

# A Tutorial on PCB Design

— using KiCad

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# **1 PCB Basics**

## **1.1 Example 2: A 2.4 GHz low noise amplifier (LNA)**

## 2 KiCad

In the early days, PCBs are designed and laid out literally by hand. See Fig. 1 for an example board from that era. As technologies developed, it became more common to do the job with the help of a computer. Today, there are numerous software tools for PCB design. On the high end, industry-grade packages, such as Cadence Allegro <sup>1</sup>, Mentor Graphics Xpedition, and Altium Designer, offer extensive features and capabilities with a high price tag and often a very steep learning curve. On the lower end, popular choices include CadSoft EAGLE, ExpressPCB, and DesignSpark, all of which offer a reasonable set of features at an affordable price.

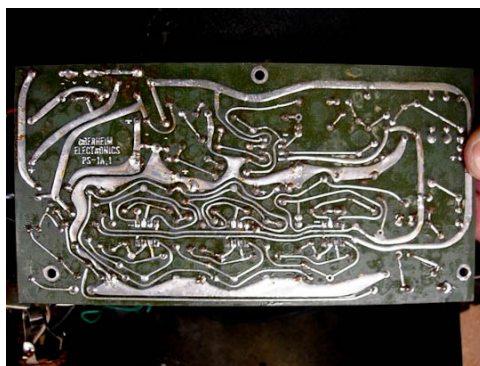


Figure 1: A vintage PCB laid out by hand.<sup>3</sup>

In recent years, KiCad has emerged as a popular open-source software package for designing and laying out PCBs.<sup>2</sup> KiCad is available on all three major personal computer operating systems, Windows, Linux, and Mac OS. Compared with the above mentioned software packages, KiCad is completely free of charge or any other limitation. Although KiCad is not as sophisticated as industry-level tools, it is capable of dealing with fairly complicated designs, and the active developer community is working hard to improve its capabilities. In fact, as of this writing, KiCad has not had an official stable release for the last two years because of the constant development progress being made. In this tutorial, we will use a recent build #6055, dated Aug. 8th, 2015.

Fig. 2 shows the main window of KiCad. The main window serves as a project management panel where you can launch the individual PCB tools.

## 3 Example 1: Arduino dice

In the first example we will make a small electronic dice consisting of an ATmega328P microcontroller—the heart of the popular Arduino UNO platform, a switch, a 7-segment LED display, and some miscellaneous resistors and capacitors. Every time you press and release the switch, the microcontroller will generate a random number (1–6) for the dice value and display it on the 7-segment LED. This example is a stripped down version of a project from PrinceTronics.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>UC Davis students have access to the full suite of Allegro PCB design tools through a donation from Cadence.

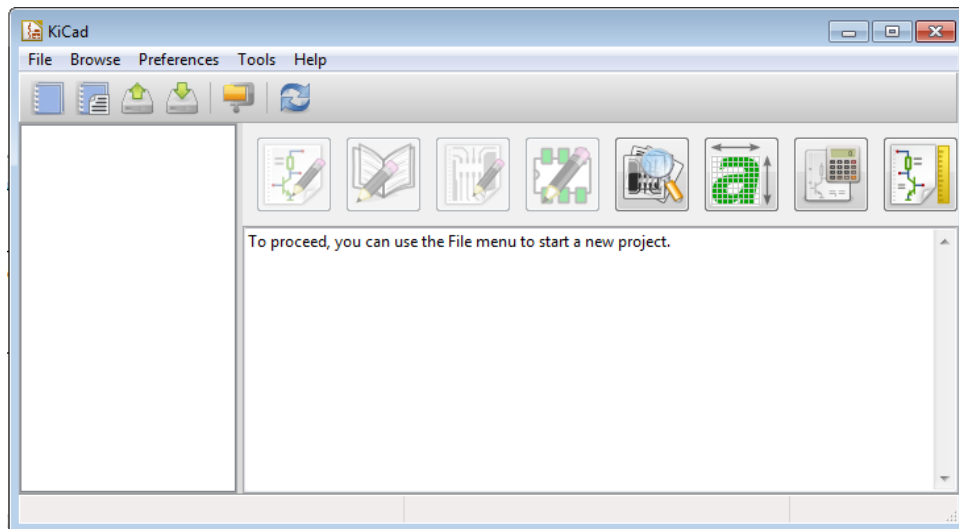


Figure 2: The main window of KiCad.

Table 1: Individual tools within KiCad.

