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Custom Design을 이용한 5G 통신용

FPCB의 제조공차 영향 분석



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# Introduction

# Abstract

- 28GHz 이상의 통신규격인 5G 도입으로 PCB 및 cable의 제조 공차의 영향도 검토 필요성 대두
- 제조공차 축소는 곧 개발비 상승으로 이어지므로 최적의 제조공차 spec 검토 방법론 필요
- 무선기기의 소형화와 초박형디자인으로 다양한 설계변수를 포함하는 FPCB 사용 증가
- 결론적으로 다양한 설계요인을 통계적분석을 통해 검증할 수 있는 방법론이 요구 되었고, 이를 위해 JMP를 활용하여 아래와 같은 과정을 통해 FPCB 품질 확보 방안 마련
  - 1) Custom Design을 통한 다수의 Factor와 다수의 Response를 포함한 DOE design
  - 2) Standard Least Squares를 이용한 Analyze를 통해 주요factor 발굴과 설계디자인에 따른 RF성능 예측
  - 3) Prediction Profiler의 simulation을 통해 제조공차에 의한 RF성능 산포 및 불량률 예측

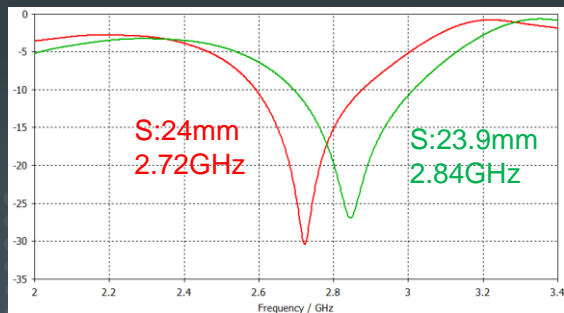
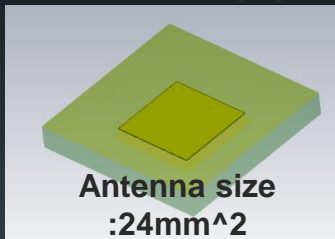


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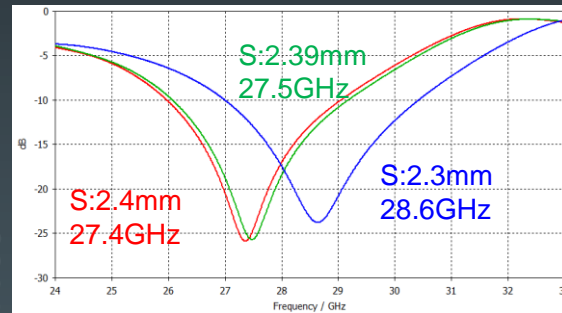
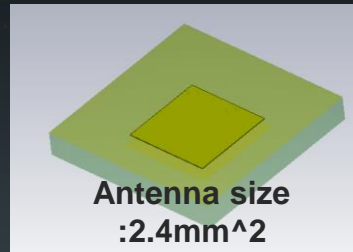
# PCB 제조공차와 안테나 성능

## 3GHz(Legacy)



0.1mm 오차발생시 120MHz 주파수 이동

## 30GHz(5G/mmWave)



- 0.1mm 오차발생시 1.2GHz 주파수 이동  
- 10um 오차발생시 100MHz 주파수 이동

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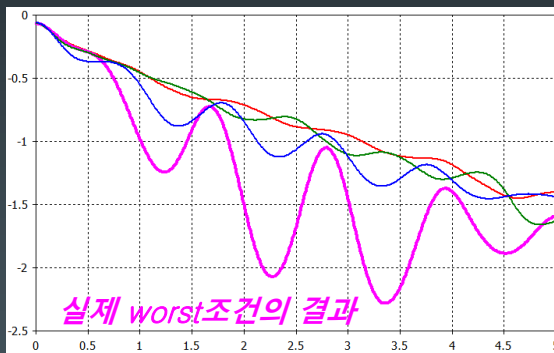
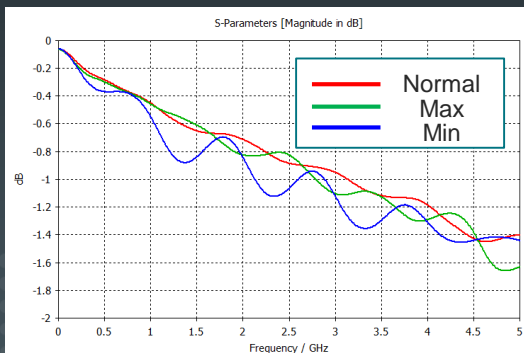
# 제조공차 영향에 대한 일반적 검증방법



