

Aligning system for a pick-and-place BGA soldering equipment

Sistema de alineación para un equipo de selección y colocación componentes BGA para un equipo de soldar

TALAVERA-VELÁZQUEZ Dimas†, GUTIERREZ-VILLALOBOS José Marcelino*, RIVAS-ARAIZA Edgar Alejandro and MEJÍA-BELTRÁN Efraín

Universidad de Guanajuato Campus Celaya-Salvatierra, Av. Javier Barrios Sierra 201 Col. Ejido de Santa María del Refugio C.P. 38140 Celaya, -Gto. México

Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Cerro de las Campanas s/n, C.P. 76010, Querétaro, Querétaro, México.

ID 1st Author: *Dimas, Talavera-Velázquez* / ORC ID: 0000-0002-8074-1647, CVU CONACYT ID: 85034

ID 1st Co-author: *José Marcelino, Gutierrez-Villalobos* /ORC ID: 0000-0001-5947-1489, Research ID Thomson: S-7666-2018, CVU CONACYT ID: 173461

ID 2nd Co-author: *Edgar, Alejandro, Rivas-Araiza* /Research ID Thomson: S-7666-2018, CVU CONACYT ID: 44036

ID 3rd Co-author: *Efraín, Mejia-Beltran* /ORC ID: 0000-0001-8960-6604, CVU CONACYT ID: 20998

DOI: 10.35429/JOTI.2022.17.6.17.21

Received January 12, 2022; Accepted June 24, 2022

Abstract

The necessity to have semiconductor components inside mobile, thinner and lighter devices, has created a new form to solder these electronics components to their main boards. This work for soldering superficial mounting semiconductors has become a precision task. For that reason, nowadays, the construction of equipments to pick and place semiconductors, has got an important attention. A high accuracy aligning systems are required in those equipments. In this work, an aligning prototype for superficial soldering systems is presented, using a laser devise with a set of mirrors, and an aligning mechanic system, which is low-cost, modular and upgradeable.

Superficial mounting, Aligning system, Automation prototype

Resumen

La necesidad de tener componentes semiconductores en dispositivos móviles livianos y delgados, ha hecho que la forma de soldar estos componentes a sus tarjetas base se haya vuelto ahora de forma superficial y una tarea que demanda mucho cuidado. Por tal razón actualmente se construyen sistemas que sean capaces de colocar a los semiconductores en su lugar dentro de la tarjeta para que estos puedan ser soldado. Dicha tarea requiere un equipo que pueda tener un sistema de alineación de una gran precisión. Este trabajo presenta un sistema alineador para equipos de soldadura de montaje superficial, utilizando un sistema laser, con un conjunto de espejos y un sistema mecánico posicionador de bajo costo, modular y actualizable.

Montaje superficial, Sistema de alineación, Prototipo de automatización

Citation: TALAVERA-VELÁZQUEZ Dimas, GUTIERREZ-VILLALOBOS José Marcelino, RIVAS-ARAIZA Edgar Alejandro, MEJÍA-BELTRÁN Efraín. Aligning system for a pick-and-place BGA soldering equipment. Journal of Technical Invention. 2022. 6-17: 17-21

† Researcher contributing as first author.

Introduction

Nowadays, in the manufacturing of electronic boards for several devices such as cellular phones, computers, tablets, house appliances, TVs, etc., which uses semiconductor devices, the use of micro-placing systems is required. High-resolution optical systems demand a micrometer precision aligning, using X, Y and Z mechanisms, according to Mearig 1995. Also, the use of micro-placing equipment with automatic control to align is required in the construction of laser beam devices in order to keep in its place the laser beam generator cavity, Pascariu 2003. In this work, an aligning mechanism is developed based on a laser with a micrometer precision and this system allows to align a BGA component soldering pick-and-place equipment.

The misalignment effect on the ball pins under BGA semiconductor can be a server problem during reflow soldering, even using flux the correct contact between board tracks and electronic device can be in risk of a weak union, which can produce that union cracks later with time, as explained in Chan 2001.

Moreover, another important thing to consider is the restoring force arising and the self-alignment occurring during reflow soldering, Krammer 2014. The microplacing devices are widely used in the fields of optic, medicine, industry, mechatronics, mechanics, aeronautics and, electronics, among others, where movements in the order of micrometers are required.