	Eeschema: schematic editor/capture tool
	Schematic symbol editor
	Pcbnew: PCB layout tool
	Component footprint editor
	Gerbview: Gerber file viewer
	Bitmap2Component: A tool for creating component symbol from a picture
	A calculator for common PCB design related calculations
	Schematic sheet layout editor

Table. 2 lists the components that are needed for this example.

Table 2: List of components for Example 1.

Item Description	Quantity	Digikey Part #
Arduino Uno board, DIP version	1	1050-1024-ND
16-MHz crystal oscillator	1	300-6034-ND
22-pF ceramic capacitor, SMD, 0603, 5%	2	445-1273-1-ND
1-uF ceramic capacitor, SMD, 0603	1	1276-1041-1-ND
10k-Ohm resistor, SMD, 0603, 1/10W, 5%	2	P10KGCT-ND
Push button switch, 0.05 A, 24 V	1	SW400-ND
7-segment 1-digit display, common cathode	1	516-2734-ND

### 3.1 Schematic Capture

1. Click on the Eeschema icon. A new schematic window should appear.
2. Save your schematic design with the file name “arduino\_dice.sch”.
3. The default library that comes with KiCad installation has schematic symbols for many ATmel micro-controllers, including the ATmega328P that is used on the Arduino platform. You can place the symbol on your schematic by the following steps.
  - a) Click on the “Place a component” button from the toolbar on the right side.
  - b) Click anywhere on the schematic, a dialog box should appear.
  - c) Click “List all”, a new dialog box appears for you to select a library. The schematic symbols are organized into different libraries. We’ll add our first item, the ATmega328P microcontroller, from the “atmel” library. Select the “atmel” entry, and click “OK”. A new dialog box appears for you select the particular device, the ATMEGA328P-P. Click “OK”.
  - d) The ATmega328P symbol should now cling to your mouse cursor. Click on the schematic to place it at a location you like.
  - e) A number of component editing operations are available by right clicking on the component. Some of the operations have keyboard shortcut. The general way to use the shortcut is to place the cursor on the component and press the corresponding shortcut key. Pressing the “ESC” key will cancel the current operation.
    - i. “Move component” will move the component and break all circuit connections to it. To retain the connections, use “Drag component”.
    - ii. “Orient component” have further options to rotate and mirror the component. Experiment the shortcuts by pressing “r” or “y” while placing the cursor on the component.
    - iii. “Edit component” will bring up a dialog box that allows you to edit all of the component properties.

- A. The “Reference” and “Value” are the two properties that you are most likely to edit in this dialog box. “Reference” is the annotation of the component. In this case, it should read “IC1”. You may also write it as “IC?” where the “?” is a placeholder for a numeric value. KiCad can auto annotate the components and assign a unique value for each component.
  - B. The *Value* entry is usually used to mark the component value. For resistors, capacitors, and inductors for examples, the *Value* can simply be their corresponding resistance, capacitance, and inductance values. For this ATmega microcontroller we will simply use the *Value* to mark the components name.
4. Follow a similar procedure to place the other circuit components. Table. 3 lists which library they belong to and their names in the library.

Note that the *Vcc* and *ground* symbols, and all other symbols related to providing power to the circuits, are organized into the *power* library. They can be accessed directly by clicking the *Place a power port* button from the toolbar on the right. Place a *Vcc* and several *GND* pins where necessary.

Table 3: Schematic components for Example 1.

Component	Library	Name in Library	Value
ATmega328P	atmel	ATMEGA328P-P	
Two 22-pF capacitors	device	C	22 pF
One 1-uF capacitor	device	C	1 uF
One 16-MHz crystal oscillator	device	CRYSTAL	16 MHz
One 7-segment LED display	display	7SEGMENTS	
One push button	device	SW_PUSH_SMALL	
Two 10-k resistors	device	R	10 k
2-pin header	conn	conn_2	
Vcc	power	vcc	
Ground	power	GND	

5. Connect the components together according to Fig. 3 by placing wires between corresponding pins. The components should be arranged to make connecting them together easier with less wire clutter. To start placing a wire, click on the “Place a wire” button, then click on the starting point, and finish by clicking on the endpoint of the wire. It is often easier to use the keyboard shortcut. First move your cursor to the starting point and press the “w” key. A wire is started at the cursor location. Move the cursor to the endpoint and click to finish the connection.
6. The schematic drawing can become difficult to read if there are too many wire crossovers. “Named netlist” can be used to alleviate the issue. Although our example circuit is quite simple and easy to read, we will still use it to illustrate how to “clean up” the schematic with named net.



the crystal oscillator look identical to each other; we need to differentiate them. In KiCad, we do this by annotating the schematic, i.e. giving each component a unique identifier (reference). Annotation can be done manually by changing the “Reference” property of a component and making sure that each reference is unique, but it is much easier to let KiCad do the annotation automatically.

