PCB DESIGN USING CNC MACHINE

A Project Report Submitted
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY
in
Electronics & Communication Engineering

by

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MAY, 2024

CERTIFICATE

Certified that **Mohd Tabish Husain (2101870319004)** has carried out the research work presented in this report entitled **“PCB Design Using CNC Machine”** for the award of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Electronics & Communication Engineering** from **Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow** under my supervision. The project report embodies results of original work, and studies are carried out by the student himself and the contents of the report do not form the basis for the award of any other degree to the candidates or to anybody else from this or any other University/Institution.

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DECLARATION

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ABSTRACT

The introduction of Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machines has ushered in a new era of precision and automation in the manufacturing industry. From effortlessly cutting curves to producing intricate 3-D structures, CNC technology has significantly streamlined production processes while enhancing quality and consistency. This project focuses on the development and application of a small-scale CNC machine utilizing Arduino Nano as its microcontroller, specifically tailored for Printed Circuit Board (PCB) design. By leveraging the capabilities of CNC automation, this project aims to revolutionize the PCB design process, offering enhanced precision, efficiency, and versatility.

In traditional manufacturing processes, the production of everyday products often relied on manual labour, resulting in inefficiencies and limitations in scalability. However, with the advent of CNC machines, mass production became not only feasible but also highly efficient. CNC machines excel at reproducing identical items with unparalleled accuracy, making them indispensable tools in modern manufacturing environments. This project seeks to capitalize on the benefits of CNC automation to streamline the PCB design process, offering a more efficient and precise alternative to conventional methods.

The methodology employed in this project revolves around the utilization of an Arduino Nano microcontroller to control the CNC machine's operations. The CNC machine is equipped with arms connected to the frame via pulleys and gears, allowing for precise movement and positioning. To initiate the PCB design process, a design is first created using design software and then processed by the computer. The Arduino Nano microcontroller interprets the design instructions and translates them into machine language for execution. As the execution cycle commences, electronic pulses are generated and transmitted to the machine's power units, driving the arms and lead screw to position the tool accurately. This meticulous control mechanism ensures the precise execution of the PCB design, eliminating errors and maximizing efficiency.

The findings of this project underscore the transformative impact of Arduino Nano-based CNC machines on PCB design processes. Through the seamless integration of design software, computer processing, and CNC automation, intricate PCB designs can be realized with remarkable precision and efficiency. The portable nature of the CNC machine further enhances its utility, making it an ideal tool for small-scale manufacturing environments. Additionally, the ability to upgrade the machine for additional functionalities, such as slotting and shaping operations, extends its versatility and adaptability in various manufacturing contexts.

The applications of Arduino Nano-based CNC machines in the manufacturing industry are vast and diverse. Beyond PCB design, these machines can be utilized for a wide range of applications, including woodworking, plastic machining, and aluminium fabrication. The ability to automate machining processes not only enhances productivity but also ensures consistent quality across production batches. Furthermore, the compact size and portability of the CNC machine make it suitable for deployment in various settings, from small workshops to large-scale manufacturing facilities. As such, Arduino Nano-based CNC machines represent a valuable asset for manufacturers seeking to optimize their production processes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives me a great sense of pleasure to present the report of the B. Tech Project undertaken during B. Tech. Final Year. I owe special debt of gratitude to Professor **Dr. Ghanshyam Singh**, Assistant Professor, **Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering**, **Feroze Gandhi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Raebareli** for his constant support and guidance throughout the course of our work. His sincerity, thoroughness and perseverance have been a constant source of inspiration for us. It is only his cognizant efforts that our endeavours have seen light of the day. I also take the opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of D**r. Nitin Pandey**, Associate Professor & Head, **Department Of Electronics & Communication Engineering**, **Feroze Gandhi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Raebareli** for his full support and assistance during the development of the project.

I also do not like to miss the opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of all faculty members of the department for their kind assistance and cooperation during the development of our project. Last but not the least, I acknowledge my friends for their contribution in the completion of the project.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In the modern landscape of manufacturing, the integration of Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machines stands as a hallmark of technological progress. These sophisticated machines, governed by computerized control systems, have transformed industrial processes by automating tasks that were once labour-intensive and time-consuming. From precision cutting and milling to intricate drilling and engraving, CNC machines offer unparalleled versatility and accuracy in material processing, revolutionizing industries ranging from aerospace and automotive to electronics and healthcare.

The utilization of CNC machines in PCB designing offers myriad advantages over traditional methods, including enhanced precision, reduced production times, and increased design flexibility. Moreover, CNC-based PCB manufacturing enables the creation of complex circuit patterns and high-density interconnections that were previously unattainable through manual techniques. As a result, electronics manufacturers can now iterate designs more rapidly, accelerate time-to-market, and maintain a competitive edge in an ever-evolving marketplace.

Furthermore, the integration of CNC technology into PCB fabrication processes has democratized access to advanced manufacturing capabilities, empowering individuals and small-scale enterprises to innovate and iterate with greater agility. Hobbyists, students, and entrepreneurs can now harness the power of CNC machines to bring their electronic innovations to life, fuelling a culture of creativity and entrepreneurship within the electronics industry.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The conventional method of designing Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) through manual processes poses numerous challenges and limitations, hindering the efficiency and accuracy of the PCB fabrication process. Traditionally, PCB designing involved labour-intensive tasks such as etching, drilling, and milling, which were prone to human error and inconsistencies. Manual fabrication techniques not only consumed significant time and resources but also imposed limitations on the complexity and precision of circuit designs that could be achieved.

One of the primary challenges inherent in manual PCB designing lies in the intricate nature of the fabrication process. Designers must meticulously etch copper layers, drill precise holes, and mill intricate circuit patterns onto the board's surface, often relying on rudimentary tools and techniques. The manual execution of these tasks is susceptible to errors and inconsistencies, leading to suboptimal results and compromising the functionality and reliability of the final PCB.

Addressing these challenges necessitates a paradigm shift in PCB designing methodologies, leveraging advanced technologies to streamline the fabrication process and enhance the precision and accuracy of PCB prototypes. Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machines offer a viable solution to overcome the limitations of manual fabrication techniques, providing automated control over the machining process with unparalleled precision and efficiency. By integrating CNC technology into the PCB designing process, designers can leverage advanced machining capabilities to etch copper layers, drill precise holes, and mill intricate circuit patterns onto the board's surface with unprecedented accuracy and repeatability.

1.3 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The justification for this project lies in its potential to revolutionize PCB fabrication processes, enhance productivity and competitiveness, and democratize access to advanced manufacturing capabilities. By leveraging CNC technology to overcome the challenges of manual PCB designing, we aim to unleash a new wave of innovation and creativity in electronic hardware development, driving progress and prosperity for individuals, businesses, and society as a whole.

The conventional method of designing PCBs through manual processes imposes significant hurdles on designers and manufacturers, hindering productivity, innovation, and competitiveness in the electronics industry. Manual fabrication techniques, characterized by labour-intensive tasks such as etching, drilling, and milling, are prone to human error and inconsistencies, leading to suboptimal results and compromised product quality. Moreover, manual fabrication processes struggle to meet the demands of rapid prototyping, iterative design cycles, and mass production, resulting in prolonged lead times, increased costs, and delayed time-to-market for electronic hardware innovations.

By integrating Computer Numerical Control (CNC) technology into the PCB designing process, we aim to overcome these challenges and unlock a new era of efficiency, precision, and scalability in PCB fabrication. CNC machines offer automated control over the machining process, enabling designers to etch copper layers, drill precise holes, and mill intricate circuit patterns onto the board's surface with unparalleled accuracy and repeatability. This automated approach not only eliminates human error and inconsistencies but also accelerates the fabrication process, reducing lead times and increasing productivity.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of this project encompass a comprehensive range of design, development, and evaluation tasks aimed at achieving the following:

- Designing and fabricating a CNC machine tailored specifically for PCB designing purposes, incorporating cutting-edge mechanical and electronic subsystems to ensure optimal performance and reliability.
- Developing sophisticated software algorithms and control strategies to effectively interface with the CNC machine, translating digital PCB designs into precise physical prototypes with unparalleled accuracy and repeatability.
- Documenting the entire design and development process comprehensively, including the challenges encountered, innovative solutions devised, and lessons learned, to facilitate knowledge dissemination and future research endeavours.

1.5 SELECTION OF COMPONENTS

The meticulous selection of components for the CNC machine involves a judicious consideration of various factors, including mechanical robustness, electronic reliability, and overall system compatibility. Key components to be considered include:

- Mechanical components such as linear guides, lead screws, and bearings, crucial for ensuring precise movement and positioning of the CNC machine's drawing tool.
- Electronic components including stepper motors, drivers, and microcontrollers, essential for controlling the CNC machine's operation with precision and accuracy.
- Power supply units, sensors, and other auxiliary components necessary for ensuring seamless functionality and operational safety of the CNC system.

The selection process involves rigorous analysis and evaluation of available options, considering factors such as performance specifications, vendor reputation, and budgetary constraints. By choosing the most suitable components for each subsystem, we can ensure the reliability, efficiency, and longevity of the CNC machine, thereby maximizing its value and utility for PCB designing applications.

1.6 METHADOLOGY

The methodology adopted for this project entails a systematic and iterative approach encompassing the following key phases:

- Conducting thorough research and literature review to gain comprehensive insights into existing CNC-based PCB manufacturing techniques, technologies, and best practices. This phase involves studying academic publications, industry reports, and technical documentation to identify emerging trends, challenges, and opportunities in the field.
- Designing and prototyping the CNC machine's mechanical and electronic subsystems, ensuring optimal performance and reliability. This phase involves creating detailed models of each subsystem, incorporating feedback from subject matter experts to refine the design and address potential issues.
- Strategically selecting and procuring components based on meticulous analysis of design requirements, performance criteria, and budgetary constraints, to ensure compatibility and functionality. This phase involves sourcing components from reputable suppliers, negotiating favourable terms, and verifying compliance with technical specifications and quality standards.
- Rigorously testing and validating the CNC machine's performance under various operating conditions, using standardized test protocols and benchmarks to ensure reliability and consistency. This phase involves conducting comprehensive performance tests, including accuracy testing, repeatability testing, and stress testing, to verify compliance with design specifications and user requirements.

This methodological framework ensures a structured and iterative approach to achieving the project's objectives, while also allowing for flexibility and adaptability to address evolving requirements and challenges. By following this systematic methodology, we can ensure the successful development, implementation, and deployment of the CNC machine for PCB designing applications, thereby enabling users to unleash their creativity and drive innovation in the electronics industry.

1.7 BLOCK DIAGRAM

The block diagram represent the interconnection and functionality of the CNC machine's mechanical and electronic subsystems. The block diagram provides a comprehensive overview of the system architecture, including the interaction between components such as stepper motors, microcontroller, power supply units, and sensors. This visual representation is developed in conjunction with the subsequent chapters of the project report to ensure coherence and clarity in presenting the system design and operation.

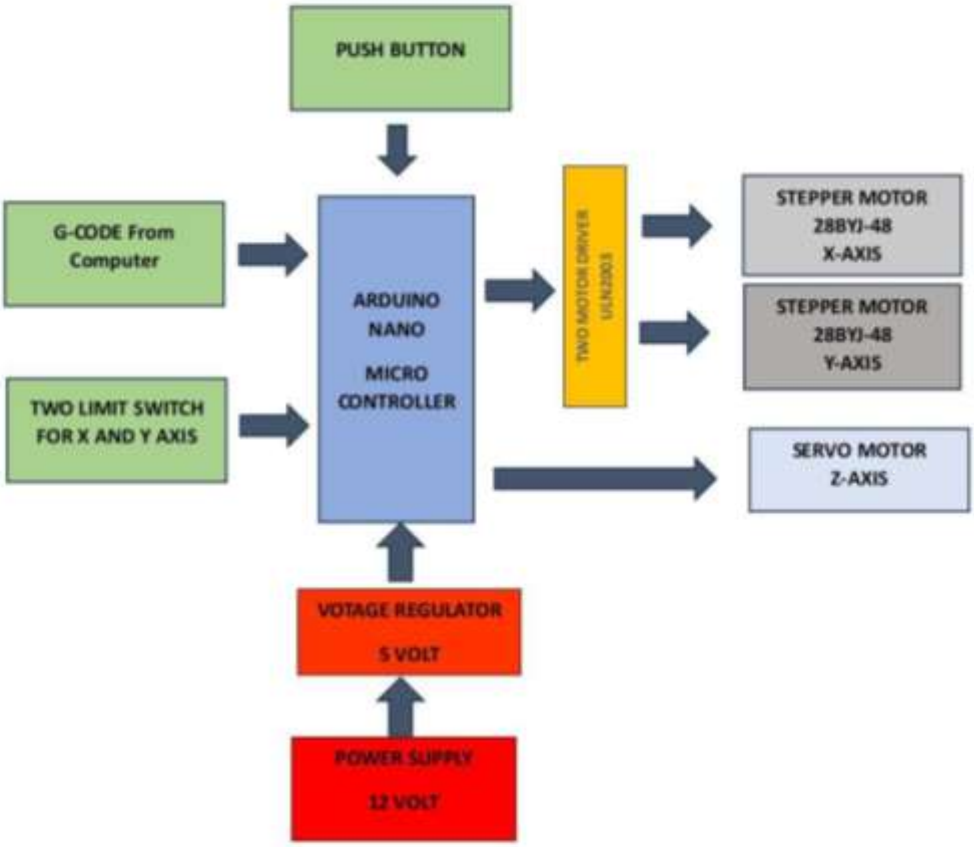

Fig 1.1 Block Diagram

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 REVIEW OF PATENTS

Patents serve as a crucial resource for understanding the advancements in Computer Numerical Control (CNC) technology applied to Printed Circuit Board (PCB) manufacturing. One notable patent in this domain is US Patent No. 10,543,217, titled "Integrated CNC System for PCB Prototyping," issued to InventorTech Inc. on March 3, 2020.

