

Press-fit for high current applications

Today's speaker:



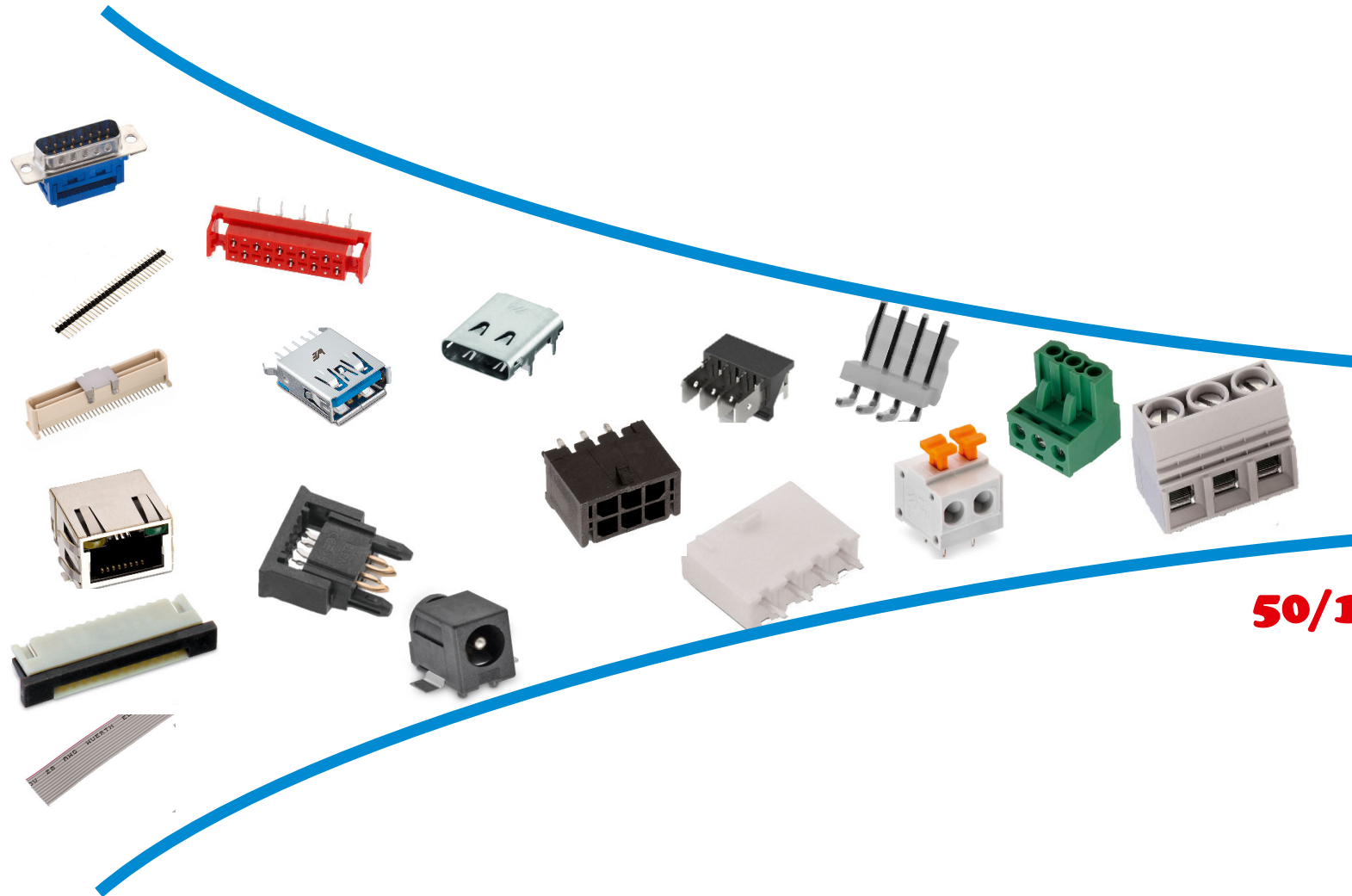
Remco van de Griendt

Field Application Engineer

Remco.vandegriendt@we-online.com

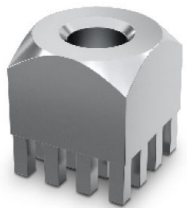
www.we-online.com





50/100A

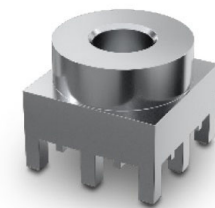
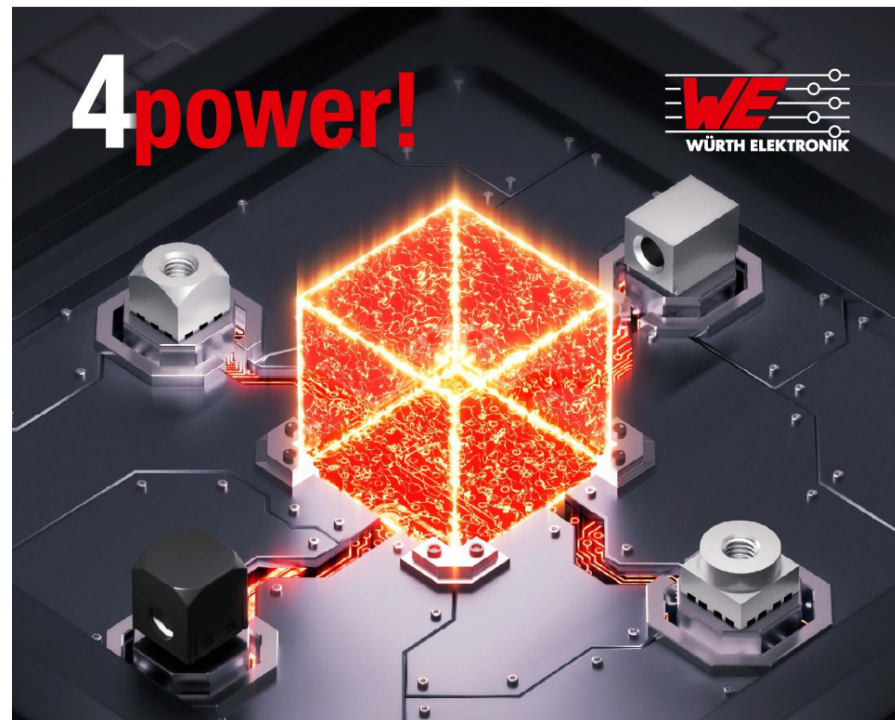
Red cube global range



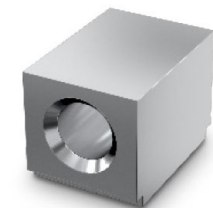
REDCUBE PRESS-FIT



REDCUBE PLUG

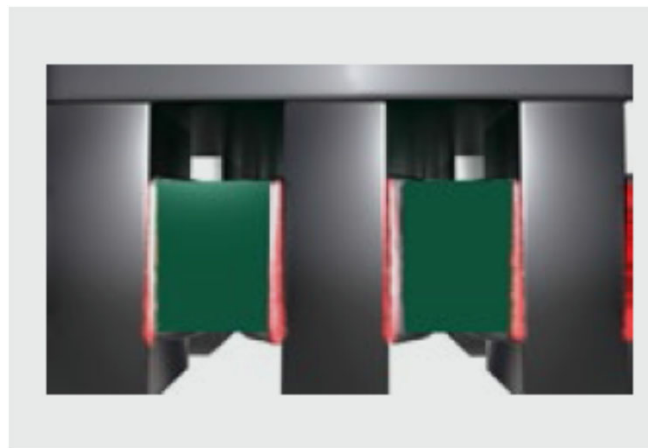
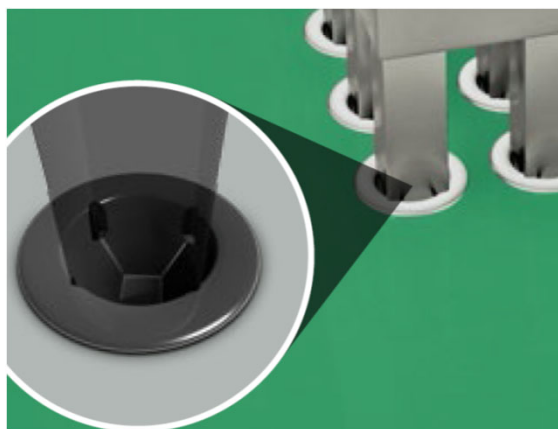


REDCUBE THR

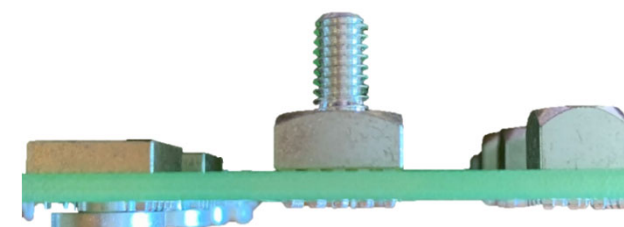
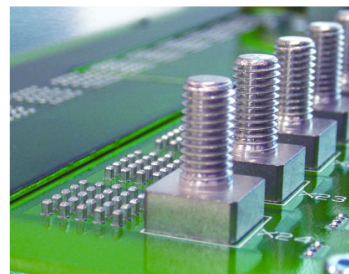


