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Also— NAMM 2016 Review p.56

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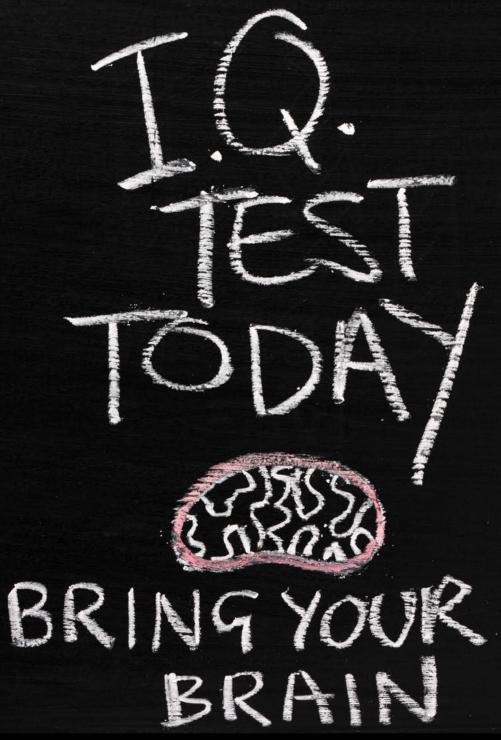
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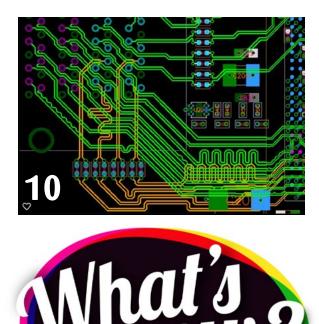




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LESION Feature Content





What's new in PCB design, and where is the industry headed? If you've been asking yourself the same question, you've come to the right place. In this issue, technologists from the biggest names in PCB design software tools discuss their companies' latest innovations and the trends they see going forward. Interviews include David Wiens of Mentor Graphics, Brad Griffin of Cadence Design Systems, Bob Williams of Pulsonix, Rick Almeida of DownStream Technologies, and Bob Potock of Zuken.

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CTE Z-axis (50 to 260°C)	2.90%	2.90%	2.80%	2.90%
T-260 & T-288	>60	>60	>60	>60
Halogen free	Yes	No	No	No
VLP-2 (2 micron Rz copper)	Standard	Standard	Available	Available
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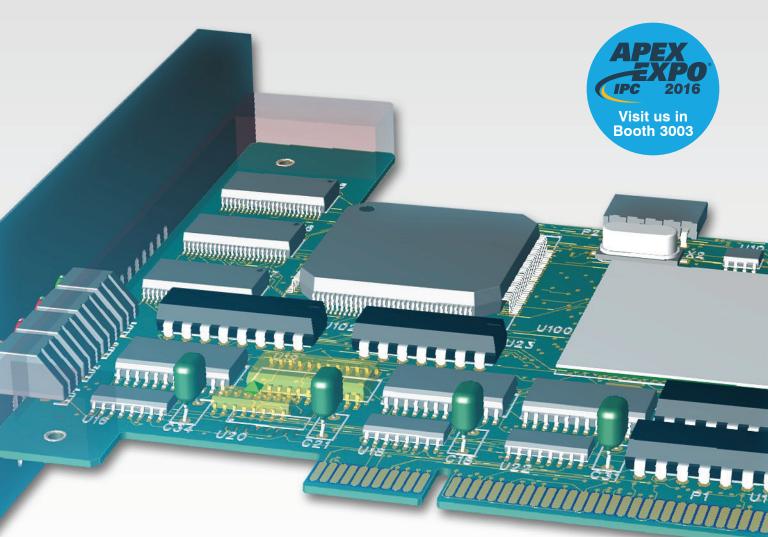
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A Tale of Two Shows

by Andy Shaughnessy

I-CONNECT007

DesignCon 2016

Every year, I make the trek to Santa Clara for DesignCon. Sure, it's not a "PCB show" by any means. DesignCon usually draws design software companies like Mentor Graphics, SiSoft, Cadence Design Systems, Altium, DownStream Technologies, EMA Design Automation, Simberian, and Polar Instruments.

But every year, PCB has a bigger presence at the show. There are more and more PCB fabricators and laminate suppliers on the Design-Con show floor each year, while PCB design engineering content is the focus of an increasing number of classes and sessions.

This year, DesignCon was bigger than ever. Last year, the show had to move to a new hall at the other end of the Santa Clara Convention Center, and in 2016 it filled that entire space. And unlike just a few years ago, I ran into PCB folks constantly: attendees, exhibitors, and speakers.

Why do PCB types come to DesignCon? As a variety of PCB exhibitors told me, DesignCon is where you want to be to get your product or service spec'd in early in the design process, because this is biggest meeting ground for frontend engineers.

These engineers are walking around the show floor, usually with a bad comb-over or long hair hanging down their back. (There's not much middle ground in engineering hair



styles; it's either freak or geek.) These engineers are seeking out cool new materials and ideas, and they'd love to talk about Dk and T_g with you. Every board shop and PCB laminate supplier should exhibit at DesignCon. As one new exhibitor told me, "A booth here may be expensive, but if we make one sale, it's worth it."

One hot topic throughout the week was PAM4 (four-level pulse-amplitude modulation), with nine tutorials and two panels devoted to this "hot new thing." So far, PAM4 is still hard to work with and fairly expensive, but it may provide less signal loss at high speeds and result in fewer traces on super high-speed PCBs. One panel that drew a crowd was "Measurement Challenges of PAM4 Signals," hosted by Doug Burns of SiSoft, Stephen Mueller of Teledyne LeCroy, Luis Boluña of Keysight Technologies, and Mark Guenther of Tektronix. During the show, SiSoft announced that its Quantum Channel Designer now supports PAM4 AMI models.

There were no real slow times at DesignCon this year, even on the last day. Show managers I spoke with said this year's attendance seemed well on its way to beating last year's numbers.

NAMM Time

Next, I jumped in my trusty new Camaro rental car and high-tailed it to Anaheim for the National Association of Music Merchants show (NAMM). This is the biggest music industry show in the world, and it opened on the last day of DesignCon. Coincidence? I think not.

Have you ever driven from Silicon Valley to Anaheim? It was interesting; I've never spent an hour driving through a storm of tumbleweeds before. I'm glad I got to experience the aromatic wonder that is Bakersfield, but I think I'll fly next time. And if you're taller than 5' 8", don't ever rent a new Camaro. My knees were in my rib cage for six hours. And it's a big car! Who designed the new Camaro?

THE SHAUGHNESSY REPORT

In Anaheim, I was joined by I-Connect007 contributors Dan Feinberg of Fein-Line Associates and Dick Crowe of Bürkle USA. Dan and Dick have attended NAMM for years, and they served as my guides in this monstrous show that drew over 100,000 attendees this year. NAMM takes up multiple floors in the Anaheim Convention Center. It is just huge; Dan says it's about 1/8 of the size of the CES show, but you get the idea.

I met so many innovators from companies that manufacture musical instruments and amplifiers, but one of the funkiest has to be Pat Quilter of Quilter Labs and QSC Audio Products. Pat designs his own PCBs, and he refuses to "upgrade" from his trusty P-CAD design tool. (He actually dared the EDA companies to build a PCB design tool better than P-CAD.) He wore a giant top hat like a Dr. Seuss character for the entire show, and played lap steel guitar like a session player from Bakersfield.

We also met with John Ack, an engineer with Fishman, a company known for their acoustic guitar amplification products. But now, Fishman has revolutionized electric guitar pickups, which haven't changed much since their invention 80 years ago. Pickups have always been made of magnets wrapped in fine, enameled copper wire that would "pick up" the vibrations of the strings. To change the sound, manufacturers added or subtracted wiring or adjusted the size of the magnets, period.

Fishman threw all of that out the window with the new Fluence pickup. The entire pickup is now one 48-layer PCB. Ack explained that on each layer, one trace of thin copper is etched onto a micro-thin epoxy PCB material, and 48 of these layers are then laminated into a stack and cut into the size of a traditional pickup. Fairly traditional copper vias link the layers together.

The best feature of the Fluence? Manufacturing consistency. The traditional pickup relied on hundreds of turns of wiring around magnets. Constantly changing wire thicknesses, winding machine tensions, and humidity all combined to make two of the same pickup models often sound completely different. The Fluence is a giant step in electric guitar pickups development.

Most importantly: Whoever thought a PCB would be considered a "hot new thing" ever again?



What's New?

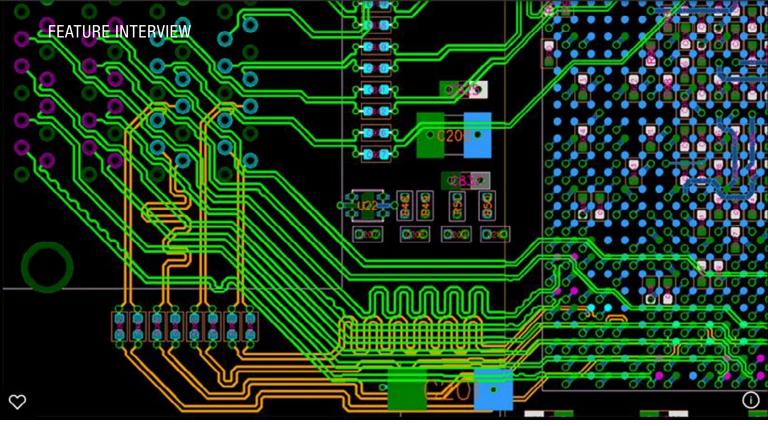
This month, we asked technologists from five companies involved in PCB design tools to tell us what's new. In our feature story, David Wiens of Mentor Graphics gives us a look at some of the trends he sees in the EDA world, based partly on entries in Mentor's Technology Leadership Awards program. Bob Williams of Pulsonix discusses Version 9 and some of its new capabilities, such as the Vault revision and version control feature.

Brad Griffin of Cadence Design Systems breaks down some of the features of the OrCAD Sigrity ERC tool, and the problems customers face with competing design requirements. DownStream Technologies' Rick Almeida discusses a post-processing tool, set for release in late 2016 or 2017, that focuses on integration between documentation and CAM file verification. And Bob Potock of Zuken delves into some newer capabilities, such as engineering data management, and the trend toward productcentric design.

And it's almost time for IPC APEX EXPO and the Design Forum, where we'll be bringing you the latest news from Vegas. I hope to see you there. **PCBDESIGN**



Andy Shaughnessy is managing editor of *The PCB Design Magazine*. He has been covering PCB design for 16 years. He can be reached by clicking here.



Technology Outlook with Mentor Graphics

by Andy Shaughnessy

I-CONNECT007

Mentor Graphics recently announced the winners of its PCB Technology Leadership Awards. Now in its 26th year, this program provides a great barometer for measuring the newest trends in cutting-edge PCB designs. I caught up with Product Marketing Manager David Wiens and asked him to give us an idea of the trends he's seeing in PCB design and manufacturing, and what the industry has in store for us in the next few years.

Andy Shaughnessy: Let's start off with a look at the industry. What trends are you seeing in PCB design that you believe will continue in 2016 and beyond?

David Wiens: There are several, Andy. A lot of trends are simply a continuation and expansion of what we've seen for several years. As component sizes become smaller and integration more dense, PCBs continue to pack more into

less space, resulting in less real estate for traces. Combine this with the fact that the boards themselves are getting smaller and you see the difficult challenge for PCB designers.