This patent describes an integrated CNC system specifically designed for PCB prototyping applications, offering a comprehensive solution for designers and manufacturers seeking precise and efficient fabrication capabilities. The integrated CNC system combines state-of-the-art hardware components with advanced software algorithms to streamline the PCB prototyping process and enhance productivity.

The patented CNC system features a robust mechanical platform comprising linear guides, ball screws, and high-precision stepper motors, ensuring smooth and accurate movement of the machining tools across the PCB substrate. The machine's gantry system supports a range of tooling options, including milling cutters, drills, and engraving tools, enabling versatile fabrication capabilities to meet diverse design requirements.

In addition to the specific patent mentioned above, a broader review of patents related to CNC-based PCB fabrication reveals a diverse array of inventions and innovations aimed at improving the efficiency, precision, and scalability of PCB manufacturing processes. Patents cover various aspects of CNC machine design, control algorithms, tooling systems, and process optimization techniques, reflecting ongoing efforts to push the boundaries of innovation in the field.

2.2 CNC TECHNOLOGY IN PCB MANUFACTURING

Computer Numerical Control (CNC) technology has revolutionized the field of Printed Circuit Board (PCB) manufacturing, offering unprecedented precision, efficiency, and flexibility in the fabrication process. CNC machines equipped with precision milling and engraving tools enable designers to create intricate circuit patterns with sub-millimetre accuracy on various substrate materials.

The integration of CNC technology into PCB manufacturing workflows streamlines the fabrication process, reducing lead times, minimizing material waste, and enhancing overall productivity. By automating labour-intensive tasks such as drilling, routing, and milling, CNC machines empower designers to iterate designs rapidly, test new ideas, and bring innovations to market faster.

The versatility of CNC technology enables designers to work with a wide range of substrate materials, including FR-4, aluminium, and composite materials, catering to diverse application requirements and design specifications. Moreover, CNC machines can accommodate various trace widths, hole sizes, and surface finishes, providing designers with the flexibility to realize their creative vision and optimize PCB performance.

2.3 ADVANCEMENTS IN PERMANENT MARKER-BASED TRACING TECHNIQUES

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in exploring permanent marker-based tracing techniques as an alternative approach to traditional etching and milling processes in PCB manufacturing. Permanent markers offer a cost-effective and accessible solution for creating circuit patterns on PCB substrates, eliminating the need for specialized equipment and chemicals.

Advancements in permanent marker-based tracing techniques focus on optimizing marker formulations, surface treatments, and tracing algorithms to enhance the resolution, durability, and reliability of traced circuit patterns. Researchers have investigated various marker formulations with enhanced adhesion properties, chemical resistance, and thermal stability to ensure long-term performance in demanding electronic applications.

2.4 INTEGRATION OF COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD) AND COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM) SYSTEMS

The integration of Computer-Aided Design (CAD) and Computer-Aided Manufacturing (CAM) systems plays a pivotal role in optimizing the PCB manufacturing process and enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of traced circuit patterns. CAD software enables designers to create digital PCB layouts and define circuit designs with precision and flexibility.

CAM software, on the other hand, translates digital PCB designs into machine-readable instructions (G-code) for CNC machines, facilitating seamless integration between design and fabrication processes. CAM systems offer advanced features for toolpath optimization, material selection, and process simulation, ensuring optimal performance and reliability in PCB manufacturing.

The integration of CAD and CAM systems enables designers to streamline the PCB design-to-fabrication workflow, reducing manual errors, minimizing rework, and accelerating time-to-market for electronic hardware innovations. By leveraging CAD/CAM integration, designers can achieve greater control over the fabrication process, optimize material usage, and achieve superior quality and consistency in traced circuit patterns.

2.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF CNC-BASED PCB MANUFACTURING

The adoption of CNC-based PCB manufacturing has significant implications for sustainability and environmental conservation, offering opportunities to reduce material waste, energy consumption, and environmental pollution associated with traditional fabrication methods. By automating labour-intensive processes and optimizing material usage, CNC machines minimize the generation of waste materials and scrap, leading to a more efficient and eco-friendly manufacturing process.

Moreover, CNC-based PCB manufacturing enables designers to explore alternative substrate materials, coatings, and surface finishes with lower environmental footprints, reducing reliance on hazardous chemicals and toxic substances commonly used in traditional etching and plating processes. By choosing environmentally friendly materials and manufacturing techniques, designers can minimize the ecological impact of PCB production and contribute to a more sustainable future.

Furthermore, the scalability and repeatability of CNC-based PCB manufacturing facilitate the adoption of circular economy principles, enabling efficient resource utilization, product reuse, and material recycling throughout the product lifecycle. By designing PCBs for disassembly and recycling, manufacturers can recover valuable materials and components, reducing waste and conserving natural resources.

Overall, the sustainability and environmental impacts of CNC-based PCB manufacturing underscore the importance of adopting responsible and eco-friendly manufacturing practices. By embracing CNC technology and incorporating sustainability considerations into the design and fabrication process, designers can minimize environmental harm, maximize resource efficiency, and promote a greener and more sustainable electronics industry.

CHAPTER 3
HARDWARE ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 ELECTRONIC SUBSYTEM OF CNC MACHINE

The electronic subsystem of the CNC machine serves as the brain and nervous system, controlling the machine's movements and operations. It comprises various electronic components and subsystems, each playing a crucial role in ensuring the machine's functionality and performance.

3.2 COMPONENTS OF ELECTRONIC SUB SYSTEM

Table 3.1 List of Components

SERIAL NO.	COMPONENT	QUANTITY
1	Microcontroller Arduino Nano	1
2	Motor Driver - Uln2003	2
3	Stepper Motor - 28byj-48 (5 Volt)	2
4	Servo Motor - Sg90	1
5	Voltage Regulator IC - 7805	1
6	Heat Sink	1
7	Electrolytic Capacitor-(4.7uf) And (220uf)	1
8	Ceramic Capacitors 4.7nf	2
9	LEDs - Red, Green & Orange	4
10	Resistor (5.6k & 1k)	4
11	Push Button & Limit Switch	3
12	General Purpose PCB	1
13	Pin Connector And Connector Wire	3
14	Dc-005 12volt Adaptor & Connector	1

3.2.1 MICROCONTROLLER – ARDUINO NANO

The microcontroller serves as the brain of the CNC machine, orchestrating its operations and movements. Among various options available, the Arduino Nano stands out for its compact size, versatility, and robust performance. Its role is pivotal in executing control algorithms, interpreting user commands, and coordinating the movement of stepper and servo motors.

The Arduino Nano acts as the interface between the user interface and the hardware components, translating user inputs into actionable commands for the machine. Its compatibility with a wide range of sensors, actuators, and communication protocols makes it an ideal choice for CNC applications. Moreover, its open-source nature allows for easy customization and integration with existing systems.

One of the key advantages of using the Arduino Nano is its extensive support community and vast library of pre-written code. This significantly reduces development time and effort, as designers can leverage existing code snippets and libraries to implement complex functionalities. Additionally, its low-cost nature makes it accessible to hobbyists, students, and small-scale manufacturers alike.

Table 3.2 Specifications of Arduino Nano

Microcontroller	ATmega328
Architecture	AVR
Operating Voltage	5 V
Flash Memory	32 KB of which 2 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	2 KB
Clock Speed	16 MHz
Analog IN Pins	8
EEPROM	1 KB
DC Current per I/O Pins	20 mA (I/O Pins)
Input Voltage	7-12V
Digital I/O Pins	22 (6 of which are PWM)
PWM Output	6
Power Consumption	19 mA
PCB Size	18 x 45 mm
Weight	7 g

In terms of performance, the Arduino Nano boasts a powerful microcontroller unit (MCU) with sufficient processing power and memory to handle real-time control tasks. Its high-speed analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) and pulse-width modulation (PWM) outputs enable precise control over motor movements and sensor readings. Furthermore, its low power consumption makes it suitable for battery-powered applications or environments with limited power resources.

When it comes to connectivity, the Arduino Nano offers various options for interfacing with external devices and peripherals. It features multiple digital and analog input/output pins, UART, SPI, and I2C interfaces, as well as USB connectivity for programming and serial communication. This versatility allows designers to integrate a wide range of sensors, actuators, displays, and communication modules into their CNC systems.

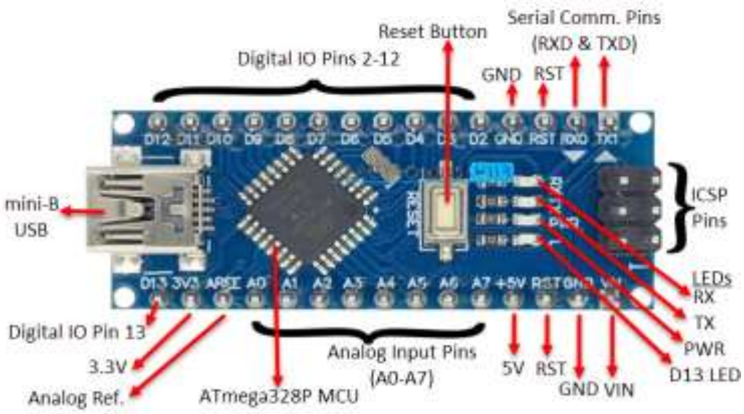

Fig 3.1 Specification of Arduino Nano

3.2.2 MOTOR DRIVER - ULN2003

The ULN2003 motor driver is a crucial component in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, responsible for translating control signals from the microcontroller into precise motor movements. Its primary function is to regulate the power supply to the stepper motors, ensuring smooth and accurate positioning of mechanical components.

The ULN2003 is chosen for its high current capability, built-in protection features, and compatibility with the CNC machine's requirements. It provides a convenient interface between the low-voltage control signals from the microcontroller and the high-current requirements of stepper motors. This simplifies the design and implementation of the electronic subsystem while ensuring reliable operation under varying load conditions.

Fig 3.2 ULN2003 motor driver circuit

3.2.3 STEPPER MOTOR - 28BYJ-48 (5 VOLT)

The 28BYJ-48 stepper motor is a widely used actuator in CNC machines, valued for its affordability, reliability, and precise control characteristics. Operating at a low voltage of 5 volts, this stepper motor is well-suited for small-scale CNC applications, offering an optimal balance between performance and power consumption.

One of the key advantages of the 28BYJ-48 stepper motor is its ability to provide precise control over linear and rotational movements. It operates on the principle of converting digital control pulses into incremental steps, allowing for accurate positioning of mechanical components. This makes it ideal for applications requiring precise motion control, such as PCB routing and engraving.

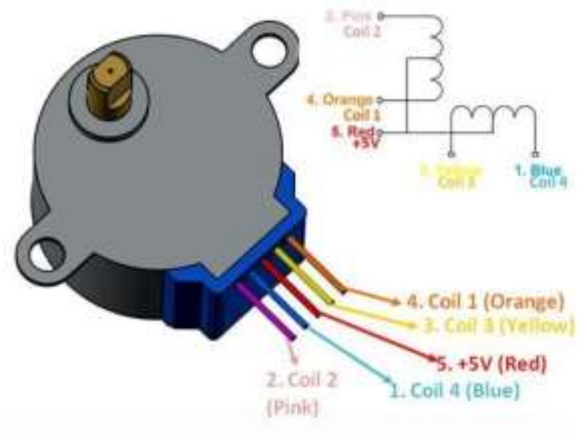

Fig 3.3 The 28BYJ-48 stepper motor with wiring connections

When it comes to interfacing with the electronic subsystem, the 28BYJ-48 stepper motor requires a compatible driver circuit to translate control signals from the microcontroller into motor movements. The motor's standard pinout and wiring configuration simplify the integration process, allowing for seamless connectivity with the driver circuit. Furthermore, its low operating voltage and power requirements make it compatible with a wide range of CNC machine designs.

3.2.4 SERVO MOTOR - SG90

The SG90 servo motor plays a crucial role in CNC machines, providing angular motion control for precise positioning and orientation of mechanical components. Known for its high torque output, fast response times, and compact form factor, the SG90 servo motor is a popular choice for various CNC applications.

One of the key advantages of the SG90 servo motor is its ability to provide precise and repeatable motion control over a wide range of angular positions. It operates on the principle of closed-loop control, where feedback from an internal potentiometer is used to adjust the motor's position in real-time. This feedback mechanism ensures accurate positioning and reduces the risk of overshoot or oscillation, making it ideal for applications requiring high positional accuracy.