- a) Click the “Annotate” button.
  - b) A dialog box appears. The options are all self-explanatory.
  - c) Click the “Annotate” button to finish. You must have noticed that you can “un-annotate” the schematic by clicking the “Clear annotation” button.
  - d) After annotation, you should see that all the components are numbered.
9. It is always a good idea to run an ERC before proceeding. ERC checks the electrical connections between components and try to detect potential errors in the schematic.
  10. Once youve passed the ERC, generate a netlist by clicking the “Generate netlist” button.
  11. This will create a netlist file that describes the circuit connections. The netlist file will be used to guide the PCB layout process.
  12. The final schematic should look like Fig. 4.

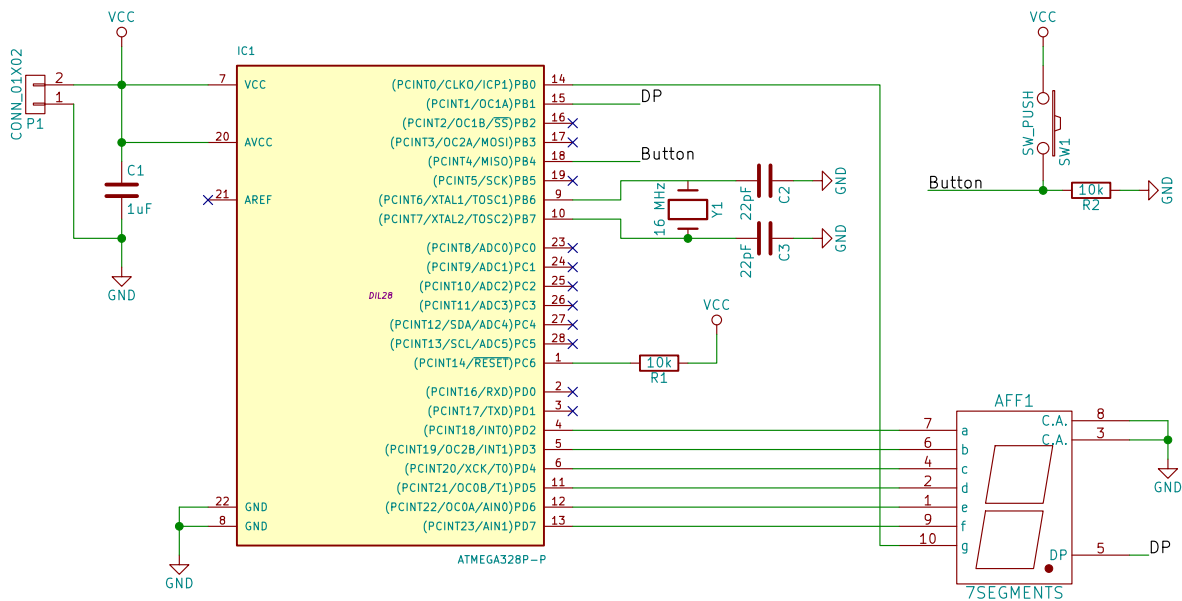


Figure 4: Completed schematic drawing of Example 1 circuit.



## **3.2 Creating or Editing Schematic Symbols**

Sometimes you run into a situation where you cant find a proper symbol in the default KiCad library for the component that you want to use. The following steps will show you how to create a schematic symbol of your own.

1. From the Eeschema window, click the Library editor button . The library editor window should appear.
2. Click the Select working library button to set the current working library. A dialog box should appear.

## **3.3 PCB Layout**

### **3.4 Associating schematic symbols with footprint**

### **3.5 Creating or Editing Footprint**

### **3.6 Generate Fabrication Files**

## **4 Advanced Topics**

### **4.1 Controlled Impedance Lines**

\* Transmission line parameter calculator: <http://wcalc.sourceforge.net/>

## References

<sup>1</sup> Electronic dice w/ tilt sensor, 7 segment display and arduino.

<sup>2</sup> Kicad eda software suite.

<sup>3</sup> Maestro ps-1b teardown.