Prototype Implementation Techniques 4190.309 2008 Fall Semester

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Why prototyping?

- Validate your design
- Simulation versus prototyping
 - Simulation is accurate only when
 - Based on accurate and realistic information
 - Use of range of information
 - Accurate simulation is generally expensive and time consuming
 - No free lunch
 - Experienced engineers better minimize prototyping overhead
 - Students must maximize possible chances for prototyping



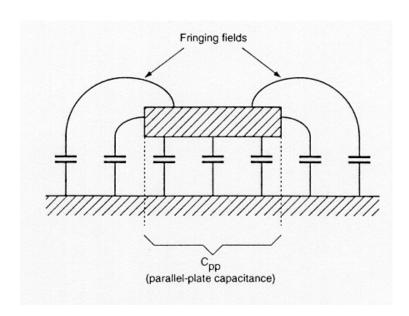
Various prototyping methods

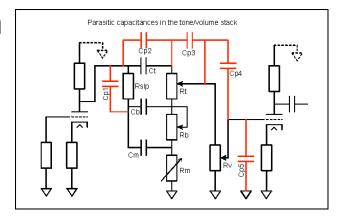
- What prototyping technique is good?
 - Good signal integrity
 - Less parasitic capacitance, inductance and resistance
 - Less crosstalk and coupling
 - Less reflection
 - Good power integrity
 - Close to the final product
 - Less cost and time
 - Easy to debug and modify
 - Not very much dependent on the hand skill of the engineer

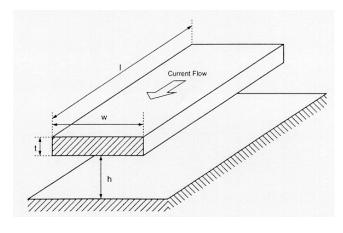


Parasitic capacitance

- Unwanted circuit modification by adding capacitors
 - Parallel connections



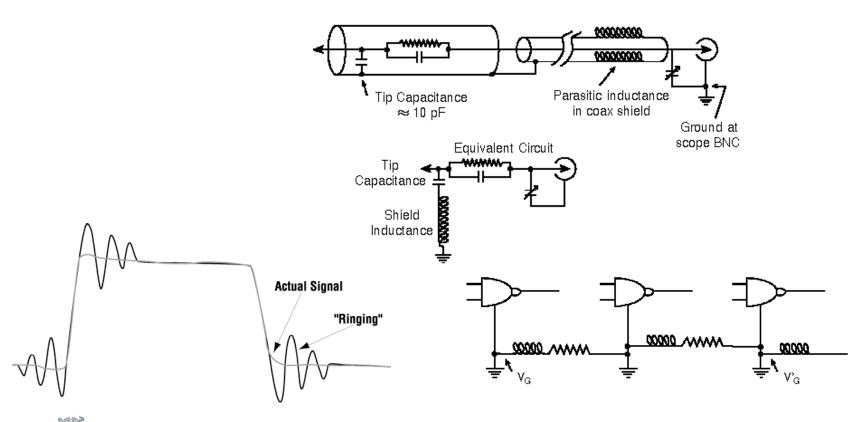






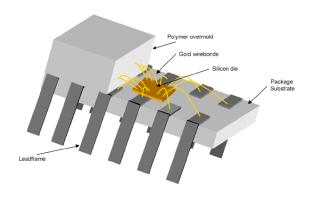
Parasitic inductance

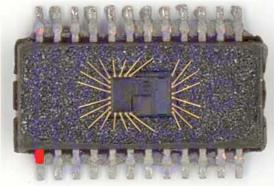
Unwanted circuit modification by adding series inductors



Minimization of parasitic inductance

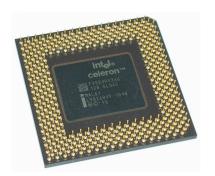
DIP (dual inline package)

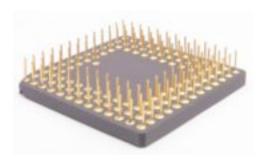






PGA (pin grid array)

