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Telepítőeljárás áramkörhordozóhoz

Az európai szabadalom ellen, megadásának az Európai Szabadalmi Közlönyben való meghirdetésétől számított kilenc hónapon belül, felszólalást lehet benyújtani az Európai Szabadalmi Hivatalnál. (Európai Szabadalmi Egyezmény 99. cikk(1))

A fordítást a szabadalmas az 1995. évi XXXIII. törvény 84/H. §-a szerint nyújtotta be. A fordítás tartalmi helyességét a Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala nem vizsgálta.

PLACEMENT METHOD FOR CIRCUIT CARRIER

The present invention concerns a process for the production of a circuit carrier fitted with at least one surface-mount LED (SMD-LED), having the features of the classifying portion of claim 1.

To implement light-optical applications based on surface-mount LED components (SMD-LED), highly precise mounting of the SMD-LED components on a circuit carrier is required. Examples are front headlights, daytime running lights, flashing indicators, active bending lights on motor vehicles, the light sources of which are LEDs.

In that respect the SMD-LEDs are to be mounted in position in relation to one or more defined reference points on the circuit carrier, then an optical system (for example attachment lenses) can be oriented in relation to those reference points.

Hitherto SMD-LED components have been placed on the circuit carriers using the so-called "Pick & Place" process and then soldered in the "Reflow" process. In that case the final position of the light-emitting region of the LED is determined by the following factors:

- the tolerances in the LED component (for example the position of the light-emitting region relative to the outside contour of the LED or relative to the position of the LED terminal pad),
- the tolerances in the circuit carrier which determine the position of the soldering pad (for example position of the conductor track relative to the contour of the circuit carrier and/or a through hole, position of the solder mask relative to a conductor track position), and
- the movement of the SMD-LED in the Reflow soldering process, caused by "slumping" of the solder paste in the pre-heating zone and the wetting forces of the solder upon melting in the peak zone (floating lift).

The final levels of positioning accuracy which can be achieved with that process in respect of the light-emitting region of SMD-LED components are already more than $\pm 110 \mu\text{m}$ solely when considering the tolerances of the SMD-LED and the circuit carrier (still without taking account of the action of the Reflow soldering process).

The effects of the Reflow soldering process produce additional positioning inaccuracies, in particular in the area of angular and tilting positional truth in respect of the SMD-LED components.

Mounting of the SMD-LED by means of current silver sintering processes is out of the question as those processes are linked to unacceptably long processing times of more than 10 seconds.

Processes for fitting a circuit carrier with SMD-LED are known from US 2010/0053929, US 2008/0284311, US 2013/245988 and WO 2009/031903 A1.

EP 1 003 212 A2 discloses a process for the production of a circuit carrier fitted with a SMD-LED in which the position of the light-emitting region of the SMD-LED is optically detected and the SMD-LED is mounted on the circuit carrier in dependence of the detected position of the light-emitting region of the SMD-LED.

The object of the invention is to provide a process of the general kind set forth, in which the inevitably present tolerances in the SMD-LEDs and the circuit carriers can be compensated, in particular a higher degree of accuracy in positioning and mounting of SMD-LEDs on circuit carriers can be achieved.

That object is attained by a process having the features of claim 1.

By mounting the at least one SMD-LED to the circuit carrier in dependence on the position of the light-emitting region in the SMD-LED it is possible to eliminate those inaccuracies which are due to tolerances in the LED component and in the circuit carrier. In that way it is possible to achieve tolerances of below $\pm 100 \mu\text{m}$ in positioning of the SMD-LED on the circuit carrier. The applicant's tests have shown that it is even possible to achieve tolerances of less than or equal to $\pm 50 \mu\text{m}$.

In other words it is possible with the process according to the invention to substantially or even completely eliminate the component-inherent tolerances of the SMD-LED and the circuit carrier. In other words the tolerances which can be achieved with the process according to the invention are substantially now only limited by the precision of the detection process used for the light-emitting region of the SMD-LED. Depending on the project demands it is accordingly possible to select a sufficiently precise detection process, independently of the structure of the SMD-LED and the circuit carrier, and thereby achieve implementation of the tolerances prescribed in the project. In other words the greater tolerances of cheaper or simpler components can be compensated by the use of a more precise detection process. A more precise detection process can be achieved by using a more accurate optical camera and/or using a more accurate "Pick & Place" apparatus.

Detection of the light-emitting region of the at least one SMD-LED can be effected for example by the use of an optical camera which detects the characteristic contour of the light-emitting region.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention are recited in the appendant claims.

