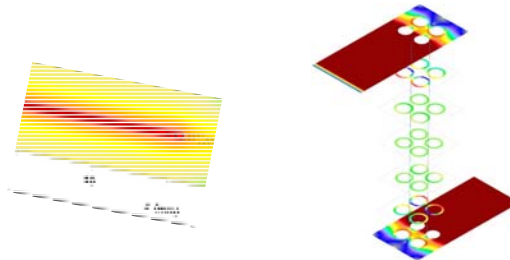


PNW Designer's Council, 5/4/16

PCB Trace and Via Currents and Temperatures: The Story that Grew and Grew!



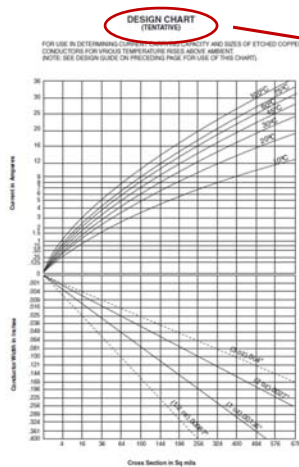
Doug Brooks, President *UltraCAD Design, Inc.*



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1

In The Beginning



DESIGN CHART (TENTATIVE)

From: Natural Bureau of Standards Report # 4283, 1956

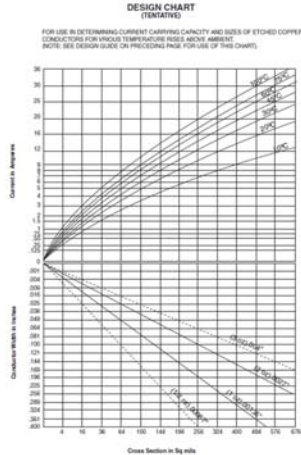
Authors labeled the report "Tentative" and asked for additional funding.



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2

Two Charts



External traces:
empirically derived, poorly controlled

Internal Traces:
NOT empirically derived,
Derated from external trace data

They were guessed at!



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3

Reproduced:

MIL-STD-1495	1973
MIL-STD-275E	1984
IPC-D-275	1991
IPC-2221	1998
IPC-2221A	2003

These charts were our “Bible” until
IPC-2152 was published in 2009.

And we got away with it!

Biggest surprise in IPC 2152 was that
internal traces were *cooler* than external
ones.



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Brooks' First Paper

First article was "Temperature Rise in PCB Traces," 1998

Compared two sources of data
Then current IPC data
Data from Design News article, 1968

DN data was 40% higher temperature



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5

Measuring Trace Temperatures, A

IPC (Change of Resistance) Method:

1. All *elements* have resistivity, ρ , (for copper it is 0.67 $\mu\text{Ohm-in}$ or 1.7 $\mu\text{Ohm-cm}$)
2. $R = \rho * L / A$ (so, $\rho = R * A / L$)
3. ρ changes with temperature (thermal coefficient of resistivity, $\alpha \approx .0038-.004$)
4. ρ is always specified at a reference temperature (usually 20° C)
5. So, at some other temperature: $R(T) = R(T_0) * (1 + (\alpha_0 * \Delta T))$

6. Therefore:

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \left[\frac{R_t}{R_{t_0}} - 1 \right]$$




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6


Measuring Trace Temperatures, A

IPC Test Method:



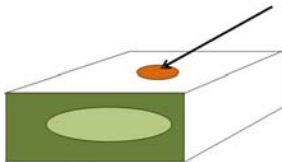
Two important observations:

1. This measures the average temperature over the length of the test area.
2. This assumes we know α .

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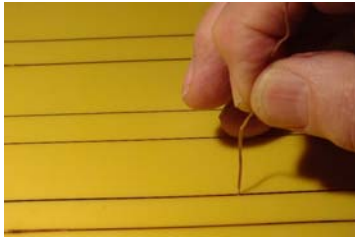
Measuring Trace Temperatures, B and C


B: Infrared Method (DN)



Infrared measurement measures temperature at a spot on the surface of the trace.

C: Thermocouple Method




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Searching for an Answer

Figure 1: Simulated thermographs of test boards with one powered trace (I=5 A). Left: a cladded bilayer PCB rises to $\Delta T=27$ K above ambient, middle: single layer PCB rises to $\Delta T=53$ K, right: a very short trace on a bilayer can be cooler than a long trace because front and end face contribute considerably to cooling ($\Delta T=19$ K).