For perspective, over the last 20 years PCB feature sizes have shrunk



David Wiens

~3x while IC features have shrunk more than 40x. This has enabled integration of more and more functionality on silicon, which has in turn driven up on-board pin densities, created more diverse power requirements, and much faster signal speeds. So while the spotlight of the industry remains on silicon, the challenges with board design increase in lockstep.

Shaughnessy: So, PCB designers have to deal with this increasing complexity, while still controlling costs and facing a shortening design cycle. How do designers do it?

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Wiens: A lot of design today boils down to tradeoffs. There are trade-offs between performance and cost (e.g., more layers for efficient shielding or power distribution); between performance and manufacturability (e.g., extra steps for via back-drilling); between form factor and thermal management; and of course between product optimization and the ever-present ticking clock; I could list off at least another 20. All of these require the design team to review their options and pick the most efficient path forward. As design tool vendors, we assist in this process with tools that enable the designers to quickly evaluate their options (e.g., look at how different BGA fan-out schemes impact power distribution; or how device vendor guidelines for stack-up, trace geometries/topology can be bent to still meet performance requirements at lower cost).

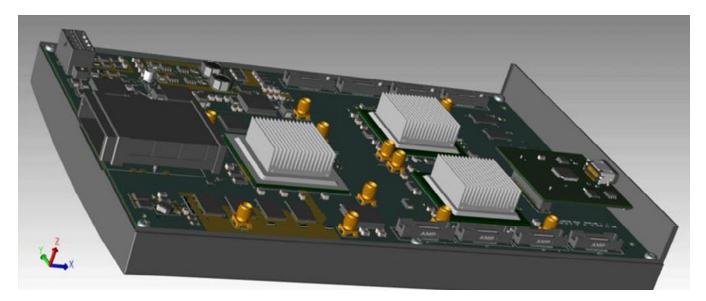
Resolving these trade-offs also requires collaboration between multiple disciplines (e.g., between electrical and mechanical; PCB engineering and layout; layout and manufacturing; IC, package and PCB design; or SI specialist and PCB engineering). Naturally, collaboration on trade-offs takes time, so here again design tools can assist by streamlining collaboration efficiency (e.g., dynamic, incremental feedback between electrical and mechanical; or multiple engineers or multiple layout designers working concurrently on the same design in real time), or through integration that enables an individual to evaluate their options before needing to collaborate (e.g., a design engineer running fullboard SI screens before needing to review in 3D with the SI specialist; or a layout designer running DC drop analysis to optimize plane area instead of a more extensive PDN review with a specialist).

Shaughnessy: You mentioned simulation. Are you seeing more people simulating?

Wiens: One of the largest opportunities to shorten design time, as well as increase quality, is simulation. There are tools available to allow designers and engineers run simulations before the first component is placed, right through manufacturing handoff.

Simulation used to require signal, power, or thermal specialists to interpret the data and apply it to the design. Now, tools provide simplified interfaces and wizards that enable simulation anytime in the design.

Each year, we hold our PCB Technology Leadership Awards, which give us an awesome view into trends in design. We've been watching a steady increase in simulation. It's done on more disciplines, more often throughout the design process, and it's done by more people on the team. This year, over 80% of the boards were designed for signal integrity and manufacturability (it was over 90% on the winning designs), and 70% designed for power integrity. The number of teams that used analysis vs. conservative constraints or rules of thumb was



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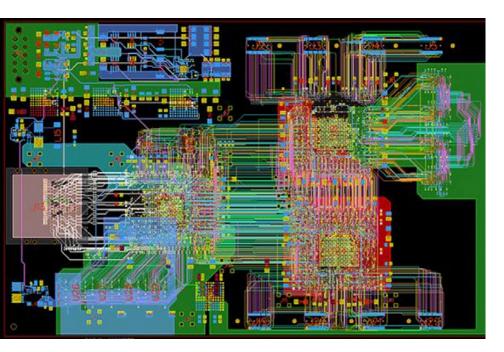
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within 4% (e.g., 83% designed for SI, and 79% simulated for it). So teams are biting the bullet to do more upfront planning, as well as validation during the design. In return, the number that hit the magical "first-time-right" goal increased, reducing prototype iterations, and significantly reducing the overall design time. So simulation has not only become a best practice, but commonplace in today's designs.

Shaughnessy: So designers and engineers will be able to run simulations without an expert in the field?

Wiens: Absolutely. While we first think of signal integrity, power integrity is very important as I mentioned earlier. We also have tools for thermal simulation and airflow simulation. The latter has really made an impact on the mechanical design and we'll be seeing more and more airflow simulation use in the future too.

Another is related to "Lean NPI." Rather than have the NPI engineer or—worse yet—the fabrication house alter the PCB design to meet their standards, the product can incorporate the required fabricator constraints that become rules that are validated during the design.

Shaughnessy: What do you see happening in other areas of PCB design and manufacturing?

Wiens: Another emerging trend is to treat a design as a system, not a collection of boards, packages, connectors, and even cabinets. This allows a design to more easily be modified, if and when changes are required. To be clear, engineering teams have always designed systems-boards have always gone into enclosures, daughter cards have always plugged onto mother boards, and ICs have always gone into packages which have gone into boards. What's different is the drive to break down the "black boxes" of each discipline which define and restrict how each component in the system interface

with each other. This enables teams to collaborate more efficiently and optimize the entire system, rather than just their specific design component.

The best example is the developing collaboration among chip, package and board designers and vendors. By all three of these disciplines working together, they are able to optimize interconnect from the IC, through the package, onto the board, maximizing performance while minimizing form factor and cost.

Shaughnessy: Do you have anything else to add, David?

Wiens: I'd just like to conclude by saying that I think we're in for some really exciting times in the next few years. Simulation has really reached the point where it is a best practice with many companies. Increased density and complex circuits have spawned some really incredible tools that will only get better. And the 3D trends in IC and IC packaging present some real challenges to PCB design as well as manufacturing.

Shaughnessy: Thanks, David.

Wiens: Thank you, Andy. PCBDESIGN

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Feature Interview with



Bob Williams

...at Pulsonix

by Andy Shaughnessy

I-CONNECT007

Since its inception in 2001, the UK-based Pulsonix PCB design tool has become popular across the pond, and parent company West-Dev plans to expand its market share in North America. I caught up with Bob Williams, marketing director of Pulsonix, and asked him to discuss some of the company's newest tools and technologies.

Andy Shaughnessy: Tell us about some of the new PCB design tools at Pulsonix and some new technologies that you're excited about.

Bob Williams: In Q2 of 2016, we will be releasing Version 9 of Pulsonix. The focus in this release has been on two key areas of the product: the interactive high-speed design capability and the addition of a Vault for revision/version control of Pulsonix-related documents. These additions have come directly from listening to our customers and understanding their changing needs. Version 9.0 is the first in a series of large developments for the product which will further accelerate our progress in the USA as well as other markets.

Looking ahead, we have new technologies in the pipeline which will benefit our users and significantly move the product on in terms of its underlying structure and capabilities.

Shaughnessy: What's new in the Pulsonix tool?

Williams: We have quite a few high-speed design enhancements. Engineers will benefit from the expansion of the constraint rules manager within Pulsonix, which incorporates a higher level set of complex rules for today's high-speed designs such as DDR3 and DDR4.

Using new intelligent interactive dialogs, users can define paths that rules will be applied to, ensuring length matching across multiple signal paths. Although these rules can be complex in their nature, the Pulsonix rules manager enables rules to be easily created allowing users to dramatically reduce creation time by applying one rule to multiple nets. Features to interactively create complex signal paths, differential pair chains, matched differential pairs and branched net rules have also been added.

A new dynamic serpentine tool has been added to interactively apply serpentine rules to existing tracks. Rules controlling the amplitude, separation, skew and gap can be con-



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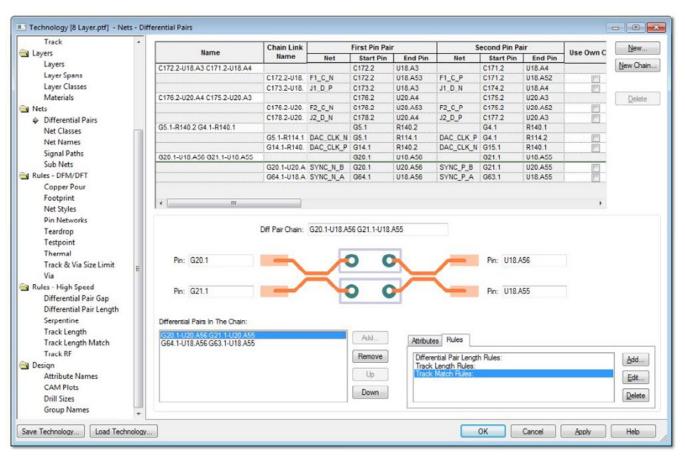


Figure 1: Technology dialog detailing a differential pair chain set-up.

trolled during routing to create precise routing patterns.

Also new is the Pulsonix Vault, a revision and version control feature used within the Pulsonix design editors and library management systems. All items processed through this mechanism are immediately traceable and all movements recorded in a detailed audit trail. With all items now in this controlled environment engineers are able to dramatically reduce design creation time with the knowledge that they are using certified items.

The Vault system can be located locally or remotely with easy access for all users. It offers revision control and versioning of design items, including schematic designs, hierarchical blocks, PCB designs, libraries and technology files. There's full traceability and an audit trail of all Vault items, with checking, verification and reporting of library items used in designs. It also offers system administration tools for Vault management. The Vault will be provided free of charge to all Version 9.0 users.

Shaughnessy: Which customer challenges led you to develop these new products?

Williams: Like all vendors, our customers are designing leading-edge technology products as well as "everyday" designs. They demand a product from us that enables them to produce designs with the least amount of effort with the maximum amount of efficiency.

Our latest product is a development based on customer feedback and market trends. Having a very close relationship with our users has been our company ethos from the very start and one we are particularly proud of.

With Pulsonix being adopted by larger organisations, the need for more accountability was required. The Vault enables an audit trail of key design and library movements to be man-

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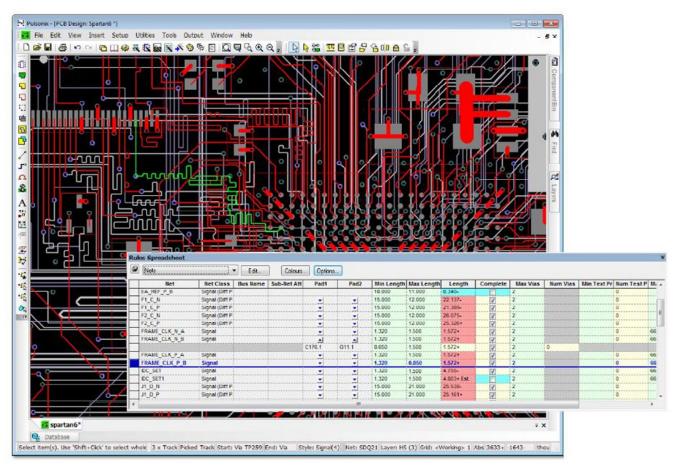


Figure 2: Pulsonix features high-speed routing and a constraint manager.

aged and recorded. It will allow this extra level of accountability to be used where required. Because of its flexibility, Pulsonix users who do not require a Vault facility won't be forced to use it.