REDCUBE SMD

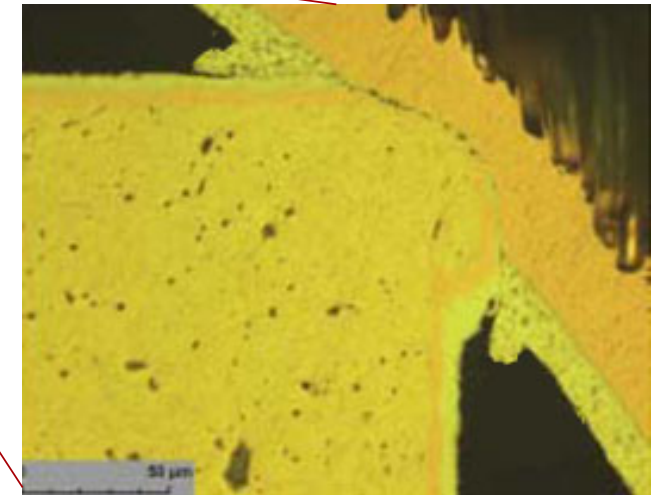
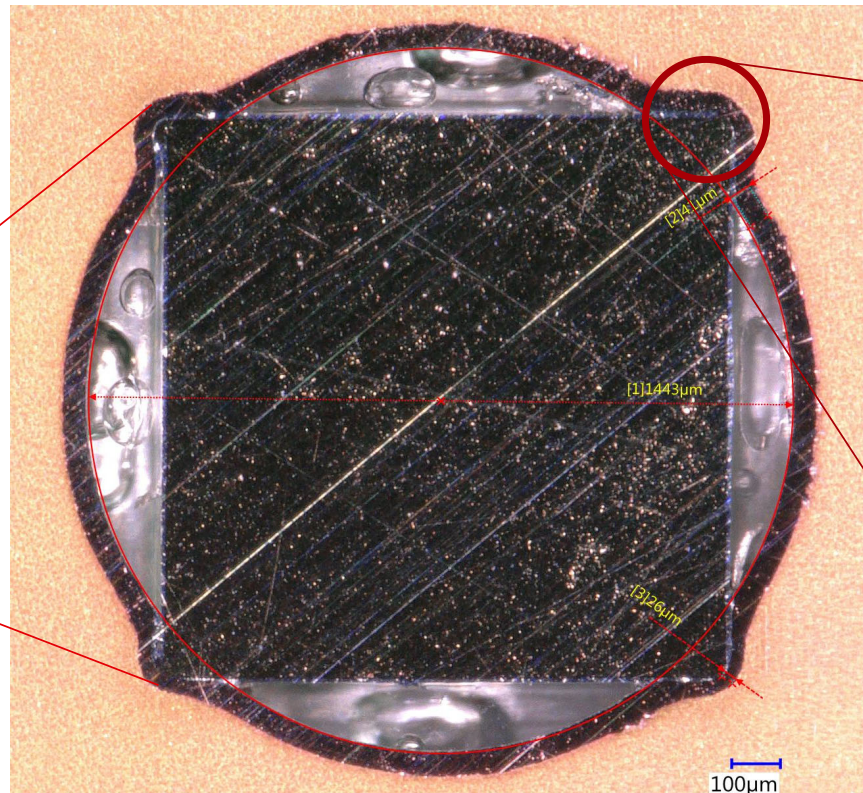
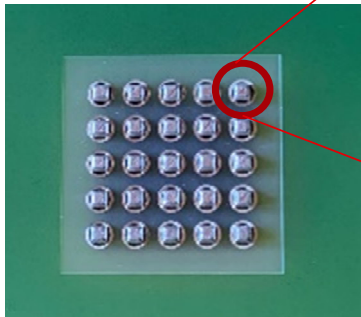
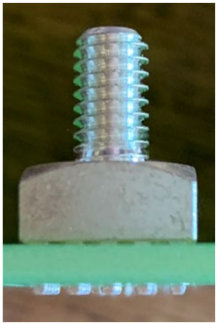
Press fit: how does it work ?



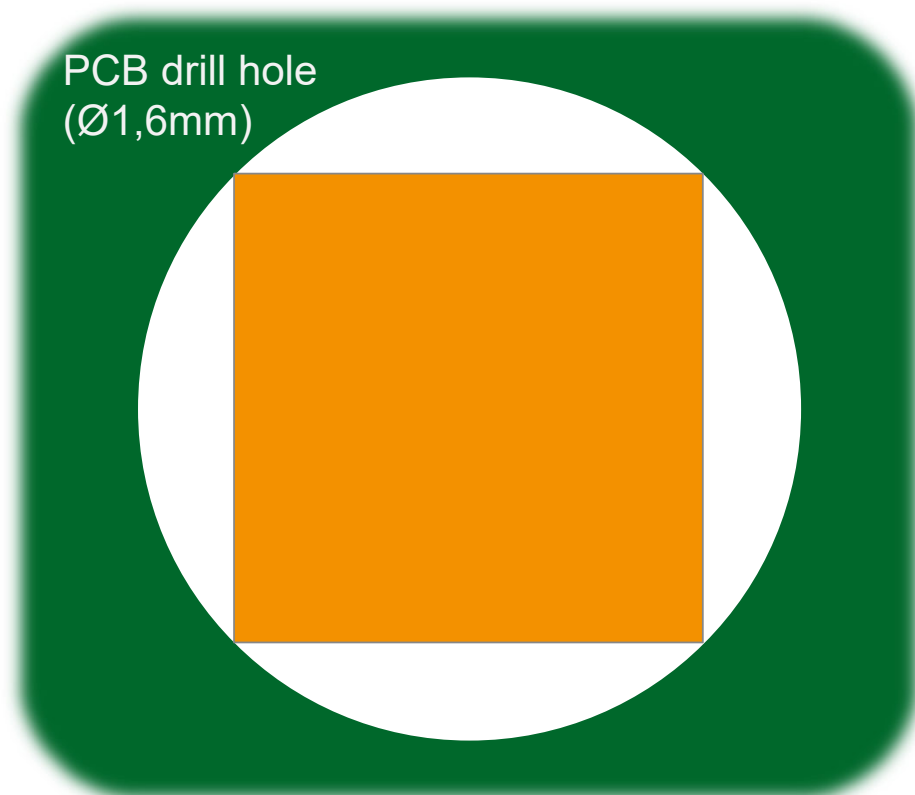
- solder free
- gastight
- Powerful electrical Connection



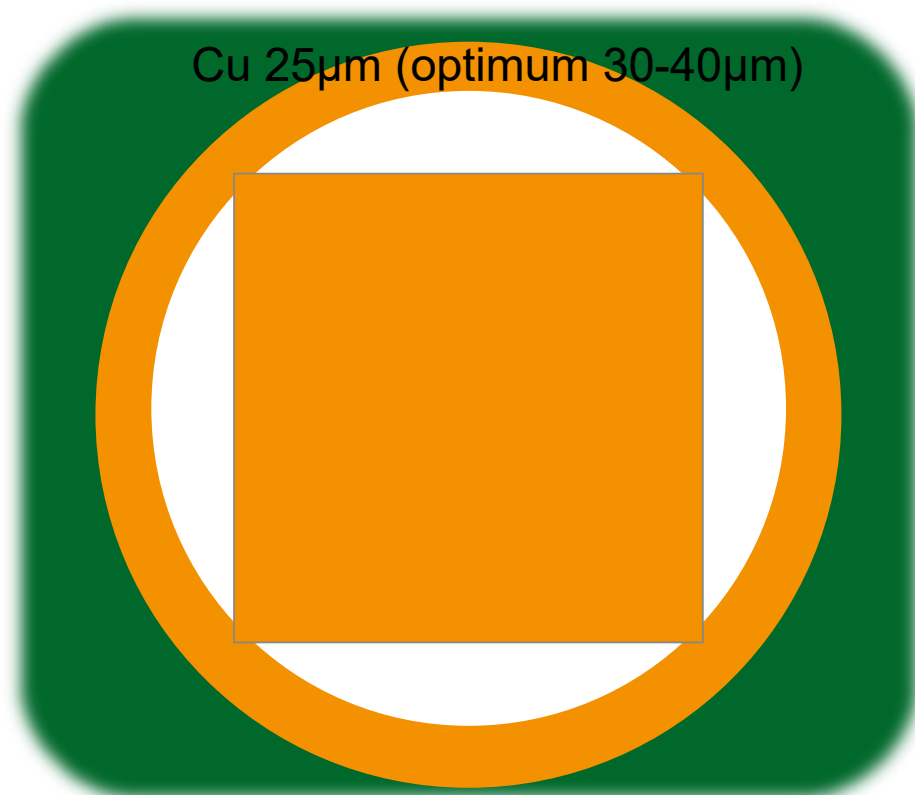
Press fit: how does it work ?



