# Introduction to Eagle

UDComp Lab Spring Break Research Experience - 03/23/2021

Instructor: Jessica de Souza

# **About me**

- ECE Department, Medical Devices and Systems;
- Graduated in Telecommunications Engineering;
- I love working with electronics and embedded systems;

- Let's grab some coffee: jdesouza@eng.ucsd.edu

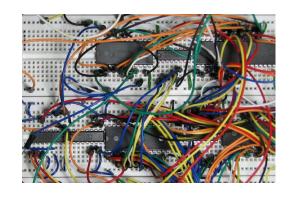
# What to Expect from Today

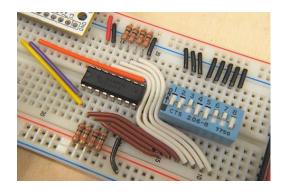
### Today we will:

- Learn why it is important to design circuits;
- Learn about Eagle from Autodesk;
- Design our first schematic and board;
- Learn some design tips;
- What to do if you want to manufacture;

# Why should I do that?

You want to keep your project neat and easy to identify components and the circuit flow:

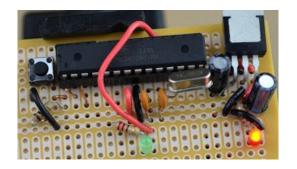


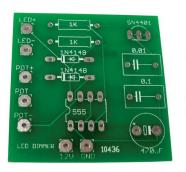


Which one is easier to debug?

# Why should I do that?

In research, is common to upgrade your circuit with more professional and robust designs, especially if you will be working with the circuit for a long time.







Which is why we like to build PCBs!

# Why should I do that?

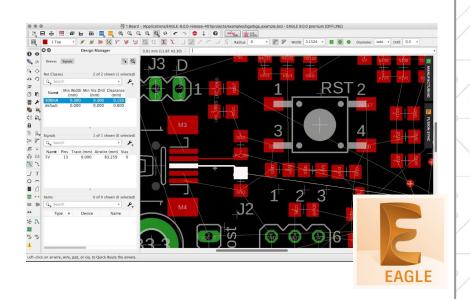
When working with hardware, the following things will make your life easier:

- Easier board debugging;
- Proper soldering;
- Parallel build + testing;
- Keep your multimeter close;
- Good quality materials = interference and board errors;

# **About Autodesk Eagle**

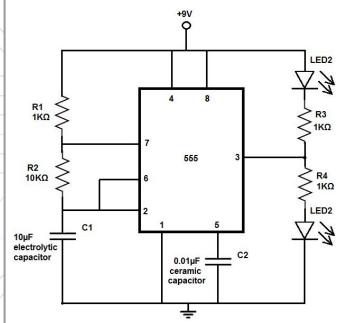
Eagle is an Electronic Device Automation (EDA) software that allows you to:

- Design Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs);
- Create schematics of your circuit;
- Place components;
- Generate the gerber file and have it ready to manufacture.



There are many other options for circuit design, I left a list of other software options at the end of this presentation.

# The Circuit: LED flasher with 555 IC



Source: http://www.learningaboutelectronics.com/Articles/LED-flasher-circuit.php

Component list for Eagle:

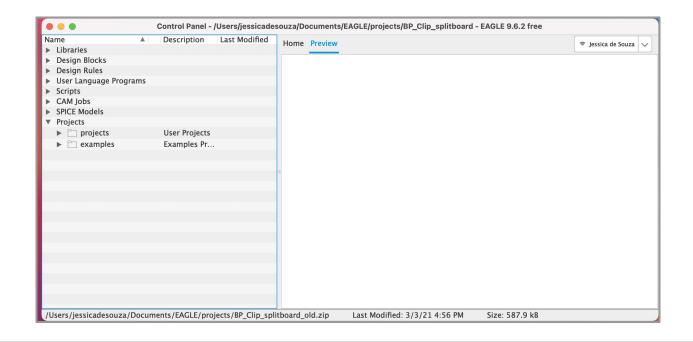
- 555 timer IC: ICM7555 (1 unit)
- LED: LED5MM (2 units)
- 9V battery: AB9V (1 unit)
- 1KΩ Resistor: R-US\_0204/7 (3 units)
- 10KΩ Resistor: R-US\_0204/7 (1 unit)
- 10µF Capacitor: CPOL-EUE5-10.5 (1 unit, elect.)
- 0.01µF Capacitor: C-EU075-052X106 (1 unit, cer.)