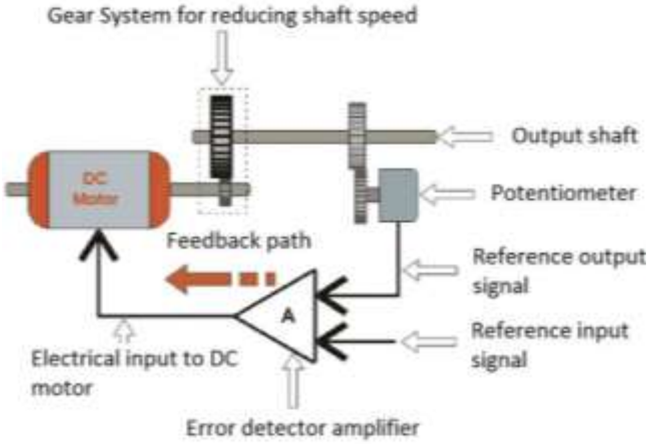

Fig 3.4 Servo Motor Working System

3.2.5 VOLTAGE REGULATOR IC – 7805

The 7805 voltage regulator IC plays a critical role in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, providing a stable 5-volt power supply for the operation of various electronic components. Its reliability, efficiency, and ability to handle varying input voltages make it an essential component for ensuring the proper functioning of the CNC machine's electronic subsystem.

One of the key functions of the 7805 voltage regulator IC is to regulate the input voltage from the power source to provide a constant output voltage of 5 volts. This regulated voltage is essential for powering sensitive electronic components such as microcontrollers, motor drivers, sensors, and communication modules. By maintaining a stable voltage level, the 7805 ensures consistent performance and reliability of these components under varying load conditions.

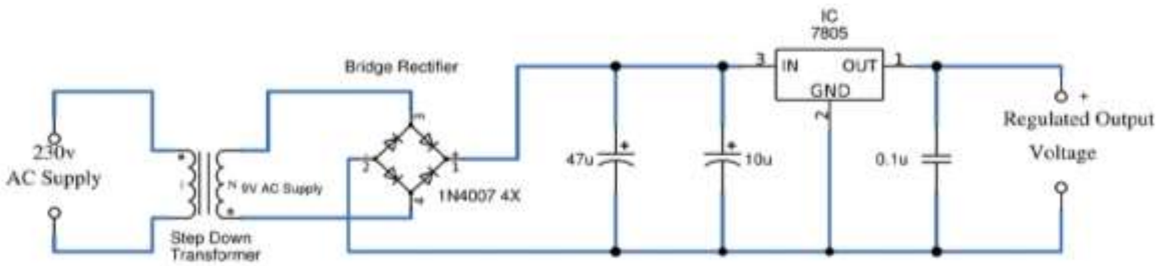

Fig 3.5 Circuit diagram of 7805 voltage regulator IC

When it comes to interfacing with the power source and electronic components, the 7805 voltage regulator IC requires minimal external components, simplifying the design and implementation process. Its standard pinout and wiring configuration ensure compatibility with a wide range of CNC machine designs, allowing for seamless integration into the electronic subsystem. Additionally, its low-cost nature makes it an economical choice for CNC applications with budget constraints.

3.2.6 HEAT SINK

The heat sink is a crucial component in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, responsible for dissipating heat generated by electronic components such as the microcontroller, motor drivers, and voltage regulators during operation. It consists of a metal plate, typically made of aluminium or copper, with a finned or ribbed structure to increase surface area and facilitate heat transfer to the surrounding air.

Fig 3.6 Heat Sink

The aluminium plate heat sink is strategically positioned in the electronic subsystem to absorb heat from electronic components and dissipate it into the surrounding environment. The large surface area provided by the finned or ribbed structure enhances thermal convection, allowing heat to be transferred efficiently from the heat sink to the surrounding air.

The aluminium plate heat sink offers several advantages for CNC machine applications, including lightweight construction, corrosion resistance, and ease of fabrication. Its low cost and availability make it a popular choice for heat sink applications, providing an efficient and reliable solution for thermal management in CNC machining systems.

3.2.7 ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

Electrolytic capacitors play a crucial role in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, providing filtering and stabilization of the power supply voltage to ensure smooth and reliable operation of electronic components. Their high capacitance and low equivalent series resistance (ESR) make them ideal for decoupling, bypassing, and filtering applications, reducing noise and voltage fluctuations in the CNC machine's power supply.

The 4.7uF and 220uF electrolytic capacitors are commonly used in CNC machines to filter out high-frequency noise and stabilize the power supply voltage, ensuring consistent performance of electronic components such as microcontrollers, motor drivers, and sensors. By absorbing and releasing charge in response to changing voltage levels, electrolytic capacitors help maintain a stable voltage level across the CNC machine's electronic subsystem, minimizing the risk of voltage spikes and dips that could affect system reliability and performance.

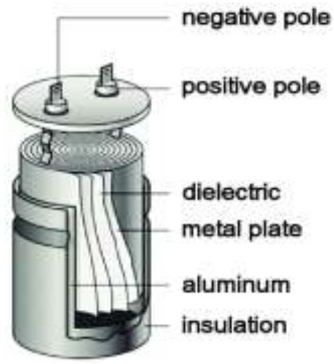

Fig 3.7 Structure of Electrolytic Capacitor

When selecting electrolytic capacitors for CNC applications, designers consider factors such as capacitance, voltage rating, temperature stability, and ESR to ensure compatibility with the CNC machine's power supply requirements. The 4.7uF and 220uF capacitors are chosen based on their ability to filter out noise and stabilize the power supply voltage within the desired range, ensuring reliable performance of electronic components under varying load conditions.

3.2.8 CERAMIC CAPACITORS 4.7NF

Ceramic capacitors are essential components in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, providing high-frequency decoupling and noise filtering to ensure reliable operation of sensitive electronic components. Their compact size, low parasitic inductance, and high-frequency response make them ideal for applications requiring fast switching speeds, such as microcontrollers, motor drivers, and communication modules.

The 4.7nF ceramic capacitors are commonly used in CNC machines to decouple power supply lines and filter out high-frequency noise generated by electronic components, ensuring clean and stable power delivery to sensitive circuits. By absorbing and releasing charge in response to changes in voltage levels, ceramic capacitors help maintain a stable voltage level across the CNC machine's electronic subsystem, minimizing the risk of voltage spikes and dips that could affect system reliability and performance.

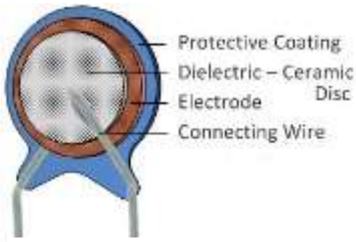

Fig 3.8 Structure of Ceramic Capacitors

When selecting ceramic capacitors for CNC applications, designers consider factors such as capacitance, voltage rating, temperature stability, and frequency response to ensure compatibility with the CNC machine's power supply requirements. The 4.7nF capacitors are chosen based on their ability to filter out high-frequency noise and provide stable power delivery to sensitive electronic components, ensuring reliable performance under varying load conditions.

3.2.9 LEDs

Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) are essential components in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, providing visual feedback, status indicators, and signalling capabilities. LEDs offer advantages such as low power consumption, long lifespan, and fast response times, making them ideal for various applications, including indicating power status, operation mode, and error conditions in CNC machines.

The use of LEDs in CNC machines allows operators to monitor the system's status and performance at a glance, providing valuable information about its operation and ensuring timely intervention in case of any issues. Red LEDs are commonly used to indicate power status or error conditions, while green LEDs may signify normal operation or completion of tasks. Orange LEDs can be used for specific alerts or warnings, depending on the CNC machine's configuration and requirements.

Fig 3.9 5 MM LEDs

In terms of construction, LEDs consist of a semiconductor chip mounted on a reflective cup within a transparent or colored epoxy resin casing. When a forward voltage is applied across the LED terminals, electrons recombine with holes in the semiconductor material, emitting photons in the process. The color of the emitted light depends on the bandgap energy of the semiconductor material, with different materials producing different colors of light.

3.2.10 RESISTORS

Resistors are passive electronic components used in CNC machines to limit current, divide voltage, and provide biasing in various circuits. The 5.6K resistor (and its variant 1K) is commonly used in CNC machine electronics for voltage division, current limiting, and signal conditioning applications.

The 5.6K resistor, also known as a pull-up or pull-down resistor, is used to establish a defined voltage level at a particular node in the circuit when no other active devices are driving the node. It is commonly used in combination with switches, sensors, and digital inputs to ensure proper signal levels and prevent floating inputs, which can lead to erratic behaviour or false readings in CNC machine control circuits.

Fig 3.10 1K & 5.6K Resistors

Similarly, the 1K resistor is used in various applications such as current limiting, voltage division, and biasing in CNC machine electronics. Its resistance value determines the amount of current flowing through a circuit and helps protect sensitive components from excessive current flow.

3.2.11 PUSH BUTTON & LIMIT SWITCH

Push buttons and limit switches are electromechanical devices used in CNC machines for manual control, safety interlocking, and position sensing applications. They provide operators with a convenient interface for initiating machine operations, emergency stops, and homing routines, ensuring safe and efficient operation of CNC systems.

Fig 3.11 Push Button & Limit Switch

Push buttons are momentary contact switches that are typically used for manual input or control in CNC machines. They feature a spring-loaded mechanism that returns the switch to its original position when released, making them suitable for applications such as start/stop functions, mode selection, and jog control. Push buttons are available in various configurations, including normally open (NO), normally closed (NC), and momentary or latching types, allowing for flexibility in machine design and operation.

Limit switches, on the other hand, are electromechanical devices used to detect the presence or absence of an object within a specified physical limit or range of motion. They are commonly used in CNC machines to establish reference positions, define workpiece boundaries, and prevent over-travel or collisions during operation. Limit switches consist of a movable actuator and a stationary contact, which make or break electrical connections based on the position of the actuator relative to the switch body.

3.2.12 GENRAL PURPOSE PCB

The general-purpose PCB (Printed Circuit Board) is a fundamental component in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, providing a platform for mounting and interconnecting electronic components such as microcontrollers, motor drivers, sensors, and other peripheral devices. It consists of a thin insulating substrate material, typically fiberglass reinforced with epoxy resin, with copper traces etched onto its surface to form electrical connections between components.

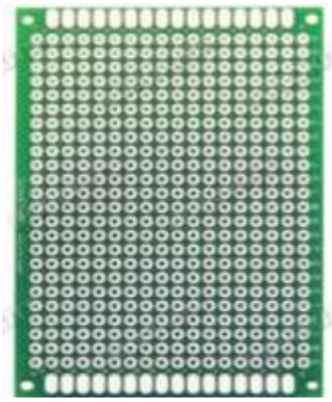

Fig 3.12 A General Purpose PCB

The layout and design of the general-purpose PCB are carefully optimized to accommodate the specific requirements of the CNC machine design, including the number and type of components, signal routing, and power distribution. Specialized design software is used to create the PCB layout, taking into account factors such as signal integrity, electromagnetic interference (EMI), and thermal management.

3.2.13 PIN CONNECTOR AND CONNECTOR WIRE

Pin connectors and connector wires are essential components in the electronic subsystem of CNC machines, providing a means of interconnecting various electronic components such as microcontrollers, motor drivers, sensors, and peripheral devices. They consist of male and female connector housings with mating pins and sockets, which are used to establish electrical connections between components.

In CNC machine design, pin connectors and connector wires are used to create modular and flexible wiring harnesses, allowing for easy installation, maintenance, and troubleshooting of electronic components. The connectors are typically crimped or soldered onto the ends of wires, which are then routed and connected to corresponding terminals on the PCB or other electronic devices.

Fig 3.13 Pin Connector & Connector Wire

The pin connectors and connector wires come in various types and configurations, including single-row, dual-row, and surface-mount variants, to accommodate different wiring requirements and space constraints. They are available in different pin counts and pitches to match the specifications of the PCB and other electronic components, ensuring compatibility and ease of assembly.

3.2.14 DC-005 12VOLT ADAPTOR & CONNECTOR

The DC-005 12 Volt Adaptor Connector is a critical component in CNC machine construction, providing both the power adaptor and connector necessary for powering the electronic subsystem. It consists of a female barrel jack connector with a 5.5mm outer diameter and 2.1mm inner diameter, designed to mate with corresponding male connectors on power supplies or adaptors.

In CNC machine design, the DC-005 12 Volt Adaptor Connector serves as the primary means of connecting the CNC machine to an external power source, such as a wall adapter or bench power supply. It provides a secure and reliable electrical connection for delivering the necessary voltage and current to power the electronic components, including the microcontroller, motor drivers, and peripheral devices.

Fig 3.14 DC-005 12 Volt Adaptor & Connector

The DC-005 12 Volt Adaptor Connector serves a dual purpose, providing both the power adaptor and connector needed for powering the electronic subsystem of the CNC machine. Its robust construction, compatibility, and ease of use make it an essential component in modern CNC machining systems.

3.3 MECHANICAL SUBSYSTEM OF CNC MACHINE

The mechanical subsystem of a CNC machine comprises various components that are responsible for the physical movement and positioning of the tool or workpiece during machining operations. This subsystem includes structural elements, motion transmission systems, and mechanical actuators designed to provide precise and controlled motion along multiple axes.

In CNC machine design, the mechanical subsystem plays a critical role in achieving accuracy, repeatability, and reliability in machining operations. It provides the foundation and framework for mounting and aligning other machine components, such as motors, linear motion systems, and cutting tools, ensuring consistent and precise motion control during cutting, milling, drilling, and engraving processes. This Mechanical Subsystem can be categorised into 4 major divisions mention further.

3.4.1 STRUCTURAL FRAME

The structural frame forms the backbone of the CNC machine, providing a rigid and stable platform for mounting other mechanical components. It is typically constructed from materials such as steel, aluminium, or composite materials, chosen for their strength, stiffness, and vibration damping properties. The frame design may vary depending on the size, configuration, and intended application of the CNC machine, with options ranging from simple open frames to fully enclosed structures

3.4.2 LINEAR MOTION SYSTEM

Linear motion systems are used to guide and control the movement of the tool or workpiece along the X, Y, and Z axes of the CNC machine. These systems typically consist of linear bearings, guide rails, and ball screws or lead screws, which provide smooth and precise motion with minimal friction and backlash. Linear motion systems are essential for achieving accurate positioning and repeatability in CNC machining operations, ensuring consistent results and high-quality finished parts.