Saw this image in an article.



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Searching for an Answer

[Thermal Management of Boards and Current-Carrying Capacity of Traces](http://www.powerguru.org/thermal-management-of-boards-and-current-carrying-capacity-of-traces/)

By: Johannes Adam

Appeared on:

<http://www.powerguru.org/thermal-management-of-boards-and-current-carrying-capacity-of-traces/>



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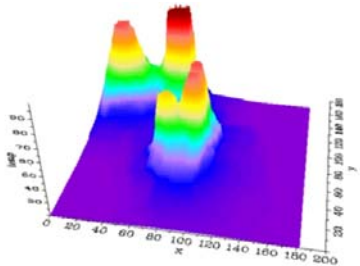
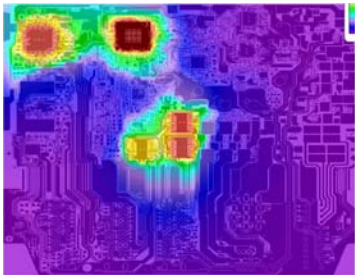
10


TRM

Thermal Risk Management

Written by Dr. Johannes Adam, Leimen, Germany

<http://www.adam-research.de/>



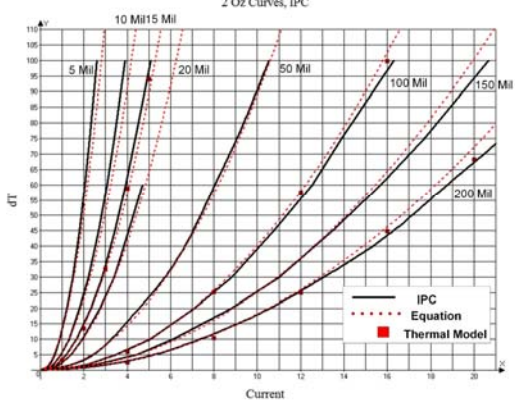


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11


IPC Simulations

2 Oz Curves, IPC



The graph plots temperature rise (dT) on the y-axis (0 to 110) against Current on the x-axis (0 to 20). Multiple curves are shown for different IPC thicknesses: 5 Mil, 10 Mil, 15 Mil, 20 Mil, 50 Mil, 100 Mil, 150 Mil, and 200 Mil. A legend indicates three data series: IPC (solid black line), Equation (dotted red line), and Thermal Model (red squares). The curves show that dT increases with current and decreases as IPC thickness increases.

[Eq. 5.5] $\Delta T = 215.3 * C^2 * W^{-1.15} * Th^{-1.0}$



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Sensitivity Analyses

Simulation Model	Temperature, Degree C	
	Basic Trace	Parallel or Adjacent
6"	69.2	
4"	68.0	
2"	60.9	
2" w/sink (1)	59.3	
1"	49.0	
1" w/sink (1)	46.3	
6" gradient (2)	44.8	
w/Opposite Plane	54.1	43.3 (4)
w/Underlying Plane	45.9	44.7 (4)
Parallel Trace	62.0	55.0 (5)
Parallel + Plane	45.7	43.0 (5)
With Air Flow (3)	46.9	


Two Conclusions:

1. IPC data is "worst case"
2. Relationships are too complex to solve with equations and charts.

Notes:

1. Heat sink under pads
2. Measured adjacent to pad.
3. Very approximate.
4. Adjacent plane maximum temperature
5. Adjacent trace maximum temperature

Basic trace is 100 mil wide, 6" long, and 1.5 Oz. thick, typically carrying 9.35 Amps.)



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VIA Temperature !

Conventional Wisdom:

*The cross-sectional area of a via should have at least the same cross-sectional area as the conductor or be larger than the conductor coming into it. If the via has less cross-sectional area than the conductor, then **multiple vias** can be used to maintain the same cross-sectional area as the conductor. (emphasis added.)*

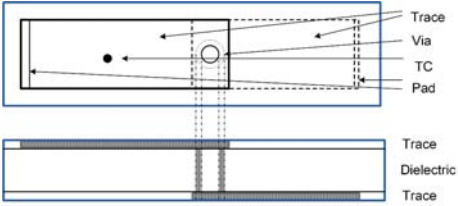
IPC 2152, p. 26



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Via Model



Via is 10 mil dia., plated to 1.0 Oz. thickness.