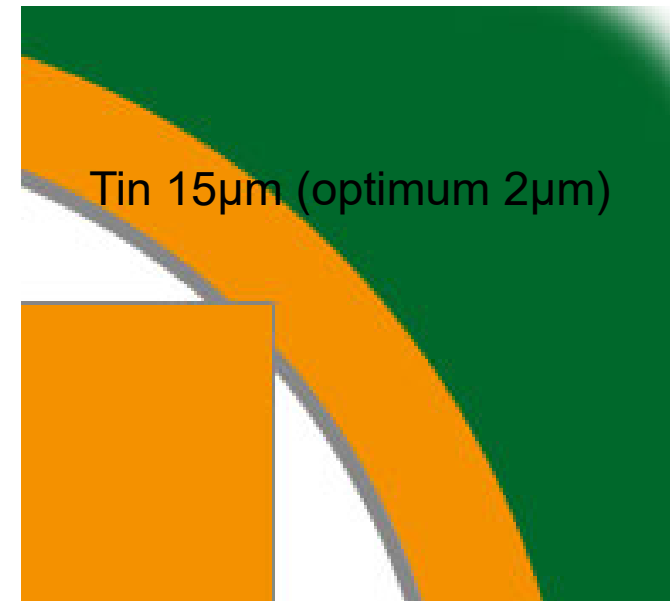
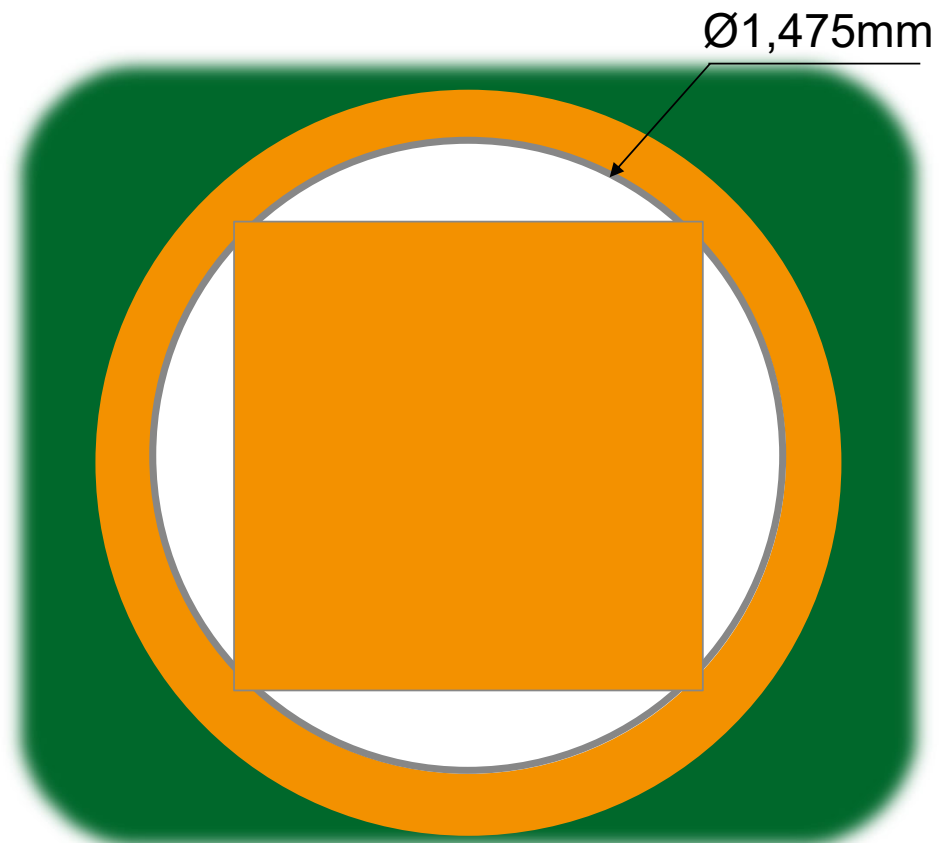
Press fit: how does it work ?



Press fit: how does it work ?

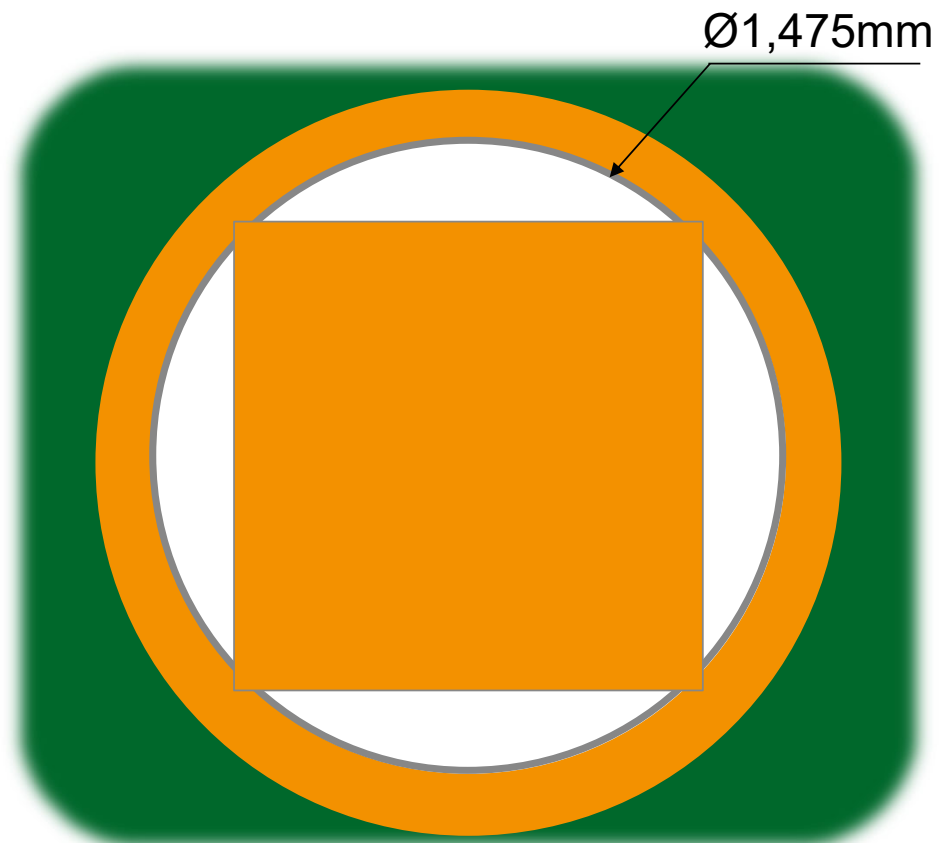


Press fit: how does it work ?

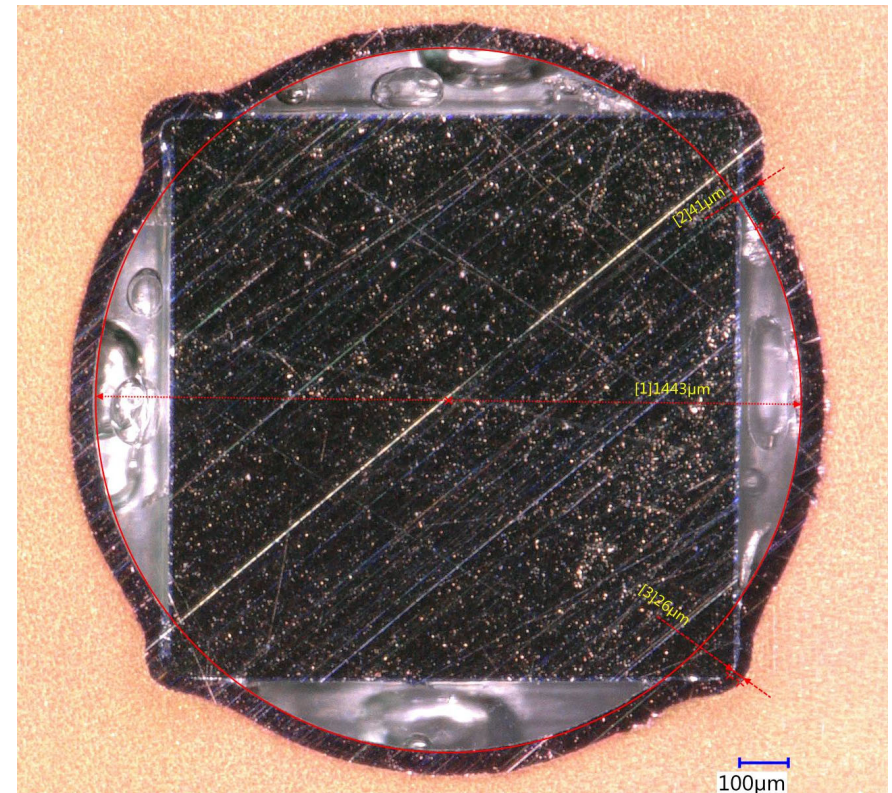


Values for chemical tin

Press fit: how does it work ?



Values for chemical tin



How this is certified: electrical

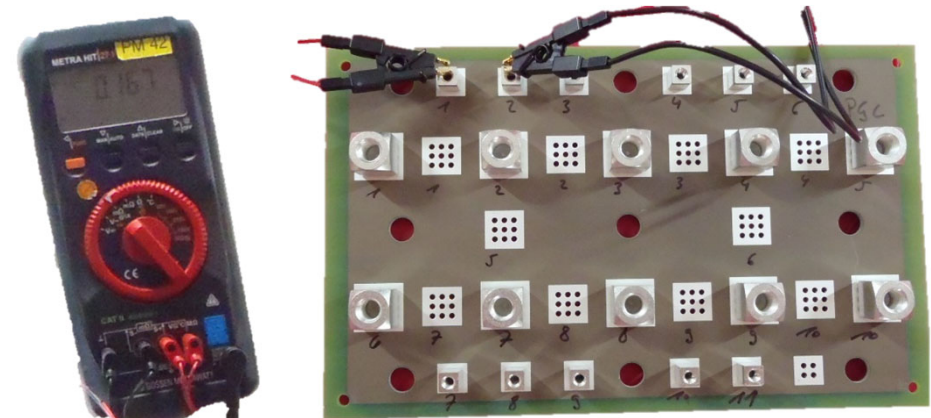
Contact resistance measurement IEC60512-2-1

