MODULE 5: Soldering and PCB

BU SUMMER CHALLENGE
Electrical Engineering: Smart Lighting Project

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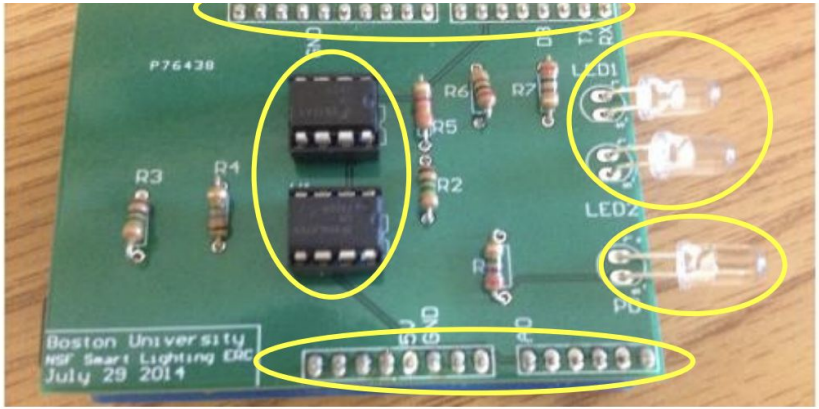
Overview

- Soldering Overview
- Soldering Lab - VLC PCBs

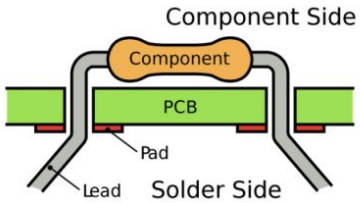
VLC Transceiver

- Components
  - 2 - Sockets
  - 1 – LM741 Op Amp
  - 1 – LM393 Comparator
  - 1 – Photodiode
  - 1 – White LED
  - 1 – HB LED
  - 4 – Header Pins
  - 7 – Resistors



Soldering Overview

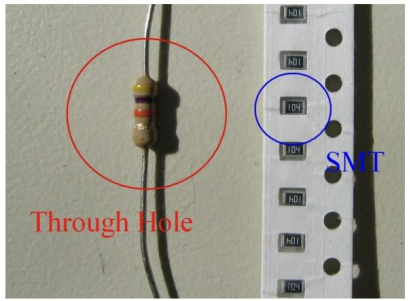
- PCB: Printed Circuit Board
- Thru-hole: Components with leads that go through the circuit board and get soldered on the other side.
- Surface-mount: Components that are soldered on the same surface on which it is mounted.
- Track/trace: The “wires” connecting components.
- Pad: Exposed points where components are soldered.
- Silkscreen: Print text on PCB

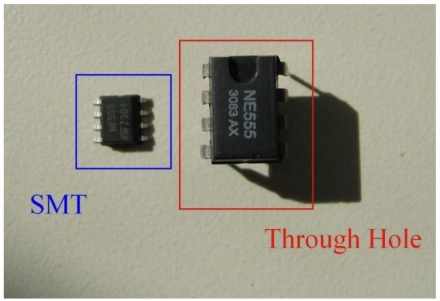


Side View of a Through-Hole Component

Thru-Hole vs. Surface Mount

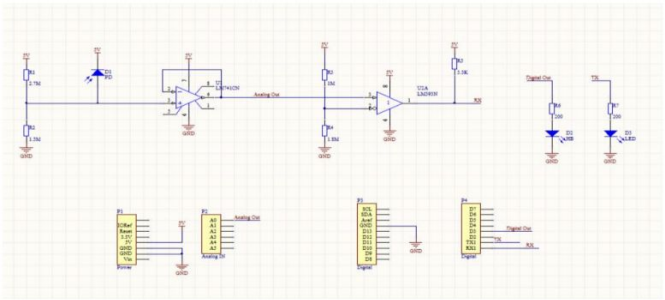
- Surface Mount Advantages
  - Smaller size and more compact layout
  - Components can be placed on both sides of the board
- Thru-Hole Advantages
  - Much easier to solder by hand
  - Easier to rework