We are seeing more and more high-speed designs being created with Pulsonix. In order to maximize its potential, the constraint manager has been significantly enhanced with additional complex rules to aid in the setup. New design capabilities facilitate the routing of these layouts. The new rules form a critical part to ensure the nets and differential pairs match across nets, fundamental in high-speed and DDR routing.

Shaughnessy: What sort of trends do you see in the PCB design tools market?

Williams: We see a future where core competencies in the schematic and PCB design editors

are still paramount but where closer integration with other tools is a necessity. With the Internet of Things being one of the emerging trends, this close integration is still relevant.

What is evident is that the engineers' productivity through any system has to be as painless as possible. Product tool quality, ease of use, fast start-up times and recurrent use for occasional users are also very high on the list. Engineers are becoming more multi-disciplined across tasks that have traditionally been single specialist disciplines, so picking up a tool and remembering how to use it is essential. It's going to be about the usability of the product as well as features and the aftercare service that is provided.

Shaughnessy: Thanks for your time, Bob.

Williams: Thank you, Andy. PCBDESIGN

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Feature Interview with



Bob Potock

...at Zuken

by Andy Shaughnessy

I-CONNECT007

Zuken has developed some innovative PCB design tools in the past few years, and I wanted to find out more about the company's new and upcoming technologies. I caught up with Bob Potock, vice president of marketing for the Americas for Zuken USA, and asked him what was new at Zuken.

Andy Shaughnessy: Tell us about some of the new PCB design tools at Zuken.

Bob Potock: Let's talk about System Planner for hardware architecture design and validation. System Planner is part of the CR-8000 productcentric design platform. As products become more complex, the need for architecture design and validation is growing. Architecture validation sits between product requirements and detailed design. Today, many companies make the leap from requirements to detailed design; years ago that might have worked, but not today. Zuken's System Planner product provides functional, PCB planning, space and parametric design and validation. Functional design using blocks can be easily mapped back to requirements. And all those architecture decisions roll right into the detailed design tools with the push of a button.

Engineering data management (EDM) is all about data integrity and decision-making in the design process. Supply chain connectivity, dispersed design teams, modular design and version control are examples of competitive requirements. DS-2 Expresso brings these capabilities to the small and medium business segment. A deployment based on configurability and not customization makes deployment fast with all the benefits of an EDM solution.

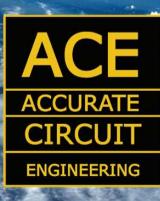
Shaughnessy: What new technologies are you all excited about?

Potock: Rigid-flex designs are entering into more conversations. Many of our customers' products contain multiple PCBs that traditionally required connectors on the rigid PCBs mating to connectors on separate flex PCBs. The ability to design the rigid and the flex as one eliminates the need for mating connectors,

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and it's less prone to errors.

System Planner contains both 2D and 3D planning tools that can be applied to rigid-flex designs. In the 2D space, System Planner can help manage component distribution on the rigid PCBs, while in the 3D space, System Planner can ensure the rigid-flex circuit will fit within the proposed enclosure.

Shaughnessy: Which customer challenges led you all to develop these new products?

Potock: Companies need to build more competitive products faster with lower risk. But the process gap between the product requirements and detailed design creates new products with less-than-optimal hardware architectures. Many companies are entering detailed design without validating whether or not the hardware architecture meets both the functional requirements and the cost, weight, power and packaging requirements. An architecture problem discovered in the detailed design phase in many cases is unrecoverable. In a recent survey, we found about 50% of the respondents experienced an architecture flaw during detailed design. A poor hardware architecture ultimately impacts product competitiveness and ROI.

Another challenge we hear about more and more often is the need to be more closely connected to the supply chain. Today's poor connection to the supply chain may cause a leadtime change to be missed delaying a new product introduction. That connectivity will lead to better component selection process, awareness when a component commerce parameter changes and a higher quality BOM.

Shaughnessy: How do these new tools help address your customers' concerns?

Potock: System Planner fills the gap between product requirements and detailed design by providing a hardware architecture design and validation solution. Starting with a functional design built upon reuse modules from your corporate library, a previous generation design or a block with some parts in it, the result is the architectural view of your hardware. The blocks can then be partitioned across multiple PCBs and surface coverage measured. The number, size and shape of the PCBs can be manipulated as well. The space check brings in the enclosure from the MCAD designer to make sure we have a good fit, and the parametric check validates cost, weight, etc. against the requirements. At this point you have validated the design against the requirements and can visualize the product hardware. The design team can have confidence in their architecture as they enter detailed design.

DS-2 Expresso builds that connection to the supply chain and at the same time, improves data integrity throughout the design process. Capabilities like design traceability and where-used are just examples of the benefits an engineering data management solution can bring. What's unique about DS-2 Expresso is that it is designed for configuration and not customization, making it a perfect fit for a broad range of companies.

Shaughnessy: What sort of trends do you see in the PCB design tools market?

Potock: There are a couple of notable trends emerging in the design community. Companies are talking more about a multidiscipline design methodology that we refer to as "product-centric" design. Product-centric design is the next evolutionary step from the current 25+-yearold method of PCB-centric design. Unlike 2D PCB-centric, product-centric includes native 3D, product-level hardware architecture validation, multi-board design, ECAD/MCAD co-design, chip/package/board co-design and product visualization. Another important element of product-centric design is the vertical connectivity from the supply chain through the design elements to manufacturing. A productcentric design approach builds better products faster and with lower risk.

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A second notable trend is the emergence of modular design. Companies are looking to build new products based on trusted functional blocks as opposed to individual components. Imagine that a team of engineers builds functional or modular building blocks and another team assembles the blocks at the product level. This revolutionizes the design process with the benefits of reusability, operating at the functional level and the incorporation of the numerous reference designs being offered by the industry. Taking it a step further, many companies are standardizing on platforms that encompass the hardware and software; new products are simply extensions to the standardized platform.

Finally, we are seeing early signs that IC packaging or multichip modules (MCM) are becoming more mainstream. MCMs have been around for many years but were too expensive for a mainstream product company. Today many silicon vendors are offering bare die and companies like Zuken are offering the capability to package them. The benefits are enormous when you consider size reduction and reliability improvements. And you also get the benefit of a physical "module" that can be mounted on the board as opposed to multiple chips.

Shaughnessy: Thanks for your time, Bob.

Potock: Thank you, Andy. PCBDESIGN

Students Invent Alarm that Protects Your Unattended Bag

Leave your bag unsupervised without running the risk of thieves stealing it? That could be the case as a unique idea of a small, high-tech alarm from Master's students at Lund University is now coming to life.

"I was by myself on a beach in Mexico and had to leave my bag unattended to take a swim. But while in the water I just couldn't relax, as I was constantly worrying

about my things," says Andrew Lentz, Master's student in Entrepreneurship and Innovation and one of the students behind the innovation.

"It was right then and there that I started to think of a solution to this dilemma, of always having to worry about your personal belongings getting stolen."

In cooperation with Bo Möller and Jiang Qian, both Industrial Design programme students, the group thought of a way to construct an alarm that through using Bluetooth technology recognises the position of the owner via their smart-

phone or wearable.

"If your bag is moving and you aren't—indicating that someone else is taking it—the alarm will go off and won't stop until the bag is dropped," says Andrew.

The same technology is also used to send push notifications, so if you are leaving your bag behind, you will still know if it is kept safe. The alarm in its current form,

looking very similar to a USB-stick, can be placed inside or outside the bag through a special hookfunction.

"You can also put the alarm on "do not open" using your personal code and that way if thieves open and ransack your bag without it being moved, the alarm will also go off."

The alarm was designed after a lot of research about thieves' behaviour and ways of operating.

The group has started a company called Serenity and launched a Kickstarter campaign for the product.

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Feature Interview with



Rick Almeida

...at DownStream Technologies

by Andy Shaughnessy

I-CONNECT007

Since its founding in the uncertain days of 2002, DownStream Technologies has made a name for itself with its line of PCB design post-processing tools. Founder Rick Almeida gives us an update on the latest innovations at Down-Stream, and he discusses some of the challenges and trends he sees in the PCB design segment.

Andy Shaughnessy: Rick, why don't you start by telling us about some of the new tools at Down-Stream.

Rick Almeida: The last few releases of our postprocessing tools have been focused in the areas of assembly panel design and DFM. We've added large number of new checking routines in DFM.

We now have a major release in the works planned for release in late 2016 or early 2017 that focuses on integration between documentation and CAM file verification. This release will modularize our products so that they may be mixed and matched together to create a custom PCB post processing solution based on our customers' requirements. As part of this release we will be bringing out some new tools in support of IPC-2581 PCB stack-up visualization in both DFMStream and our BluePrint documentation tool. We are also investing in re-writes of some of the core CAM350 functions.

Shaughnessy: What new technologies are you particularly excited about?

Almeida: We are in the process of redefining our panel design and documentation capability. We've had a lot of customer input on panel design for both assembly arrays and PCB production and our bringing our panel capabilities together in a new unified panel design tool that understands the various hierarchies associated with PCB panels.

Shaughnessy: Which customer challenges led you to develop these new products?

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Almeida: When engineering groups array PCBs for assembly panels, it's important that they get optimum yield. To do this they must analyze the fit of the assembly panel on the fabrication panel. So the relationship between a one-up PCB, assembly array, and fabrication panel is paramount to determine which trade-offs to make to get the most PCBs on a single panel substrate.

Shaughnessy: How will these new tools help address your customers' concerns?

Almeida: What we see is a tight coupling of manufacturing know-how embedded into software to help PCB designers and engineers make the right decision for optimum manufacturing execution. So the more manufacturing assistance our tools can provide earlier in the PCB design flow, the better for our customers in preparing the designs to be physically built.

Shaughnessy: What sort of trends do you see in the EDA and PCB design tool market?

Almeida: We see a couple of trends actually. With the proliferation of IoT devices hitting the market, flex/rigid-flex and embedded component technology is moving from a few large OEMs into the mainstream part of the market. We see this trend driving new development over the next years. IoT is also making DFM verification paramount as these products tend to supersede themselves in the market very quickly, leaving very small windows for OEMs to realize return on investment for their products. The only way these companies will be successful is by reducing the amount of time and iterations spent in PCB manufacturing. The only way that will be accomplished is by further pulling manufacturing know-how into design engineering. So we expect that the PCB design market will continue to see more development in back-end new product introduction capability.

Shaughnessy: Thank you, Rick.

Almeida: Thanks for the opportunity. PCBDESIGN

Memristors: Making a New Generation for Digital Memory and Computation

Memristors are a new class of electrical circuits—and they could end the silicon era and change electronics forever. Now, researchers at Michigan Technological University have made an ideal memristor based on molybdenum disulfide nanosheets.

Yun Hang Hu, the Charles and Carroll McArthur Professor of Materials Science and Engineering, led the research, which was published in Nano Letters this January.

Transistors based on silicon, which is the main component of computer chips, work using a flow of electrons. If the flow of electrons is interrupted in a transistor, all information is lost. However, memristors are electrical devices with memory; their resistance is dependent on the dynamic evolution of internal state variables.

"Memristors can be used to create super-fast memory chips with more data at less energy consumption" Hu says.



In reality, memristors usually show lopsided current-voltage characteristics. However, Hu's molybdenum disulfide memristor does show the ideal symmetry. This will make the material more predictable and consistent as it is developed for use in electronics.