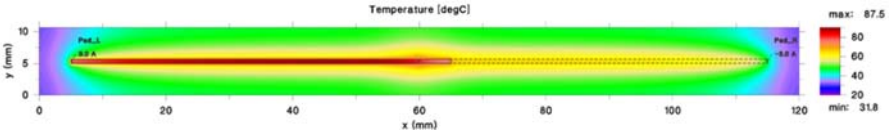
Area is approximately equivalent to a 26 mil wide, 1.0 Oz trace.



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Simulation Results




For 26 mil trace, at a current of 3 Amps, temperatures are:

- Trace 86.9° C
- Via Top 81.4° C
- Via Mid 80.9° C (*Cooler than the trace.*)

Changing trace width to 100 mils and current to 6 Amps;
Corresponding temperatures are:

- Trace 61.8° C
- Via Top 77.6° C
- Via Mid 77.6° C (*A little hotter than the trace.*)



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Results

Keeping the (single) via size constant:

3 Amps with a narrow trace → 81° C

6 Amps with a wider trace → 78° C



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Conclusion:

It is not the current that determines the via temperature, it is the trace!

As long as the trace is sized correctly, only a single via is needed!

If there was ever a result that cried out:

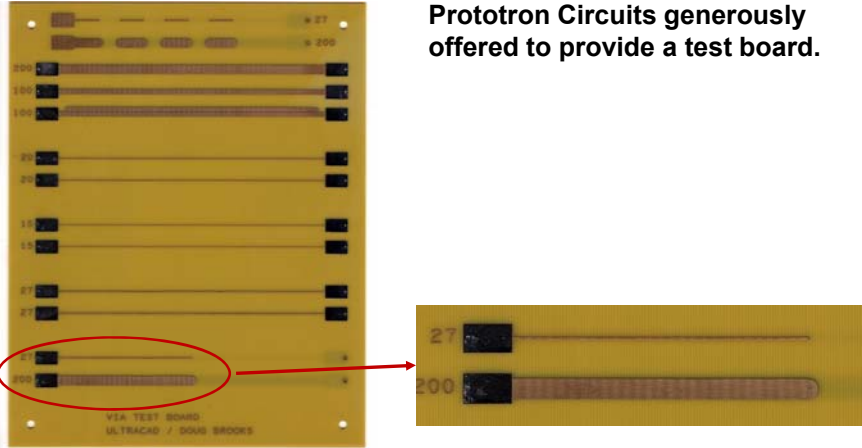
**“SHOW ME!”
this is it.**




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Via Test Board



Prototron Circuits generously offered to provide a test board.




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Via Results

	Width (mils)	Current (Amps)	Trace Temperature	Via Temperature
Measured	27	4.75	66.0	64.5
	200	8.55	40.5	44.5
Simulated	27	4.75	72.8	70.1
	200	8.55	44.8	48.1

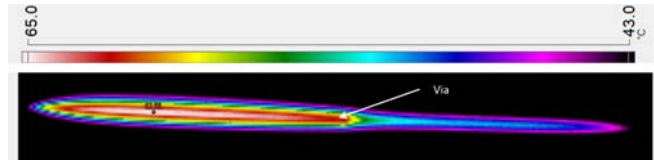


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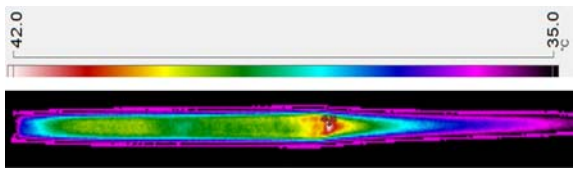
20


Thermographs

**27 mil trace
carrying 4.75
Amps.**




**200 mil trace
carrying 8.55
Amps.**



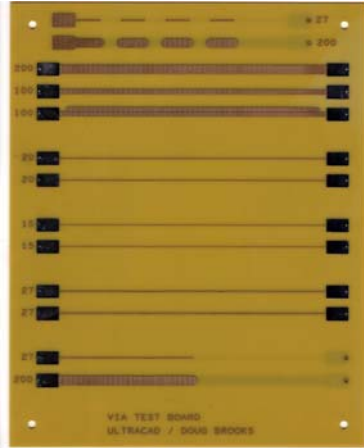
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Conclusion:

**AGAIN: It is not the current that
determines the via temperature, it is
the trace!**

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How This Story Grew, A



Measured *resistivity*:

Thickness variation

Web-based resistivity studies



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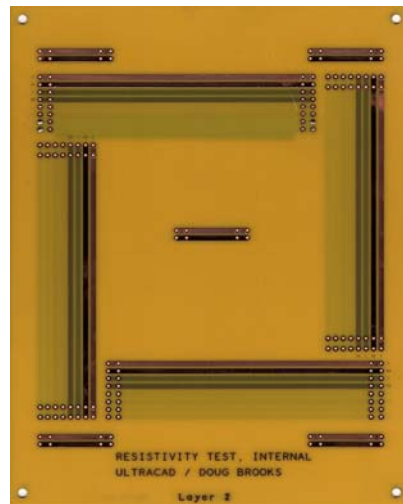
23

Resistivity Study



Foil thickness \approx 2.0 mils
Plating Thickness \approx 2.3 mils

Result: Appendix 2

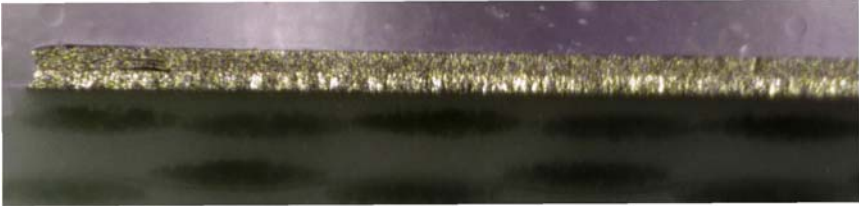


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How This Story Grew, B

One major problem, thickness variation:
Is **X-Ray** an option?



One Oz. plating over a 0.5 Oz. Foil.


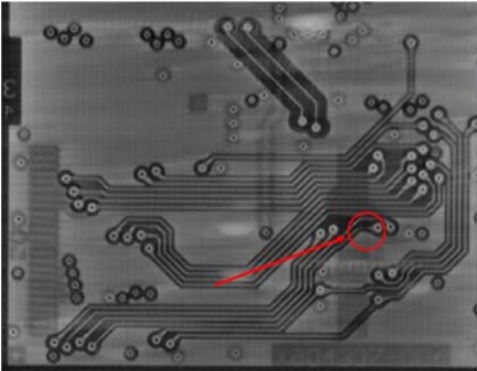


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How This Story Grew, B

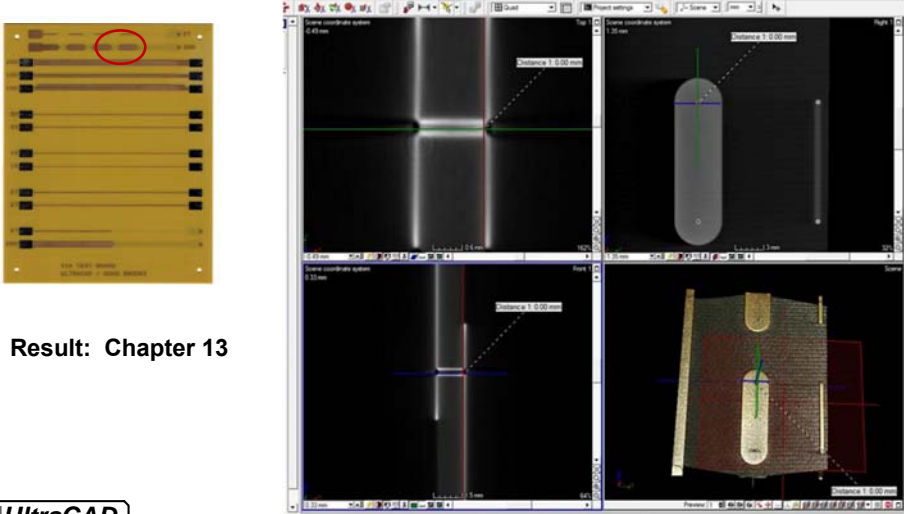
Thickness variation:
Jesse Garant Metrology Center, Windsor, Ontario