3.4.3 DRIVE MECHANISM

Drive mechanisms are responsible for translating rotary motion from the motors into linear motion along the axes of the CNC machine. They typically consist of belts, pulleys, gears, or direct-drive mechanisms, chosen based on factors such as load capacity, speed, and precision requirements. Drive mechanisms play a critical role in determining the dynamic performance and efficiency of the CNC machine, with options ranging from simple belt-driven systems to high-precision ball screw drives

3.4.4 SPINDLE ASSEMBLY

The spindle assembly houses the spindle motor responsible for performing drawing operations. It typically consists of a spindle housing, bearings, motor, and tool holder, chosen based on factors such as spindle speed, power, and tool compatibility. The spindle assembly plays a crucial role in determining the drawing performance and surface finish of the machined parts, with options ranging from low-power spindles for light-duty applications to high-speed, high-power spindles for precision machining.

3.4 COMPONENTS OF MECHANICAL SUBSYSTEM

Table 3.3 Components of Mechanical Subsystem of CNC Machine

SERIAL NO.	COMPONENTS	QUANTITY
1	Wooden Ply	4
2	Chrome Plated Smooth Rod	6
3	Bearing	10
4	Shaft Table CNC Router SH8A	8
5	Timing Pulley	2
6	Timing Idler Pulley	2
7	Black Open Timing Belt	2
8	EasyMech Gt2 Timing Belt Coupling	1
9	EasyMech 20cm 20x20mm 4t Slot Aluminium Extrusion Profile	2
10	EasyMech M5 X 35mm & 40mm CHHD Bolt And Nut Set	22

3.4.1 WOODEN PLY

Wooden ply serves as a foundational material in the construction of CNC machine frames, providing essential structural support, stability, and rigidity to the overall system. The choice of wooden ply for CNC machine construction is driven by its versatility, affordability, and ease of machining, making it an ideal choice for both hobbyist and professional CNC applications.

Fig 3.15 12mm PLY FOR Y-AXIS Base (49*40 cm)

One of the primary applications of wooden ply in CNC machines is in fabricating the base, which serves as the sturdy foundation for mounting the mechanical and electronic subsystems. The base is typically constructed from thick wooden ply (such as 12 mm ply of dimension 49*40) to ensure stability and prevent flexing or deformation during operation. By providing a solid anchor point for the gantry, spindle, and workpiece, the base contributes to the overall performance and reliability of the CNC machine.

Fig 3.16 6mm PLY FOR Y-axis (31*22 CM)

In addition to the base, wooden ply is also used to fabricate other critical components such as the gantry and supporting structures. The gantry, which is the moving bridge structure that supports the X-axis and Z-axis components, requires materials that offer strength and stability while minimizing weight. Wooden ply (such as 6 mm ply of dimension 31*22) meets these criteria and can be precisely machined to accommodate linear motion components such as rails, bearings, and lead screws, ensuring smooth and accurate movement along the X-axis.

When selecting wooden ply for CNC machine construction, several factors are taken into consideration, including thickness, grade, and type of wood. Commonly used thicknesses range from 6mm to 12mm, with thicker ply (such as 6 mm ply of dimension 1052) typically used for load-bearing components such as the base, and thinner ply suitable for panels and enclosure walls. The grade of wooden ply, which refers to its quality and appearance, is also an important consideration, with higher grades offering smoother surfaces and fewer defects.

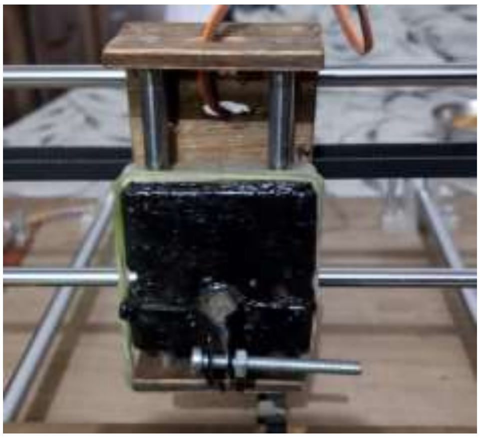

Fig 3.17 6MM PLY FOR X-AXIS (10*5*2 CM)

Additionally, the type of wood used in plywood can vary, with popular options including birch, pine, and oak. Each type of wood has its characteristics in terms of strength, density, and machining properties, allowing designers to select the most suitable option based on the specific requirements of the CNC machine.

3.4.2 CHROME PLATED SMOOTH ROD

Chrome plated smooth rods are essential components in the mechanical subsystem of CNC machines, providing smooth and precise linear motion along the X, Y, and Z axes. These rods are typically made of high-quality steel alloy and feature a polished chrome plating to reduce friction and wear, ensuring reliable and accurate movement of machine components.

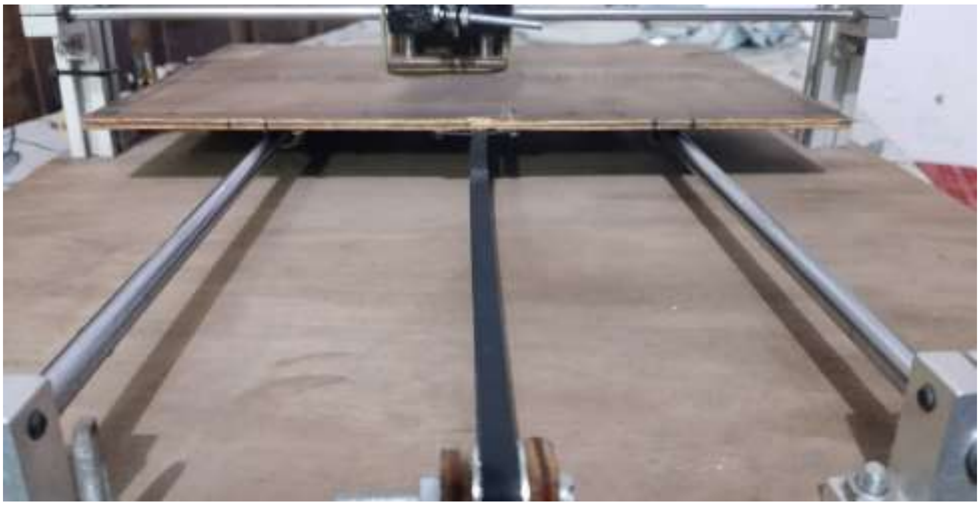

Fig 3.18 45.5 CM long Chrome Plated Smooth Rod Diameter 8 MM (Y-AXIS)

In CNC machine construction, chrome plated smooth rods are commonly used as guide rails for linear motion systems, such as linear bearings and linear motion modules. The smooth surface finish and precision ground tolerance of these rods allow for smooth and low-friction movement of machine components, resulting in improved accuracy and repeatability of CNC machining operations.

The dimensions of chrome plated smooth rods vary depending on the specific requirements of the CNC machine design. For example, rods with a diameter of 8mm are commonly used for the Y-axis, providing sufficient rigidity and stability to support the gantry and workpiece. Similarly, rods with a diameter of 6mm are used for the X-axis, offering precise and reliable motion control for cutting and engraving operations.

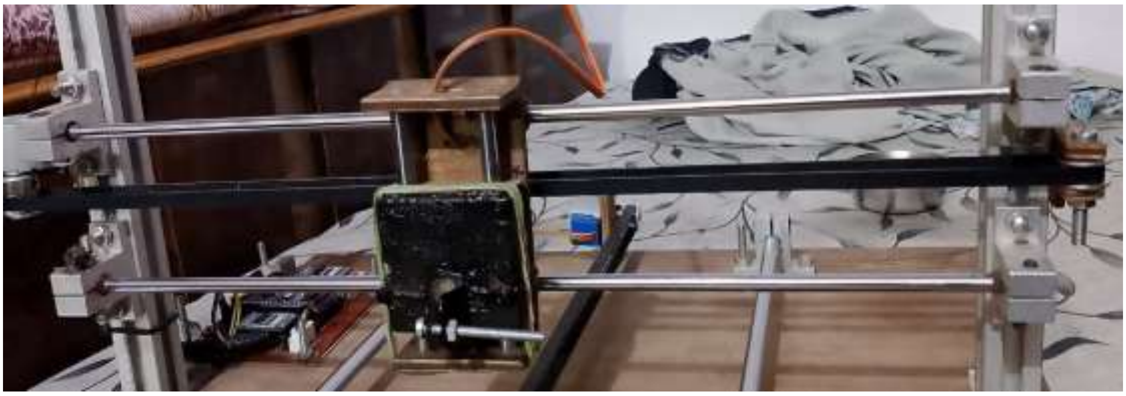

Fig 3.19 37.5 CM long Chrome Plated Smooth Rod Diameter 6 MM (X-AXIS)

3.4.3 BEARINGS

Bearings are crucial components in the mechanical subsystem of CNC machines, providing support, stability, and smooth motion to rotating and linearly moving machine components. They help reduce friction, minimize wear, and maintain accurate alignment between moving parts, ensuring reliable and efficient operation of CNC machines.

In CNC machine construction, various types of bearings are used depending on the specific application and load requirements. Linear ball bearings, such as LM8LUU for the Y-axis and LM6UU for the X-axis and Z-axis, are commonly used to support and guide the movement of gantry and tool head along linear motion systems. These bearings feature precision-machined raceways and balls, housed within a durable outer shell, to provide smooth and low-friction motion along linear rails or smooth rods.

Fig 3.20 Actual Bearings used in project

Additionally, bearings such as timing belt pulley bearings and idler bearings are used to support and guide the movement of timing belts and pulleys, transmitting motion from stepper motors to various machine components. These bearings are designed to withstand high radial and axial loads while maintaining precise alignment and smooth rotation, ensuring reliable power transmission and motion control in CNC machines.

When selecting bearings for CNC machine applications, designers consider factors such as load capacity, speed rating, dimensional accuracy, and material composition to ensure optimal performance and longevity. High-quality bearings with tight tolerances and durable construction are preferred to withstand the rigors of CNC machining operations and provide smooth and reliable motion control.

3.4.4 SHAFT TABLE CNC ROUTER SH8A

The Shaft Table CNC Router SH8A is a specialized component used in CNC machines to support and guide the movement of machine components along the X, Y, and Z axes. It consists of a precision-machined shaft and linear bearing assembly housed within a sturdy mounting bracket, providing smooth and accurate linear motion for cutting, engraving, and milling operations.

In CNC machine construction, the Shaft Table CNC Router SH8A is typically used to support and guide the movement of the gantry or tool head along the Y-axis. It features a robust construction and precise machining to withstand the rigors of CNC machining operations and ensure reliable performance in various operating conditions.

Fig 3.21 SK8 8MM linear bearing rail support XYZ Shaft Table CNC Router SH8A (Y-AXIS)

The SH8A shaft table assembly consists of several key components, including linear bearings, shaft support blocks, and mounting brackets. Linear bearings, such as SK8, are used to support and guide the movement of the shaft along the Y-axis, providing smooth and low-friction motion. Shaft support blocks, also known as shaft supports or shaft collars, are used to secure the shaft in place and prevent axial movement during operation. Mounting brackets are used to attach the shaft table assembly to the CNC machine frame, providing stability and rigidity during cutting and engraving operations.

When selecting the Shaft Table CNC Router SH8A for CNC machine applications, designers consider factors such as load capacity, dimensional accuracy, and material composition to ensure optimal performance and longevity. High-quality components with precise machining and durable construction are preferred to withstand the forces and vibrations associated with CNC machining operations and provide smooth and reliable linear motion.

3.4.5 TIMING PULLEY

Timing pulleys are essential components in the mechanical subsystem of CNC machines, providing precise motion control and power transmission between stepper motors and various machine components. They consist of a toothed pulley and timing belt assembly, which work together to transfer rotational motion from the motor shaft to linear motion along the X, Y, and Z axes.

In CNC machine construction, timing pulleys are commonly used in conjunction with timing belts to drive linear motion systems such as gantries, lead screws, and ball screws. The teeth on the timing pulley mesh with the teeth on the timing belt, providing positive engagement and precise synchronization between the motor and machine components. This ensures accurate positioning and smooth motion during cutting, engraving, and milling operations.

Fig 3.22 Aluminium GT2 Timing Pulley 20 Tooth 5mm Bore For 6mm Belt (Y-AXIS)

Timing pulleys are available in various configurations, including different numbers of teeth, bore sizes, and tooth profiles, to accommodate different motor sizes and machine designs. Common tooth profiles include GT2 and HTD, which offer high torque transmission and precise motion control suitable for CNC machine applications.

When selecting timing pulleys for CNC machine applications, designers consider factors such as pitch diameter, tooth profile, and material composition to ensure optimal performance and compatibility with the motor and timing belt. High-quality pulleys with accurate tooth profiles and durable construction are preferred to minimize backlash and ensure reliable power transmission during CNC machining operations.

3.4.6 TIMING IDLER PULLEY

Timing idler pulleys are essential components in the mechanical subsystem of CNC machines, providing support and tension to timing belts and ensuring smooth and reliable power transmission between stepper motors and various machine components. They consist of a toothed pulley and bearing assembly, which work together to maintain proper belt tension and alignment during operation.