To get this symmetry, Hu and his research team started with bulk molybdenum disulfide. They then manipulated the atomic, structural arrangements, referred to as different crystal phases. The bulk material with a 2H phase works well as a regular resistor, and to make it a memristor, the team peeled back the molecular layers. This exfoliation process creates molybdenum disulfide nanosheets with 1T phase. The researchers finally dispersed nanosheets on the two sides of a silver foil to form a symmetric memristor.

Hu says, "These memristor materials will be very versatile, and someday, this white board and that coffee cup could be computers."

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Feature Interview with



Brad Griffin

...at Cadence Design Systems

by Andy Shaughnessy

I-CONNECT007

Cadence Design Systems has released a variety of PCB design tools lately, and we wanted to find out a little more about what's new at Cadence. I tracked down Product Marketing Director Brad Griffin and asked him to discuss some of the newest technology coming out of Cadence.

Andy Shaughnessy: Tell us about some of the new PCB design tools at Cadence Design Systems.

Brad Griffin: We recently launched a product called OrCAD Sigrity ERC. ERC is an acronym for electrical rule checks. This product represents one of several ways where we have taken advanced Sigrity technology and scaled it to a usable model for folks that are not experts in Signal and Power Integrity. As an example, a PCB designer, without any models or experience with signal integrity tools, is able to screen his design for impedance discontinuities and high levels of crosstalk. This is partic-

ularly valuable on dense designs where routed traces may accidentally get pushed over voids or gaps between power or ground shapes on adjacent layers. Instead of having the signal integrity engineer send the board back for changes, the PCB designer catches the problems on his own and leaves the SI guy to focus on the tough stuff.

Shaughnessy: What new technologies are you excited about?

Griffin: I am particularly excited about how our analysis tool product line is enabling a broad range of design expertise in a streamlined fashion. Everyone knew when we acquired Sigrity in 2012 that we were getting some of the industry's most powerful signal and power integrity tools. Being able to segment that technology for our customer base—from the mainstream PCB designers in the OrCAD space to those creating bleeding-edge designs at some of the largest companies in the world using Allegro—is extremely satisfying. When I meet with customers and hear their ideas of how we can continue

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to improve our integration between our PCB design and PCB analysis tools, I get even more excited about the future.

Shaughnessy: Which customer challenges led you to develop these new products?

Griffin: Over the past several years, the strategy of most of our customers has been to develop products that are smaller, faster, and cheaper, while consuming less power but providing even greater functionality. This is obviously no small task, but as you can see by the constant improvement in mobile devices, IoT devices, and automotive electrical content, they have been successful. Yet, we constantly hear about the need to be more efficient. Our customers are communicating to us three big business challenges. They want to reduce product cost, they want to accelerate their time to volume production, and they want to reduce the surprises in the design cycle making time to market more predictable.

Shaughnessy: How will these new tools help address your customers' concerns?

Griffin: With what seems like conflicting challenges of adding more functionality to a smaller product that consumes less power yet runs faster, it is clear that signal and power integrity concerns will continue to impact PCB design. We strive to help our customers face these challenges early in the design cycle through a constraint driven flow that enables PCB designers to own a greater share of the analysis burden.

By integrating Sigrity with our OrCAD and Allegro product lines, we believe we are giving just enough technology to the PCB designer so that the iterations that classically take place between design and analysis teams can be dramatically reduced. This can be a big help in helping them meet their product goals

Shaughnessy: What sort of trends do you see in the PCB design tools market?

Griffin: Data transfer speeds are going up and operating voltages are going down. We've seen this trend over multiple decades. However, we have truly reached an inflection point with mainstream interfaces such as USB running at 10 gigabits per second and PCI Express to soon be running at 16 gigabits per second. Modeling certain portions of a design now requires fullwave 3D field solvers. And with the electrical margins so small, optimizing high speed structures is no longer a luxury, but must become part of a standard design flow. I have seen a growing concern about having to take these optimized structures created by external 3D field solvers and having to redraw them in a PCB design tool. Customers tell me the process is errorprone and time-consuming. They are asking us to be able to transfer the optimized structures directly from the 3D full-wave field solver into the PCB design database without having to redraw it. Sounds like a good idea, so stay tuned.

Shaughnessy: Thanks for the insight, Brad.

Griffin: Thank you. PCBDESIGN

You'll Never Be-Leaf What Makes up This Battery

Scientists at the University of Maryland have a new recipe for batteries: Bake a leaf, and add sodium. They simply heated the leaf for an hour at 1,000°C to burn off all but the underlying carbon structure. The lower side of the maple leaf is studded with pores for the leaf to absorb water. The pores absorb the sodium electrolyte.

"A leaf is designed by nature to store energy

for later use, and using leaves in this way could make large-scale storage environmentally friendly," said Liangbing Hu, an assistant professor of materials science and engineering.

The next step, Hu said, is "to investigate different types of leaves to find the best

thickness, structure and flexibility" for electrical energy storage.





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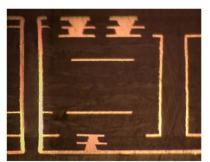
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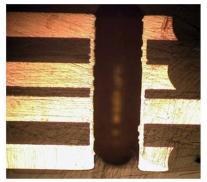
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IoT, Community and Content at the Centre of CES

Phillip Stoten writes about his observations during the recent CES 2016 Show in Las Vegas, including new trends driving the next generation of consumer electronics technologies such as IoT and content.

Happy's Essential Skills: The Need for Total Quality Control (Six Sigma and Statistical Tools), Part 1

In this first of many columns covering my "Twenty-Five Essential Skills Every Engineer Needs to Learn," I will expand on each of those skills. The introduction to this series published in the January issue of *The PCB Magazine.* As a quick recap, here are the 25 skills that I will be writing about over the next 18 months or so, to publish every three weeks or so in the PCB007 Daily Newsletter.

CES 2016 Wrap-Up, Part 1

CES 2016 is now history and most of us are home, or at our next port-of-call. I have seen various attendance numbers, but it's somewhere in the range of 175,000; it was busy, crowded and impossible to see everything. Here is my review of some of the most innovative devices and technologies at CES.

CES 2016: Press Day, Showstoppers and Launchit Event

Tuesday, January 5 was press day at CES 2016. Some of the largest press conferences are held on press day. Many of them are one- or two-hour advertisements with a number of new product announcements inserted, and some do provide a great deal of market data and trends. The bigger "pressers," such as the Samsung event, fill multiple auditorium-sized rooms as well as overflow rooms.

Weiner's World

In this article, industry veteran Gene Weiner looks back at some of the industry highlights in 2015, and ponders on the challenges and opportunities to expect this year. He also highlights recent industry events, including the 2015 International Printed Circuit & APEX South China Fair and SEMI-CON Japan.

CES: Day One

CES Unveiled is the official media event for CES. It is the first official happening of what promises to be a very busy and fascinating week. At this event, members of the press get to preview a number of innovative startups as well as some new products from a few established global brands.

WKK's Hamed El-Abd on the Current State of China

In the world of real estate, the key term might be "location," but in manufacturing today, it's automation, automation, automation. I had the opportunity to interview WKK's Hamed El-Abd at the recent HKPCA show, who discussed the company's entry into the direct imaging market and how certain areas of the Chinese market are being flooded by a staggering amount of Chinese equipment manufacturers.

AT&S Offers Expanded PCB Sales Support in the U.S.

AT&S, one of the global leading manufacturers of high-end PCBs, with headquarters in Leoben, Austria, is committed to absolute customer orientation supporting its vision: "First choice for advanced applications."

Digital Imaging Revisited

The advantages of digital circuitization techniques have been described in detail by suppliers of equipment and photoresist. Since phototool generation and conditioning are omitted, there is the advantage of shorter lead time.

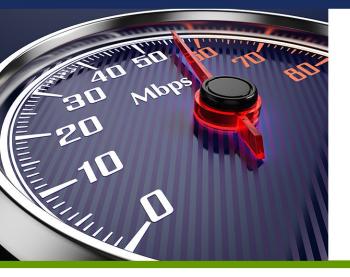
Catching Up with HSIO's James Rathburn

I have interviewed James Rathburn a number of times in the past few years and he always has something new to say. One of the industry's leading technology inventors, Jim is always finding himself on the cutting edge of our technology. The recent acquisition of the former HEI operation in Tempe, Arizona exemplifies the path his company is taking towards a goal of being the industry's true technology leader.



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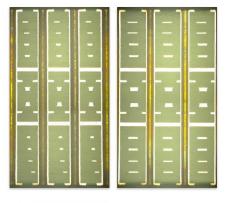


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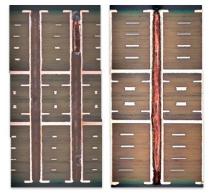
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Faster than a Speeding Bullet

by Barry Olney

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In a previous *Beyond Design* column, <u>Trans-</u><u>mission Lines</u>, I mentioned that a transmission line does not carry the signal itself, but rather guides electromagnetic energy from one point to another. The speed of a computer does not depend intrinsically on the speed of electrons, but rather on the speed of energy transfer be-tween electronic components. Electron flow in a multilayer PCB is extremely slow—about 10 mm per second—so, how does the signal travel so fast, how fast does it actually transfer information and what are the limitations?

In optical communications, electrons don't carry the signal—photons do. And we all know that photons travel at the speed of light. So

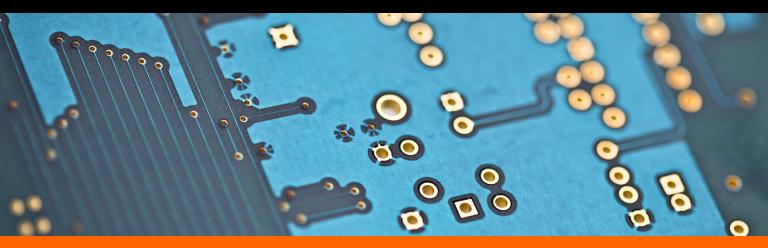
surely, optical fibers must transmit information much faster than copper wires or traces on a multilayer PCB? Actually, photons and electrons transmit data at the same speed. The limiting factor is the relative permittivity (dielectric constant) of the medium in which the signal propagates.

An optical fiber is a cylindrical dielectric waveguide made of low-loss materials such as fused silica glass. It has a central core in which light is guided, and embedded in an outer cladding of slightly lower refractive index. The silica glass used has a dielectric constant (Er or Dk) = 3.78 @25GHz. Whereas, for instance, Panasonic's new Megtron 7, low Dk, glass PCB laminate



Figure 1: An FA-18 approaches the speed of sound. The white halo consists of condensed water droplets formed by the sudden drop in air pressure behind the shock cone around the aircraft. (Courtesy of the U.S. Navy)





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has an Er = 3.3 at the same frequency. The dielectric material determines the velocity (v) of propagation of the electromagnetic energy:

$$v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{Er}}$$

where the speed of light (c) is $3x10^8$ m/s.

Substituting the numbers, the optical fiber has a velocity of propagation of 154.6x10⁶ m/s compared to 164.8x10⁶ m/s for Megtron 7. So believe it or not, the PCB substrate, in this case, will actually transfer the signal faster than an optical fiber. However, the dissipation factor (dielectric loss) of silica is 0.00002 whereas Megtron 7 is only 0.003, which limits the bandwidth. However, this is still fairly low loss compared to standard FR-4 of 0.02.