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X-Ray Analysis



Result: Chapter 13




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How This Story Grew, C

Microscopy:

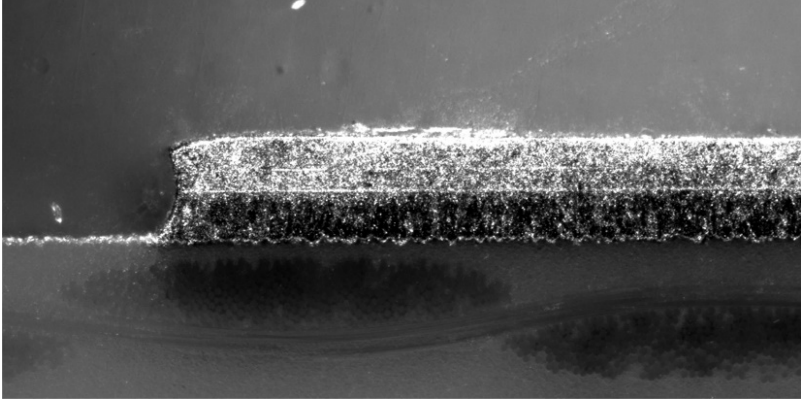
Nathaniel Peters

**W. M. Keck Center for Advanced Studies
in Neural Signaling**



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W. M. Keck Center



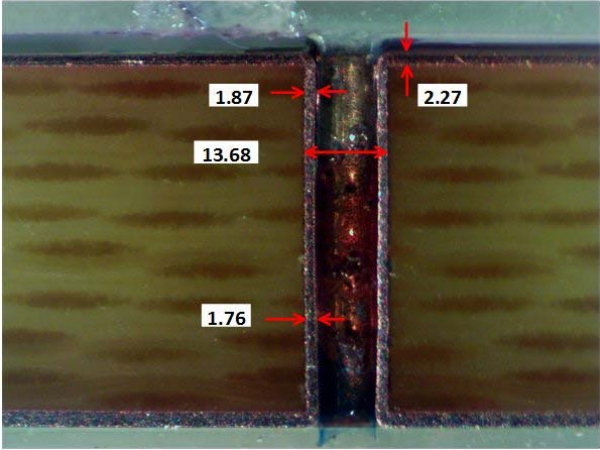
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This slide features a decorative blue and black graphic in the top-left corner. The title "W. M. Keck Center" is centered at the top. Below the title is a grayscale micrograph showing a cross-section of a material with a highly textured, porous surface on the right side and a smoother surface on the left. The UltraCAD logo and copyright information are located at the bottom left, and the page number "29" is at the bottom right.

W. M. Keck Center



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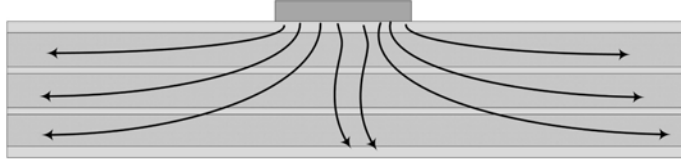
30

This slide features a decorative blue and black graphic in the top-left corner. The title "W. M. Keck Center" is centered at the top. Below the title is a color micrograph of a cross-section of a material. Red arrows and white boxes indicate four dimensions: 1.87 (width of the top layer), 13.68 (width of the central channel), 1.76 (width of the bottom layer), and 2.27 (height of the top layer). The UltraCAD logo and copyright information are located at the bottom left, and the page number "30" is at the bottom right.

How This Story Grew, D


Via simulations were too high.

