# Design for manufacture and inspection

#### Designing for today's manufacturing process



# What does design have to do with anything?

#### The goals:

- Reduced manufacturing costs
- Improved quality
- Uncomplicated manufacture
- Improved product performance

#### The rules:

- Design for the manufacturing process
  - The designer should be familiar with the manufacturing process
- Design compatible with inspection process



# Market globalisation

- Manufacturing in a global market
  - Design and manufacture is not always performed in the same location
- Design has become detached from the manufacturing process
  - Designers are unfamiliar with the manufacturing process
- Quality of product often suffers
  - Cost of manufacture compromises quality



## Manual vs automated inspection

### Manual inspection:

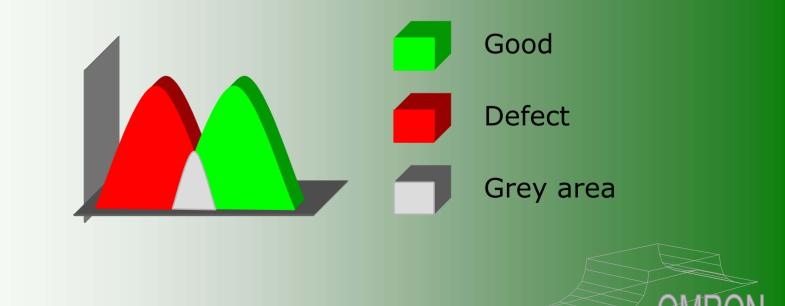
- Tolerant to bad design 🗸
- Poor coverage 😕
- Judgmental 🗶
- Time consuming and costly
- Automated inspection:
  - High false calls due to bad design \_\_\_\_\_
  - Up to 100% coverage 🗸
  - Pre-defined rules
  - Fast and cost effective



## The grey area

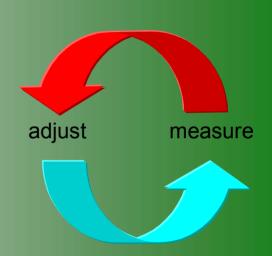
#### Automation is the solution and the problem

- Pre-defined rules can be inflexible
- Difficult to separate borderline defects, the grey area



# Automated inspection: the solution

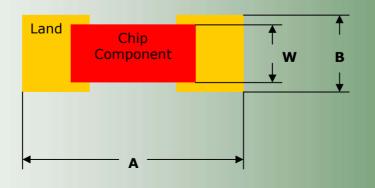
- Zero defect manufacturing?
  Nice to have but an unrealistic goal
- Automated inspection provides a window on the process
- Measure and adjust
  - Process feedback
- Design improvements complement process improvement
  - Reduce variability in the process





## The perfect solder joint

- What makes the perfect solder joint?
  - Symmetrical & well proportioned lands
  - Sufficient, not excessive, good quality solder paste
  - Clean contact areas
  - Optimum oven profiles
- Land design is often overlooked
  - Optimising can reduce process variability





# Design for manufacture

- Compatibility with process
  - Can the product be made?
- Land design
  - Guidelines published by component manufactures are frequently overlooked
- Commonality between products
  - Standardise design rules to simplify line set-up
- Dual sourcing
  - Ensure components are readily available
  - Avoid components with unique functionality where possible



# Design for inspection

#### Land design

- Follow manufactures guidelines
- Mirror shape and size to equalise surface tensions
- Maintain consistency between designs

#### • Package selection

- Where possible, select packages compatible with inspection technology
- PCB colour
  - Improve contrast between components and substrate

#### Layout

- Avoid placing small components in shadow of others
- Maintain clearances to reduce avoidable defects
- Consider track entry points and clearances

### The case:

- For this case study, a Japanese manufacturer in the automotive industry has been chosen
- They introduced AOI in two phases to a high volume production process
- Their overall target is sub 10 PPM



## The case: design for inspection

#### • Implementation

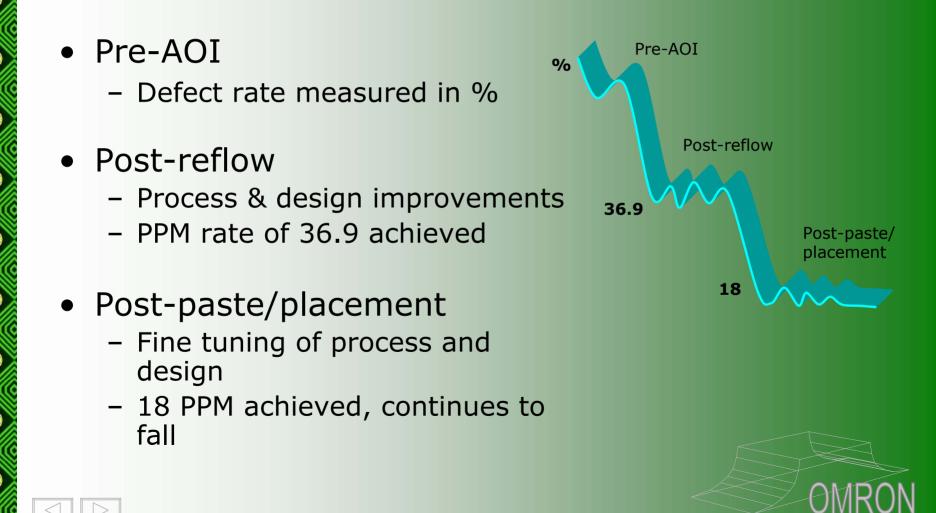
Post re-flow AOI to analyse total process

#### Optimisation

- Process improvement
- Design changes for improved repeatability
- Simplification of inspection library
- Fine tuning
  - Post-paste and placement AOI added
  - Greater control over process
  - Further improvements to repeatability



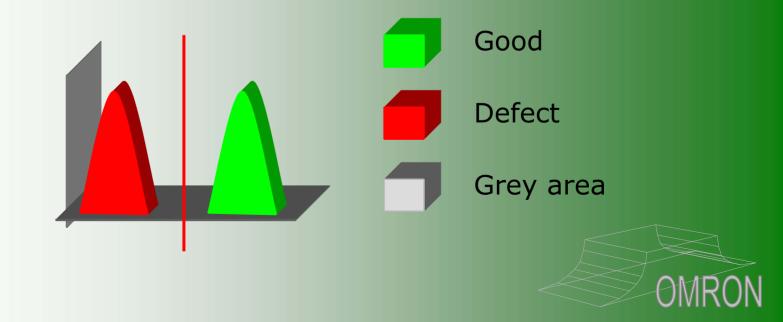
### The case: results



## The case: key to success

#### Near perfection

- A more stable process results in lower PPM rates
- Design the product to suit the process
- Separate the acceptable from the defective, remove the grey area



## Who wins?

#### • The manufacturer

- Improved yields result in less rework and scrap
- Increased throughput provides more production capacity
- Reduced ICT dependency
- Fewer returns
- Improved market reputation
- The customer/end user
  - Reduced field failures
  - Extended product life



## The conclusion

- Design for inspection is just as important as design for manufacture
- The perfect production process does not exist, but it is possible to get extremely close

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