Fibers have a number of advantages over copper, including higher bandwidth, lower loss, immunity to electromagnetic interference. There is also no crosstalk between signals in different optical cables. Further, non-armored fiber cables do not conduct electricity, which makes them ideal in high-voltage environments or structures prone to lightning strikes and for preventing ground loops.

Figure 2 illustrates a rigid PCB substrate with an embedded optical polymer waveguide. This novel structural design offers potential solutions for low-cost and high-performance semiconductor circuits with optical devices to realize wide bandwidth and low-profile optoelectronic packaging for chip-to-chip optical interconnect applications. The vertical cavity surface emitted laser (VCSEL), driver, and serializer chip are 3D stacked and then attached to one end of the embedded optical polymer waveguide in the PCB. Similarly, the photo-diode detector, trans-impedance amplifier (TIA), and deserializer chips are also stacked and then attached on the other end of the waveguide. Although this system has the same communications speed as a typical trace based interconnect, it potentially exhibits wider bandwidth and much lower noise.

The actual velocity of electrons through a conductor is measured at an average speed called the "drift speed." The charge carriers (electrons) move very slowly; however, the "knock-on" effect is very fast as it follows the electromagnetic field. When one electron is forced to move, it bumps into its neighbor making it move and so on: the domino effect. The energy propagates as an electromagnetic wave.

The electrical effects that we observe, such as lights coming on immediately when a switch

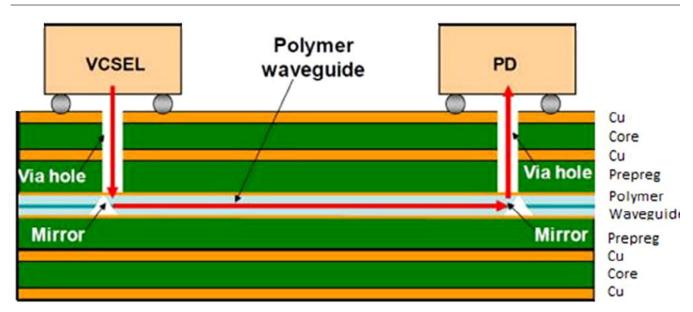


Figure 2: Low-cost, high-performance optoelectronic system embedded into an organic laminated substrate. (Source: Lau, Zhang, Lee)

is closed, are due to this knock-on effect. This explains the observation that a complete circuit is needed for current flow. If one charge carrier cannot cross a gap in the circuit, all the other charge carriers behind cannot move either and current does not flow anywhere in the circuit. This scenario explains DC and low-frequency circuits that have a single point ground reference (as taught in Circuit Theory 101).

However, above 100KHz parasitic capacitance and inductance become significant allowing current to flow in multiple paths. In a multilayer PCB, the electric field charges each section's R-L-C-G elements; in turn, as the rising edge propagates along the transmission line with the return current from each section, flowing back to the source. Then as the pulse passes, the falling edge discharges each section's capacitance. By the time the signal wave reaches the load, it has established multiple paths of return current along the PCB planes. The speed at which the signal travels down the conductor really has nothing to do with the drift speed of the electrons. The signal is an electromagnetic wave that travels at about half the speed of light. The electrons serve to guide the wave down the wire. It is the movement of the electromagnetic field or energy—not voltage or current that transfers the signal. The voltage and current exist in the conductor, but only as a consequence of the field being present as it moves past.

We have established the fact that signals travel at the same speed, given the same medium, but what limits the bandwidth? Let me use a metaphor to explain: The speed of sound is much slower than that of light at 343.2 m/s in air. However, this isn't the speed of the channel—it is its latency. That is, if you are 343 meters away, you will hear me one second after I speak. That reveals nothing about how fast I can communicate with you, which is limited by

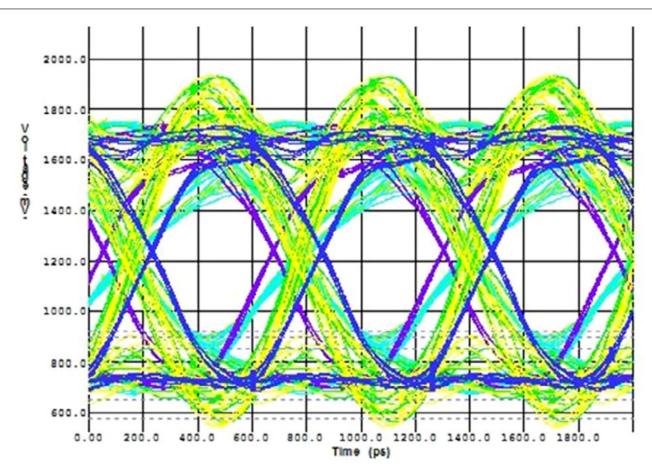


Figure 3: Eye diagram displaying jitter and noise in Mentor Graphics' HyperLynx tool.

how effectively I can speak, and how well you can hear me.

If we are in a quiet room, I can probably speak very quickly and you can still hear me. If we are far apart, or the environment is noisy, I will have to speak louder, more slowly and clearly. With electrical communications the situation is much the same. The speed limit is not due to the latency, but rather how fast one end can transmit with the other end still being able to reliably receive. This is limited by noise picked up from the environment and distortions introduced by the medium—the noise margin.

It is the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) that bestows optical fibers with a higher bandwidth than other transmission mediums, given the same speed of transmission. One of the most important ways to determine the quality of a digital transmission system is to measure its bit error ratio (BER). The BER is calculated by comparing the transmitted sequence of bits to the received bits and counting the number of errors. Very small changes of the SNR (in the order of a dB) can cause very large changes in the BER.

An eye diagram is a common indicator of the quality of signals in high-speed digital transmissions. An oscilloscope generates an eye diagram by overlaying sweeps of different segments of a long data stream driven by a master clock. In a simulation tool such as Mentor Graphics' HyperLynx, a pseudo-random bit stream is generally used to produce the overlapping sweeps as in Figure 3. In an ideal world, eye diagrams would look like rectangular boxes. In reality, communications are imperfect, so the transitions do not lie precisely on top of each other, and an eye-shaped pattern results. However, in Figure 3, we can see the jitter (horizontal missalignment) and the distortion set by the SNR (vertical miss-alignment).

In high-speed multilayer PCBs, we need to select the material with the lowest dielectric constant (Dk) and the lowest dielectric loss (Df) in order to achieve the maximum bandwidth which is the 5th harmonic of the fundamental frequency. (The dielectric materials library integrated in to the ICD Stackup Planner, has 20,000 rigid-flex materials up to 100GHz to choose from. This makes selecting the right material for your application easy.)

As frequency increases, so does the bandwidth. However, we must select the most efficient frequency for the particular transmission channel. If the frequency is too low or too high, we lose the signal's power. This is due to how the medium responds to different levels of charge energy. In general, the amount of information you can transmit is proportional to the rate the channel can respond. Basically, one has to stay within a certain limit depending on the medium. It just so happens that the higher the operating frequency and the lower the loss, the easier it is to get wider bandwidths and hence more data reliably through the channel.

Points to Remember:

- A transmission line does not carry the signal itself; it guides electromagnetic energy from one point to another.
- Electron flow in a multilayer PCB, is extremely slow—a few meters per second.
- Photons and electrons transmit data at the same speed. The limiting factor is the relative permittivity of the medium in which the signal propagates.
- Fibers have a number of advantages compared to copper, including higher bandwidth, lower loss, and immunity to electromagnetic interference.
- The charge carriers (electrons) move very slowly; however the knock-on effect is very fast as it follows the electromagnetic field.
- DC and low-frequency circuits have a single point ground reference. However, above 100KHz parasitic capacitance and inductance become significant allowing current to flow in multiple paths.
- The speed at which the signal travels, down the conductor, really has nothing to do with the drift speed of the electrons. The signal is an electromagnetic wave that travels at about half of the speed of light. The electrons serve to guide the wave down the wire.
- It is the signal to noise ratio (SNR) that bestows optical fibers with a higher bandwidth than other transmission mediums, given the same speed of transmission.



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- One of the most important ways to determine the quality of a digital transmission system is to measure its bit error ratio (BER).
- An eye diagram is a common indicator of the quality of signals in high-speed digital transmissions.
- In high-speed multilayer PCBs, we need to select the material with the lowest dielectric constant (aka Dk) and the lowest dielectric loss (Df) in order to achieve the maximum bandwidth.
- The higher the operating frequency and the lower the loss, the easier it is to get wider bandwidths. **PCBDESIGN**

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Barry Olney is managing director of In-Circuit Design Pty Ltd (ICD), Australia. This PCB design service bureau specializes in board-level simulation, and has developed the ICD Stackup Planner and ICD PDN Planner software. To read past col-

umns, or to contact Olney, <u>click here</u>.

Scientists Bridge Different Materials by Design

In an advance reported in Nature Chemistry, scientists at the University of Liverpool have shown that it is possible to design and construct interfaces between materials with different structures by making a bridge between them.

It is usually possible to make well-controlled interfaces when

two materials have similar crystal structures, yet the ability to combine materials with different crystal structures has lacked the accurate design rules that increasingly exists in other areas of materials chemistry.

The design and formation of an atomic-scale bridge between different materials will lead to new and improved physical properties, opening the path to new information technology and energy science applications amongst a myriad of science and engineering possibilities. For example, atoms could move faster at the interface between the materials, enabling better batteries and fuel cells.

Liverpool Materials Chemist Professor Matthew



Rosseinsky said, "When we try to fit materials together at the atomic scale, we are used to using the sizes of the atoms to decide which combinations of materials will "work" i.e. will produce a continuous wellordered interface.

"The project team added in consideration of the chemical bonding

around the atoms involved, as well as their sizes, as a key design step. This allowed the selection of two materials with different crystal structures yet with sufficient chemical flexibility to grow in a completely ordered manner throughout the interface between them.

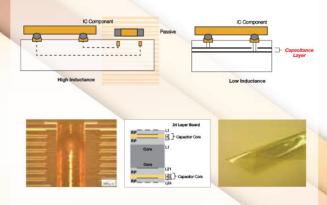
"This was achieved by the formation of a unique ordered structure at the interface which did not correspond to either material but contained features of both of them, an atomic-scale bridge."

It is possible to construct a flexible block, which will fit with both materials, and bridge the gap between them, like the blue blocks bridge the gap between the red and green ones.

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How to Design-Out Production Problems

by Phil Kinner

ELECTROLUBE

Introduction

In case you're wondering who I am, here's a quick background: I joined Electrolube in May 2014 as technical director for the company's Conformal Coatings Division. I have extensive experience within the conformal coatings industry and I'm well versed in writing papers and presenting at forums around the globe on key issues.

I recently conducted a study that resulted in a paper on increasing end-product lifetime and reliability. I discovered that one key driver is the understanding that a conformal coating only offers effective protection to surfaces when it is applied with perfect coverage. Any voids, bubbles, or cracks in the coating are likely to allow the initiation of corrosion. Understanding this factor is a major step towards developing a reliable product.

For this column, the first in a series, I will be taking a closer look at production issues, particularly those that circuit designers are in a position to address at the earliest stages of a project. I'll provide some design pointers that will help you avoid some common pitfalls when applying conformal coatings. In each column, I will list five essential facts about conformal coatings that will help you to streamline your production processes.