Usual soldering
power connector

$<20\text{m}\Omega$

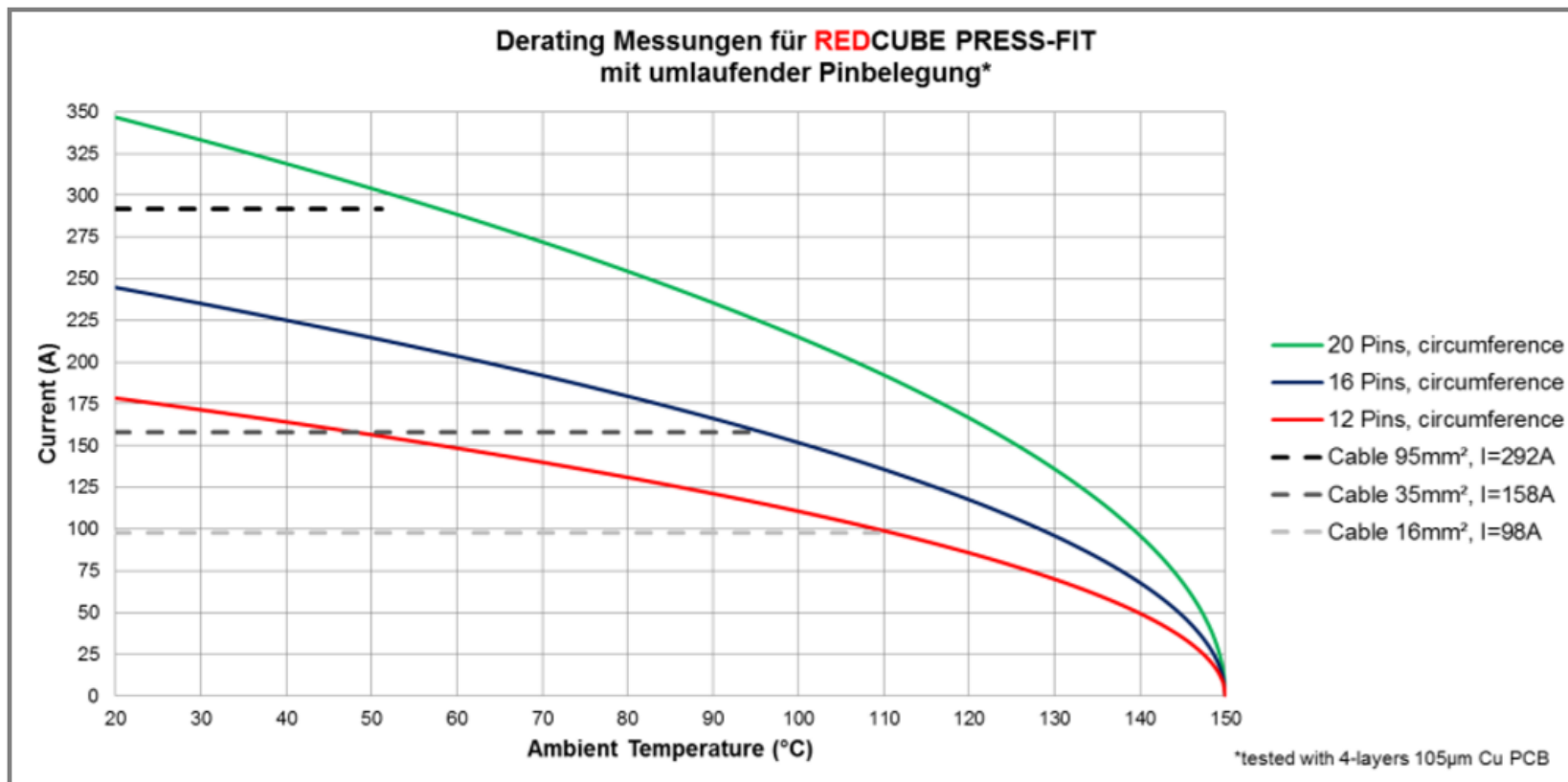
Red cube

$<200\mu\Omega$



➤ Less contact resistance gives less temperature rise

Derating curves



2 rows



Circumference

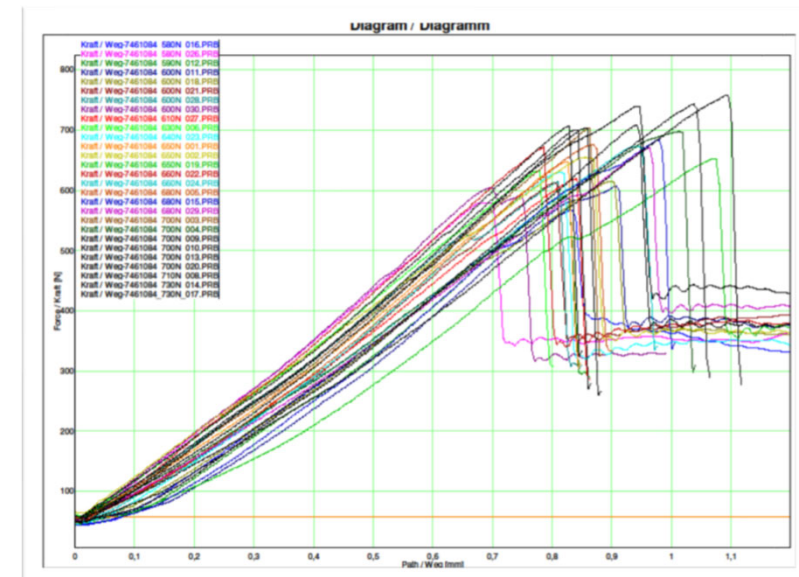
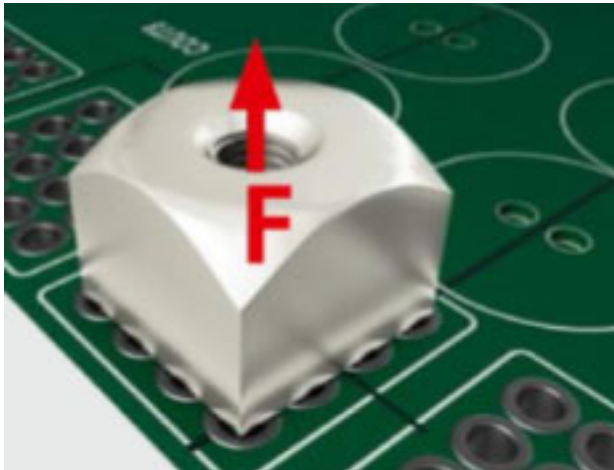


Full

How this is certified: mechanical



Pull-out test

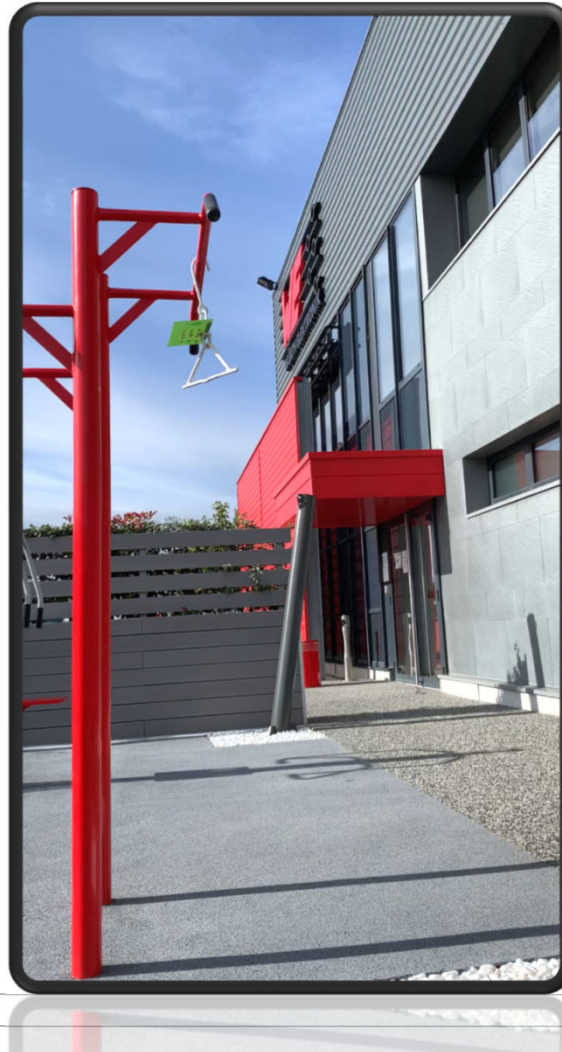


Extraction effort **10kg / pin**
with PCB 1,6mm

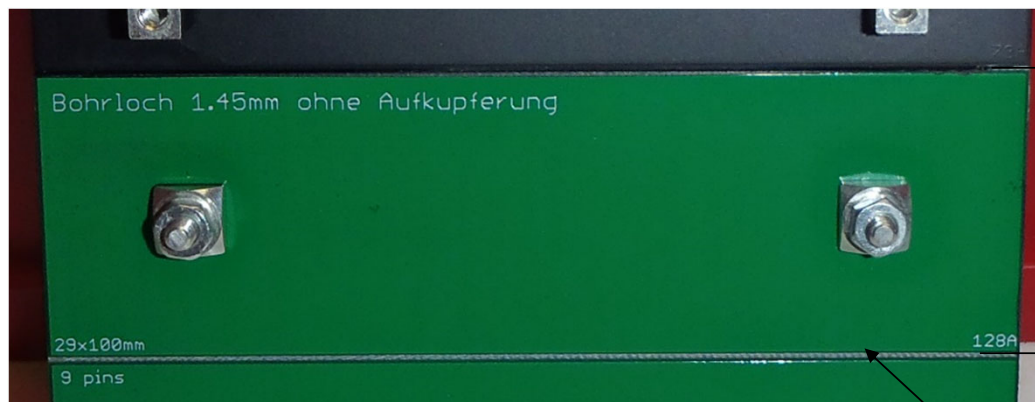
How this is certified: mechanical



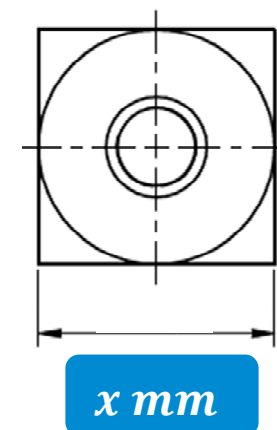
Pull-out test



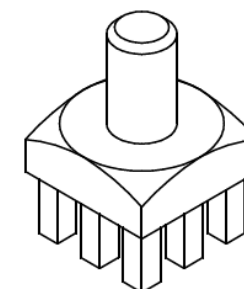
Design a power PCB with red cube: rule of thumb



