



## **Assembly and Cleaning**

### **Prototype FDC Wire Boards**

Fernando J. Barbosa, Kim S. Shinault, Michelle Brisiel  
23 January 2009

#### **1. Introduction**

Particle detectors employ printed circuit boards (PCB) to assemble and integrate a multitude of readout electronics functions in close proximity to the detecting sensors. Several detailed considerations are exercised, and in combination, during the design, manufacturing, installation and operation of these PCBs. Some key parameters are: circuit density, high voltage operation, low out gassing performance of the materials used, low susceptibility to radiation damage and restricted access. Therefore, it is imperative to follow high quality assurance and control plans that promote a high reliability product.

This note describes industry-standard procedures that envelope primarily the manufacturing cycle. Cleaning guidelines may well be extended to installation and operation of other electronics sub-systems and as part of a comprehensive approach to detector installations for high reliability operations.

#### **2. Standards for Assembly and Cleaning of PCBs with SMT components**

The most influential industry association connecting electronics industries is IPC. Its standards, and in collaboration with other associations, govern the assembly of PCBs. PCBs with surface mount components (SMT) are also described. For further information, refer to the IPC website [www.ipc.org](http://www.ipc.org).

IPC-A-610D -Acceptability of Electronic Assemblies describes the acceptance criteria for soldered components, cleaning, marking and other topics of interest for assembly and QA & QC.

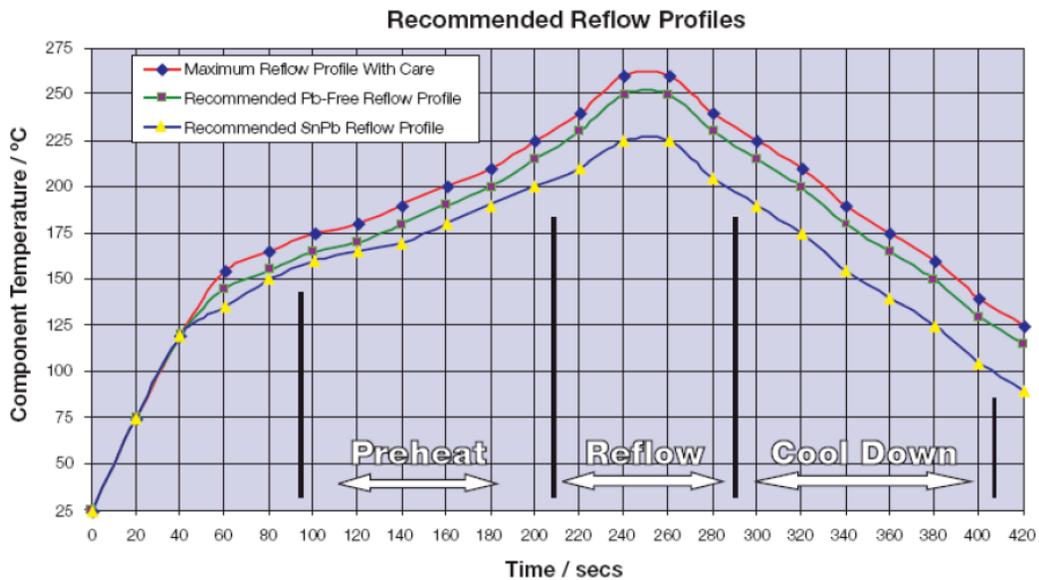
IPC J-STD-001D -Requirements for Soldered Electrical and Electronic Assemblies is a standard that complements IPC-A-610D. Addendum IPC J-STD-001DS is of particular importance to our applications.

There is also a standard that describes test techniques and procedures for chemical, mechanical, electrical, and environmental tests, and which is especially important if verification of cleanliness is necessary. Due to the constant development of newer test methodologies, the latest addenda to the IPC-TM-650 standard should be consulted.

**Table 1 – IPC Standards**

Standard	Description	Application
<b>IPC-A-610D</b>	Acceptability of Electronic Assemblies	Assembly, Cleaning
<b>IPC J-STD-001D</b>	Requirements for Soldered Electrical and Electronic Assemblies	Assembly, Cleaning
<b>IPC J-STD-001DS</b>	Addendum to IPC J-STD-001D for Space Applications	Assembly, Cleaning
<b>IPC-TM-650</b>	Test Methods	Verification, only if necessary

**SMT Reflow Profile**



**Maximum Temperature Gradient (Heating and Cooling) = 4°C/sec.**

Source: AVX

**3. Materials and Methods**

**3.1 Solder Formulations**

Solder formulations of Sn63Pb37 of type R and RMA, rosin and resin are recommended. These formulations may also conform to aqueous and semi-aqueous cleaning processes. Under no circumstances shall No-clean type formulations be used.

### **3.2 Fluxes**

Use Rosin Flux type RMA #186 by Kester.

### **3.3 Cleaning**

Proper and thorough cleaning of the PCB assembly after component assembly is the most important step towards long term reliability of the finished product. Subsequent handling of the finished PCBs must also be confined to clean environments and follow procedures conducive to the minimization of contaminants.

Ionic and organic contaminants or residues, which are normal by-products of the assembly process, must be removed from the surfaces of the PCB and components. If not entirely removed, long term reliability will be negatively impacted due to corrosion. This has been extensively demonstrated and documented in the electronics industry.

Several studies have demonstrated that a combination of de-ionized (DI) water and a diluted saponifier remove most of the ionic and organic residues. Any aqueous cleaning process must be followed by a final DI water rinse step. Note that several saponifiers are available from different manufacturers and qualification may be necessary.

#### **Cleaning Process Steps:**

**1. Bathe in solution of Vigon 101 and LCW water at 40 °C for 20 minutes**

**2. Rinse with LCW water**

**3. Inspect for surface contaminants at X4 to X10 magnifications**

**4. Storage in Anti-Static bags**

### **3.4 Handling**

It is recommended that gloves, preferably sterile, be used when handling PCB assemblies to avoid contamination by oily deposits or from silicones. Gloves must be discarded often.

Handling of the PCB assemblies must also conform to ESD best practices. PCB assemblies must be stored and sealed in clean and unused ESD bags.

### **4. QC & QA Plans**

Every step of any of the processes described in this document must be well documented and labeled for each PCB assembly. Such documentation, or traveler, must be part of an overall QC & QA plan to be implemented throughout the fabrication and installation processes. These plans are also crucial to understanding possible failure modes and optimizing and validating control and inspection checks.

### **5. Further Recommendations**

This document presented a set of guidelines that need to be considered when implementing a comprehensive plan for the assembly, installation and operation of high reliability PCB assemblies. It is imperative that QA and QC plans be developed and detailed for each assembly

unit or process. It must be understood that these guidelines are just a summary of best practices demonstrated by the experience gained in the electronics industry covering a multitude of applications. The reader is also encouraged to refer to the most up-to-date standards and publications available.

## **6. Appendix – IPC Standards**

# IPC Specification Tree