The design and construction of microplacing devices, needs of a high accuracy and a resolution, as described by Talavera 2016 and Huang 2013. Also, the development for a three-axe microplacer in Carrero 2021. Construction of two flexible mechanism activated by SMA, Abiud 2015.

Finally, in Vona 2006 microplacer are used to control robots considering friction compensation. In fact, recent works for XYZ table, such as Filer 2022, Hernandez 2022, Maldonado 2002 and Saavedra 2022 where new strategies to control the system are presented and not only hardware descriptions are reported

Pick-and-place systems

Evidently BGA component soldering is a complex task, since semiconductor must be picked and placed in its right place, high accuracy is needed. These pick-and-place devices are design from low integration equipment to high density circuit boards, their cost is depending on the component-handling capacity, in the figure 1, and a basic pick-and-place machine is presented.

For example, on every board there are spots especially located so the system knows the board orientation and the exact place for BGA components. This positioning is accomplished by an image recognition system and an X-Y table. The equipments based on image recognition, tend to be expensive, a commercial image recognition machine is presented in figure 2. Additionally, since they are commercial devices, they usually are closed architecture, so maintenance is only done by manufacturer.



Figure 1 A commercial equipment model SMT pick-and-place system SMT-PLC-2

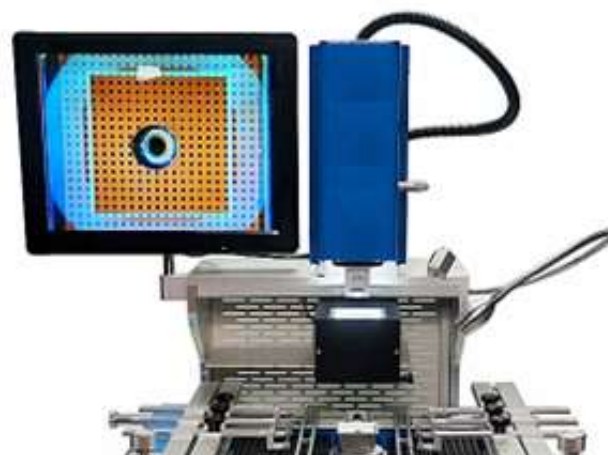


Figure 2 An image recognition and position equipment

Aligning system operation

First, this work is focused on the alignment by means of a green laser, which is based on an experimental setup very similar to a Michelson-Morley interferometer. When the alignment is taking place in the mechanism and force a laser beam through one of the holes, which are drilled on a n inner side of the structure left arm. BGA pins are simulated by these holes and PCBs are settled in rectangular sets where they must be soldered. It is inside these holes, where the intensity of the optical light power, is measured by a photodetector.

Afterwards, vertical and longitudinal axes are moved different distances in millimeters, until the same optical power measurements are accomplished. In this form, alignment is corroborated. Then, the pick-and-place soldering station will be aligned with this system. The control stage is the one in charge of performing the micromovements in each axe, the vertical and the horizontal one. In figure 3, this part of the platform is presented

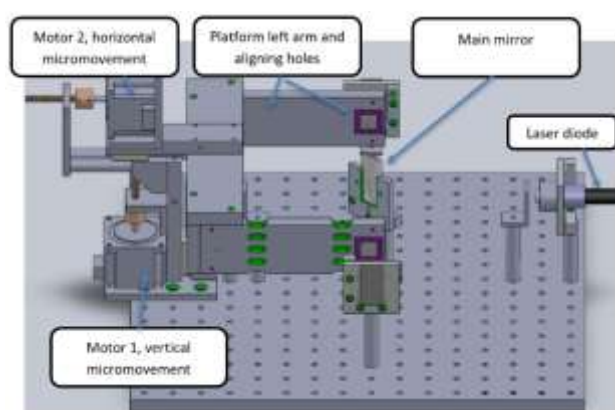


Figure 3 Design of the aligning system and its parts

System proposed

Afterward, the aligning platform is form by two stepper motors connected to a Tb6560 driver, which is connected and controlled by an ATmega 2560 board, as seen in figure 4. the system is communicated to the computer by USB-port. The X and Y axes are mechanism mounted on lineal rails; both axes are moved by the two stepper-motor with micrometric screws. The tow motors are independently controlled by the main board and the optical power meter. The screw shaft-connected to the motors give linear movements with a chord pitch resolution of 0.3175 mm.