<FPCB의 simple 구조와 설계변수>

	w	t	h
Z_max	-	-	+
Z_Min	+	+	-

FPCB의 구성요소를 단순화하여 수식적으로 임피던스값의 Max,Min 조건인 경우의 RF성능값 확인



실제 factor의 종류

- ✓ w1,w2
- ✓ t1,t2
- ✓ h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6
- ✓ The others : 2ea

Min/Max의 두 가지 case 결과를 12가지의 설계변수의 영향에 대한 worst결과로 guarantee 가능한가?

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# DOE Design

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# FPCB 설계변수 및 제조 업체 공차 spec

# of factor	Factor	A사	B사
1	X1	±8um	±5um
2	X2	±5um	±2um
3	X3	±6um	±5um
4	X4	±9um	±4um
5	X5	±6um	±5um
6	X6	±30um	±45um
7	X7	±20um	±15um
8	X8	±30um	±32um
9	X9	±50um	±100um
constraint	X3+X4	±10um	±8.5um
	X1~X5	±30um	±30um

- FPCB 설계변수 9개 선정
- 제조업체 2곳에서 각 설계변수에 대한 제조공차 spec 입수





# DOE Design

**Custom Design**

**Responses** Response : 8개

Add Response Remove Number of Responses...

Response Name	Goal	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Importance
S31_LB	Maximize	.	.	.
S31_MB	Maximize	.	.	.
S31_HB	Maximize	.	.	.
S42_LB	Maximize	.	.	.
S42_MB	Maximize	.	.	.
S42_HB	Maximize	.	.	.
Z1	Maximize	.	.	.
Z2	Maximize	.	.	.

*optional item*

**Factors** Factor : 9개

Add Factor Remove Add N Factors 1

Name	Role	Changes	Values
X1	Continuous	Easy	-0.008 0.008
X2	Continuous	Easy	-0.005 0.005
X3	Continuous	Easy	-0.006 0.006
X4	Continuous	Easy	-0.009 0.009
X5	Continuous	Easy	-0.006 0.006
X6	Continuous	Easy	-0.055 0.055
X7	Continuous	Easy	-0.03 0.03
X8	Continuous	Easy	-0.032 0.032
X9	Continuous	Easy	-0.1 0.1

**Define Factor Constraints**

None  
 Specify Linear Constraints  
 Use Disallowed Combinations Filter  
 Use Disallowed Combinations Script

Linear Constraints

Add

0	X1 +	0	X2 +	1	X3 +	1	X4 +	0	X5 +	0	X6 +	0	X7 +	0	X8 +	0	X9	≤	0.01
0	X1 +	0	X2 +	-1	X3 +	-1	X4 +	0	X5 +	0	X6 +	0	X7 +	0	X8 +	0	X9	≥	-0.01
1	X1 +	1	X2 +	1	X3 +	1	X4 +	1	X5 +	0	X6 +	0	X7 +	0	X8 +	0	X9	≤	0.03
-1	X1 +	-1	X2 +	-1	X3 +	-1	X4 +	-1	X5 +	0	X6 +	0	X7 +	0	X8 +	0	X9	≥	-0.03

Remove Last Constraint

Check Constraints

**Model**

Main Effects Interactions RSM Cross Powers Remove Term

Name	Estimability
X8	Necessary
X9	Necessary
X1*X1	Necessary
X1*X2	Necessary
X2*X2	Necessary
X1*X3	Necessary
X2*X3	Necessary
X3*X3	Necessary

- Factor와 constraint의 범위는 두 업체 spec의 max값 선정
- 모든 factor들간의 interaction과 2nd power 선택

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# Sample개수 선정(1/2)

**Design Generation**

Group runs into random blocks of size:

Number of Center Points:

Number of Replicate Runs:

**Number of Runs:**

Minimum  Default  User Specified

56  
61

Default 개수 수준으로  
표본개수를 선정해도 될까?