# Let's get started!

# 1. Open Eagle, you will see the following screen

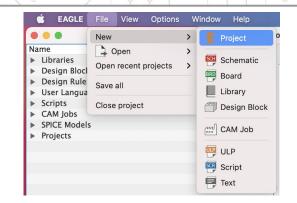


# 2. Control Panel View

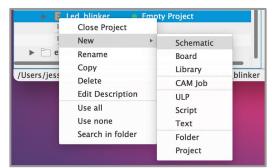


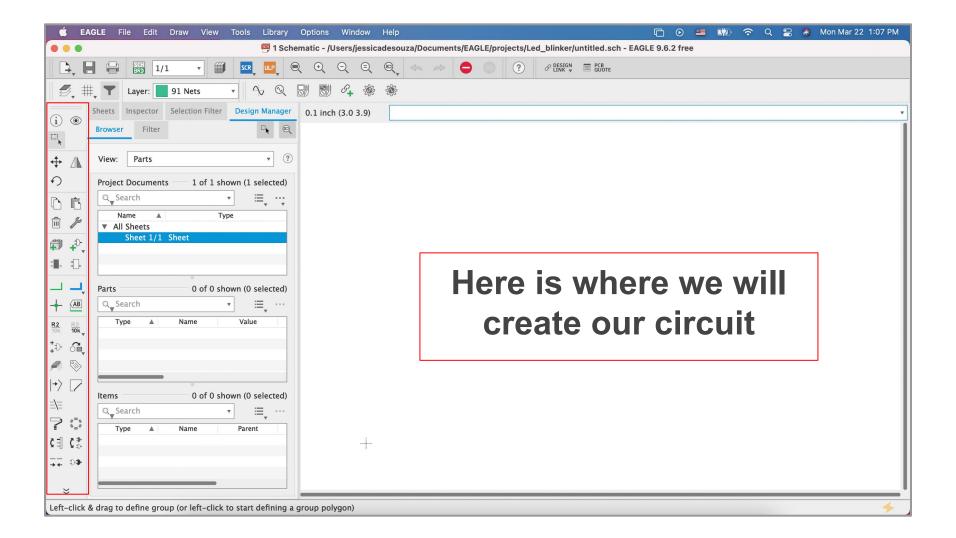
# 3. Create a new project:

Project name: Led\_blinker

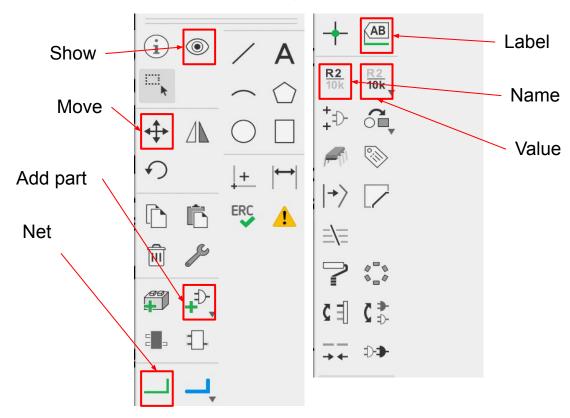


# 4. Inside your project, create a schematic:

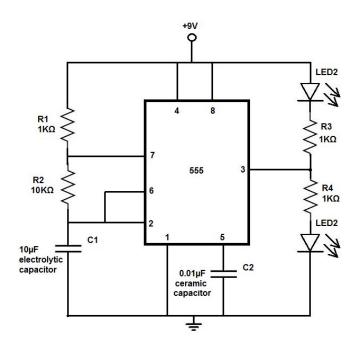




# Tools That we will be using for schematic:



# **Getting the Components we need**



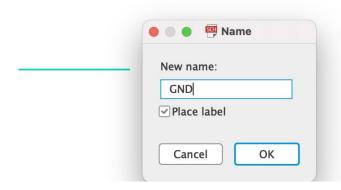
Component list for Eagle:

- 555 timer IC: ICM7555 (1 unit)
- LED: LED5MM (2 units)
- 9V battery: AB9V (1 unit)
- 1KΩ Resistor: R-US\_0204/7 (3 units)
- 10KΩ Resistor: R-US\_0204/7 (1 unit)
- 10µF Capacitor: CPOL-EUE5-10.5 (1 unit, elect.)
- 0.01µF Capacitor: C-EU075-052X106 (1 unit, cer.)