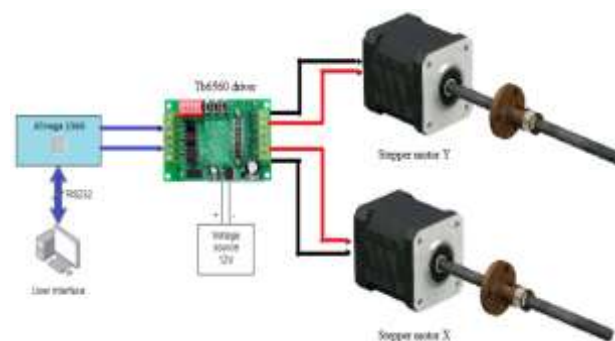


Figure 4 Electronic stage to move the stepper motors

Hence, the optical system is developed and presents some similarity with a Michelson-Morley interferometer. It uses a CCD camera, a set of mirrors is used to split the laser in two directions, come back to one point and get back to the laser power intensity meter, The part of the system for laser measurement is presented in figure 5.

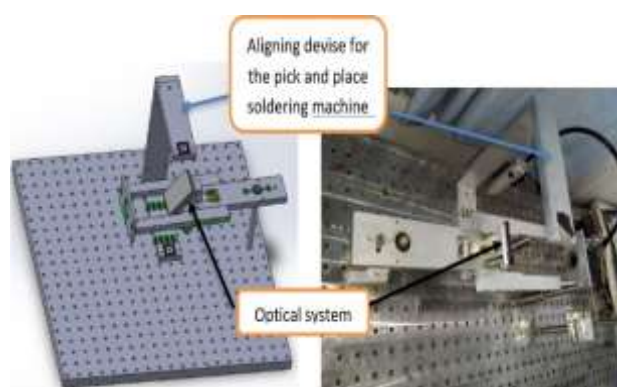


Figure 5 Power intensity meter settled on the platform

Then, the complete system is integrated and conformed to align pick-and-place machines, the aligning station and function can be observed in figure 6.

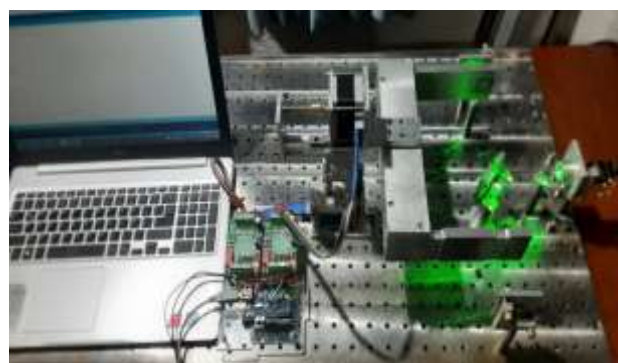


Figure 6 Aligning platform in operation

Finally, in order to determine the system is aligned and the pick-and-place machine can start moving, a laser power meter is used, now with that, it is able to observe and determine the mechanism is completely aligned, as illustrated in figure 7. At this part of the project the measurement is observed on a display; however, the objective is to take this signal to the computer interface so the system performances all the aligning process by itself.

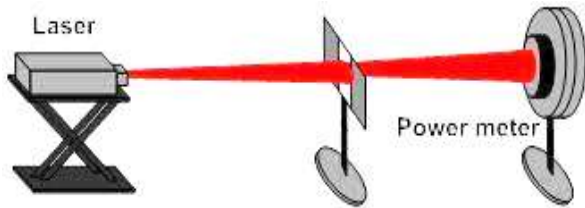


Figure 7 Aligning platform in operation

Results

The system shows a high accuracy when moving, since micrometric screw were used to move each axe and motors are configurated to turn in half steps. Displacement of 0.01 mm were measured during its aligning test. A new design of aligning is presented for Pick-and-Place machines and other systems, where alignment is required

Conclusions

A high accuracy aligning system is achieved by using a laser beam, a set of mirrors and stepper-motor controlled platform. The system has the advantage of easily being reconfigured and updated at low cost. Micromovements are ensured and performed thanks to the micrometric screw. A Michelson-Morley interferometer was developed and manufactured.