The invention can be used for example in relation to circuit carriers which are employed for front headlights, daytime running lights, flashing indicators, adaptive bending lights on motor vehicles, the light sources of which are LEDs.

The reference point or points can be for example in the form of holes (round holes or elongate holes). Additionally or alternatively it is possible to use etched or printed structures.

For example it can be provided that mounting of the SMD-LED to the circuit carrier is effected in dependence on the position of the centre point of the light-emitting region of the SMD-LED. That is particularly advantageous for the reason that the orientation of an optical system which is usually arranged in the beam path of the SMD-LED is effected in relation to the centre point of the light-emitting region of the SMD-LED.

It is particularly preferably provided that at least one of the reference points is used for positioning and -- preferably for fixing -- an optical system for the at least one SMD-LED. In the state of the art the circuit carrier equipped with the SMD-LEDs must be oriented relative to the optical system in a dedicated process step in the mounting procedure. That can be dispensed with in the preferred embodiment described, as the use of at least one of the reference points for positioning of the optical system means that the system is already correctly oriented. If the at least one reference point is used not only for positioning the optical system but also for fixing the optical system to the circuit carrier (in this case the at least one reference point is for example in the form of a mounting hole for the optical system), that affords the highest level of accuracy. In many applications it may be acceptable to provide separate fixing locations for the optical system, which are oriented in relation to the at least one reference point.

To be able to orient the at least one SMD-LED in relation to the reference point or points of the circuit carrier at a later time, it is necessary to detect the position of the reference points of the circuit carrier. That can be effected for example in such a way that an optical camera passes over existing reference points and ascertains

the respective deviation relative to the target position which arises out of the tolerance inherent in the component. Preferably the position of those reference points which are also later used for position an optical system for the SMD-LED is used.

Usually SMD-LEDs are provided in a feed belt from which they are removed from pockets arranged in the feed belt by means of a "Pick & Place" system corresponding to the state of the art, for example by means of a sucker (vacuum pipette). In the state of the art the contours of the SMD-LED or the position of the terminal pads is detected from the underside after removal from the feed belt. That is not possible in the case of the invention as here the position of the light-emitting region which is at the top side of the SMD-LED is crucial. When using a vacuum pipette system therefore detection of the light-emitting region must be effected prior to contacting by the sucker. In the case of SMD-LEDs which are provided in another fashion that requirement does not necessarily have to arise.

When using a vacuum pipette system the invention can be carried out as follows:

The position of the light-emitting region of the SMD-LED to be taken from the belt is detected by means of a camera which is so positioned or which is moveable into such a position that it can look into the individual pockets of the feed belt. Preferably the detected position is compared to a target position of the SMD-LED in the pocket, in which the SMD-LED would be arranged centrally in the pocket in oriented relationship with the direction of movement of the feed belt (Y-direction, X-direction = direction at a right angle to the Y-direction in the plane of the feed belt). Deviations in respect of the detected position of the light-emitting region relative to the target position in relation to the X- and Y-direction of the centre point of the light-emitting region and the angular position of the light-emitting region are calculated. In other words the random position of the SMD-LED in the pocket of the feed belt is ascertained and compared to the target position.

Detection of the position of the light-emitting region becomes more robust by the SMD-LED being illuminated with a light source having a wavelength adapted to the LED spectrum. It is possible in that way to increase the contrast between the light-emitting region and the remaining region of the SMD-LED. The adapted wavelength can be for example in a range of 400 to 500 nm, preferably in a range of 420 to 490 nm.

That random position is no longer to be altered upon removal from the pocket by the vacuum pipette. To ensure that it may be advantageous to also ascertain the Z-position (Z-direction = at a right angle to the X- and Y-direction) of the light-emitting region or the SMD-LED as then contacting by the vacuum pipette can be effected gently in such a way that no change in position of the SMD-LED in the pocket occurs upon contacting.

As the position of the circuit carrier is known by ascertaining the position of the reference points it is possible, by means of the ascertained deviation of the light-emitting region of the SMD-LED, for the vacuum pipette to be actuated in such a way that it corrects the existing deviation in the X- and Y-direction and also by a rotation about an axis at a right angle to the SMD-LED and thus orients the SMD-LED in relation to the light-emitting region in the correct position. Tilting of the SMD-LED does not have to be taken in consideration as fixing to the vacuum pipette means that it cannot involve any angle relative to the axis of the vacuum pipette.

Described hereinafter are two alternative processes with which SMD-LEDs oriented in the correct position can be mounted to the circuit carrier in the correct position.