**Design Evaluation**

**Power Analysis**

Significance Level

Anticipated RMSE

Term	Anticipated Coefficient	Power
Intercept	1	0.344
X1	1	0.994
X2	1	0.991
X3	1	0.967
X4	1	0.977
X5	1	0.992
X6	1	0.992
X7	1	0.997
X8	1	0.99
X9	1	0.995
X1*X1	1	0.475
X1*X2	1	0.942
X2*X2	1	0.463
X1*X3	1	0.903
X2*X3	1	0.87
X3*X3	1	0.496



**Design Evaluation**

**Power Analysis**

Significance Level

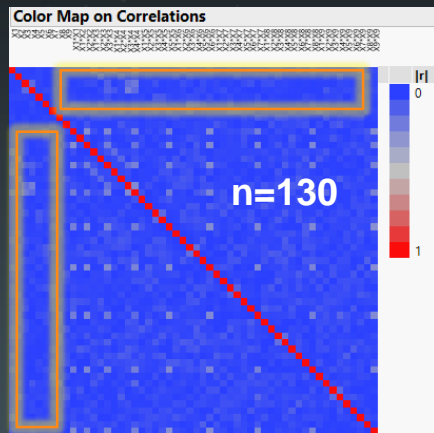
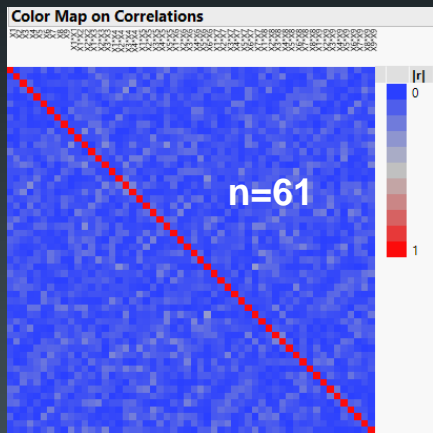
Anticipated RMSE

Term	Anticipated Coefficient	Power
Intercept	1	0.953
X1	1	1
X2	1	1
X3	1	1
X4	1	1
X5	1	1
X6	1	1
X7	1	1
X8	1	1
X9	1	1
X1*X1	1	0.981
X1*X2	1	1
X2*X2	1	0.983
X1*X3	1	1
X2*X3	1	1
X3*X3	1	0.986

- Default인 61개로 design 한 경우 power값이 0.4수준으로 낮은 term 존재
- 모든 term의 Power>0.9 이기 위해서는 n>130

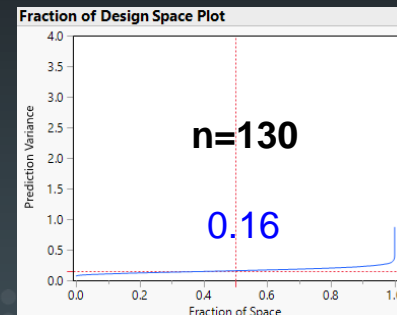
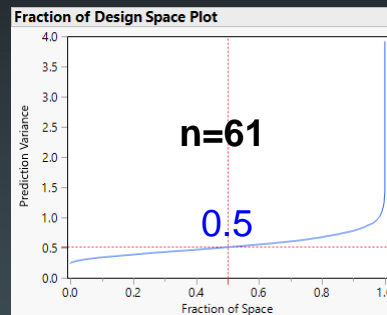
# Sample개수 선정(2/2)