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the financial support of the University of Guanajuato to publish this work 2022 and PRODEP support 2021. Authors also recognize the facilities and the support received by Autonomous University of Queretaro to accomplish this work in 2022.

References

[Flores Abiud, Serrano José Luis, Ahuett Horacio, Valverde Andrés, “Microposicionadores como mecanismos flexibles activados por SMA: Diseño y caracterización”. Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Campus Monterrey. On 20 May 2015

Basilio Vona, Marina Indri and Nicola Smaldone, “Rapid Prototyping of a Model-Based Control with Friction Compensation for a Direct-Drive Robot”, IEEE/ASME Transactions on Mechatronics, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 576-584, October 2006

Castillo Maldonado, V. M. (2022). “Implementación del balance scorecard como herramienta de control de gestión en el proyecto: Montaje mecánico reubicación de ciclones paquete I”, <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12773/14541> DOI:10.1109/TMECH.2006.882989

Filer, B. B. (2022). “Neurociencia y arquitectura. Un sistema innovador de coordenadas para la autonomía espacial”. Limaq, (009), pp. 77-96. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26439/limaq2022.n009.5380>

G. Pascariu, P. Cronin; D. Crowley, “Next generation electronics packaging utilizing flip chip technology”, IEEE/CPMT/SEMI 28th International Electronics Manufacturing Technology Symposium, 2003. 04 September 2003. Print ISBN:0-7803-7933-0, DOI: 10.1109/IEMT.2003.1225938.

Garcia Saavedra, E. (2022). “Diseño y elaboración de formato para llenadora de botellas y reducir tiempos de mantenimiento en la planta de embotellado Socosani SA”; Arequipa, 2022. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.14179/786> <https://cio.repositorioinstitucional.mx/jspui/bitstream/1002/820/1/13286.pdf>

Hu Huang, Hongwei Zhao, Zunqiang Fan, Hui Zhang, Zhichao Ma and Zhaojun Yang, "Analysis and experiments of a novel and compact 3-DOF precision positioning platform", Springer, Journal of Mechanical Science and Technology 27 (11) (2013) 3347-3358. DOI 10.1007/s12206-013-0856-6.

J. Mearig, B. Goers, "An overview of manufacturing BGA technology", Seventeenth IEEE/CPMT International Electronics Manufacturing Technology Symposium. 'Manufacturing Technologies - Present and Future', 02-04 October 1995, Print ISBN:0-7803-2996-1, DOI: 10.1109/IEMT.1995.526200

Lira Hernández, I. A. (2022). "Sistema híbrido para asistir los procesos de diseño de ingeniería hacia la industria 4.0". <http://hdl.handle.net/11191/8747>

Olivér Krammer, "Modelling the self-alignment of passive chip components during reflow soldering", Microelectronics Reliability, Vol. 54, Issue 2, February 2014, pp 457-463 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.microrel.2013.10.010>
Santiago Junquera Carrero, Salvador Ponce Alcántara y Jaime García Rupérez, "Diseño y realización de un controlador de motores paso a paso aplicado a un microposicionador de tres ejes de alta precisión", Ingeniería Electrónica Industrial y Automática. Curso Académico: 2020/2021

Talavera Velázquez Dimas, Rivas Araiza Edgar Alejandro, Mota Muñoz Francisco Gustavo, "Dispositivo microposicionador XYZ para aplicaciones en fibras ópticas de vidrio", Ingeniería Mecatrónica en México 2016. ISBN 978-607-9394-073, Asociación Mexicana de Mecatrónica, A. C. pp 204-214.

Y.C. Chan, P.L. Tu, K. C. Hung, "Study of the self-alignment of no-flow underfill for micro-BGA assembly", Microelectronics Reliability Vol. 41, Issue 11, November 2001, pp 1867-1875. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0026-2714\(01\)00041-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0026-2714(01)00041-5)