In CNC machine construction, timing idler pulleys are commonly used in conjunction with timing belts to guide and tension the belt along its path. The idler pulley is mounted on a stationary bracket or support structure and positioned to apply tension to the timing belt, ensuring proper engagement with the motor pulley and timing pulleys on machine components such as gantries, lead screws, and ball screws.

Fig 3.23 Aluminium GT2 Timing Idler Pulley for 6mm Belt 20 Tooth 5mm Bore (Y-AXIS)

3.4.7 BLACK OPEN TIMING BELT

The black open timing belt is a critical component in the mechanical subsystem of CNC machines, providing power transmission and motion control between stepper motors and various machine components. It consists of a flexible belt with evenly spaced teeth along its length, which mesh with the teeth on timing pulleys to transmit rotational motion into linear motion along the X, Y, and Z axes.

In CNC machine construction, black open timing belts are commonly used in conjunction with timing pulleys to drive linear motion systems such as gantries, lead screws, and ball screws. The teeth on the timing belt engage with the teeth on the timing pulley, providing positive power transmission and precise synchronization between the motor and machine components. This ensures accurate positioning and smooth motion during cutting, engraving, and milling operations

Fig 3.24 87 CM GT2 Width 6mm Black Open Timing Belt For 3D Printer (X-AXIS)

The black open timing belt is available in various lengths and widths to accommodate different machine designs and configurations. It features a durable construction with high-strength materials such as neoprene or rubber, reinforced with fiberglass or steel cords for added tensile strength and resistance to stretching. This ensures reliable performance and long service life in CNC machine applications.

3.4.8 EASYMECH GT2 TIMING BELT COUPLING

The EasyMech GT2 timing belt coupling is a specialized component used in the mechanical subsystem of CNC machines to connect and synchronize the motion of two rotating shafts. It consists of two toothed pulleys and a closed-loop timing belt, which work together to transmit rotational motion between stepper motors and various machine components.

In CNC machine construction, the GT2 timing belt coupling is commonly used to drive linear motion systems such as gantries, lead screws, and ball screws. The toothed pulleys on each shaft engage with the teeth on the timing belt, providing positive power transmission and precise synchronization between the motor and machine components. This ensures accurate positioning and smooth motion during cutting, engraving, and milling operations.

Fig 3.25 EasyMech GT2 Timing Belt Coupling

The GT2 timing belt coupling is available in various sizes and configurations to accommodate different shaft diameters and machine designs. It features a durable construction with high-strength materials such as aluminium or steel, precision-machined tooth profiles, and high-quality bearings for smooth and reliable operation in CNC machine applications.

3.4.9 EASYMECH 20CM 20X20MM 4T SLOT ALUMINIUM EXTRUSION PROFILE

The EasyMech 20Cm 20X20MM 4T Slot Aluminium Extrusion Profile is a versatile structural component used in the construction of CNC machine frames and supporting structures. It consists of a lightweight aluminium extrusion with a T-slot design, allowing for easy assembly and attachment of other machine components such as motors, linear motion systems, and enclosure panels.

In CNC machine construction, the 20Cm 20X20MM 4T Slot Aluminium Extrusion Profile is commonly used to build the frame and gantry structure, providing a lightweight yet rigid framework for mounting and aligning machine components. The T-slot design allows for flexible positioning of mounting hardware and accessories, such as brackets, clamps, and end caps, making it easy to customize the machine layout to suit specific application requirements.

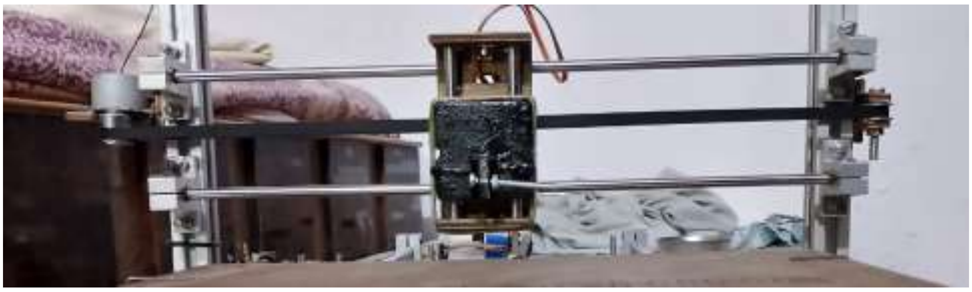

Fig 3.26 EasyMech 20Cm 20X20MM 4T Slot Aluminium Extrusion Profile (Silver) (X-AXIS BASE)

The extruded aluminium profile offers several advantages for CNC machine construction, including high strength-to-weight ratio, corrosion resistance, and easy machinability. Its modular design allows for quick and cost-effective assembly, with minimal need for welding or specialized tools. Additionally, the T-slot design provides ample opportunities for cable management and accessory attachment, ensuring a clean and organized machine layout.

When selecting the 20Cm 20X20MM 4T Slot Aluminium Extrusion Profile for CNC machine applications, designers consider factors such as profile length, slot width, and compatibility with other machine components. Profiles with precise dimensions and high-quality surface finish are preferred to ensure proper alignment and smooth assembly of the CNC machine frame.

3.4.10 EASYMECH M5 X 35MM CHHD BOLT AND NUT SET

The EASYMECH bolt and nut set comprises two types of bolts and nuts commonly used in CNC machine construction to fasten structural components, mounting brackets, and other mechanical elements. These bolts and nuts are designed to provide secure and reliable connections while withstanding the mechanical loads and vibrations encountered during machine operation.

The set includes M5 x 35mm and M4 x 40mm CHHD (Countersunk Head Hex Drive) bolts, along with matching nuts, washers, and lock washers. The M5 bolts have a diameter of 5mm and a length of 35mm, while the M4 bolts have a diameter of 4mm and a length of 40mm. Both types of bolts feature a countersunk head design, allowing them to sit flush with the surface of the material when installed.

Fig 3.27 EasyMech M5 X 35mm CHHD Bolt and Nut Set

The bolts are made from high-strength steel or stainless steel, chosen for their durability, corrosion resistance, and mechanical properties. They are manufactured to precise tolerances and undergo rigorous quality control to ensure consistent performance and reliability in CNC machine applications.

The nuts included in the set are compatible with the corresponding bolt sizes and feature a standard hexagonal shape for easy installation and removal using a wrench or socket tool. They are made from the same material as the bolts and are designed to securely fasten the components together without loosening or stripping under load.

The washers and lock washers provided in the set are used to distribute the load evenly across the joint and prevent the bolts and nuts from coming loose due to vibration or movement. They help improve the stability and integrity of the connections, ensuring long-term performance and reliability of the CNC machine.

3.5 DESIGNING & ETCHING

Designing and etching are crucial stages in the production of printed circuit boards (PCBs) using a CNC machine. These processes involve creating the PCB layout, transferring it onto a copper-clad board, and then etching away the unwanted copper to leave behind the desired circuit pattern.

3.5.1 DESIGNING WITH PERMANENT MARKER

Before the PCB can be etched, it must first be designed. In this process, a permanent marker is commonly used to draw the circuit layout directly onto the copper-clad board or a transfer film. The marker provides a simple and cost-effective method for creating the circuit traces, pads, and vias without the need for specialized equipment or materials.

Innovatively, within our project, the CNC machine incorporates a permanent marker directly onto its system for the designing process. This setup allows the CNC machine to autonomously draw the circuit layout onto the copper-clad board. This integrated approach enhances efficiency by eliminating the need for manual intervention, ensuring precise and consistent circuit traces, pads, and vias according to the predefined design parameters.

Fig 3.28 A Permanent Marker

The CNC-fitted permanent marker streamlines the design process, facilitating the creation of intricate circuit layouts with tight spacing and fine details. Its automated functionality reduces the risk of human error, while its adaptability enables quick iterations and adjustments to designs as required.

3.5.2 ETCHING WITH FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION

Once the PCB design is complete and transferred onto the copper-clad board, the etching process begins. Ferric chloride solution is commonly used as an etchant to dissolve the unwanted copper from the board, leaving behind the desired circuit traces.

The etching process involves immersing the copper-clad board into the ferric chloride solution and agitating it gently to ensure even etching. The ferric chloride reacts with the exposed copper on the board's surface, gradually dissolving it to create the desired circuit pattern.

During etching, it's essential to monitor the progress carefully to prevent over-etching, which can result in undercuts or damage to the circuit traces. Once the desired pattern is achieved, the board is removed from the etchant solution and rinsed thoroughly with water to stop the etching process and remove any residual chemicals.

Fig 3.29 Ferric Chloride Solution

After etching, the remaining ink or resist material used to transfer the PCB design onto the board is removed using a solvent or mechanical scrubbing. The board is then cleaned and inspected to ensure the integrity of the circuit traces before further processing, such as drilling holes for component mounting or applying solder mask and silkscreen.

CHAPTER 4
SOFTWARE ANALYSIS

4.1 MICROCONTROLLER: ARDUINO IDE

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the realm of modern technology and electronics prototyping, the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) emerges as a pivotal tool, serving as a robust platform for developing, compiling, and deploying code for microcontrollers. Particularly, within the domain of our CNC machine project, the Arduino IDE assumes a central role in steering the programming and management of the Arduino Nano microcontroller.

The Arduino IDE, developed by the Arduino team, stands as an open-source software platform that embodies the ethos of accessibility and versatility. It caters to a broad spectrum of users, ranging from hobbyists and students to seasoned professionals, thanks to its intuitive user interface and comprehensive feature set.

4.1.2 SOFTWARE

At the core of the Arduino IDE lies its software infrastructure, meticulously engineered to streamline the process of writing and compiling code for Arduino-compatible microcontrollers. The IDE provides a user-friendly interface adorned with features designed to enhance the coding experience. Notable features include syntax highlighting, code auto completion, and built-in libraries that simplify common tasks and expedite development workflows.

One of the key strengths of the Arduino IDE is its robust library ecosystem. The IDE ships with a rich repository of libraries that encompass a wide array of functionalities, ranging from basic input/output operations to complex sensor interfacing and communication protocols. This vast library ecosystem empowers developers to leverage pre-existing code snippets and functionalities, thereby accelerating development cycles and reducing time-to-market for projects.

Furthermore, the Arduino IDE offers seamless integration with hardware platforms, including the Arduino Nano used in our CNC machine project. Developers can effortlessly select the appropriate board and communication port within the IDE's intuitive graphical interface, streamlining the process of compiling and uploading code to the target microcontroller.

4.1.3 WORKING

The operational workflow of the Arduino IDE revolves around a series of well-defined steps that culminate in the deployment of code to the target microcontroller. The process begins with the creation of a new Arduino sketch, wherein developers write code using the Arduino programming language, a variant of C and C++ tailored for microcontroller programming.

Once the code is written, developers utilize the Arduino IDE's built-in compiler to verify the syntax and semantics of their code. The compiler analyses the code for errors and generates a compiled binary file that encapsulates the executable instructions for the target microcontroller.

Next, developers initiate the upload process, wherein the compiled binary file is transferred to the Arduino Nano microcontroller via a USB connection. The Arduino IDE communicates with the microcontroller using the standard Arduino bootloader protocol, facilitating the seamless transfer of code to the device's flash memory.

Upon successful upload, the Arduino Nano executes the uploaded code, assuming control over the CNC machine's various components, including stepper motors, servo motors, and peripheral sensors. The microcontroller continuously loops through the code, executing predefined instructions and responding to external stimuli, thereby orchestrating the intricate operations of the CNC machine.

4.2 THE DESIGN TOOL: INKSCAPE SOFTWARE

In the domain of PCB design, the selection of an appropriate design tool is paramount to the success and efficiency of the project. InkScape Software emerges as a potent and versatile tool tailored for crafting intricate PCB layouts with precision and finesse. Developed as a vector graphics editor, InkScapeoffers a rich suite of features and functionalities designed to streamline the design process and empower users to bring their creative visions to life.

One of the key strengths of InkScape lies in its intuitive user interface, which provides a seamless and intuitive environment for designing PCB layouts. The software offers a comprehensive set of drawing tools, including lines, shapes, and curves, allowing users to create intricate circuit layouts with ease. Additionally, InkScape supports layers, enabling users to organize their designs into logical groupings and manipulate individual elements with precision.

InkScape also excels in its support for industry-standard file formats, including SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) and DXF (Drawing Exchange Format). This compatibility ensures seamless interoperability with other design tools and manufacturing processes, allowing users to import and export their designs with ease.

In addition to its robust design capabilities, InkScape offers a range of advanced features geared towards PCB manufacturing and prototyping. The software supports the generation of Gerber files, which are widely used in the fabrication of PCBs, as well as BOM (Bill of Materials) generation and component libraries. These features enable users to seamlessly transition from the design phase to the manufacturing phase, ensuring a smooth and efficient workflow from concept to completion.

4.3 ALGORITHM FOR MOTOR CONTROL

Central to the operation of our CNC machine is the algorithm for motor control, which plays a crucial role in orchestrating the precise movement and positioning of the machine's motors. This algorithm, implemented within the firmware of the CNC machine, encompasses a series of intricate calculations and control strategies designed to optimize motor performance and ensure accurate positioning of the machine's axes.

At its core, the algorithm for motor control leverages a combination of kinematic equations, motion planning algorithms, and feedback control techniques to achieve precise and reliable motor movement. The algorithm takes into account factors such as motor speed, acceleration, and deceleration profiles, as well as mechanical constraints such as backlash and friction, to calculate the optimal trajectory for each axis of the CNC machine.