### Changing the R values to resistance

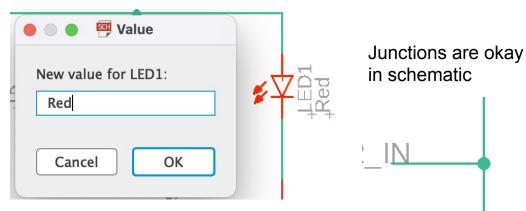


### Naming the wires

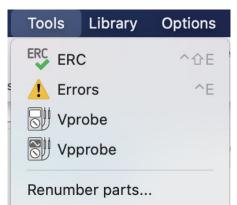


Verify the connections using the show button

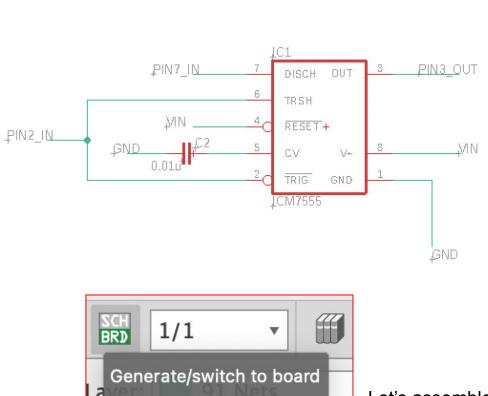
### Changing the LED values to its color