## Orthogonality



- Main effect와 2nd interaction간에 교락되지 않도록 개선됨

## Variance



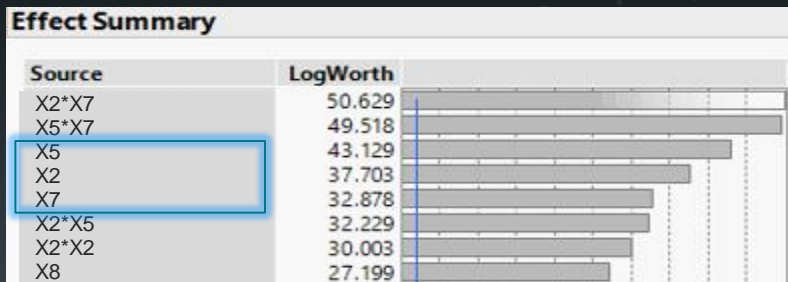
- Predict variance가 0.5 -> 0.16으로 낮아짐

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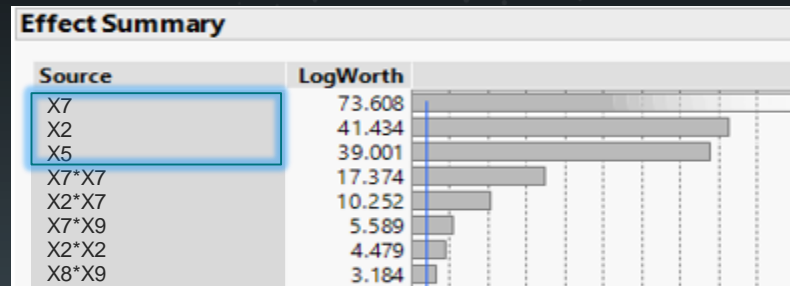
# DOE Result

# RF 성능의 주요인자

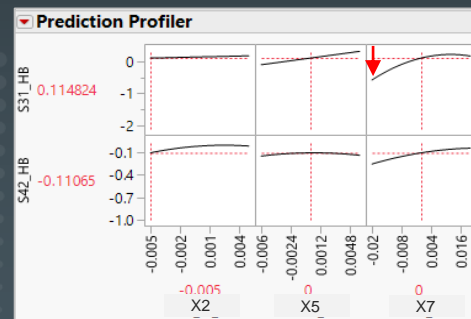
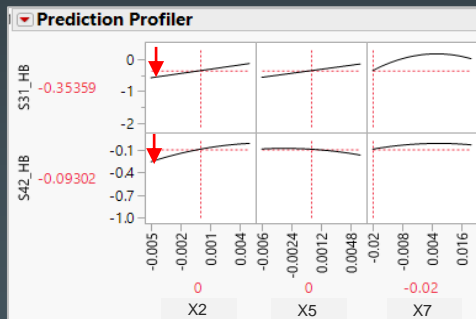
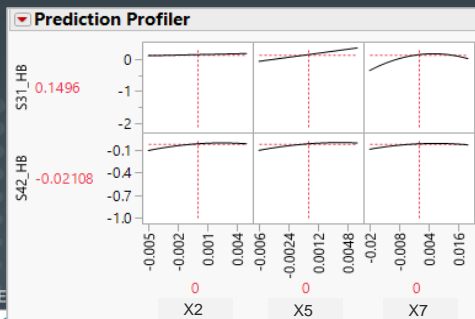
## Insertion Loss