$$width \approx x \cdot 3 \text{ mm}$$

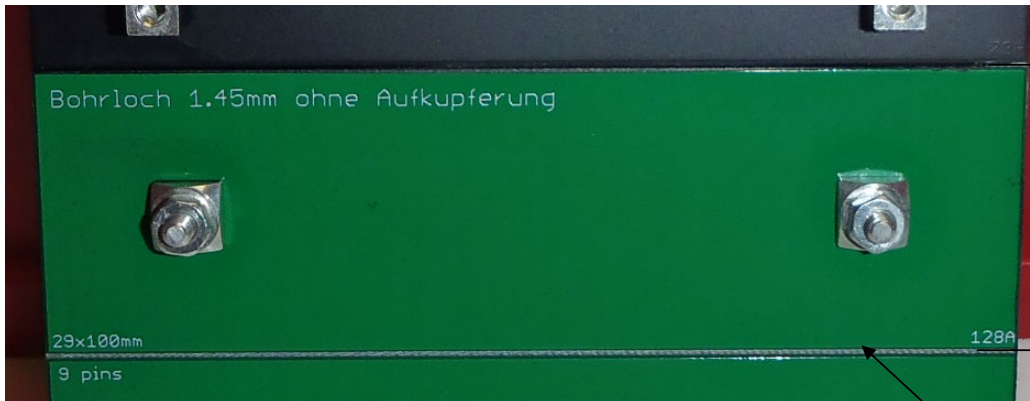


$$thickness \approx \frac{I}{0,3} \mu m$$

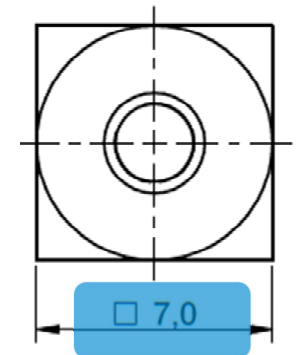


Properties	Test conditions		Value	Unit	Tol.
Rated Current	@ 20 °C	I_R	I	A	max.

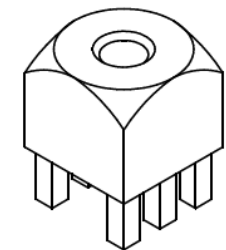
Design a power PCB with red cube: some tips



width $\approx 21\text{ mm}$



*thickness $\approx 330\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
4 or 5 layers of $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
or
3 layers of $105\text{ }\mu\text{m}$*



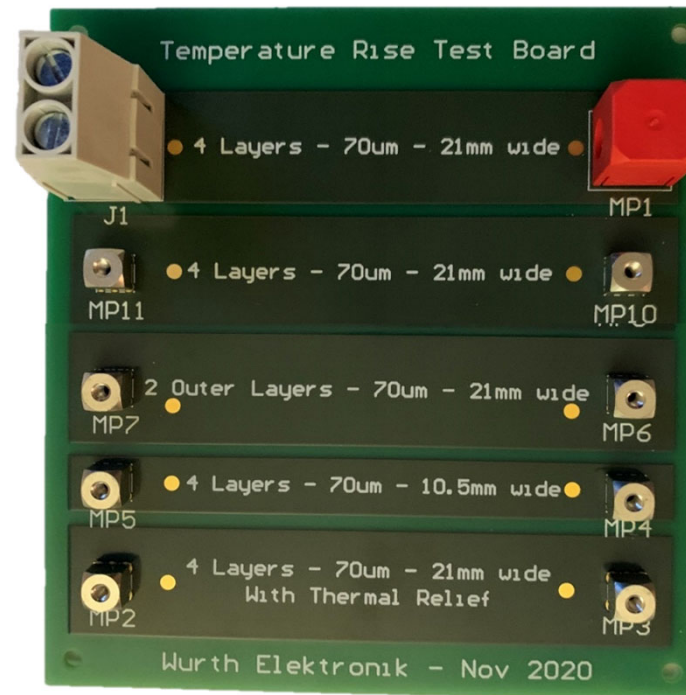
Properties	Test conditions		Value	Unit	Tol.
Rated Current	@ 20 °C	I_R	100	A	max.

Temperature rise tests



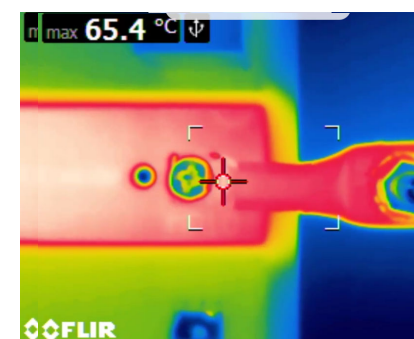
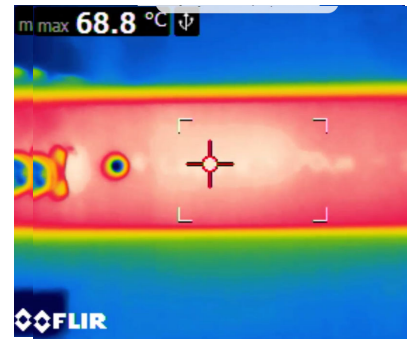
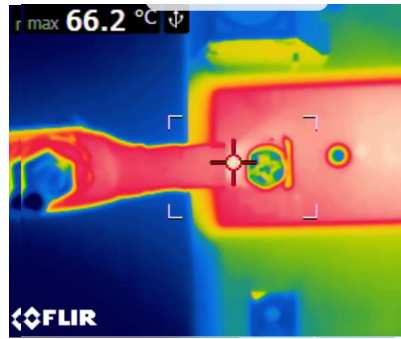
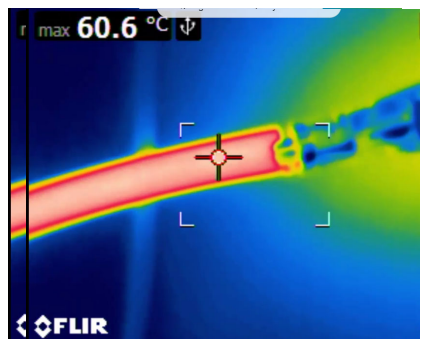
Test goal:

- Heat repartition
- Verify trace design
- Nb of layers influence

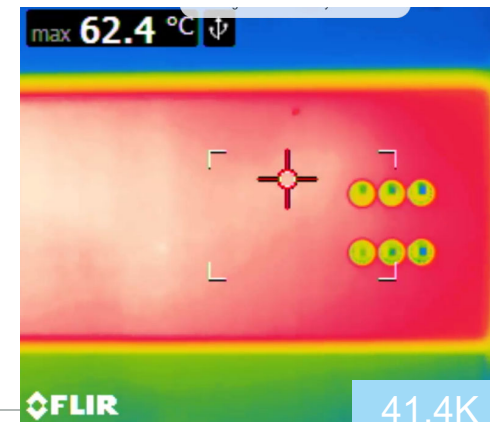
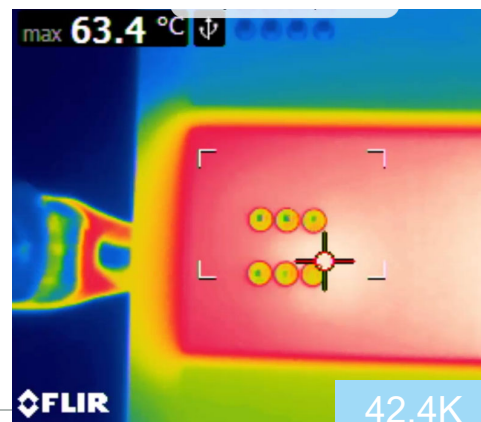


Temperature rise tests

Working current 100A
4 layers 70µm 21mm wide
Ambiant Temp = 21°C



Bottom view



Temperature rise tests

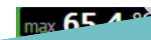
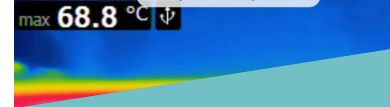
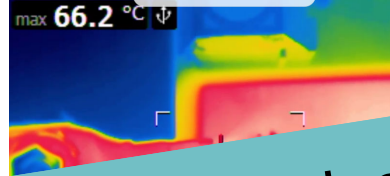
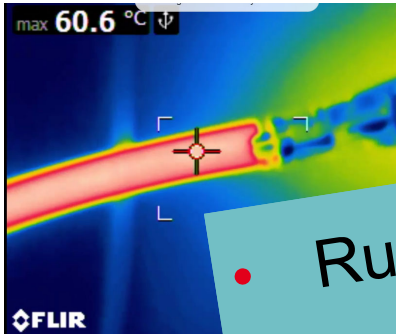
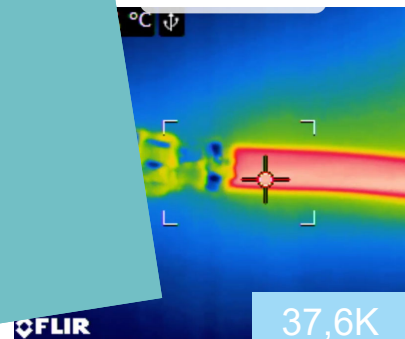
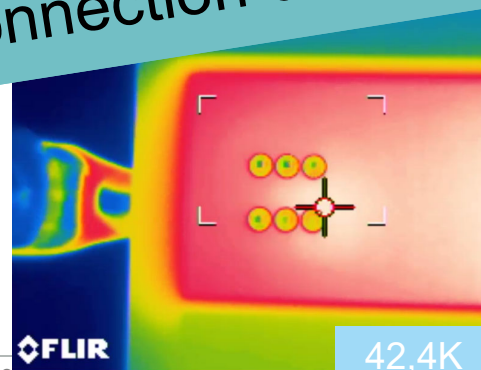
Working current 100A
 4 layers 70µm 21mm wide
 Ambient Temp = 21°C