Designing-Out Coating Challenges

I have quite a few years of experience and knowledge of the coatings business, and I'm still learning. But there are certain productionrelated issues that cause problems time and time again, many of which could so easily have been resolved earlier at the design stage. In this column, I will highlight these issues and hopefully get the PCB design guys fully on-side with their production colleagues.

Initially, I would just like to give a very short explanation about the types of conformal coating chemistries commonly available and emphasise that they all have their own benefits





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and drawbacks. Conformal coatings are available in solvent-based, water-based and 100% active materials, as well as vapour-deposited coatings in which monomeric gases are mixed together in a vacuum, where they are polymerized and deposited onto the surface of the PCB as a protective film. Most conformal coatings are either qualified to MIL-I-46058C or meet the requirements of the closely allied IPC-CC-830B specifications. Further, they can additionally be recognised as either a permanent coating, in which case the flammability of the coating is assessed to UL94V0, or as a conformal coating, where the electrical properties will be assessed as part of the UL746E standard.

So, here are five essential facts to consider if you intend to conformally coat your electronics products:

FACT 1. All solder resists are not created equal!

The adhesion results with conformal coatings can be very varied when utilising what appears to be the 'same' spec of solder resist from different board suppliers, which can create havoc during the conformal coating process. A quick and very effective solution to this can be to specify a surface energy of >40 dynes/cm on incoming bare boards and ensure that each incoming batch is religiously tested prior to assembly and rejected if they do not meet this minimum value.

FACT 2. Always leave a buffer

Conformal coatings are usually liquid when applied, and they will flow with a combination of gravity and the capillary forces present. Whether you are masking or relying specifically on selective conformal coating, a production team will be greatly relieved if you leave a buffer of at least 3 mm clear between the areas to be coated. This small buffer will make the production process easier and prevent future issues in production.

FACT 3. Simplify, simplify, simplify

If possible, spend time simplifying the coating process at the PCB design stage. Placing the connectors and components that must not be coated along one edge of the assembly will greatly simplify the conformal coating application process. This will also allow dip coating to be explored as a potential methodology, and the net result will be quicker application times and reduced costs. If it is not possible to locate all of these connectors and components along one edge, then keeping them to the edges will also optimize the coating process.

FACT 4.

Discrete components: the downside

Large arrays of discrete components represent a massive coating challenge due to the high levels of capillary forces present, and the result is often quite disastrous, with areas of no coverage/protection on the board and conversely areas of excessive thickness prone to stress-cracking, delamination and other coating defects. Ultimately this will lead to premature failure of the assemblies. Try to avoid this if at all possible!

FACT 5.

Is bigger really better?

Tall components present challenges of their own by creating shadowed or hard-to-reach areas. Splashing, where the coating splashes into "keep-out areas," is another associated problem. Try to avoid siting tall components next to "must-coat" or "must not coat" components/ areas to minimise this.

Remember: Thoughtful design strategies will pay huge dividends down the line. And PCB designers will have friends for life among your production colleagues when you make their jobs just a little bit easier!

See you next month. **PCBDESIGN**



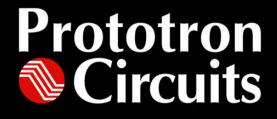
Phil Kinner is the global business/ technical director for the coatings division at Electrolube. To contact him, <u>click here</u>.



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Multilayer PCB Bonding Materials for High-Frequency Applications

by John Coonrod

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When fabricators are choosing a material, they are normally familiar with the bonding materials that are appropriate for their circuit construction. The electrical performance is not always critical, but when it is, the fabricators may not completely understand how the material can impact the material electrical performance. The following is an overview of different bonding materials used in high-frequency multilayer PCB applications.

The materials used to bond high-frequency multilayers may differ greatly in their formulations. Many of these bonding materials are glass-reinforced; however, there are several commonly used bonding materials which are not woven glass-reinforced. The non-reinforced bonding materials are typically a thermoplastic polymer film, however there are some exceptions. Woven glass-reinforced bonding materials are usually thermoset systems and often with special filler to enhance the high frequency performance properties.

The thermoplastic bonding materials are brought to a melt temperature during lamination to achieve adhesion of the layers for the multilayer circuit. These materials can also re-melt after the multilayer has been adhered and re-melting can cause delamination which is why it is typically avoided. The lamination melt temperature and the cautionary re-melt temperatures vary with the type of thermoplastic bonding materials. Some fabricators may not have the equipment necessary to reach these higher temperatures necessary for lamination of a multilayer PCB. The re-melt temperature is typically a concern for the processes following the lamination, which exposes the circuit to elevated temperatures such as soldering.





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STA. 1. 3

The following is a list of thermoplastic nonreinforced bonding materials commonly used in multilayer high-frequency PCBs, with their melt and re-melt temperatures: Rogers 3001 (melt=425°F and re-melt=350°F), CuClad 6700 (melt=425°F and re-melt=350°F), and DuPont Teflon FEP (melt=565°F and re-melt=520°F) bonding films.

The re-melt temperature is lower than the initial melt temperature because of delamination concerns. At the re-melt temperature, the material is soft enough to delaminate. At the initial melt temperature during lamination the material is at its lowest viscosity which allows the material to wet-out and flow for good adhesion in the multilayer while held under pressure in the lamination process. From the temperatures of the different materials, it can be seen that using the 3001 or CuClad 6700 bonding materials would be appropriate for a multilayer which is not exposed to elevated temperatures, such as soldering. The DuPont Teflon FEP material can be used for a multilayer that will be subjected to soldering, assuming the soldering temperature is controlled to below the re-melt temperature. However, some fabricators do not have the capability to reach the initial melt temperature.

There is an exception to the thermoplastic non-reinforced bonding materials, and that is Rogers' 2929 bondply, which is non-reinforced, but it is not a thermoplastic. It is a thermoset material. The thermoset material does not have a melt and re-melt temperature, but it has a cure temperature (during lamination) and a decomposition temperature which is to be avoided due to delamination concerns. In the case of the 2929 bondply, the lamination temperature is 475°F and the decomposition temperature is well beyond lead-free soldering temperatures so it is robust to most elevated temperature processing after the multilayer is bonded.

Each of these non-reinforced bonding materials has different electrical properties. The electrical properties for these bonding materials are as follows: Rogers 3001 (Dk=2.3, Df=0.003), CuClad 6700 (Dk=2.3, Df=0.003), DuPont Teflon FEP (Dk=2.1, Df=0.001) and 2929 (Dk=2.9, Df=0.003). The term Dk refers to dielectric constant or ε_r and Df refers to dissipation factor or tan-delta.

There are also woven glass reinforced bonding materials. These are typically a combination of woven glass fiber cloth, resin and some filler. Depending on the formulation, the PCB fabrication parameters for lamination can vary significantly. As a general statement, the prepreg material which is highly loaded with filler will typically have much less lateral flow during lamination. The lack of flow can be good and bad. If the prepreg will be used to build a multilayer with cavities where the prepreg needs to be cut back and not flow into the cavity, then these highly filled prepregs may be a good choice. However, if the inner layers that the prepreg is intended to bond have thicker copper, it is sometimes difficult to get a good lamination with these lower flowing prepregs.

Two woven glass reinforced prepregs which are commonly used in high-frequency fabrication are the RO4450B and RO4450F prepregs (Dk=3.5, Df=0.004). These materials have processing parameters which are relatively similar to FR-4; however, they offer the benefit of very good electrical properties at high frequencies. These materials are highly loaded and will have low lateral flow during lamination. They are a high Tg thermoset materials and very robust to lead free soldering or other elevated processes.

When designing a multilayer PCB for high frequency applications, there are a variety of tradeoffs. The fabrication aspects must be considered along with the electrical performance considerations. It is always highly recommended to contact your material supplier when designing a new multilayer PCB for high-frequency applications so these different tradeoffs can be adequately discussed. **PCBDESIGN**



John Coonrod is the technical marketing manager for Rogers Corporation. To read past columns, or to reach Coonrod, <u>click here</u>.

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MilAero007 Highlights



Mr. Laminate Tells All: Who Would Like a Mil-Spec Audit?

I remember when IPC-4101 was completed and released in December 1997 and the question came up about whether IPC should create a policeman program to enforce it. To a person that helped create IPC-4101, absolutely no one wanted such an audit program ever again.

PCB Technologies Receives NADCAP Accreditation

PCB Technologies announces that it has received Nadcap accreditation for Electronics.

<u>A Conversation with IPC President</u> and CEO John Mitchell

I-Connect007's Patty Goldman was able to sit down with John Mitchell, president and CEO of IPC, to discuss the organization and where we are going as an industry. We discussed IPC's four aspirational goals—standards, education, advocacy and solutions—as well as short-term goals. We also talked a bit about going virtual and becoming paperless.

Raytheon's Development and Testing on Track for DDG 51 Flight III

Raytheon Company announced its AN/SPY-6(V) Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR)team has completed the first full radar array, fully populated with component Line Replaceable Units (LRUs), including more than 5,000 Transmit/Receive elements, in 140 days.

NUS Takes the Quantum Leap into Space

Galassia, a two-kilogramme nanosatellite, was developed by students and researchers from the Faculty of Engineering; Centre for Remote Imaging, Sensing & Processing (CRISP); and Centre for Quantum Technologies (CQT).

Satellites Find Sustainable Energy in Cities

Underground heat islands in cities have an enormous geothermal potential. Warm groundwater can be used to produce sustainable energy for heating and cooling. Researchers of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) have now developed a new method to find underground heat islands.

Innovative Designs, Smart Manufacturing Deliver Soldier Readiness

"The Army has called for increased innovation, which is shining a spotlight on prototype designs," said Christopher Manning, Prototype Integration & Testing Division chief, under the Army's Communications-Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center, or CERDEC. "However, it is imperative that our designs can be leveraged for mass production and sustainment."

PNC Purchases Benchtop AOI

PNC, a provider of rigid, rigid-flex and flex PCBs, has boosted its capabilities by acquiring Nordson YESTECH's BX Benchtop Automated AOI.

Northrop Grumman to Design and Produce Shipboard Laser Weapon System Demonstrator

The U.S. Navy will get a peek at a future where high energy laser weapons could defend its ships against attack under a contract awarded Oct. 22 to Northrop Grumman Corporation by the Office of Naval Research (ONR).

Indium Features Gold-Tin Solder Preforms for Precision Die-Attach Applications at AeroDef2016

Indium will feature its precision gold-tin (AuSn) solder preforms for die-attach at the upcoming AeroDef 2016 event in Long Beach, California. Designed for high-reliability applications, Indium's Pb-free and RoHS-compliant AuSn preforms are available in a variety of standard and custom-engineered designs.



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NAMM 2016 Review

by Dick Crowe and Dan Feinberg

Not Your Granddad's Guitar

by Dick Crowe

The National Association of Music Merchants (NAMM) held its biannual show in Anaheim in January. PCB Design007 Editor Andy Shaughnessy, columnist Dan Feinberg and I attended this huge event to review the ever-increasing role electronics is playing in the world of musical instruments. It seems as if every instrument has a circuit board now.

Musicians have been using amplification systems for decades. Early guitar amps were used by lap steel guitarists who capitalized on the popularity of Hawaiian music in the '30s and '40s. Today's electric guitars and amps have come a long way technologically, but many guitarists still prefer the sound of vacuum tubes over solid state circuitry. Les Paul and Leo Fender would be proud to see all of the new companies that honor their heritage and contributions.

