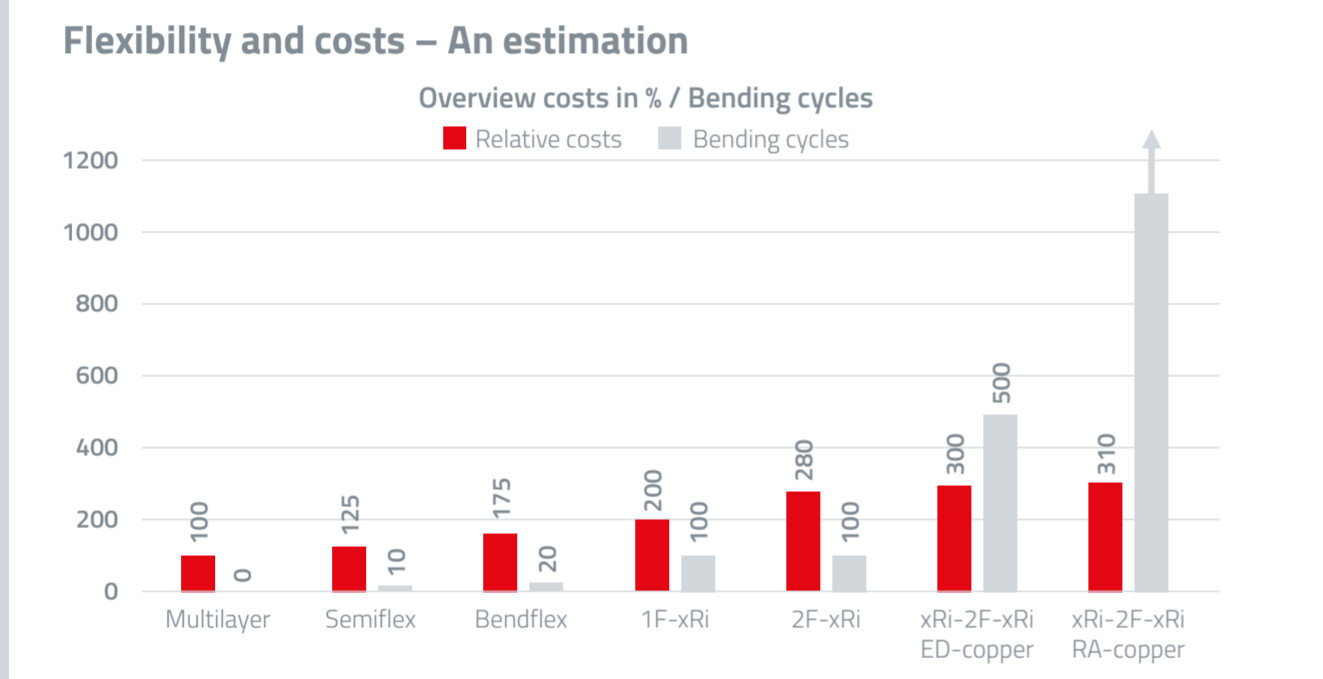




FLEX SOLUTIONS VOLUME

Technology variants

RIGID.flex outside	RIGID.flex inside	SEMI.flex / BEND.flex
<p>1F-3Ri</p>	<p>3Ri-2F-3Ri</p>	<p>1Ri-3Ri</p>
<p>2F-2Ri</p>	<p>3Ri-8F-3Ri</p>	<p>2Ri-4Ri</p>



Layout / routing in the bending area

- REGARD DISTANCES OF DRILL HOLES AND SMD PADS TO FLEX-RIGID TRANSITION, SEE WÜRTH ELEKTRONIK DESIGN RULES.
- No vias in flexible area with flex-rigid
- Use teardrops
- Round routing in flexible area
- Preserve NFP (Non Functional Pads) on flexible layers to avoid reliability risk

Advantages of RIGID.flex

- Reliability
- Miniaturisation
- Signal Integrity
- Dynamical Bending
- System Benefits

Design bending radii based on flex thickness

bending radius [mm]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	IPC-2223: Use A
Flex area 1-layer	Thickness x 10							Flex-to-install
Flex area 2-layer	Thickness x 10							
Flex area 4-layer	Thickness x 20							Flex-to-install
SEMI.flex	Thickness x 20							
BEND.flex	Thickness x 20							

Calculation of flex length

thickness T, flex length L

case 1

distance A

$$L \geq A + \pi \cdot R + 2(T - R)$$

Geometric conditions:
 $A + 2T \geq 2R$

case 2

R

$$L \geq A + R(\pi - 2)$$

Geometric conditions:
 $A \geq 2R$

case 3

distance B

$$L \geq A + T + R(\pi - 2)$$

Geometric conditions:
 $A + T \geq 2R$

case 4

distance C

$$L \geq B + C + T + R(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi - 2)$$

Geometric conditions:
 $B + C + T \geq 2R$

Lift-off option

- No PTH in the lift-off area
- no copper design allowed on the layer adjacent to the lifted flex area
- Specification in drawing, i.e. "lift-off area, not laminated"

ZIF contacts on outer layer by using vias

PLEASE RESPECT THE BASIC DESIGN GUIDE OF WÜRTH ELEKTRONIK FOR DESIGN PARAMETERS REGARDING STRUCTURES, VIA SIZES AND SOLDERMASK.

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