5,9mm²



- Rule of thumb design gives a good temperature balance in the full system
- Pressfit connection does not bring additional ΔT

Bottom view



Temperature rise tests

Work

- Redcube is

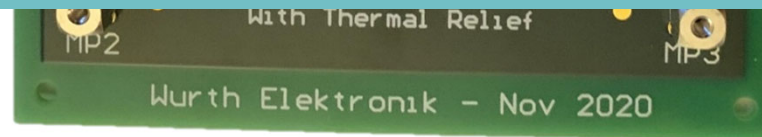
- small

- high current

Worki

- cooling down PCBs

- Rule of thumb high current design is a good approach
- Always check temperature with prototype test



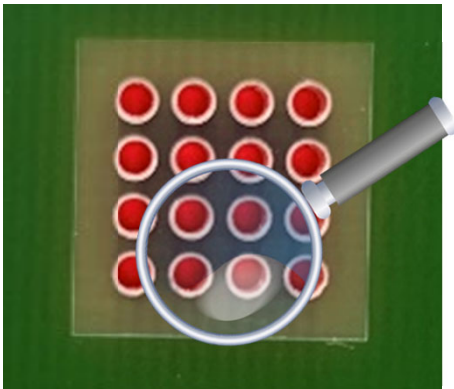
Press-fit process

❑ Material needed:

- PCB
- Support
- Base
- Stamp
- Press

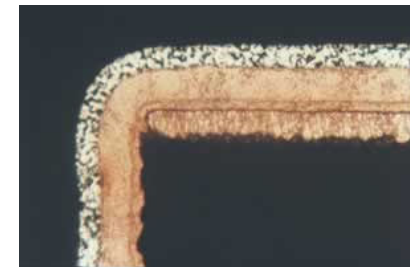
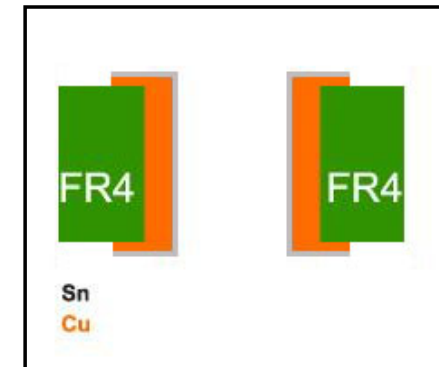
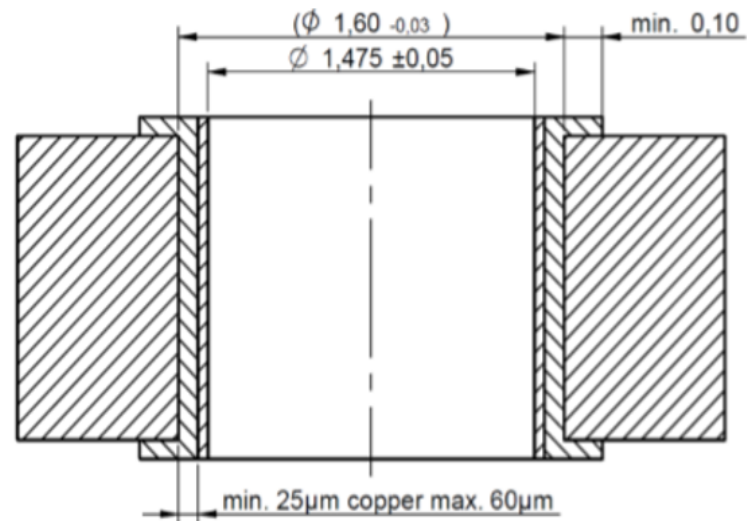


Press-fit process - PCB



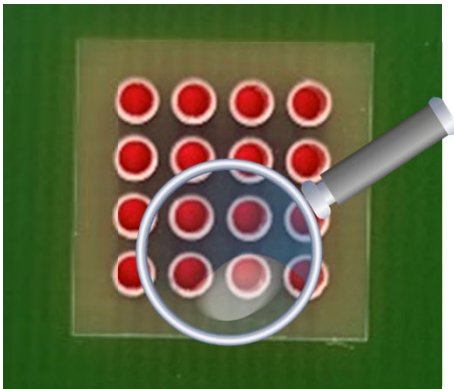
Chemical tin

ENIG (NiAu)

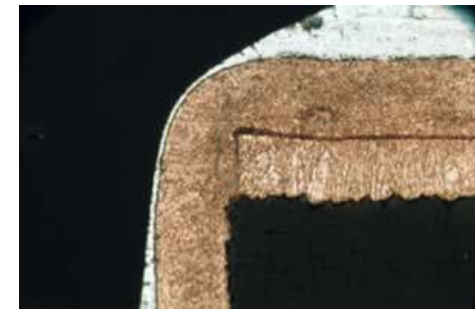
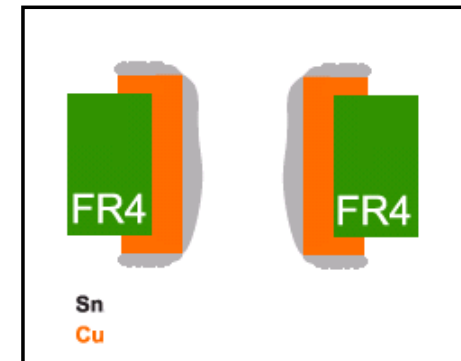
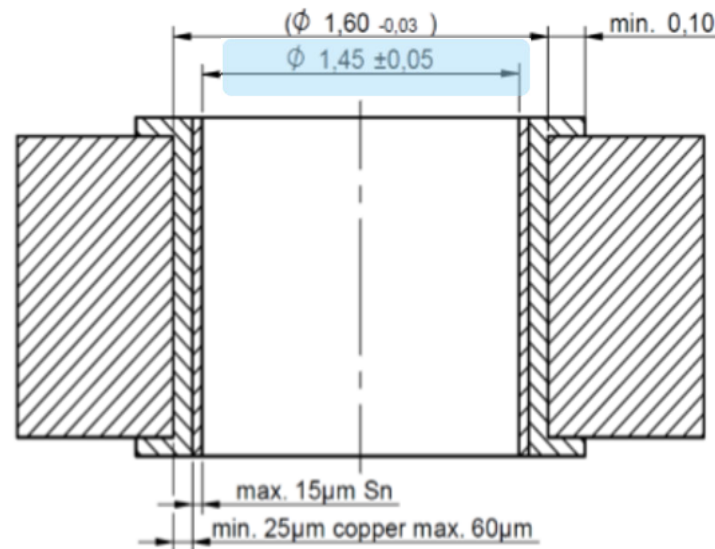


- 25 - 60µm Copper - optimum 30-40µm
- max. 15µm Tin - optimum 2µm

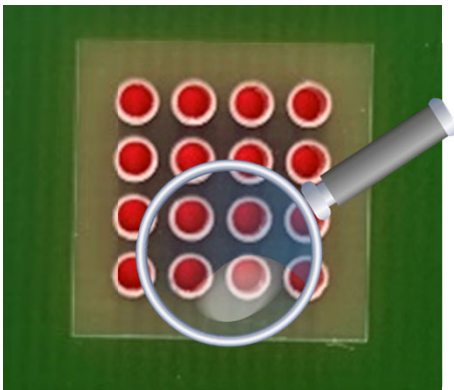
Press-fit process - PCB



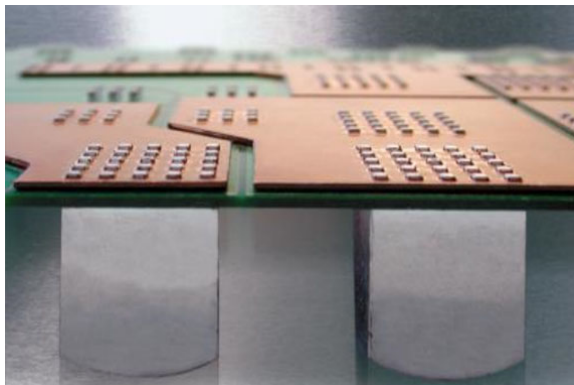
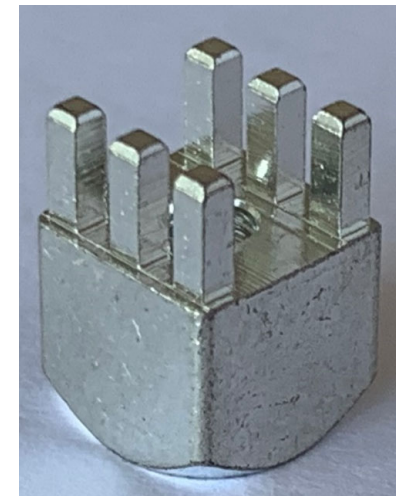
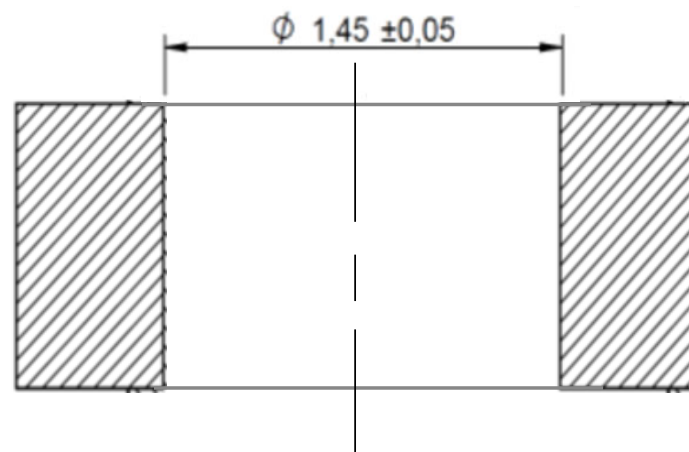
HAL – Hot Air Levelling