Traced reason to board *thermal conductivity* coefficient



Resin
Fiberglass

C-Therm Technologies, Fredericton, New Brunswick


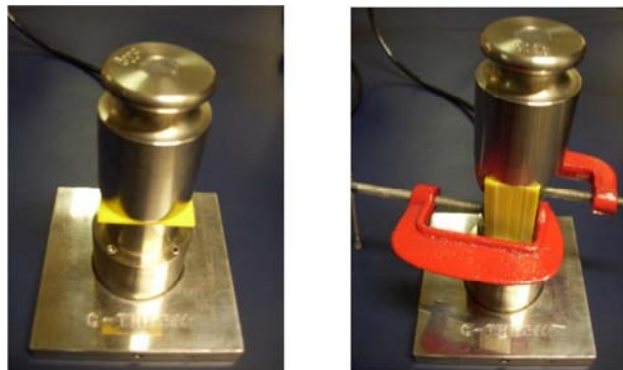


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Thermal Conductivity Coefficient

C-Therm Technologies
Result: Appendix 1



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How This Story Grew, E

Thermal Conductivity analysis required special board -----

That allowed detailed *fusing studies* -----



Result: Chapter 11



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How This Story Grew, E



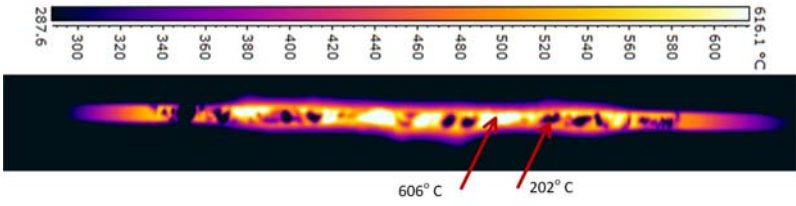
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How This Story Grew, F

Hot Spots on traces

Norocel Codreanu, "Politechnica" University of Bucharest (Romania)



287.6 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500 520 540 560 580 600 616.1 °C

606° C 202° C

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Hot Spots on Traces

Need Thermal Imager

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Hot Spots on Traces

Thermal Imager

Scott Dau, Seattle firefighter

Result: Chapter 12




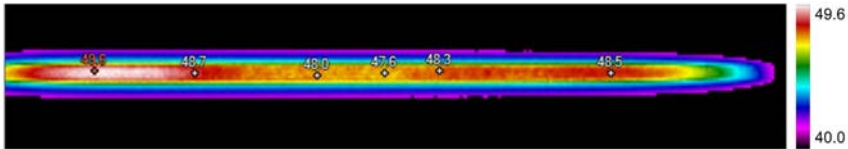
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Hot Spots on Traces

Scott Dau, Thermal Imager

Result: Chapter 12



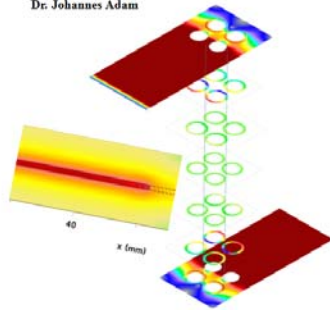
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Result is a Book

PCB Trace and Via Currents and Temperatures: The Complete Analysis

Douglas G Brooks, PhD
With
Dr. Johannes Adam



To purchase a copy, go to:

<http://www.amazon.com/author/dougbrooks>



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Acknowledgements

- Dave Graves (Monsoon Solutions, Bellevue)
- C-Therm Technologies (New Brunswick, Canada)
- Jesse Garant Metrology Center (Windsor, Ontario)
- Nathanial Peters, W. M. Keck Center for
Advanced Studies in Neural Signaling
- Norocel Codreanu, Romania
- Scott Dau, Seattle Firefighter, Part-time Fire
Investigation Instructor
- Prototron Circuits
- Johannes Adam, Liemen, Germany



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What's Next?

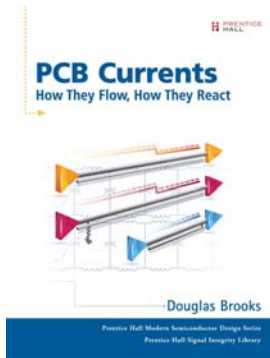
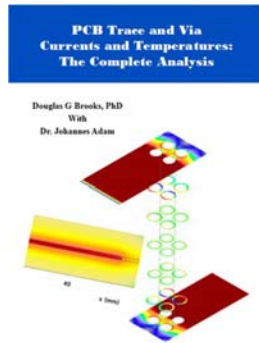
A study of AC currents.....



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Books

Books by Doug Brooks you may find interesting:



Maxwell's Equations Without The Calculus "In Plain English" Trademark By Douglas Brooks, PhD



Purchase them at <http://www.amazon.com/author/dougbrooks>



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Thanks for attending



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