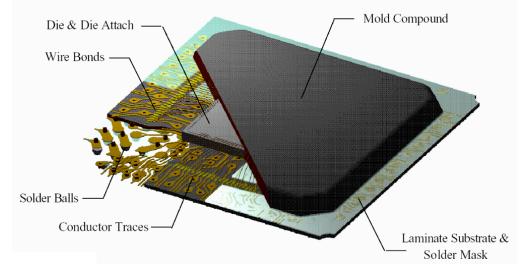


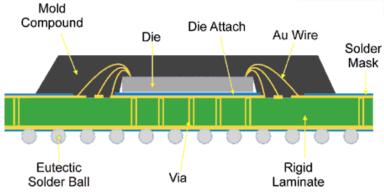


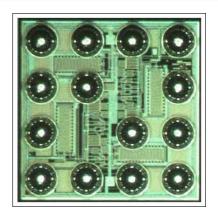


Minimization of parasitic inductance

- Ball grid array
 - Very low inductance

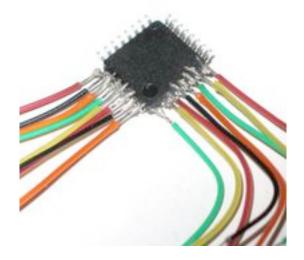






Minimization of parasitic inductance

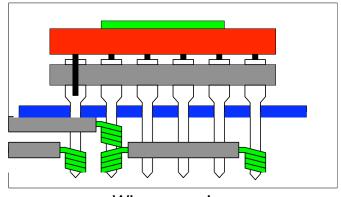
 Parasitic inductance makes resistance (impedance) of the wire variable by the signal frequencies



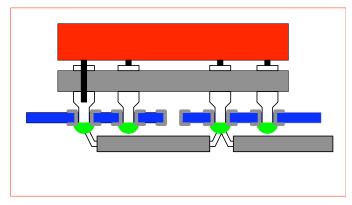
Large series inductance and coupling capacitance



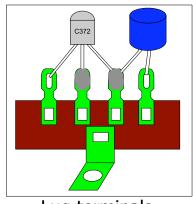
Various types of prototyping methods



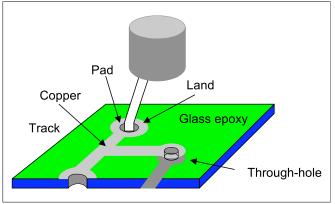




Soldering



Lug terminals



Printed circuit board



Soldering tools

- Soldering iron
- Temperature controlled Soldering iron
- Solder tube and dispenser
- Solder pot













Desoldering tools

Desoldering braid

Desoldering pump











Wire and lead management tools

- Bead nippers
- Side cutting pliers
- Long nose pliers
- Diagonal cutting nippers
- Pincers
- Wire strippers



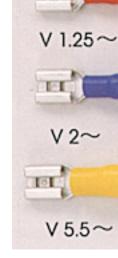


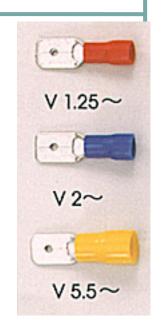
Terminals

- Ring terminals
- Spade terminals
- Square terminals
- Female disconnectors
- Male disconnectors
- Terminal crimping tools











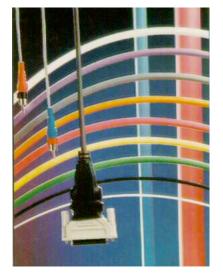


Cabling

- Cable tie
- Tie mount
- Heat shrink tube
- Hot air gun











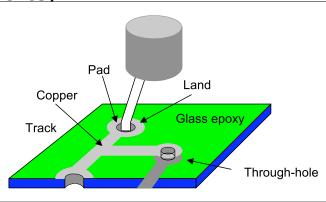
Circuit board

- Parts are mounted on a board
 - Base materials
 - FR2, Phenol Formaldehyde Resin (Bakelite)
 - FR4, Fiber Glass Resin
 - Layers
 - Single sided
 - Double sided
 - Multi-layers with solid ground planes



- Wiring is already printed on the board
- Universal circuit board
 - Wire wrapping





Universal PCB

- Array of dangling pads
 - Various pitches
- Single or double sided
- FR2 or FR4
- Power supply routes
 - Wiring
 - Pre-printed
 - Solid ground plane



You will be learned

- How to solder
- How to desolder
- How to strip and bend wires
- How to mount components
- How to supply power
 - Power bus and solid power plane
 - Bypass capacitors
- Schematic drawing with a CAD tool



Rule of thumb

If a prototype looks good, it works well.
 If a prototype looks bad, it works badly.