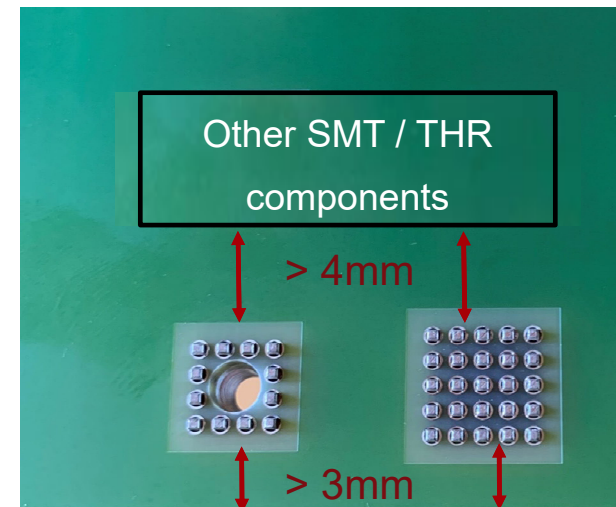
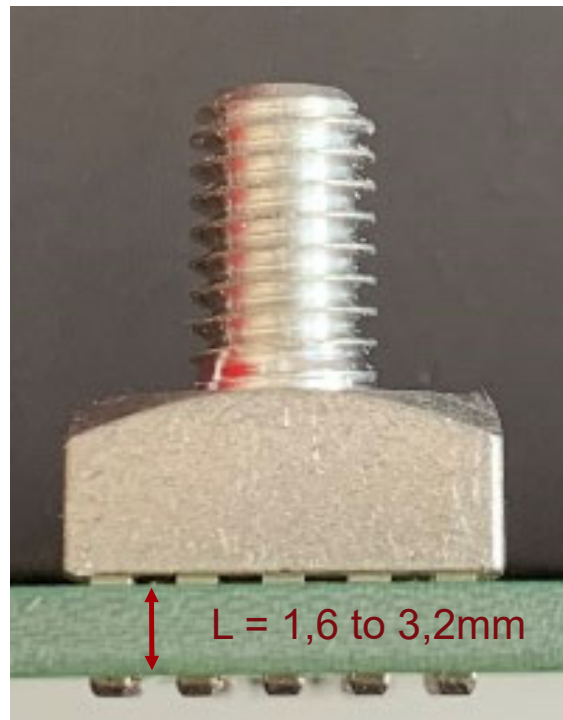
Press-fit process - PCB



Pure copper bar (Drill hole
 $1,45 \pm 0,05$)

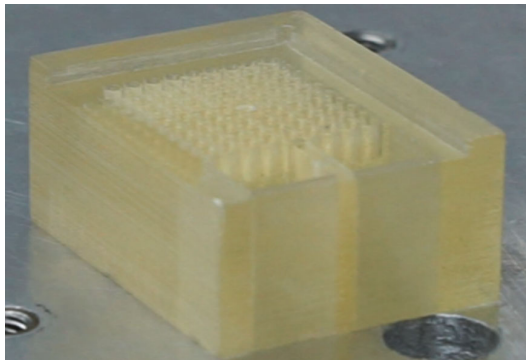


Press-fit process - PCB

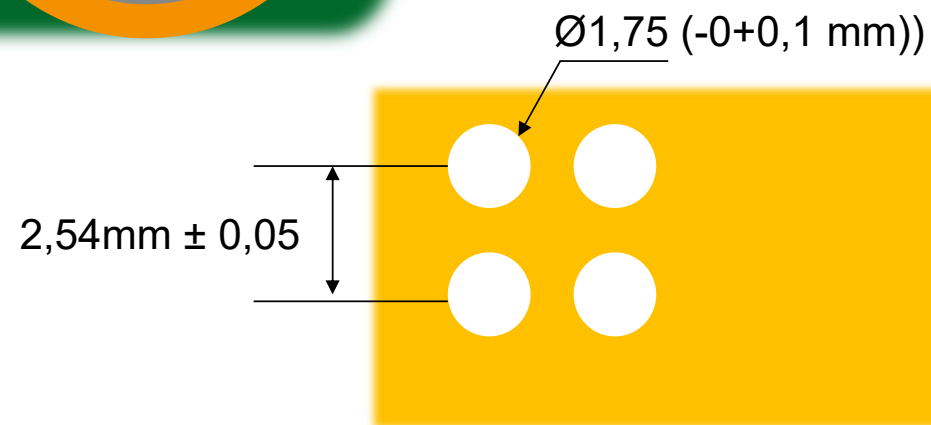
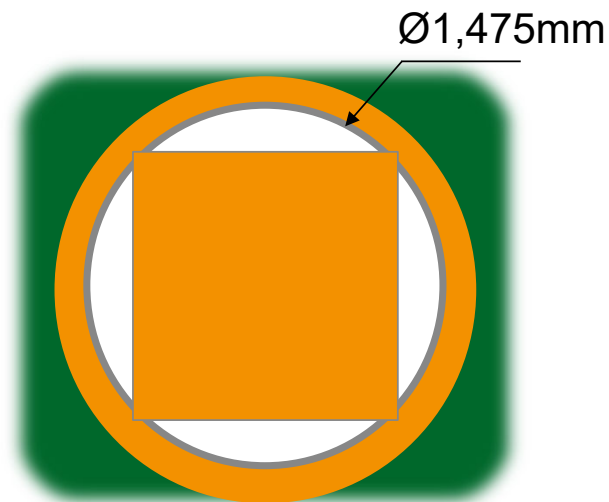


Press fit process: support

Support location

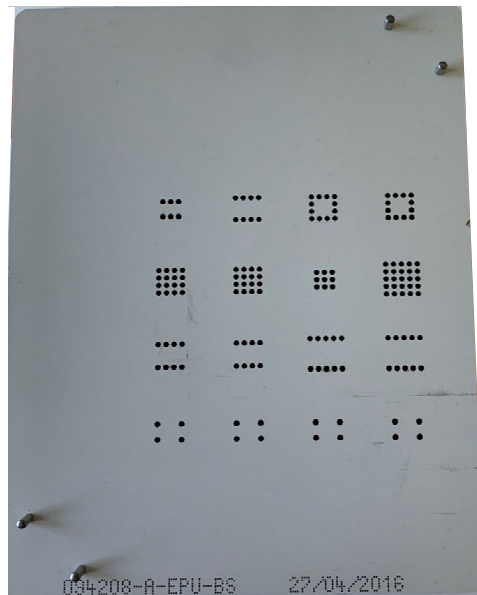


3D printing prototype

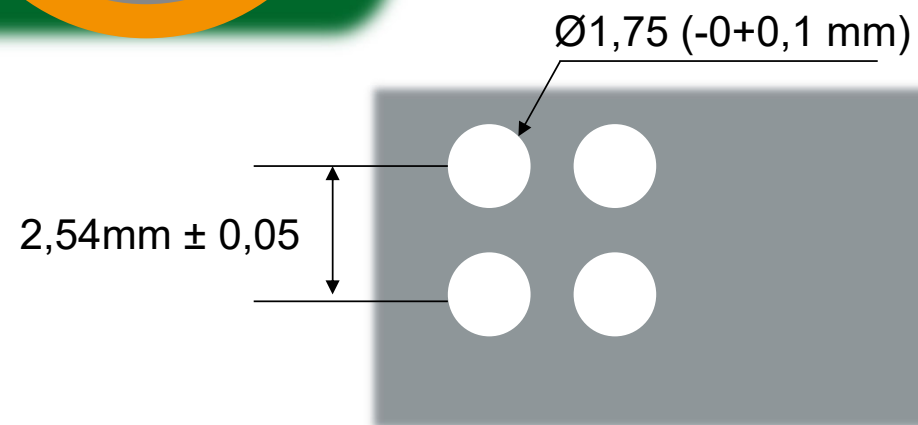
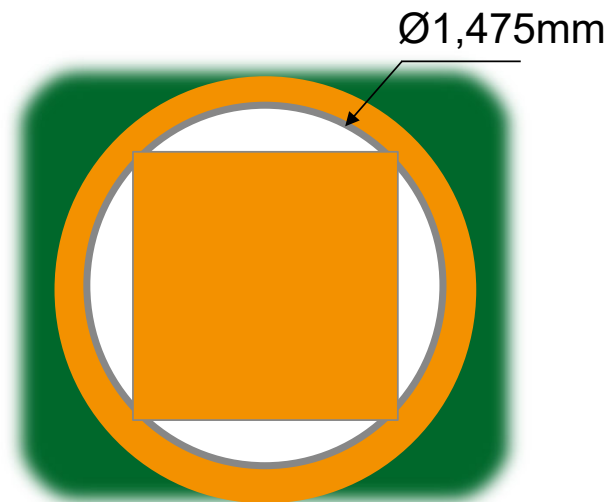