First, the show itself. Entering the show floor at the Anaheim Convention Center, we were

greeted with a cacophony of sound so loud that Floor Noise patrols walked around with Db meters kept trying to tone the booth noise down. But that is hard when you hear drums, clarinets, trumpets, trombones, synthesizers, electric guitars and all sorts of other instruments competing for attention all at once, and all day long. Exhibitor booths filled the hall with live performances showcasing their particular products. For musicians like us, this was Toy Land. And even after visiting NAMM for the past five years, I still love coming here. It never gets old.

NAMM is a trade show, and not open to the general public. That does not diminish the size of the crowds; attendance was expected to be over 100,000. The show brings people of all types and appearances, many too bizarre to describe in this article. Suffice it to say that my dress and coiffed hair were the exception to the rule.

I walked around the show on Thursday scoping out the manufacturers that we wanted to visit. We selected three companies, but frankly one would need a week to visit and speak with many other exhibitors. Friday was spent looking at instruments and interviewing manufacturers. We tried to speak specifically with those involved in either designing or specifying elecThe very best in PCB supplies and equipment

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Dick Crowe checking out the merchandise in the Taylor suite.

tronics in each company's products. And we were not disappointed. We focused on guitars and amplifiers for this article, but we could just as easily have focused on a host of other products: electric pianos, drums, synthesizers, software—you name it. They were all unique and interesting in their own right.

Our first visit was with Pat Quilter, president of Quilter Labs and the founder of QSC Audio located in Costa Mesa, California. Quilter Labs, formed in 2011, currently designs and manufactures solid state guitar amplifiers, but soon plans to introduce a new bass amplifier. Their guitar amplifiers are recognized as outstanding amplifiers that deliver "tube-like sensitivity."

As founder and chief visionary, Pat Quilter is a flamboyant, enthusiastic advocate for his product, and he remains fully immersed in all facets of its development. In fact, Quilter designs his own circuit boards using an old version of P-CAD, a PCB design tool that he is evangelical about. QSC Audio purchases the bare circuit boards and assembles the product using what those of us involved with printed circuit assemblies would view as simple double-sided SMT circuit boards. QSC Audio uses a more sophisticated multilayer product.

Shaughnessy played guitar through a Quilter amplifier, and Quilter demonstrated a lap steel rendition of "All of Me." Quilter is quite an entertainer.

Our next stop was the Taylor Guitars suite. Arguably the largest manufacturer of acousticelectric guitars in the U.S. Taylor is located near



From left: Andy Shaughnessy, Taylor Master Luthier Andy Powers, Dick Crowe, and Dan Feinberg.

San Diego, in El Cajon.

(Next year's IPC APEX EXPO show will be in San Diego, only a few miles from the Taylor factory. Factory tours are free and start at 1 pm. I have done it twice and will do it again.)

Taylor manufactures an array of top-of-theline guitars using the finest wood and tools available. Taylor is a strong advocate for sustainable protection of wood and is very selective about how they procure their wood and ebony fretboards. Taylor also co-owns and operates an ebony mill in Yaoundé, Cameroon and is committed, as they say, to providing "ebony parts used on a guitar (that) has been acquired legally and ethically, with a commitment to long-term sustainability."

That being said, Taylor manufactures over 300 guitars per day in the El Cajon facility, and nearly the same number from their Mexico facility a few miles to the south. While Taylor staffers sometimes joke that the company is really still a "wood shop," Taylor uses sophisticated tooling and equipment to deliver consistent quality, guitar after guitar.

So what does this have to do with electronics? A good question. Taylors are relatively expensive guitars, and like any guitar made from solid wood, they can last many years if they're properly cared for. Humidity and shock often affect the playability and sound of the instrument. Good guitars get better with age, and the sound improves, becoming richer and fuller. But only if the guitar is cared for properly.

Many of us guitar players think only about

changing the guitar strings to keep our instruments sounding good, but humidity, temperature changes, and sudden impacts to the guitar all affect its performance. Now, along comes technology from the experts at Taylor to help you monitor all of these factors. In concert with Blustream, Taylor has developed a patented tool called TaylorSense that monitors humidity, temperature, impact, and battery life and communicates with you through an app (Apple iOS for now) on your phone.

TaylorSense provides more than a visual presentation of the health of the guitar. It has its own accelerometer for measuring shock in G force, as well as a digital tuner, four-track recorder and a metronome, all of which are connected via Bluetooth to your phone. A smart battery box replaces the 9V battery box in most Taylor acoustic-electric guitars. Great care has been taken to ensure that the digital signal does not interfere with the analog signals from the various pickups in the guitar. It's an outstanding technology product from a "wood shop" like Taylor!

Our last formal visit was with Fishman, another innovative supplier of high-quality products for electric and acoustic guitars. We were fortunate to meet founder Larry Fishman, who was celebrating the company's 35th anniversary during the show. Fishman is well known for a variety of amplifiers, pre-amplifiers, (the socalled "FishStick" being one interesting amplifier) and a variety of other products. Fishman is located in Andover, Massachusetts, not far from the high-technology innovative section of Boston near Route 28. Fishman was introducing a new guitar pickup, one that is unlike any wire-wound pickup used on electric guitars. This pickup is a 48-layer flex circuit with an etched circular trace, with plated via holes connecting each layer. This unique pickup, called the Fluence, provides, as Fishman says, the "historical Strat tones without the hum." Electrical engineer John Eck was kind enough to spend time with us explaining the development of the product. Certainly this new pickup will advance the state of the art the same way the humbucker pickup did many years ago.

This is but a short synopsis of NAMM 2016. Suffice it to say NAMM is a show of shows unlike any you may have attended before.

NAMM 2016: True Technology at Last

by Dan Feinberg

FEIN LINE ASSOCIATES

I have been covering the National Association of Music Merchants show (NAMM) for the last five years. As a techie and as a musician who has played blues and classic rock for decades, I have always loved going to NAMM. Wandering from hall to hall, you see hundreds of instruments being played all at once. If you stand in one place it can all sound like noise, but as you wander it blends into a pleasant symphonic cacophony.



You transition from blues to grunge rock,



from drums to brass and strings, and through various musical moods. There are rank amateurs and famous performers playing on stages or in exhibitors' booths. Every year, I see literally thousands of musicians, and frankly, I quite often have no idea if they are famous or rank amateurs.

In addition to the well-known and time-tested instruments like Gibson, Gretsch, and Fender, there are also the newer brands that make absolutely beautiful instruments, almost pieces of art, such as Taylor Guitars. I knew of them but I had never tried one. This year Andy Shaughnessy, Dick Crowe and I decided to team up, and Dick set up an interview with Taylor. The company makes a complete high-end line of guitars using the best available wood and manufacturing processes. They are very serious about protecting the supply of the wood and other materials they use, so that they can guarantee the quality of these precision instruments.

Taylor has developed a monitoring system called TaylorSense that will send a message to an app on your smartphone if your instrument is being subjected to conditions such as humidity, temperatures, or even shock caused by impact outside of normal. My thought as I listened to the briefing Taylor so kindly provided was, "At last, true technology at NAMM."

Our next interview was with Fishman, a company known for producing a number of amplifiers as well as a number of other electronic products. One device I found very interesting. It was a kind of synthesizer that allows musicians to convert the sound into that of any other in-





strument. One young man demonstrated how the sound of his guitar could be converted flawlessly from that of a guitar to a saxophone, a full pipe organ, and anything in between.

Fishman has also designed a guitar pickup made by using a 48-layer PCB instead of countless yards of wound copper wire. So what we have is a 48-layer PCB generating excellent sound, with no detectable hum. Here we have the emergence of advanced PCB manufacturing technology showing its face at NAMM.

When I first started covering NAMM five years ago, I found new/old vacuum tube amplifiers, new solid state amplifiers claiming to duplicate "that vacuum tube sound," and a few amps that actually did just that. I found preamps, amps, and recording and interface devices, but not a lot of true technological advances. There were lots of new apps and stands and covers for iPads, but not much in the way of ground breaking new technology.

This year we are starting to see true advances: The IoT is beginning to make inroads into the world of musical instruments. We also saw advances in recording hardware, software, and apps. I expect that in the years to come we will see even more. This year at CES, 3D printing advancements were evident in musical instrument design and manufacturing. What will we see in the way of 3D produced musical instruments and devices at NAMM in future years?

Be sure to look for interviews in future issues of *The PCB Design Magazine* for more about the exciting advancements that cover only part of the growing, expansive and exciting event that NAMM has become. **PCBDESIGN**

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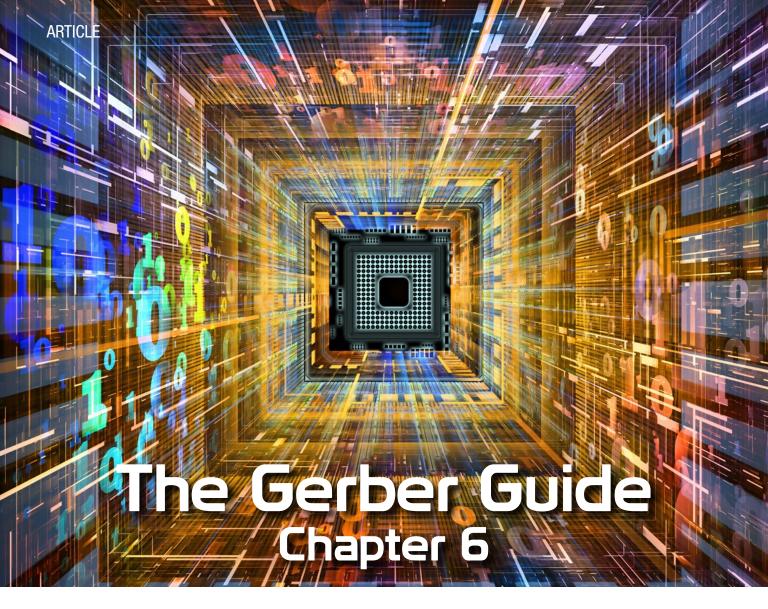
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Karel Tavernier UCAMCO

It is possible to fabricate PCBs from the fabrication data sets currently being used; it's being done innumerable times every day all over the globe. But is it being done in an efficient, reliable, automated and standardized manner? At this moment in time, the honest answer is no, because there is plenty of room for improvement in the way in which PCB fabrication data is currently transferred from design to fabrication.

This is not about the Gerber format, which is used for more than 90% of the world's PCB production. There are very rarely problems with Gerber files themselves; they allow images to be transferred without a hitch. In fact, the Gerber format is part of the solution, given that it is the most reliable option in this field. The problems actually lie in which images are transferred, how the format is used and, more often, in how it is not used.

Each month we look at a different aspect of the design to fabrication data transfer process. In this monthly column, Karel Tavernier explains in detail how to use the newly revised Gerber data format to communicate with your fabrication partners clearly and simply, using an unequivocal yet versatile language that enables you and them to get the very best out of your design data.

Chapter 6: Drill File Structure

Drill files specify geometric information, indicating where material is to be removed and where plated copper is to be added. This geometric data must be specified in a standardized and machine-readable way.