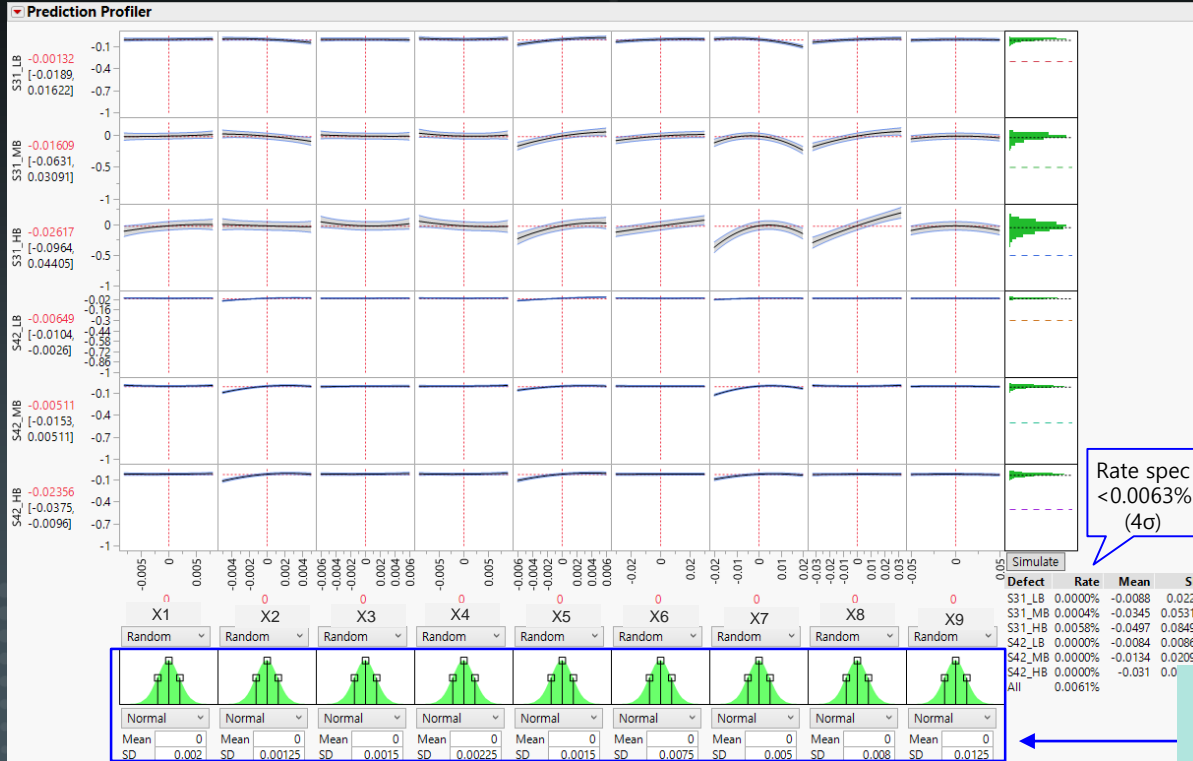
## TDR



- X2, X5, X7은 서로 interaction으로 각 factor의 설계값에 따라 영향도도 변함



# Simulation - IL



Simulate to Table

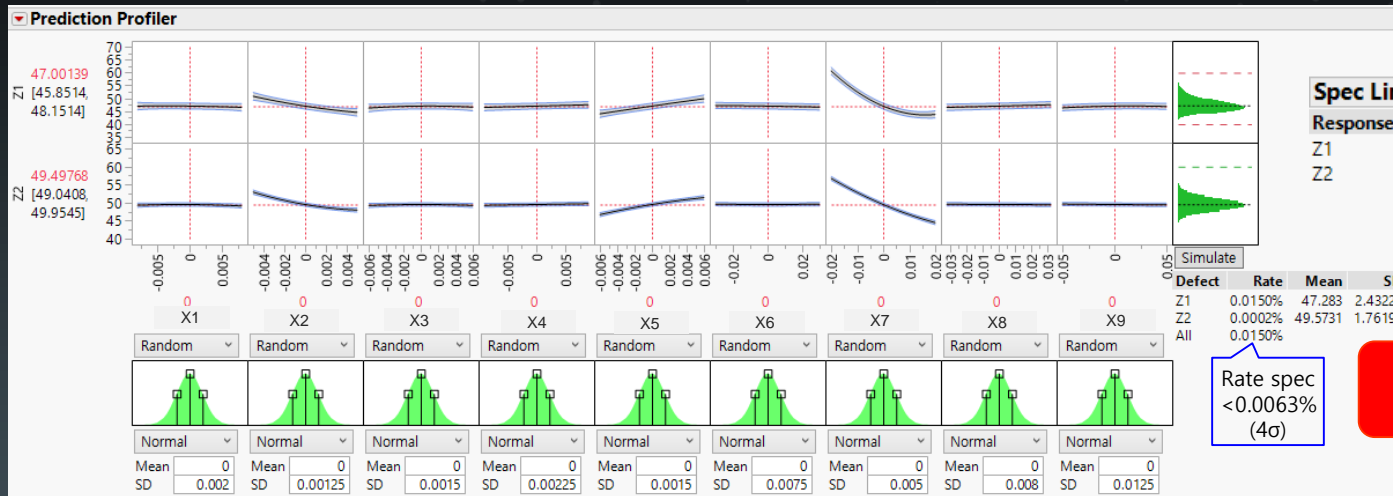
Spec Limits

Response	LSL	USL	Save
S31_LB	-0.3	.	
S31_MB	-0.5	.	
S31_HB	-0.5	.	
S42_LB	-0.3	.	
S42_MB	-0.5	.	
S42_HB	-0.5	.	