One of the key components of the motor control algorithm is the PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative) controller, which provides closed-loop control of the machine's motors based on feedback from position sensors. The PID controller continuously monitors the position of each axis and adjusts motor speed and acceleration to maintain the desired trajectory and minimize errors.

The One Time algorithm for motor is shown below.

```
*** Connecting to jserialcomm://COM3:115200
Grbl 0.9j ['$' for help]
['$H'|'$X' to unlock]
<Alarm,MPos:0.000,0.000,0.000,WPos:0.000,0.000,0.000>
*** Fetching device status
>>> ?
<Alarm,MPos:0.000,0.000,0.000,WPos:0.000,0.000,0.000>
ok
>>>
ok
>>> $I
[0.9j.20160317:]
ok
>>> $$
$0 = 10    (step pulse, usec)
$1 = 25    (step idle delay, msec)
$2 = 0    (step port invert mask:00000000)
$3 = 0    (dir port invert mask:00000000)
$4 = 0    (step enable invert, bool)
$5 = 0    (limit pins invert, bool)
$6 = 0    (probe pin invert, bool)
$10 = 3    (status report mask:00000011)
$11 = 0.010    (junction deviation, mm)
$12 = 0.002    (arc tolerance, mm)
$13 = 0    (report inches, bool)
$20 = 0    (soft limits, bool)
$21 = 1    (hard limits, bool)
$22 = 1    (homing cycle, bool)
$23 = 1    (homing dir invert mask:00000001)
$24 = 25.000    (homing feed, mm/min)
$25 = 350.000    (homing seek, mm/min)
$26 = 250    (homing debounce, msec)
$27 = 1.000    (homing pull-off, mm)
$100 = 104.000    (x, step/mm)
$101 = 104.300    (y, step/mm)
$102 = 250.000    (z, step/mm)
$110 = 500.000    (x max rate, mm/min)
$111 = 500.000    (y max rate, mm/min)
$112 = 500.000    (z max rate, mm/min)
$120 = 10.000    (x accel, mm/sec^2)
$121 = 10.000    (y accel, mm/sec^2)
$122 = 10.000    (z accel, mm/sec^2)
$130 = 295.000    (x max travel, mm)
$131 = 199.000    (y max travel, mm)
$132 = 200.000    (z max travel, mm)
```

ok
>>> $G
[G0 G54 G17 G21 G90 G94 M0 M5 M9 T0 F0. S0.]
ok
*** Connected to GRBL 0.9j

4.4 CODE

The code comprises a series of interrelated modules, each responsible for a specific aspect of the CNC machine's operation. These modules encompass functions for motor control, sensor interfacing, user interface interaction, and communication with external devices, among others. By organizing the code into modular components, developers can easily manage and maintain the complexity of the CNC machine's software architecture, facilitating scalability and extensibility as the project evolves.

The sketch of code is shown below:

/**

This sketch compiles and uploads Grbl to your 328p-based Arduino!

To use:

- First make sure you have imported Grbl source code into your Arduino
  IDE. There are details on our Github website on how to do this.

- Select your Arduino Board and Serial Port in the Tools drop-down menu.
  NOTE: Grbl only officially supports 328p-based Arduinos, like the Uno.
  Using other boards will likely not work!

- Then just click 'Upload'. That's it!

For advanced users:

If you'd like to see what else Grbl can do, there are some additional
options for customization and features you can enable or disable.
Navigate your file system to where the Arduino IDE has stored the Grbl
source code files, open the 'config.h' file in your favorite text
editor. Inside are dozens of feature descriptions and #defines. Simply
comment or uncomment the #defines or alter their assigned values, save
your changes, and then click 'Upload' here.

Copyright (c) 2015 Sungeun K. Jeon

Released under the MIT-license. See license.txt for details.

**/

#include <grbl.h>

// Do not alter this file!

Supporting Libraries for this code are given below
grbl.h
print.h
limits.h
settings.h
nuts_bolts.c
config.h
gcode.c
eeprom.c
defaults.h
planner.h
limits.c
probe.c
gcode.h
motion_control.c
planner.c
report.h
main.c
motion_control.h
serial.c
eeprom.h
serial.h
report.c
protocol.h
print.c
cpu_map.h
coolent_control.h
nuts_bolts.h
spindle_control.c
settings.c
stepper.h
system.h
probe.h
stepper.c
spindle_control.h
protocol.c
system.c

CHAPTER 5
WORKING

5.1 PRINCIPLE

The PCB designing CNC machine operates on the fundamental principle of Computer Numerical Control (CNC), where precise movements of a permanent marker, affixed to the CNC apparatus, are orchestrated by a combination of hardware and software components. At its core, the machine integrates an Arduino Nano microcontroller as the central processing unit, responsible for executing commands and translating them into tangible actions.

The key operational principle revolves around the conversion of digital directives, typically in the form of G-code instructions, into electronic signals that drive the movement of stepper motors and a servo motor. These motors, strategically positioned along the X, Y, and Z axes, collaboratively manoeuvre the permanent marker to trace circuit patterns onto a copper-clad PCB substrate.

The machine's architecture comprises distinct hardware and software components, each playing a pivotal role in its operational efficacy. The Arduino Nano microcontroller serves as the brain of the system, interfacing with various peripherals and executing commands in real-time. It receives input signals from a controlling software program or user interface, processes these signals, and generates corresponding output signals to drive motor movements.

A fundamental aspect of the machine's operation is the synchronization and coordination of motor movements to achieve precise circuit tracing. Stepper motors, renowned for their accuracy and incremental motion capabilities, are employed to navigate the marker along predefined trajectories on the PCB substrate. These motors receive pulse signals from the Arduino Nano, dictating their velocity and direction of rotation.

Complementing the stepper motors is a servo motor, tasked with controlling the vertical displacement of the permanent marker. This servo motor receives Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signals from the Arduino Nano, enabling fine adjustments in the marker's position relative to the PCB substrate. By modulating the PWM signals, the Arduino Nano can finely tune the marker's contact pressure and ensure consistent circuit tracing.

The operational principle extends beyond mere motor control to encompass feedback mechanisms and error detection protocols. Limit switches, strategically positioned to detect endstop conditions, provide vital feedback to the Arduino Nano, preventing overtravel and safeguarding against potential damage. LED indicators integrated into the system offer visual cues regarding the machine's operational status, signalling errors or task completion.

5.2 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

The basic circuit diagram of the PCB designing CNC machine delineates the interconnection of key electronic components and their respective roles in facilitating the machine's operation. At its core, the circuit diagram embodies the underlying architecture that governs the machine's functionality, providing a visual blueprint for understanding its electrical configuration.

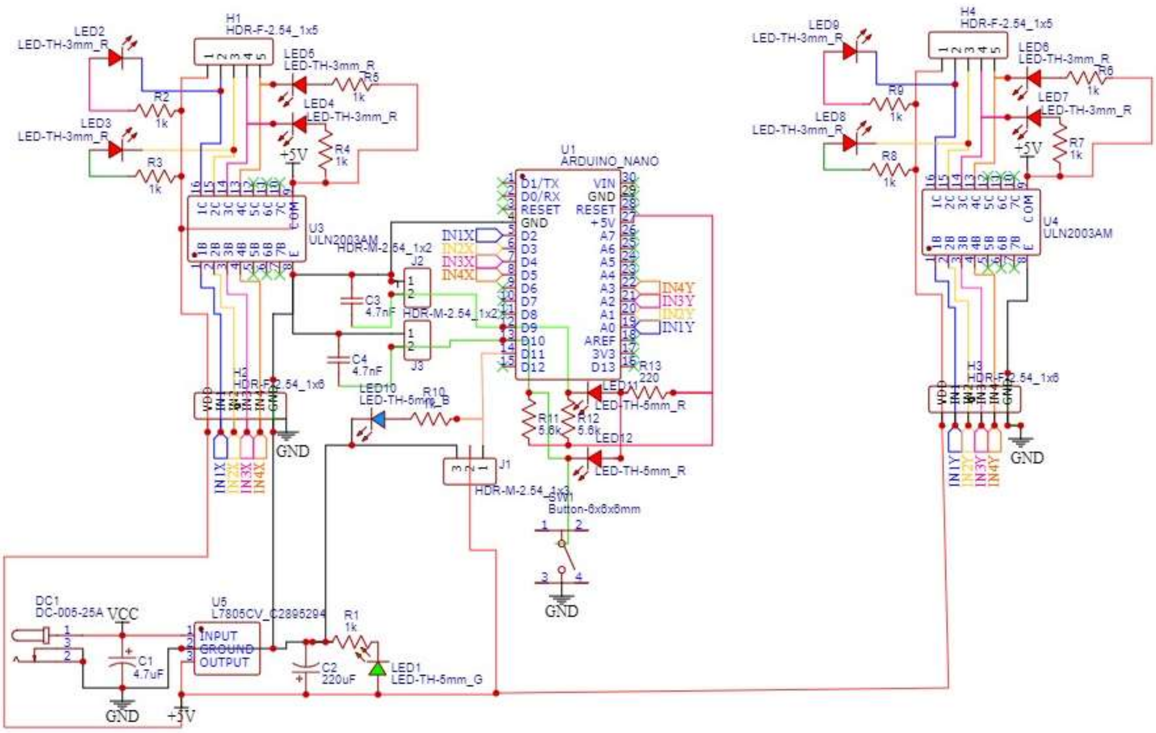

Fig 5.1 Circuit Diagram

Central to the circuit diagram is the Arduino Nano microcontroller, depicted as the nerve center of the system. The Arduino Nano serves as the computational hub, orchestrating motor movements, processing input commands, and interfacing with peripheral devices. Its versatility and compact form factor make it an ideal choice for controlling the CNC machine's intricate operations.

Connected to the Arduino Nano are the stepper motor drivers, responsible for translating digital signals into precise motor movements. These drivers receive step and direction signals from the Arduino Nano, driving the stepper motors along predefined axes with exceptional accuracy. The circuit diagram illustrates the wiring connections between the Arduino Nano and the stepper motor drivers, ensuring seamless communication and synchronization.

Complementing the stepper motor drivers is the servo motor controller, depicted in the circuit diagram as another pivotal component. The servo motor controller interfaces with the Arduino Nano, receiving PWM signals that regulate the vertical displacement of the permanent marker. By modulating the PWM signals, the servo motor controller adjusts the marker's position relative to the PCB substrate, enabling precise tracing of circuit patterns.

In addition to motor control components, the circuit diagram encompasses various auxiliary devices aimed at enhancing functionality and user experience. LED indicators, strategically positioned within the circuit, serve as visual cues for monitoring the machine's operational status. Limit switches, integrated into the system, provide crucial feedback regarding endstop conditions, preventing motor overtravel and ensuring operational safety.

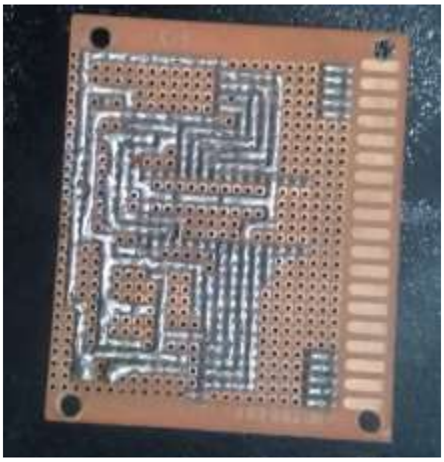

Fig 5.2 Back Side of the Circuit

5.3 WORKING

The working principle of the PCB designing CNC machine revolves around the coordinated operation of its electromechanical components, driven by the underlying software algorithms. From receiving design instructions to executing precise movements, each step in the process contributes to the machine's ability to fabricate intricate PCB layouts with accuracy and efficiency.

The workflow begins with the user inputting the desired PCB design into the designated software interface, such as InkScape. The design encompasses the layout of electronic components, trace connections, and other pertinent details, serving as the blueprint for the subsequent manufacturing process.

Once the design is finalized, it undergoes translation into machine-readable instructions through a process known as CAM (Computer-Aided Manufacturing). This step involves generating G-code, a language that defines the sequence of operations necessary to reproduce the design on the CNC machine. The G-code encompasses commands for motor movements, toolpath trajectories, and other parameters essential for accurate fabrication.

With the G-code prepared, the CNC machine is ready to commence operation. The Arduino Nano microcontroller, acting as the brain of the system, receives the G-code instructions and interprets them to coordinate the movements of the machine's components. The stepper motor drivers and servo motor controller, interfaced with the Arduino Nano, execute precise movements along the X, Y, and Z axes as dictated by the G-code.

As the machine springs into action, the stepper motors drive the movement of the CNC machine's gantry system, guiding the motion of the permanent marker along the surface of the PCB substrate. The gantry's movement is meticulously controlled, ensuring that the marker traces the circuit layout with utmost precision and accuracy.

Simultaneously, the servo motor controller adjusts the vertical position of the permanent marker, facilitating controlled elevation changes as needed during the tracing process. This dynamic adjustment allows the marker to maintain consistent contact with the PCB substrate, ensuring uniform trace widths and optimal circuit quality.

Throughout the operation, the CNC machine's electronics circuitry orchestrates a synchronized dance of motor movements and marker adjustments, guided by the intricacies of the G-code instructions. LED indicators provide visual feedback on the machine's status, while limit switches serve as safety mechanisms to prevent unintended overtravel and collisions.

