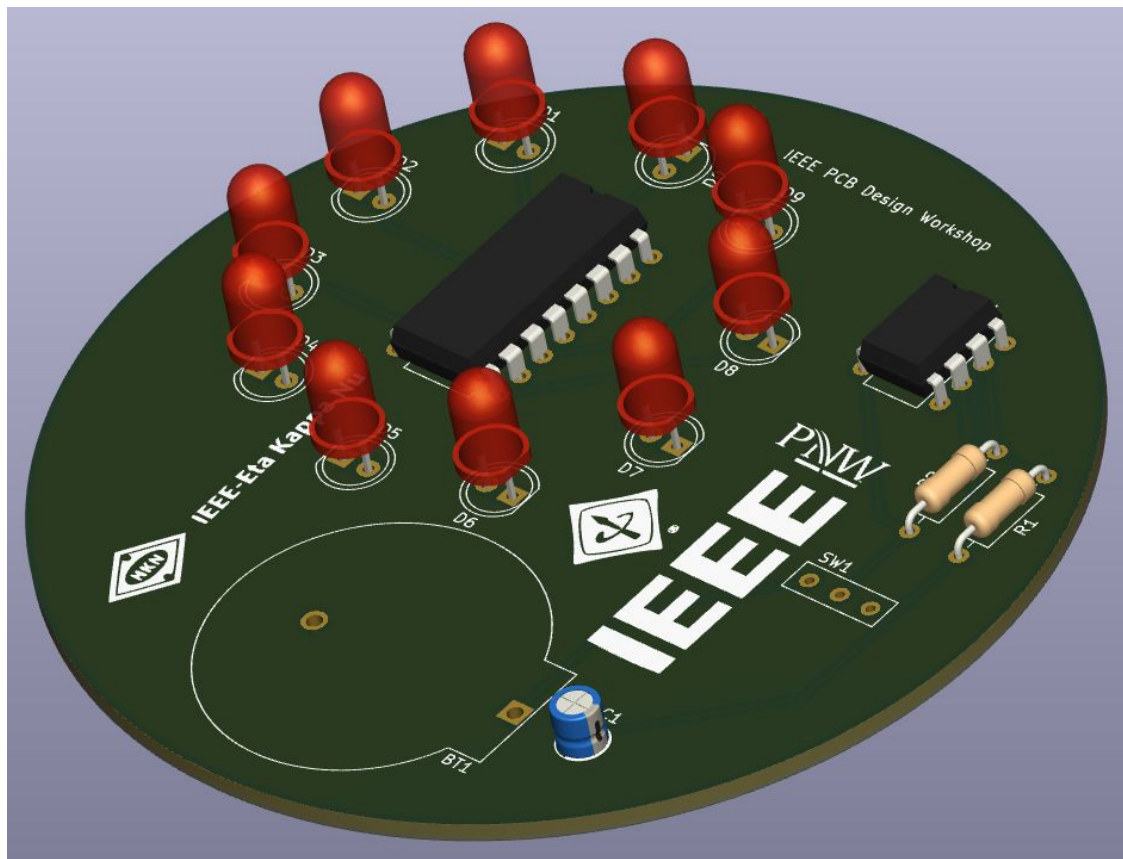
3. Route traces



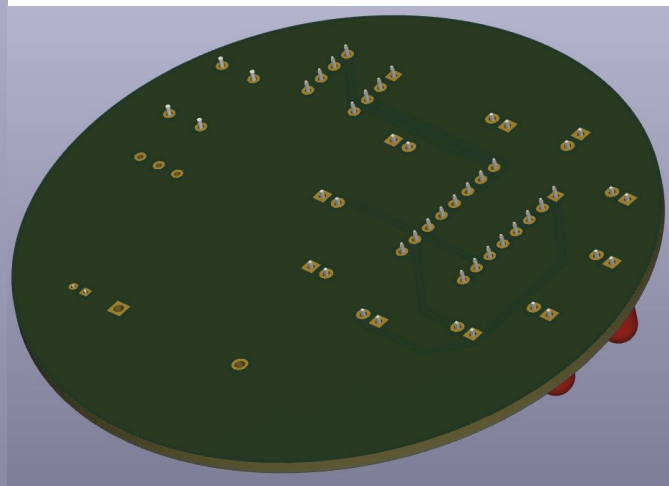
4. Generate Gerber

- Industry-standard files used to represent the various layers and elements that make up a PCB
- It describes the printed circuit board images: copper layers, solder mask, legend, drill data, etc

Name
 chaser-B_Cu.gbr
 chaser-B_Mask.gbr
 chaser-B_Paste.gbr
 chaser-B_Silkscreen.gbr
 chaser-Edge_Cuts.gbr
 chaser-F_Cu.gbr
 chaser-F_Mask.gbr
 chaser-F_Paste.gbr
 chaser-F_Silkscreen.gbr
 chaser-job.gbrjob
 chaser-NPTH.drl
 chaser-PTH.drl



Front



Back

References

- [Printed circuit board - Wikipedia](#)
- [Intro PCBs \(berkeley.edu\)](#)
- [PCB Design Overview - Univ of Michigan](#)
- [What Is a Printed Circuit Board \(PCB\)? - Technical Articles \(allaboutcircuits.com\)](#)
- [Gerber format - Wikipedia](#)

Images:

- [Airwires / Ratsnest - TARGET 3001! PCB Design Freeware is a Layout CAD Software|Support, Tutorials, Shop \(ibfriedrich.com\)](#)
- [PCB Via Filling Explained | Fineline Global \(fineline-global.com\)](#)
- [All Kinds of Vias in PCB - PTH, Blind, Buried Vias | Viasion](#)

Thank You