Press fit process: support

Support location

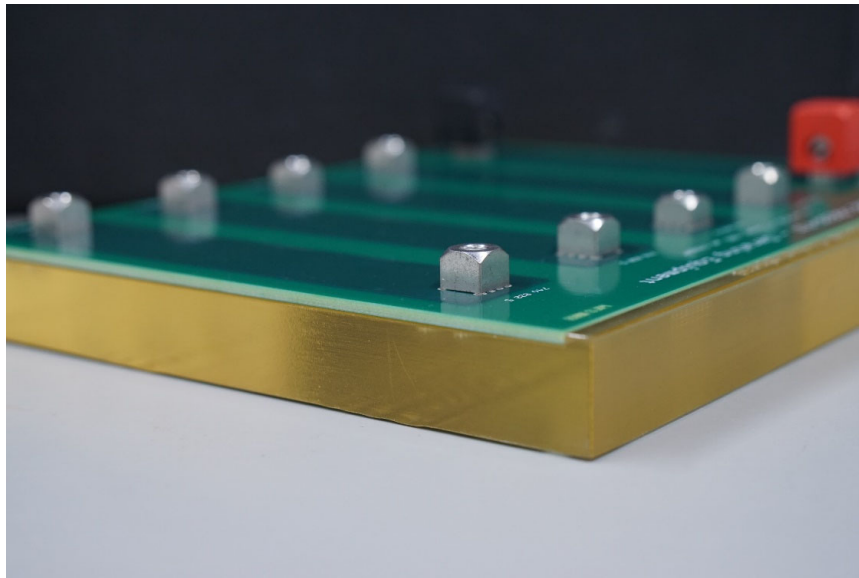


Metal final version

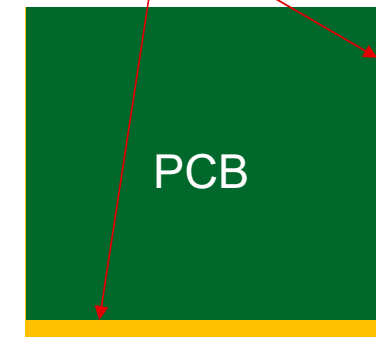


Press fit process: support

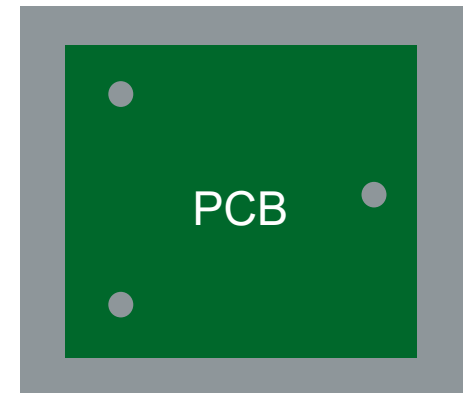
Support locating



locating



3D
printing
support

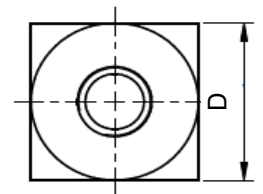
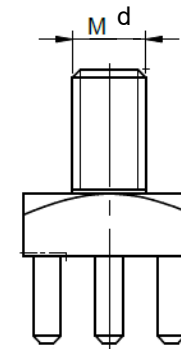
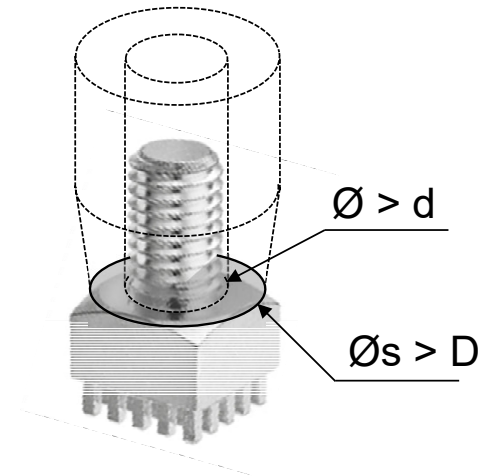
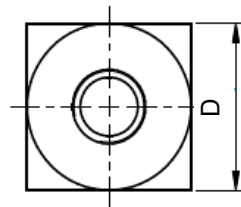
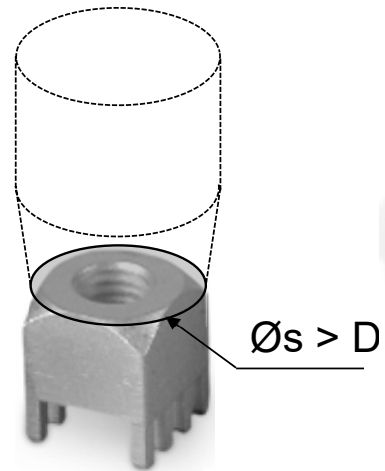


Metal
support

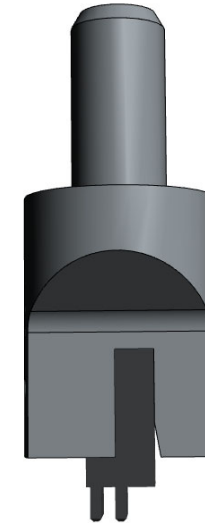
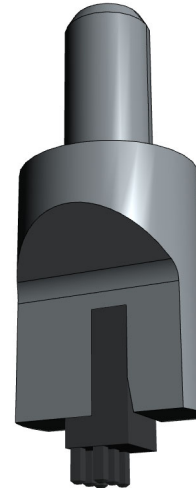
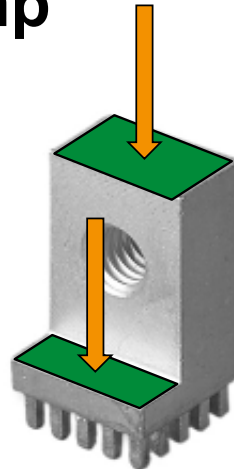
Press fit process: stamp



$\varnothing s$



Press fit process: stamp

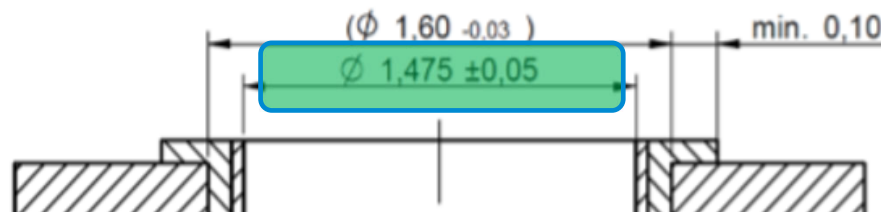


Insertion force – press dimensioning

PCB thickness (mm) Empirical press-in PCB insertion force per (N/pin) min / max

(mm)	Chemical tin						ENIG						HAL					
	Ø1,425	Ø1,475	Ø1,525	Ø1,425	Ø1,475	Ø1,525	Ø1,425	Ø1,475	Ø1,525	Ø1,425	Ø1,475	Ø1,525	Ø1,40	Ø1,45	Ø1,50	Ø1,40	Ø1,45	Ø1,50
1,6	120 220	80 160	40 130	140 250	100 200	60 170	140 250	100 200	60 170	140 250	100 200	60 170	140 250	100 200	50 170	140 250	100 200	50 170
2,4	170 330	110 240	60 200	200 400	130 300	70 250	200 400	130 300	70 250	200 400	130 300	70 250	200 400	130 300	70 250	200 400	130 300	70 250
3,2	220 460	140 340	80 280	260 500	170 420	80 360	260 500	170 420	80 360	260 500	170 420	80 360	260 500	170 420	80 360	260 500	170 420	80 360

Specification for chemical surfaces



Insertion force – press dimensioning

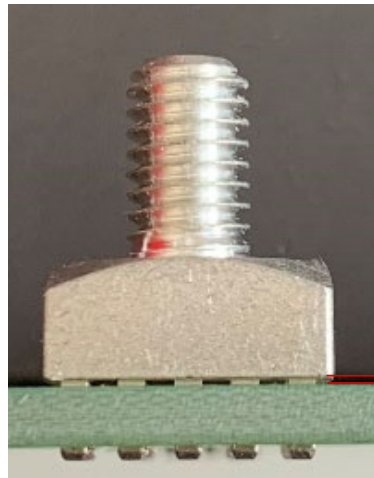
PCB thick ness (mm)	Empirical press-in PCB insertion force per (N/pin) min / max													
	Chemical tin					ENIG					HAL			
(mm)	Ø1,425	Ø1,475	Ø1,525			Ø1,425	Ø1,475	Ø1,525			Ø1,40	Ø1,45	Ø1,50	
1,6	120 220	80 160	40 130			140 250	100 200	60 170			140 250	100 200	50 170	
2,4	170 330	110 240	60 200			200 400	130 300	70 250			200 400	130 300	70 250	
3,2	220 460	140 340	80 280			260 500	170 420	80 360			260 500	170 420	80 360	



Example: redcube12 pins – PCB chemical tin thickness 3,2mm

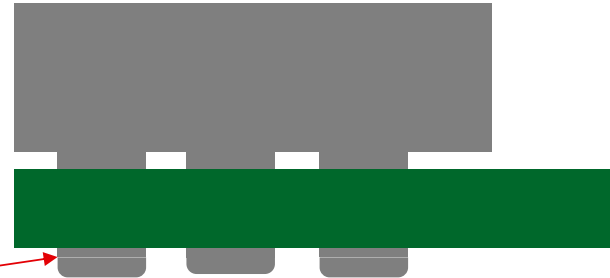
→ 1,7 kN < press effort < 4 kN

Press-fit process

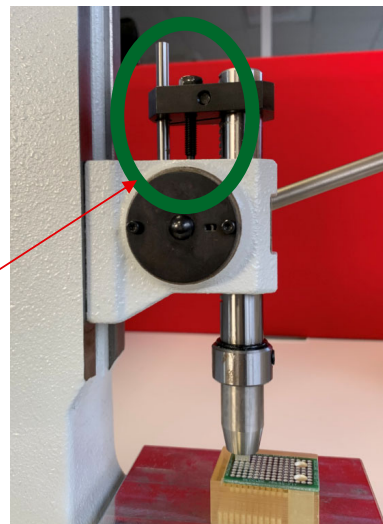


0,1mm

Flat zone
exceed PCB



Press end stop



Insertion speed $\approx 100-250\text{mm/mn}$
Insertion done in 1 single time