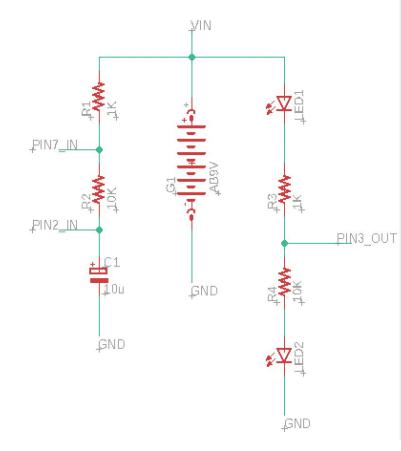


Verify if there are any errors

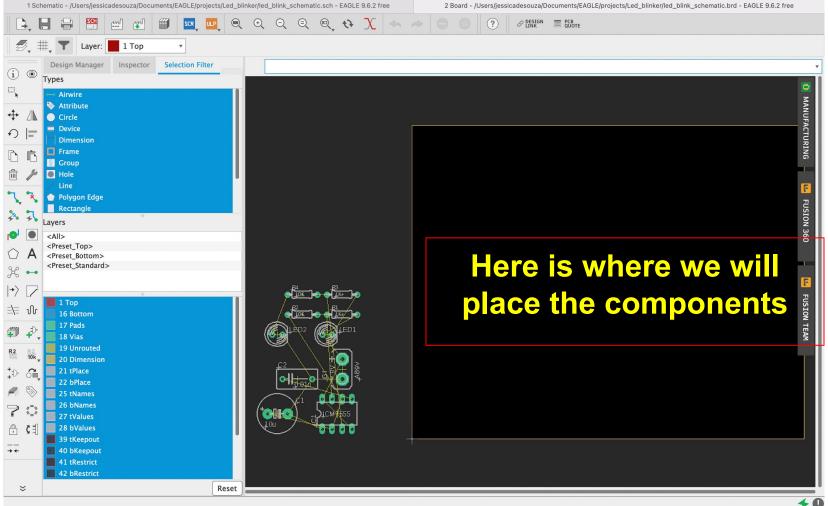


# The final result:

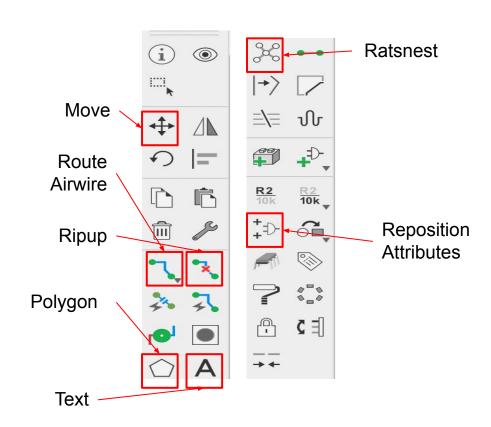




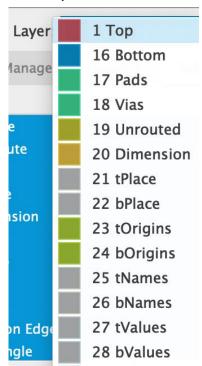
Let's assemble the board



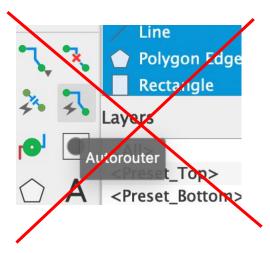
# Tools that we will be using for the board



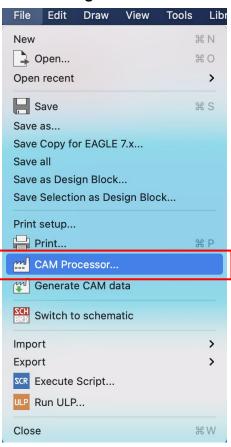
# For multilayer development



### Avoid using Autorouter



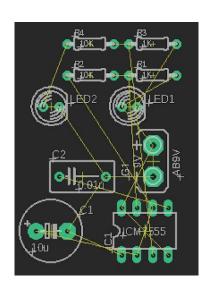
### Generating Gerber File

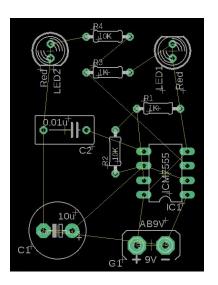


# Play with the components arrangements

- Avoid too much crossed lines;
- Keep your components close if you can;
- It is always a good idea to keep one identification of the component in the board;

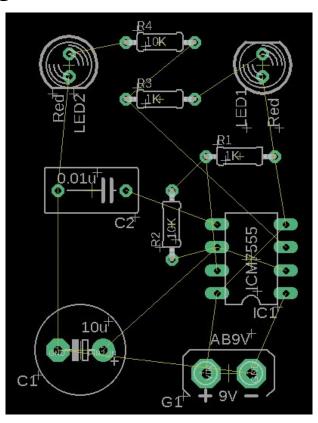
Bad



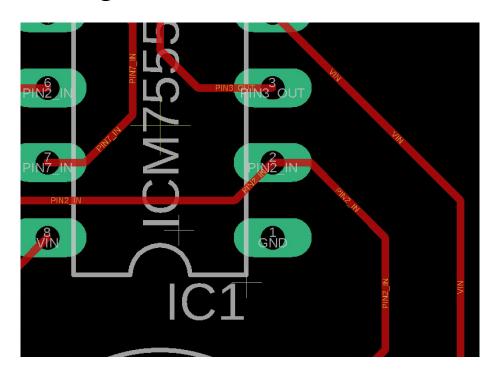


Good

# This was my arrangement:



# Placing the wires



Avoid 90 degrees connections for better electron flow;

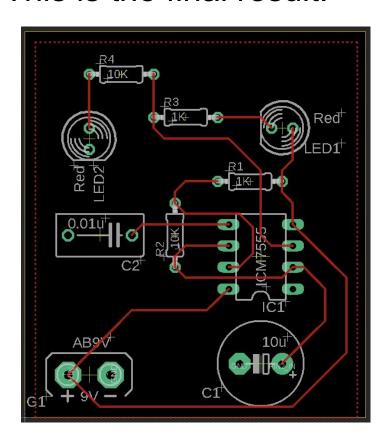
If your components allow, is okay to draw wires through them;

Wire width around 10 mils is fine, but your application may require more (for larger current);

If you need to cross a wire through other, you may need to use a via (for multilayer boards)



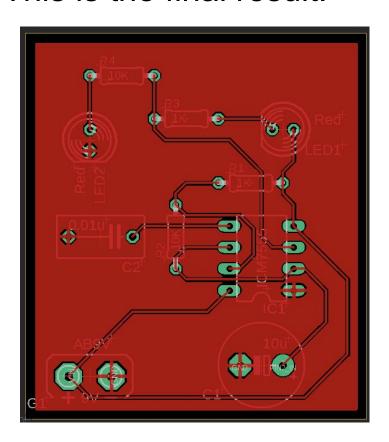
# This is the final result:



Why is the ground not connected to anything?