Upon completion of the tracing process, the PCB substrate is ready for further processing, such as etching to remove excess copper and reveal the desired circuit pattern. The CNC machine's precise execution of the design ensures that the resulting PCB layout faithfully replicates the original design intent, paving the way for seamless integration into electronic systems.

5.4 CIRCUIT OPERATION

The operation of the CNC machine's circuitry is fundamental to its functionality, as it governs the precise control of motor movements and marker positioning during the PCB tracing process. Through a series of coordinated actions orchestrated by the Arduino Nano microcontroller and associated electronic components, the circuit ensures the accurate translation of design specifications into physical traces on the PCB substrate.

At the heart of the CNC machine's circuit lies the Arduino Nano, serving as the central processing unit responsible for receiving, interpreting, and executing G-code instructions. Equipped with sufficient computational power and versatile I/O capabilities, the Arduino Nano forms the backbone of the machine's control system, facilitating seamless communication with external peripherals and subsystems.

The stepper motor drivers play a pivotal role in translating digital commands from the Arduino Nano into precise rotational movements of the stepper motors along the X and Y axes. By modulating the current supplied to the stepper motors in response to step and direction signals from the Arduino Nano, the drivers enable fine-grained control over motor speed and position, ensuring accurate tracing of circuit patterns on the PCB substrate.

Similarly, the servo motor controller interfaces with the Arduino Nano to regulate the vertical positioning of the permanent marker mounted on the CNC machine's gantry system. By generating PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signals in accordance with positional commands from the Arduino Nano, the controller enables dynamic adjustments to the marker's elevation, allowing for uniform contact with the PCB substrate and precise tracing of circuit traces.

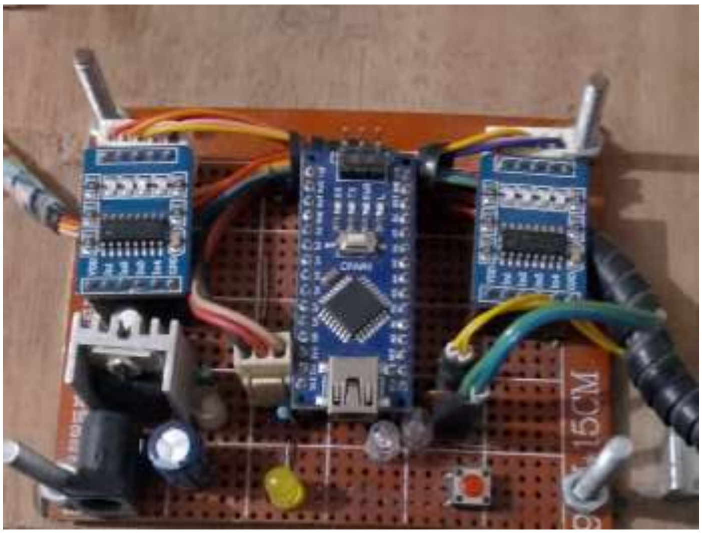

Fig 5.3 Original Circuit

The integration of LED indicators into the CNC machine's circuit provides valuable feedback on its operational status, alerting users to potential issues or errors during the tracing process. LED indicators for power status, motor activity, and error conditions enhance user visibility and facilitate troubleshooting, ensuring a smooth and uninterrupted fabrication workflow.

5.5 FLOW CHART

The flow chart of the CNC machine's operation provides a visual representation of the sequential steps involved in the PCB fabrication process, outlining the key stages from design input to the completion of circuit tracing. Through a series of interconnected decision points and actions, the flow chart elucidates the systematic workflow governing the CNC machine's functionality, guiding users through each phase of operation with clarity and precision.

The flow chart begins with the input of design specifications, typically in the form of Gerber files or SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) representations of PCB layouts. These design files serve as the blueprint for the circuit traces to be etched onto the PCB substrate, encoding crucial information such as trace geometry, component placement, and drill locations.

Upon receiving the design input, the CNC machine's control software, such as InkScape or similar CAD/CAM (Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacturing) programs, pre-processes the design files to generate G-code instructions compatible with the machine's control system. This pre-processing step involves converting geometric shapes and component outlines into a series of machine-readable commands, specifying motor movements, marker positions, and operational parameters.

Once the G-code instructions are generated, the CNC machine's control interface, such as Universal G-code Sender or similar CNC control software, initiates the fabrication process by loading the G-code file and establishing communication with the machine's hardware components. The control interface provides a user-friendly platform for managing machine operation, offering features such as manual jogging, homing routines, and real-time status monitoring.

With the G-code file loaded and the machine initialized, the CNC machine proceeds to execute the tracing operation according to the specified parameters. The stepper motor drivers receive step and direction signals from the Arduino Nano microcontroller, translating these commands into precise motor movements along the X and Y axes. Concurrently, the servo motor controller adjusts the vertical position of the permanent marker, ensuring optimal contact with the PCB substrate.

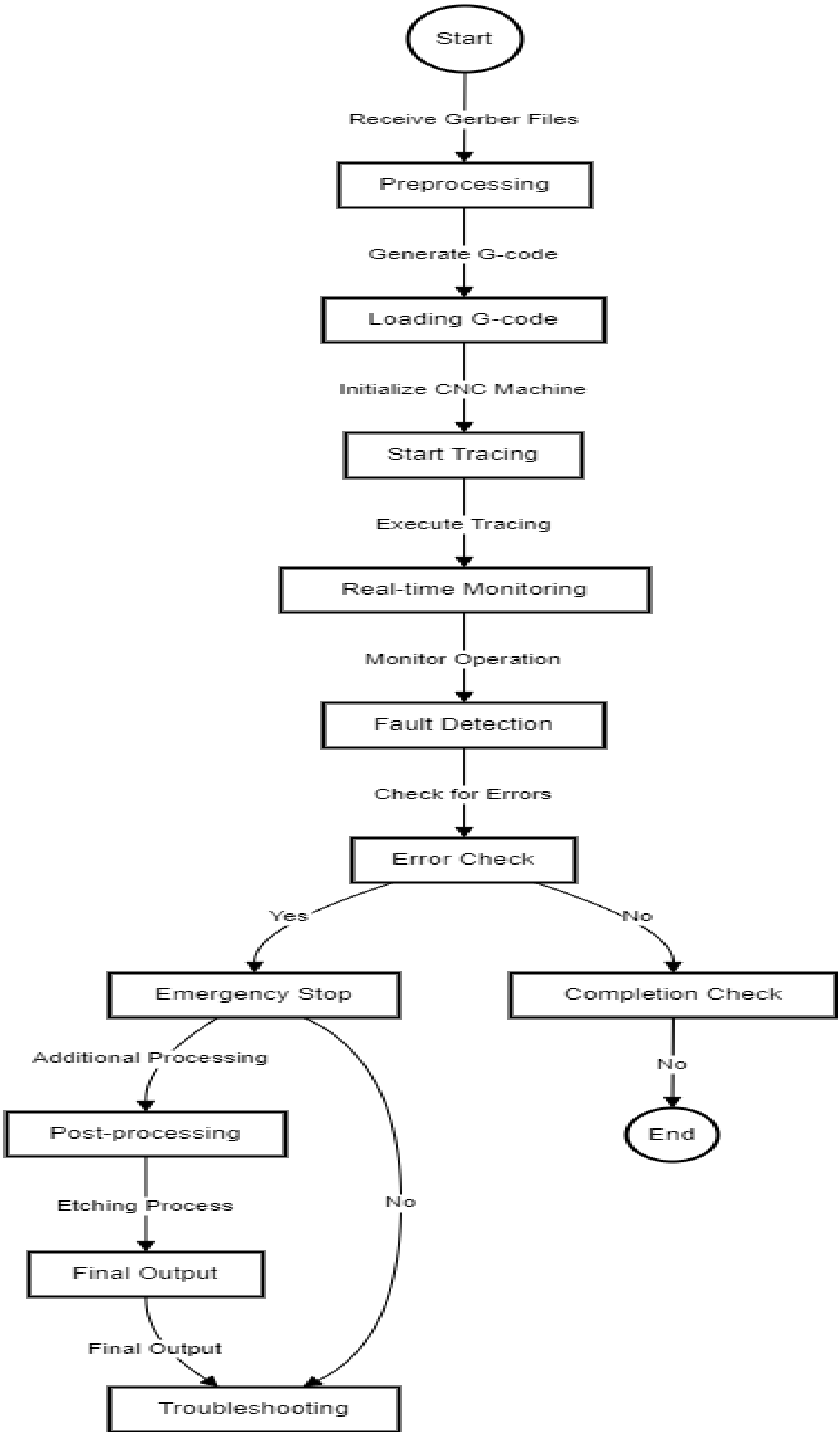

Fig 5.4 Flow Chart

CHAPTER 6
COST ESTIMATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION TO COST ESTIMATION

Cost estimation in the context of the PCB Designing using CNC Machine project is essential for budget planning and resource allocation. The primary objective is to forecast expenses accurately, ensuring that adequate funds are available to support project activities. By estimating costs upfront, project managers can make informed decisions, mitigate financial risks, and maintain project profitability.

In this project, cost estimation encompasses the following key components:

1. Materials Costs
2. Equipment Costs
3. Software Costs
4. Consumable Costs
5. Labour

By estimating these costs accurately, project stakeholders can develop a comprehensive budget, monitor project expenses, and ensure that financial resources are managed effectively throughout the project lifecycle.

6.2 MATERIALS COST

Material costs constitute a significant portion of the overall project expenses for the PCB Designing using CNC Machine project. This section outlines the various materials required for constructing the CNC machine and fabricating PCBs, along with their associated costs.

1. Copper-Clad PCBs
2. Electronic components
3. Plywood
4. Chrome-Plated Rods & Bearings
5. Timing belts and pulleys
6. Hardware
7. Consumables

Estimating material costs involves researching suppliers, obtaining quotations, and considering factors such as shipping costs and taxes. It's essential to procure high-quality materials to ensure the reliability and performance of the CNC machine and fabricated PCBs. Regular monitoring of material expenses helps in controlling costs and avoiding budget overruns.

6.3 EQUIPMENT COSTS

In addition to material costs, equipment expenses play a crucial role in the overall cost estimation for the PCB Designing using CNC Machine project. This section provides an overview of the various equipment required for the project and their associated costs

1. **CNC Machine Components:** The CNC machine requires several specialized components, including stepper motors, servo motors, motor drivers, linear motion systems (rods, bearings, timing belts, pulleys), and electronic control systems (Arduino

Nano, voltage regulators, capacitors, resistors). The cost of these components varies depending on their specifications, quality, and brand.

2. **Power Tools:** Power tools such as drills, saws, and routers may be necessary for cutting and shaping materials like plywood and aluminium extrusions used in constructing the CNC machine frame. The cost of power tools depends on their type, brand, and features.
3. **Soldering Equipment:** Soldering equipment, including soldering irons, solder wire, flux, desoldering tools, and soldering stations, is essential for assembling electronic circuits and soldering components onto PCBs. The cost of soldering equipment varies based on the quality and features of the tools.
4. **Measurement Tools:** Measurement tools such as calipers, rulers, multimeters, and oscilloscopes are required for accurate assembly, testing, and troubleshooting of the CNC machine and electronic circuits. The cost of measurement tools depends on their accuracy, precision, and functionality.
5. **PCB Fabrication Equipment:** PCB fabrication equipment includes items like UV exposure units, etching tanks, developer trays, and drilling machines used in the PCB manufacturing process. The cost of PCB fabrication equipment varies depending on the size, capacity, and features of the machines.
6. **Safety Gear:** Safety gear such as goggles, gloves, masks, and aprons is essential for protecting individuals from potential hazards during the construction and operation of the CNC machine and PCB fabrication process. The cost of safety gear depends on the quality and type of protective equipment required.
7. **Maintenance Tools:** Maintenance tools like screwdrivers, wrenches, lubricants, and cleaning supplies are necessary for regular upkeep and servicing of the CNC machine and associated equipment. The cost of maintenance tools varies based on the quality and quantity of tools needed.

6.4 CONSUMABLE COST

In the process of PCB designing using CNC machines, various consumable items are used, which contribute to the overall project cost. This section outlines the different consumables required and estimates their associated costs

1. Copper Clad Boards
2. Etching Chemicals
3. Solder
4. Flux
5. Pen Refills
6. Lubricants
7. Drill Bits
8. Cleaning Supplies
9. Protective Films
10. Packaging Materials

Miscellaneous Consumables: Other consumables, such as abrasive pads, gloves, and brushes, may be required for specific tasks during the PCB fabrication process. The cost of miscellaneous consumables varies depending on the specific requirements of the project.

Proper budgeting for consumable costs is essential to ensure that an adequate supply of materials is available throughout the project and to avoid delays due to material shortages. Additionally, purchasing consumables in bulk or taking advantage of discounts from suppliers can help reduce overall project costs.

6.5 COST TABLE

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the estimated costs associated with the PCB fabrication project using a CNC machine. Each component used in the project is listed along with its corresponding cost.