Pass

업체 spec의 기준인 cpk=1.33으로 factor들의 산포입력

# Simulation - TDR

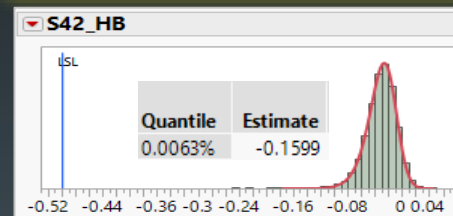
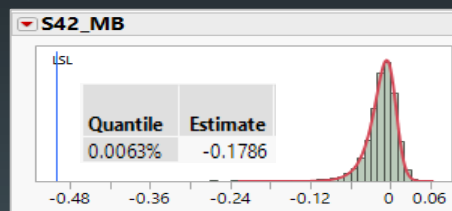
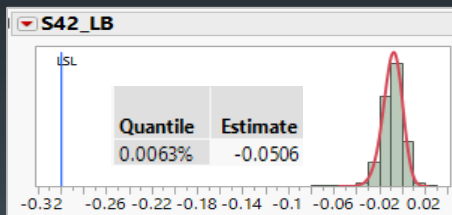
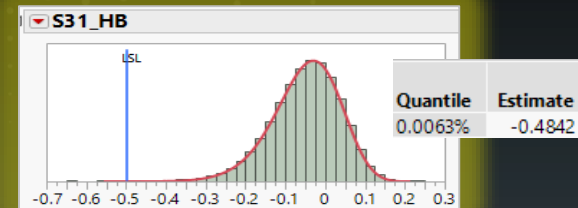
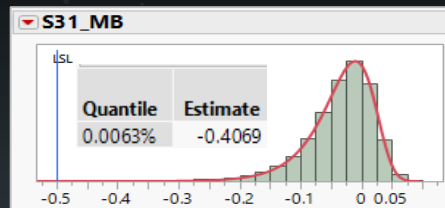
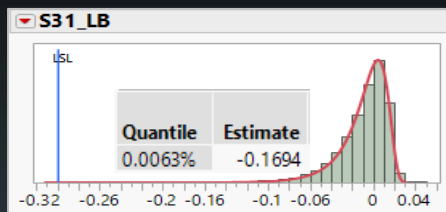


**Spec Limits**

Response	LSL	USL	Save
Z1	40	60	
Z2	40	60	

**Fail**

# Distribution & 공정능력 평가 - IL



	S31_LB	S31_MB	S42_HB	S42_LB	S42_MB	S42_HB
Cpk	2.15	1.76	1.42	9.56	4.64	5.53
PPM	13.6	25.3	44.6	0	1.29	0
Worst값	-0.17	-0.4	-0.48	-0.05	-0.18	-0.16

- Cpk spec  $\geq 1.33$
- IL spec : LB  $> -0.3$  , MB/HB  $> -0.5$
- Worst값 : 분포도의 0.0063%(4 $\sigma$ )의 해당 값

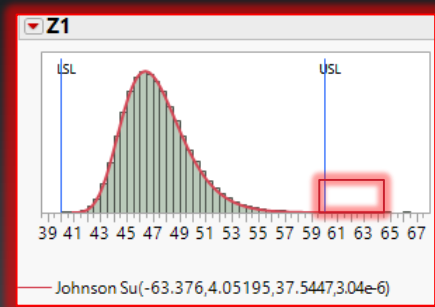
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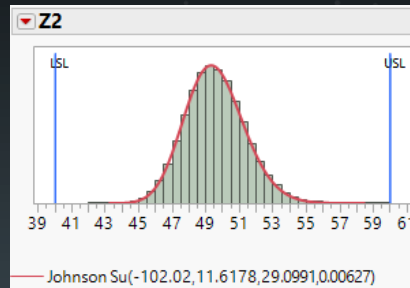
Capability Analysis를 이용한 Cpk, PPM 확인



# Distribution & 공정능력 평가 - TDR



Quantiles	
Quantile	Estimate
100%	66.0051
99.9937%	60.7664
75%	48.7202
50%	46.9877
25%	45.5272
0.0063%	41.0963

