



ADVANCED
ASSEMBLY

**RULES FOR
WORKING WITH
0201s
AND OTHER
SMALL PARTS**

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INTRO

Surface-mount PCB components are smaller than their lead-based counterparts and provide a radically higher component density. They are available in a variety of shapes and sizes designated by a series of standardized codes curated by the electronics industry. Of these PCB components, the 0201-sized are the smallest, measuring 0.024 x 0.012 in. (0.6 x 0.3 mm) - that's 70% smaller than the previous 0402 level! The 0201 components are designed to improve reliability in space-constrained applications such as portable electronics like smartphones, tablets, robotics and digital cameras, but require delicate handling during the assembly process.

Given the miniaturized dimensions of an 0201 package, it is crucial that the mounting process abide by a series of guidelines regarding the design of the PCB mounting pads and solderable metallization, PCB circuit trace width, solder paste selection, package placement and overages, solder paste reflow, solder stencil screening, and final inspection. It's advisable that one review this information when procuring the services of a PCB assembler.

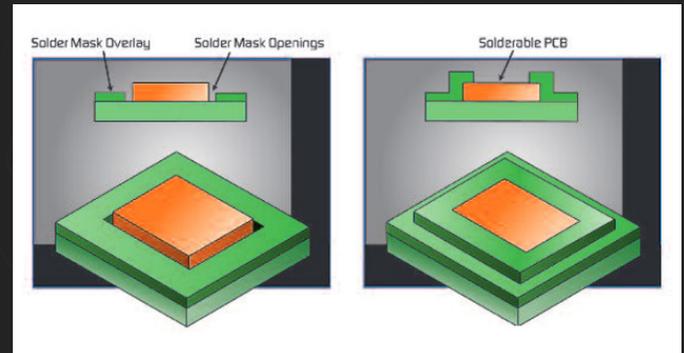


PCB SOLDER PAD GUIDELINES

Two of the most commonly used PCB pad configuration for surface-mount packages are the solder mask defined (SMD) and the non-solder mask defined (NSMD). SMD pads include a solder mask placed over the margin of the metallization that restricts the solder paste's flow on the top of the metallization and prevents the solder from flowing on the side of the metal pad.

Alternatively, NSMD pads feature a solder mask that is pulled away from the solderable metallization. As a result, the solder flows around the sides and top of the metallization. NSMD pads are the favored variety of pad configuration in PCB design because the absent solder mask reveals more of the copper etching beneath, creating a larger opening around the metal pad which improves the solder joint's reliability. The presence of the solder mask may cause package tilting when mounted to the board. Moreover, the copper etching exhibits a higher tolerance than the solder-masking process.

PCB SOLDERABLE METALIZATION



The three types of solderable coatings commonly used with PCB SMT devices are: Organic Solderability Protectant (OSP), electroless nickel/immersion gold (ENiAu), and Hot Air Solder Level (HASL).

A coat of OSP is typically between 0.25 and 0.35 microns thick; it is applied over bare copper features and helps reduce and retain the copper metallization for soldering. It also permits multiple passes through reflow ovens.

By contrast, the thickness of the ENiAu coat is determined by the maximum internal material stress and the temperature excursions the board will be subjected to throughout its lifetime. The gold metallization cannot be allowed to surpass 5% of the overall solder volume or it will make the joint brittle. Lastly, the tin-lead HASL coat is not recommended for use with PCB pads as it is difficult to control the amount of solder applied to each pad, resulting in unevenly shaped pads.

Before a surface finish is selected, ensure that the land pads have a uniform coating to prevent the irregular surface plating, uneven solder paste thickness, and solder plate crowning from occurring.



PCB CIRCUIT TRACE WIDTH

The most effective solder paste for 0201 components is type 4 or sphere-sized paste; pair the paste with water-soluble flux for cleaning.

SOLDER SELECTION

The small size of the solder pad and the 0201 component causes the PCB to form a bump, making the component tilt and slide off the pad. Tilting can best be prevented by using a PCB circuit trace equal to the width of the mounting pad.

SOLDER STENCIL SCREENING / VERIFICATION

Stencils can be an effective way to accurately administer paste onto the PCB, and the suitable stencil thickness for an 0201-sized component is 0.1 mm. Ensure that the sidewalls of the stencil are tapered approximately five degrees and include an electro-polish finish to aid in discharge the paste once the stencil is removed.

However, the advent of jet paste printers has eliminated the need for stencils, especially when working with designs using small components. Jet paste printers are fully automated, which means solder paste volumes can be monitored in real-time and changes can be made instantly to adjust volume, area coverage, height and layers of solder paste for every pad, component and packages. This is especially important for fine-pitch parts. Jet paste printing can print dots for fine-pitch components down to .33mm and handle the most difficult applications including microBGAs and 01005 packages.



PACKAGE PLACEMENT

Automated pick-and-place equipment with magnification, a dual-image optical system, and a standard tolerance of ± 0.05 mm is crucial...

...when placing 0201 component packages. The dual-image system aids in aligning the bottomside of the package with the PCB's pad.

COMPONENT OVERAGES

It's crucial to take component overages into consideration to ensure your project is delivered on-time. This means you must purchase additional parts to account for any losses that occur, especially with smaller components such as 0603, 0402, and 0201-sized capacitors, resistors and inductors.

Why are extra components needed? Recall that surface-mount components are much smaller than their through-hole counterparts. For example, 0201-sized components, which are among the smallest, measure a mere 0.024 x 0.012 in. (0.6 x 0.3 mm); compared to a fingertip, they are practically invisible. Although surface-mount technology is very accurate, parts get lost during mount/dismount from the feeder.



While different assemblers requires different amounts of overage depending on its equipment and/or capabilities, an example of required overages is as follows:

Passive Devices:

- 0603 and larger footprints Add 20% overage + 20 extra pieces
- 0402 and 0201 footprints Add 100% overage + 100 extra pieces
- All other parts Add 20% overage

SOLDER REFLOW

The profiles of 0201-sized components heading into the reflow oven should be verified on all new board designs, especially if there are multiple packages on the board. Solder paste manufacturers typically provide guidelines for the ideal profile along with any minor adjustments that must be made to account of the flux. The temperature of the devices should not be raised at a faster rate than 2 degrees Celcius during the early stage of the reflow. Furthermore, the risk of voiding, or failure of the solder to thoroughly expel flux remnants during the reflow process, can be reduced by extending the length of time the components spend in the soak zone. Voiding is an anomaly that occurs with most SMT assemblies and is generally accepted when voids are small or the total amount of voided solder is minimal.

Have more questions? Reach out to us for a free pre-production assembly Q&A session with our engineers.
20100 E. 32nd Pkwy. #225 | Aurora, CO 80011 | www.aapcb.com | (800) 838-5650