Table 6.1 Cost Estimation Table

SERIAL NO.	COMPONENT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (INR)	TOTAL COST (INR)
1.	Microcontroller Arduino Nano	1	299	299
2.	Stepper Motor - 28byj-48 (5 Volt)	2	150	300
3.	Servo Motor - Sg90	1	150	150
4.	Voltage Regulator IC - 7805	1	15	15
5.	Heat Sink	1	10	10
6.	Electrolytic Capacitor-(4.7uf) And (220uf)	1	25	25
7.	Ceramic Capacitors 4.7nf	2	5	10
8.	LEDs - Red, Green & Orange	4	5	20
9.	Resistor (5.6k & 1k)	4	10	40
10.	Push Button & Limit Switch	3	10	30
11.	General Purpose PCB	1	40	40
12.	Pin Connector And Connector Wire	3	60	180
13.	Dc-005 12volt Adaptor & Connector	1	215	215
14.	Wooden Ply	4	100	400
15.	Chrome Plated Smooth Rod	6	250	1500
16.	Bearing	10	90	900
17.	Shaft Table CNC Router SH8A	8	59	472
18.	Timing Pulley	2	150	300
19.	Timing Idler Pulley	2	150	300
20.	Black Open Timing Belt	2	150	300
21.	EasyMech Gt2 Timing Belt Coupling	1	299	299
22.	EasyMech 20cm 20x20mm 4t Slot Aluminium Extrusion Profile	2	150	300
23.	EasyMech M5 X 35mm & 40mm CHHD Bolt And Nut Set	22	5	110
24.	Copper Clad Boards	2	50	100
25.	Etching Chemicals	1	300	300
26.	Solder	1	105	105
27.	Flux	1	20	20
28.	Pen Refills	1	10	10
29.	Lubricants	1	10	10
30.	Cleaning Supplies	1	10	10
31.	Packaging Materials	1	170	170
32.	Miscellaneous Consumables	1	260	260
Total				**₹7200**

CHAPTER 7
RESULT, ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTEGS

7.1 RESULT

The successful completion of the project marks a significant milestone in the realm of PCB fabrication using CNC machines. Through meticulous planning, diligent execution, and innovative problem-solving, we have achieved our primary objective of designing PCB circuits.

7.1.1 SUCCESSFUL PCB DESIGN USING CNC MACHINE

The utilization of CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machines for PCB (Printed Circuit Board) design has proven to be highly successful. To test the efficacy of our CNC machine in PCB design, we embarked on the creation of a circuit for a wireless AC Line Tester. Through meticulous planning and precise execution, we achieved remarkable results in designing the PCB circuit using our CNC machine.

7.1.2 WIRELESS AC LINE TESTER CIRCUIT DESIGN

The primary objective of our test project was to design a PCB circuit for a wireless AC Line Tester, a device crucial for electrical testing applications. Leveraging the capabilities of our CNC machine, we meticulously crafted the circuit layout to meet the functional requirements and specifications of the AC Line Tester. The CNC machine executed the design process with exceptional accuracy and efficiency, resulting in a meticulously crafted PCB layout.

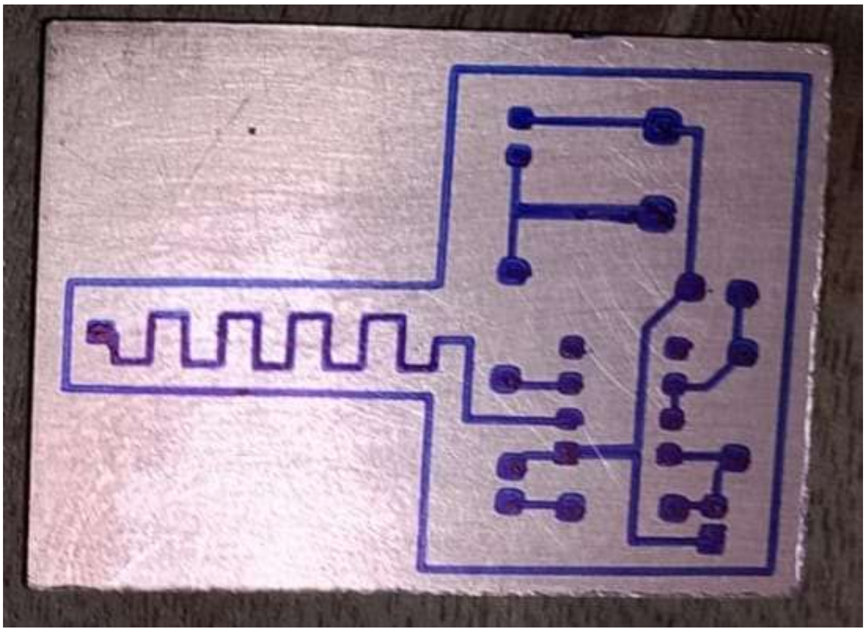

Fig 7.1 Circuit Design of Wireless AC Line Tester

7.1.3 SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

Following the design phase, the CNC machine seamlessly translated the circuit layout into physical form on a copper-clad board. The fabrication process proceeded flawlessly, with each component precisely positioned according to the design specifications. Rigorous testing and quality assurance procedures were then conducted to verify the functionality and reliability of the wireless AC Line Tester circuit. The successful implementation and testing of the PCB circuit underscored the effectiveness and reliability of our CNC-based PCB design approach.

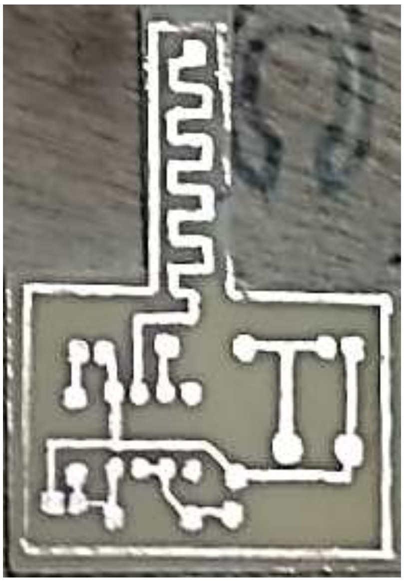

Fig 7.2 Circuit after Etching

7.1.4 VISUAL DOCUMENTATION

Throughout the project, comprehensive visual documentation was captured, detailing each step of the PCB design and fabrication process. High-resolution images were compiled, showcasing the intricate details of the CNC machining process, from initial design concepts to the final assembled PCB circuit. This visual documentation serves as a testament to the precision and accuracy achieved through the utilization of CNC technology in PCB design.

7.2 ADVANTAGES

7.2.1 PRECISION AND ACCURACY

One of the primary advantages of utilizing CNC machines for PCB design is the unparalleled precision and accuracy they offer. CNC technology enables the creation of intricate and complex PCB layouts with microscopic precision, ensuring that each component is precisely placed according to the design specifications. This level of accuracy minimizes the risk of errors and ensures optimal performance of the designed circuits.

7.2.2 EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

CNC machines significantly enhance the efficiency and productivity of the PCB design process. By automating the design and fabrication tasks, CNC technology streamlines the production workflow, reducing the time and effort required to create PCB layouts. This allows for faster turnaround times and increased throughput, enabling designers to meet tight deadlines and deliver high-quality PCBs in a timely manner.

7.2.3 DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

Another key advantage of CNC-based PCB design is the flexibility it offers in creating custom circuit layouts. CNC machines can accommodate a wide range of design specifications, allowing designers to create intricate and customized PCB layouts tailored to specific project requirements. Whether it's designing complex multilayer circuits or incorporating unique features, CNC technology provides the flexibility to bring virtually any design concept to life.

7.2.4 CONSISTENCY AND REPRODUCIBILITY

CNC machines ensure consistency and reproducibility in PCB manufacturing, eliminating variations that may arise from manual fabrication methods. Each PCB produced by a CNC machine is identical to the original design, ensuring uniformity across multiple batches. This consistency is essential for quality control and ensures that the performance of the PCBs remains consistent from one production run to the next.

7.3 DISADVANTAGES

7.3.1 INITIAL INVESTMENT COST

One of the primary disadvantages of CNC-based PCB design is the significant initial investment required to acquire and set up the necessary equipment. CNC machines, along with supporting software and infrastructure, can involve substantial upfront costs, which may be prohibitive for small-scale or budget-constrained operations. Additionally, ongoing maintenance and operational expenses must also be considered, adding to the overall cost of ownership.

7.3.2 COMPLEXITY OF SETUP

Setting up and calibrating CNC machines for PCB fabrication can be a complex and time-consuming process. Proper machine calibration is essential to ensure accurate and precise machining, requiring meticulous adjustments of machine parameters and tooling configurations. Additionally, the integration of auxiliary equipment such as dust extraction systems and safety measures adds to the complexity of the setup process, potentially delaying production timelines and increasing operational overhead.

7.3.3 LIMITED MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY

While CNC machines offer versatility in creating custom PCB layouts, they may have limitations in terms of material compatibility. Certain materials, such as highly conductive or brittle substrates, may pose challenges for CNC machining processes and may require specialized equipment or tooling. Additionally, the suitability of CNC machining for specific materials may vary based on factors such as hardness, thickness, and thermal properties, limiting the range of materials that can be effectively processed.

7.3.4 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

CNC machines require regular maintenance and upkeep to ensure optimal performance and longevity. Routine maintenance tasks such as cleaning, lubrication, and inspection of machine components are necessary to prevent wear and tear and mitigate the risk of mechanical failures. Additionally, software updates, tooling replacements, and calibration checks must be performed regularly to maintain accuracy and reliability. Failure to adhere to proper maintenance procedures can result in downtime, reduced productivity, and increased repair costs.

CHAPTER 8
CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK AND SCOPE

8.1 CONCLUSION

In this project, we have delved into the realm of PCB design using CNC technology, exploring its capabilities, advantages, and implications for electronic manufacturing. Through meticulous experimentation and analysis, we have demonstrated the efficacy of CNC machines in producing high-quality PCB layouts with precision and efficiency.

Our journey began with a vision to harness the potential of CNC technology to revolutionize traditional PCB design processes. By leveraging the precision and automation capabilities of CNC machines, we aimed to streamline the fabrication of intricate circuit boards while minimizing errors and maximizing productivity.

Throughout the course of our project, we have achieved notable milestones and outcomes. We successfully designed and fabricated PCB layouts using CNC machines, achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy and repeatability. The precision of CNC machining allowed us to realize complex circuit designs with intricate details and fine features, ensuring optimal performance and functionality.

One of the key highlights of our project is the realization of a wireless AC line tester circuit, designed entirely using CNC-based PCB fabrication methods. This achievement underscores the practicality and effectiveness of CNC technology in real-world applications, showcasing its potential to revolutionize electronic manufacturing processes.

Looking ahead, the implications of CNC-based PCB design extend far beyond the confines of our project. As the electronics industry continues to evolve and innovate, CNC technology holds immense promise for driving progress and advancement. Its ability to deliver precise, customized, and efficient PCB layouts paves the way for new possibilities in product development, innovation, and market competitiveness.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

While our project has achieved significant milestones in the realm of PCB design using CNC technology, there are several avenues for further exploration and enhancement. The following recommendations outline potential areas of focus for future research and development:

8.2.1 INTEGRATION OF ADVANCED CNC FEATURES

To further enhance the capabilities of CNC-based PCB fabrication, future work could focus on the integration of advanced features and functionalities into CNC machines. This may include the incorporation of automatic tool changers, vision systems for alignment and inspection, and adaptive control algorithms for optimizing machining parameters.

8.2.2 OPTIMIZATION OF PROCESS PARAMETERS

Optimizing process parameters such as feed rates, spindle speeds, and tooling geometries can significantly impact the quality and efficiency of PCB fabrication. Future research could focus on developing advanced algorithms and methodologies for optimizing these parameters based on factors such as material properties, tool wear, and surface finish requirements.

8.2.3 DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATED DESIGN TOOLS

Automated design tools that leverage artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) algorithms can streamline the PCB design process and optimize circuit layouts for specific performance criteria. Future research could focus on the development of AI-driven design tools tailored to the capabilities of CNC machines, enabling designers to generate optimized PCB layouts with minimal manual intervention.

8.2.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF IN-LINE QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

In-line quality control systems integrated into CNC-based fabrication processes can enhance productivity and ensure the consistency and reliability of PCB production. Future work could focus on the development of real-time monitoring and inspection systems capable of detecting defects, deviations, and anomalies during the fabrication process, enabling prompt corrective action and continuous improvement.

8.3 SCOPE

The scope of our project extends beyond the confines of traditional PCB design and manufacturing, encompassing broader themes of innovation, automation, and technological advancement in the electronics industry. By embracing CNC technology as a catalyst for change, we have laid the groundwork for future exploration and discovery in the field of electronic manufacturing.

Moving forward, the scope of our work encompasses the following areas:

8.3.1 ADVANCEMENT OF CNC-BASED FABRICATION METHODS

Continued research and development efforts will focus on advancing CNC-based fabrication methods, exploring new materials, processes, and technologies to enhance the efficiency, precision, and flexibility of PCB production.

8.3.2 INTEGRATION OF INDUSTRY 4.0 PRINCIPLES

Our project aligns with the principles of Industry 4.0, emphasizing the integration of digital technologies, automation, and data-driven decision-making into manufacturing processes. Future endeavours will further explore the intersection of CNC technology with Industry 4.0 principles, unlocking new opportunities for innovation and optimization.

8.3.3 IMPACT ON SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

The impact of our project extends beyond technical achievements, encompassing broader implications for society, economy, and sustainability. By enabling efficient, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly manufacturing processes, CNC-based PCB fabrication has the potential to drive economic growth, create jobs, and foster sustainable development.

In conclusion, our project represents a step forward in the evolution of electronic manufacturing, demonstrating the transformative power of CNC technology in PCB design and fabrication. As we continue to explore new frontiers and push the boundaries of innovation, we remain committed to driving progress and creating a brighter future for generations to come

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