Geometrically, drill holes are characterized by their diameter, their span (start and end layers) and whether they are plated or non-

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FOR TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY



.FileFunction value	Usage
Plated,i,j, <type>[,<label>]</label></type>	Plated drill/rout from layer i to layer j. The mandatory type can take the values <i>PTH</i> , <i>Blind</i> , <i>Buried</i> .
	The optional label can take the values <i>Drill,</i> <i>Route, Mixed</i> ; these labels are not exactly defined; the file creator uses the value he reasonably finds appropriate.
NonPlated,i,j, <type>[,<label>]</label></type>	Non-plated drill/rout from layer i to layer j. The mandatory type can take the values <i>NPTH</i> , <i>Blind</i> , <i>Buried</i> .
	The optional label is explained in the row above.

Table 1.

plated. The diameter is easily specified by the aperture (tool) diameter in the Gerber drill file, or the NC drill file for that matter. Span and plating are transferred in Gerber with the '.FileFunction' attribute. To quote from the Gerber format specification (see Table 1).

As can be seen from this excerpt, the Gerber format provides unequivocal language to describe drill span and plating. It should be clear from this that any one file will describe one drill span and one plating instruction, so different spans and plating instructions must be put into separate files. A typical PCB fabrication data set will therefore contain several drill files: one for PTH holes, another for NPTH holes, and others for the different blind and buried spans. By creating data sets in this way, we can ensure that the whole drill file structure is standard and can be read automatically.

If you are not able to add attributes to the file in this way, the CAM operator must manually determine the file function on his CAM system. In this case, you will be providing the information informally, but it should still be as simple and unequivocal as possible. The best way to achieve this is to make the function clear in the file name (e.g., NPTH.GBR). A more indirect method is to list the files and their functions in a text file. Sometimes both plated and non-plated holes are lumped together in a single file. Some argue that this is OK because the drill map indicates which holes are plated. The drill map does indeed indicate this (usually). But it is not OK.

Drill data must be standardized and machinereadable. Drill maps are neither standardized nor machine readable; they must be read offline by CAM operators, who must work out the drill coordinates visually and then indicate manually which holes are plated and which are not. This terrible practice is bad enough if the plated and non-plated holes are specified using different tool numbers. But where plated and non-plated holes have the same diameter and the file is "optimized" by using the same tool for both, it becomes really excruciating work for the CAM engineer, and risky for the successful outcome of CAM and production. This is why plated and non-plated holes should always be put in separate files. If this is not possible, at least use separate tools for them.

One more thing. In some cases, fabrication data comes in with just a drill map, and no digital drill data at all. This is simply unacceptable. Drill machines cannot read a drill map: drill machines have been using CNC data for decades. Without digital drill data, the CAM operator must pore over the drill map,

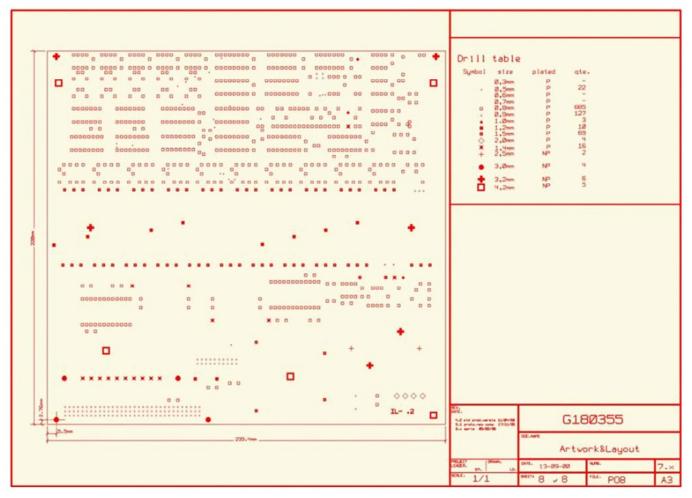


Figure 1: A drill map. It may be useful, but it's not a substitute for drill data.

measuring and manually reconstructing the drill data from it, in a laborious and error-prone process. Don't do this—have mercy on the poor CAM engineer!

Note that the considerations in this chapter apply whether the drill files in your fabrication data sets are in NC or Gerber format. (In Chapter 4 in this series, we argue that Gerber is by far the best choice). Whatever format you choose, the bare minimum is that you create a separate file for each span, and for plated and non-plated holes, and that you clearly indicate which is which.

These requirements for drill data also hold true for rout data. Even though drilling and routing are very different fabrication processes, the difference between them is largely irrelevant when they are viewed as fabrication image data: both simply indicate where material is removed. Indeed, the fabricator may very well nibble a slot in a rout file, or rout a large hole. In conclusion, the fabrication data must specify what the fabricator must fabricate. The fabricator will decide how to fabricate it.

And remember: Put plated and non-plated holes in separate files.

This column has been excerpted from the <u>Guide to PCB Fabrication Data: Design to Fabrication Data Transfer</u>.



Karel Tavernier is managing director of Ucamco. Karel has 30 years' experience in software and imaging equipment for the PCB and electronic printed packaging industry, including sales, service and R&D.



Recent Highlights from PCBDesign007

1 Cadence's Steve Chidester Loses Battle with Cancer

Our friend and colleague Steve Chidester has succumbed to cancer. Steve was in marketing for more than 30 years, as product marketing manager for Cadence Design Systems and later as VP of marketing for Zuken, before returning to Cadence.



Steve was a great guy, always willing to talk with the media. We'll miss him.

ration has announced the winners of its 26th annual PCB Technology Leadership Awards. Started in 19

Mentor Graphics Corpo-



ship Awards. Started in 1988, this program recognizes engineers and designers who use innovative methods and design tools to address today's complex PCB systems design challenges.

Mentor Graphics Names 26th

Leadership Awards Winners

Annual PCB Technology

Designers Notebook: Flex and Rigid-Flex Circuit Design

Flexible circuits represent an advanced approach to total electronics packaging, typically occupying a niche that replaces ordinary printed circuit board assemblies and the hard-wire interface needed to join assemblies. Flex circuits have an advantage over hard-wire interface because they fit only one way,

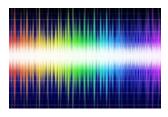


Vern Solberg

eliminating wire routing errors as well as the time needed for testing and inspection.

Systematic Estimation of Worst-Case PDN Noise: Target Impedance and Rogue Waves

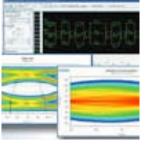
In the dark ages of power distribution design, the typical advice was to use a bulk capacitor and one 0.1uF bypass capacitor for every power pin on



the digital circuit. This was very unscientific, but served the industry reasonably well in low-density and low-speed circuits. As the designs got more demanding, the target impedance concept was developed.

SiSoft Announces OptimEYE Technology for AMI Simulations

SiSoft has announced OptimEye, which works with SiSoft's Quantum Channel Designer software to automatically identify the right combination of TX & RX settings to maximize a serial link's operating margin. OptimEye



identifies the ideal balance without requiring large "blind sweeps" of settings normally used to search a design space for potential solutions.

6 Medical PCB Design: Not Just Another High-Rel Board

Some of the coolest new electronic products have come courtesy of the medical market. I wanted to find out more about this fastgrowing segment, so I contacted Kenneth MacCallum, an engi-



neering physicist with StarFish Medical. StarFish is a medical device design company that's created some major electronic medical innovations, and they're about as cutting-edge as you can get.

New DownStream Training Dates: March 2 and July 20

This technical training course will focus on how to use



the powerful features within BluePrint to generate documents and documents sets. Emphasis will be placed on using the Gallery and Document Templates to automate the process. Training courses are always a good investment, in yourself and in your software.

8 McCurdy: How to Build a Successful IPC Designers Council Chapter

As a Southern California native and an industry veteran, the name Scott McCurdy is a familiar one for me. Scott has been in the electronics industry for 40+ years. Thirty-two of those years were spent building and running McCurdy



Circuits, a successful PCB fabrication facility in Orange County. These days, Scott is focused on the design side of things as the director of sales and marketing for Freedom CAD Services, the largest independent design bureau in the nation.

9

Zuken Tempts Engineers with New Year CADSTAR Giveaway

Zuken is offering electronic engineers who made New Year's reso-



lutions to try new design software the chance to achieve this now at no cost. The free download of CADSTAR Schematics Design Tool, worth more than \$500, will allow the whole design team to instantly explore CADSTAR's integrated design flow. The offer runs through March 31, 2016.

10 Electrical Design Challenges for Automotive PCBs

A recent article in The PCB Design Magazine by Monica Andrei of Continental Automotive Systems emphasized the systemic nature of an automobile and discussed the characteristics and



adoption of software design tools to enable such system-level design. This article will present more detail on signal integrity.

PCBDesign007.com for the latest circuit design news and information anywhere, anytime.

Events

For the IPC Calendar of Events, <u>click here</u>.

For the SMTA Calendar of Events, <u>click here</u>.

For a complete listing, check out The PCB Design Magazine's <u>event calendar</u>.

The Changing Landscape of REACH

February 10, 2016: Brea, California, USA February 17, 2016: Herndon, Virginia, USA

FlexTech Alliance February 29–March 3, 2016 Monterey, CA USA

ICT-UK Evening Seminar March 1, 2016 Tewksbury, England

Dallas Expo & Tech Forum

March 3, 2016 Plano, Texas, USA



IPC APEX EXPO 2016

March 13–17, 2016 Las Vegas, Nevada USA

<u>25th China International PCB</u>

& Assembly Show 2016 (CPCA)

March 15–17, 2016 Shanghai, China

2016 Annual Foundation Course (ICT)

April 11–14, 2016 Loughborough, England

Thailand PCB Expo 2016

April 19–22, 2016 Bangkok, Thailand

JPCA Show 2016

June 1–3, 2016 Tokyo, Japan

IPCA EXPO 2016

August, 2016 India

IPC Fall Meetings

September 24–30, 2016 Rosemont, IL USA

SMTA International 2016

September 25–29, 2016 Rosemont, IL USA

<u>electronicAsia</u>

October 13–16, 2016 Hong Kong

electronica November 8–11, 2016 Munich, Germany

International Printed Circuit & Apex South China Fair (HKPCA) December 7–9, 2016

December 7–9, 2016 Shenzhen, China

PUBLISHER: **BARRY MATTIES** barry@iconnect007.com

SALES MANAGER: **BARB HOCKADAY** (916) 608-0660; barb@iconnect007.com

MARKETING SERVICES: **TOBEY MARSICOVETERE** (916) 266-9160; tobey@iconnect007.com

<u>EDITORIAL:</u>

MANAGING EDITOR: **ANDY SHAUGHNESSY** (404) 806-0508; andy@iconnect007.com

TECHNICAL EDITOR: **PETE STARKEY** +44 (0) 1455 293333; pete@iconnect007.com MAGAZINE PRODUCTION CREW:

PRODUCTION MANAGER: **MIKE RADOGNA** mike@iconnect007.com

MAGAZINE LAYOUT: RON MEOGROSSI

AD DESIGN: SHELLY STEIN, MIKE RADOGNA, TOBEY MARSICOVETERE

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY: BRYSON MATTIES

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Coming Soon to The PCB Design Magazine:

March: Design Strategies for Increased Profits

April: Design Engineering

May: Focus on Design Automation





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EDITORIAL CONTACT

Andy Shaughnessy andy@iconnect007.com +1 404.806.0508 GMT-5

mil aero



mediakit.iconnect007.com

SALES CONTACT

Barb Hockaday barb@iconnect007.com +1 916 365-1727 GMT-7



www.iconnect007.com