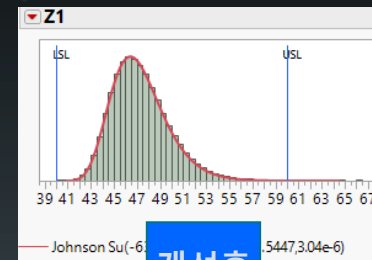
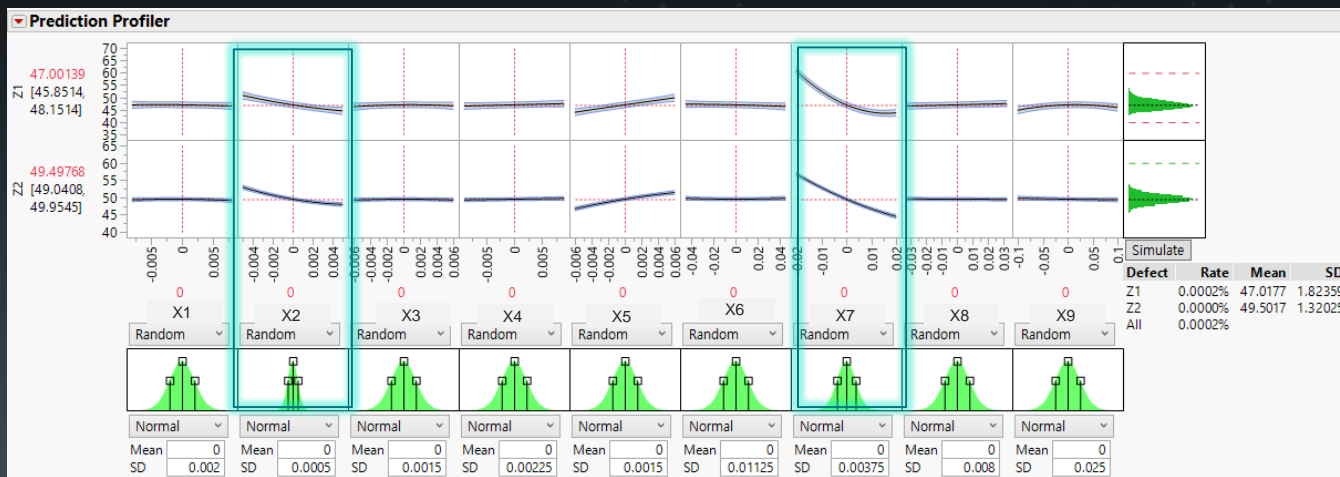


Quantiles	
Quantile	Estimate
100%	59.6454
99.993%	57.3778
75%	50.7172
50%	49.4955
25%	48.3451
0.0063%	43.8026

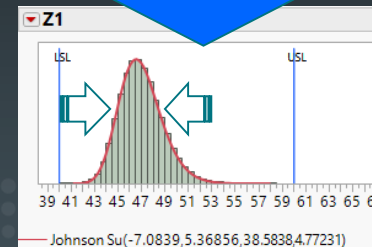
	S31	S42
Cpk	1.26	1.75
PPM	225	0.69
Worst값	60.8Ω	59.6Ω

- Cpk spec  $\geq 1.33$
- Impedance spec :  $40\Omega \leq Z \leq 60\Omega$
- Worst값 : 분포도의 0.0063%(4σ)의 해당 값

# Optimize



개선후



	기존	개선1	개선2
Cpk	1.26	1.49	1.59
PPM	225	2.78	0.95
worst값	60.8Ω	56.7Ω	56.2Ω

	X2	X7
A사 spec	±5um	±20um
개선1	±5um	±15um
개선2	±2um	±15um

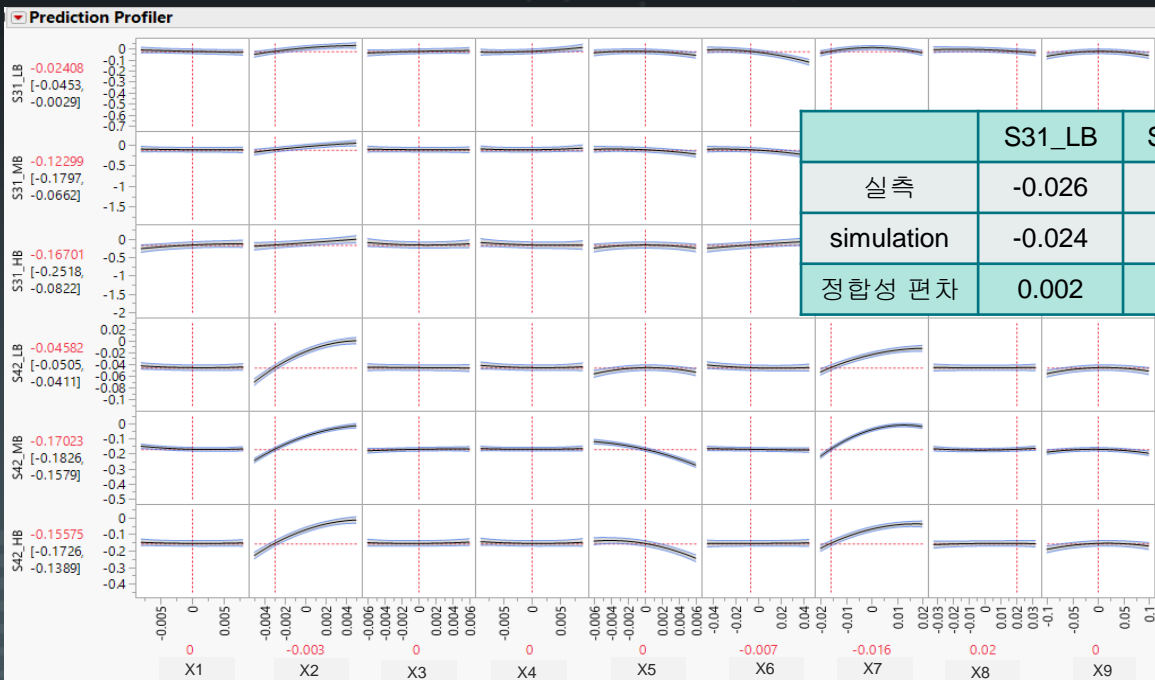
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# Correlation