Note the dotted rectangle around the circuit, that is our ground plane.

## This is the final result:

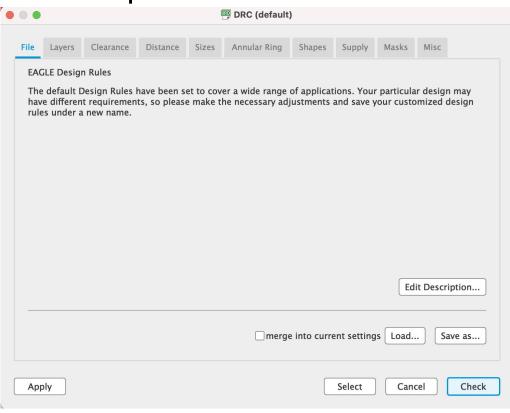


Why is the ground not connected to anything?

Note the dotted rectangle around the circuit, that is our ground plane.

Press ratsnest after creating the rectangle and assigning a signal to it, and the entire board will get red.

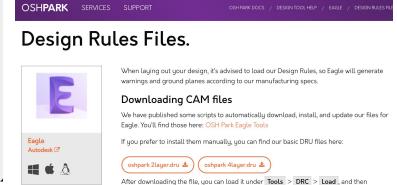
# Next steps



### Design Rule Check:

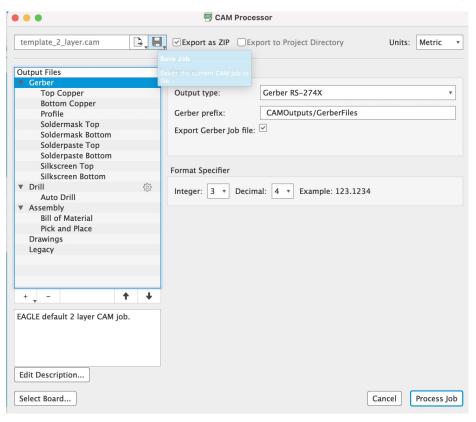
There are several manufacturers who let you download specific design rules.

Otherwise it will run the general DRC and if there are errors it will let you know.



selecting the appropriate file.

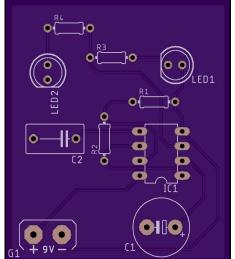
# Exporting the Gerber file for Manufacturing

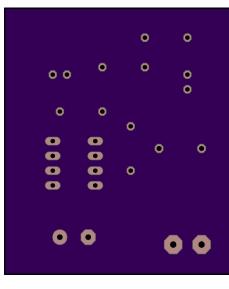


# Extra: ordering your design

Once you upload your gerber, this is what will happen:

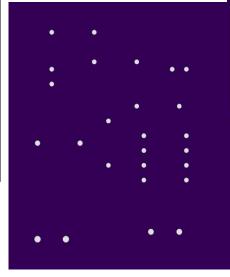
Top



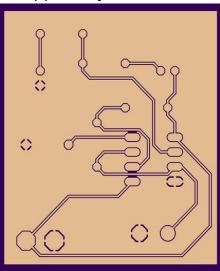


**Bottom** 

Drills



Copper Layer



# Resources

Circuit Design Software:

- <u>Altium</u>
- Eagle
- EasyEDA
- Fritzing
- KiCad
- NI Multisim
- Proteus

Board Manufacturers:

- Advanced
- OSH Park

Circuits

- <u>Hughes</u>

**Circuits** 

Device Components and Libraries:

- SnapEDA
- <u>Digikey</u>
- Sparkfun