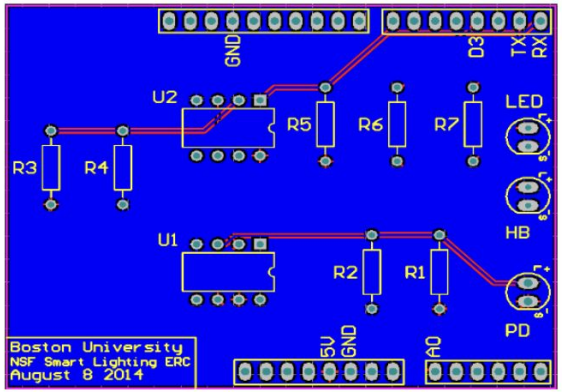


Schematics vs. Layout

- Schematics are a symbolic representation of the circuit
- Layout indicates the physical arrangement on the PCB



Schematic



Layout

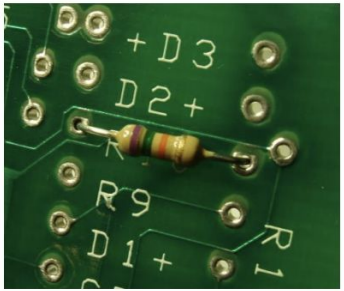
About Soldering

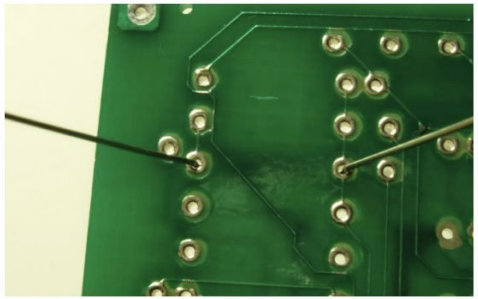
- Process of joining metal items together by melting a filler metal (solder) and contacting the items to be joined.
- Requirements:
  - Heat source (Soldering Iron)
  - Low melting point metal (Solder)
  - Flux (Prevents oxidation)
- Temperature
  - Typically set around 700°F
  - DO NOT TOUCH THE IRON!!
  - Note: Wires can also get very hot

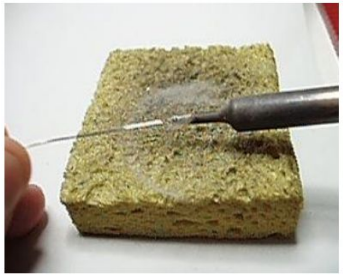
Temperature Controlled Solder Station

Lab Instructions

- Insert leads through the holes in the PCB
- Turn board over and bend leads outward
- Clean iron tip on a damp sponge
- Tin the iron tip by applying solder, then wipe again

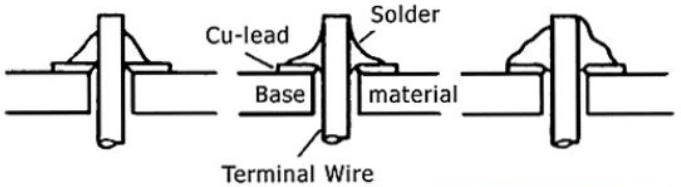


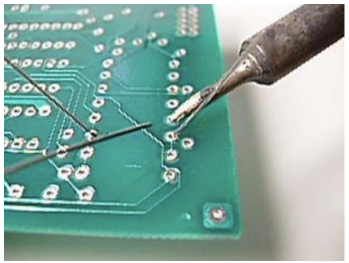


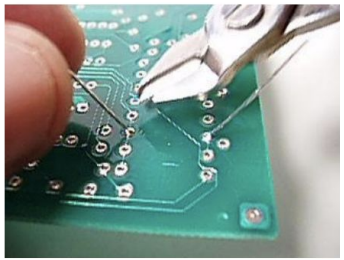


Lab Instructions

- Apply the iron such that it contacts the pad and lead
- Apply solder to the joint, NOT the iron
  - The heated metal of the pad and lead should melt the solder
- Use wire cutters to clip the excess lead.
  - Be cautious when clipping the lead!
- Have a TA inspect the board for shorts







Desoldering

- Copper Solder Wick/Braid
  - For removing excess solder
  - Braided copper mesh “pulls” solder off the board

- De-Solder Vacuum
  - Uses a vacuum action to pull solder from the board

Teams

- Team 1:
- Team 2:
- Team 3:
- Team 4:
- Team 5:
- Team 6:
- Team 7:
- Team 8:

NOTE: 5-6 minutes presentations on Friday

Experiment

- Soldering Lab
- When you finish:
  - Return to the classroom
  - Work on Module 6 Activity I (Photodiode circuit)

Think – Pair – Share