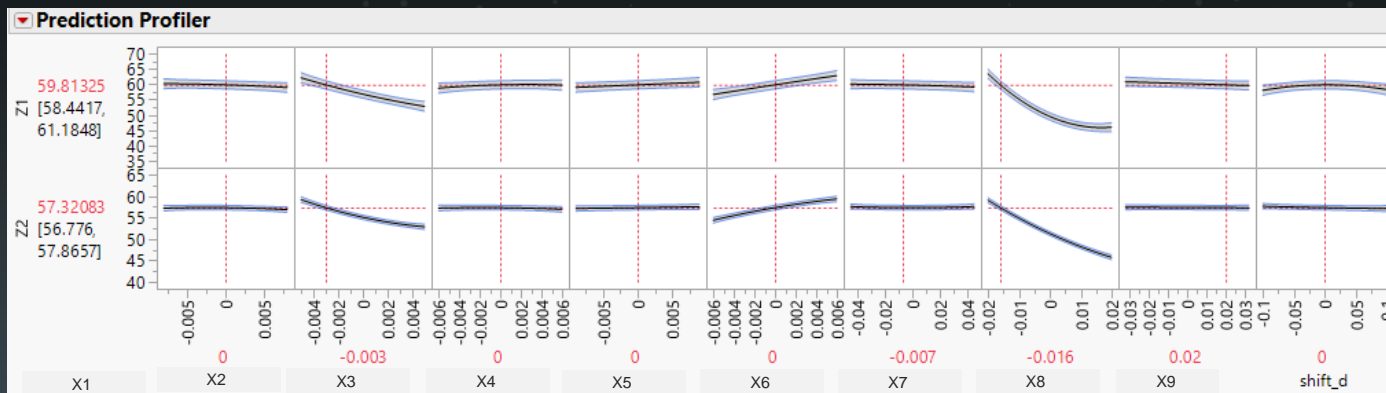
# Insertion Loss

Profiler 예측값과 실측값이  
매우 유사함



- 특정 설계값으로 FPCB 샘플 제작
- 10개의 random 샘플의 각 설계요인의 값 실측한 평균값과 Profiler 예측값을 비교

# TDR



	Z1(TRX)	Z2(N41)
측정	59.15Ω	56.76Ω
simulation	59.8Ω	57.3Ω

Profiler 예측값과 실측값이  
매우 유사함

# Conclusion

- 시간 및 비용의 제약으로 단순화 될 수 밖에 없는 cable 검증 방법을 JMP의 DOE 적용을 통해 정량적 결과와 정확한 예측이 가능함을 확인함
  - FPCB의 설계변수 중 RF성능 관련된 주요 factor 확인(Least Square Fit > Effect summary)
  - 주요 factor를 통해 제조시 취약 point개선 및 양산 품질 확보
- JMP의 simulation 및 distribution의 통계적 결과를 통해 대량 생산시 불량률 예측 가능
  - 당사의 RF성능을 만족하는 설계변수 spec 기준 수립으로 제조 가능 업체 선별 가능(Least Square Fit > Prediction Profile의 simulation)
  - 양산 제품의 전수 조사 대신 일부 sample 검사가 가능으로 개발시간 및 비용 절감(Distribution > Continuous fit & Capability Analysis)

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