In the first process for mounting the at least one SMD-LED to the circuit carrier, silver sintering material is arranged at the at least one SMD-LED after orientation thereof has been effected and at least one SMD-LED is silver-sintered.

Preferably the circuit carrier to be equipped and/or the SMD-LED is raised to a temperature at which, upon and by pressing of the SMD-LED which is provided with sintering material, the sintering material is sintered.

To permit a sufficiently short process time the particle size of the silver sintering material should be less than about 100 nm, preferably less than about 60 nm. In that way, sintering is achieved within a contact time of less than 1 to 5 seconds after beginning the pressing procedure. For example a sintering material of a particle size in a range of about 20 nm to about 40 nm can be used. Silver sintering material of the desired particle size can be acquired from various suppliers.

Arranging the silver sintering material on the SMD-LED can be effected for example by applying a paste of silver sintering material and a suitable organic separating agent to the SMD-LED.

The paste can be applied for example without changing the position of the SMD-LED relative to the vacuum pipette by immersing the terminal pad in a prepared supplied deposit of paste.

Alternatively the silver sintering material can be applied to the SMD-LED by a "Die Transfer Film" (DTF) process. In that case the silver sintering material is in film form. Films of that kind can be commercially acquired.

No subsequent change in the correctly positioned orientation of the SMD-LED can occur due to the sintering operation as the SMD-LED can be held fast by the vacuum pipette until the sintering operation is concluded. Tilting of the SMD-LED cannot occur as it is pressed against the surface of the circuit carrier by the vacuum pipette.

The second process for mounting the at least one SMD-LED to the circuit carrier is based on a Reflow soldering process.

In that case the solder paste is applied to the circuit carrier – preferably by being printed thereon. Then an adhesive is applied to the circuit carrier – preferably in dependence on the detected position of the light-emitting region of the at least one SMD-LED. The SMD-LED is placed on the circuit carrier. The adhesive is then at least partially hardened. Reflow soldering of the solder paste can then be effected.

The use of the adhesive makes it possible to avoid the SMD-LED floating in the Reflow soldering operation.

Particularly preferably the adhesive used is a UV-hardenable adhesive. In that case at least partial hardening of the adhesive can be effected by exposure to UV light. Quite particularly preferably a hybrid adhesive is used, which is UV- and temperature-hardenable. That can subsequently harden in the soldering operation in the furnace.

Either individual illumination of each individual SMD-LED can be effected, but preferably simultaneous illumination of all SMD-LEDs is effected to reduce the cycle time.

Further advantages and details of the invention will be apparent from the Figures and the related specific description. The same references are used for identical components in all Figures.

Figures 1 to 3 show test layouts which serve to check the positional accuracy of each individual SMD-LED 2. The circuit carrier 1 has electrically conductive surfaces 5 which are insulated from each other by insulating regions 6. The conductive surfaces 5 can be supplied with electric power by way of terminals 7.

Figure 1 shows a circuit carrier 1 equipped with six SMD-LEDs 2. It is possible to see two reference points 3 which on the one hand serve to ascertain the deviation of the target positions for the SMD-LEDs 2 on the circuit carrier 1 and which on the other hand can also be used for fixing an optical system (not shown) for the SMD-LEDs 2. The optical system is oriented by way of separate reference points which are not shown in this Figure.

In Figure 1 the mounting operation was effected with a "Pick & Place" and Reflow soldering process in accordance with the state of the art. In themselves the SMD-LEDs 2 are oriented by means of their outside contours relative to the reference points 3. The Reflow soldering process involves blurring of the position of the SMD-LEDs 2 so that the situation no longer involves an ordered orientation of the outside contours of the SMD-LEDs 2. Orientation in relation to the light-emitting regions 4 of the SMD-LEDs 2 has not occurred at all.

Figure 2 shows a circuit carrier 1 equipped with six SMD-LEDs 2, the difference in relation to Figure 1 being that the SMD-LEDs 2 are mounted on the circuit carrier 1 in the correct position in relation to the outside contour, but no mounting is effected in dependence on the light-emitting regions 4 of the SMD-LEDs 2. This circuit carrier 1 also does not meet the requirements in regard to positioning accuracy of the light-emitting regions 4.

Figure 3 in contrast shows an embodiment by way of example of the invention in which the SMD-LEDs 2 are mounted in the correct position relative to the reference points 3 of the circuit carrier 1, on the circuit carrier 1, in regard to their light-emitting regions 4. This circuit carrier 1 meets the requirements in regard to positioning accuracy of the light-emitting regions 4.

Figure 4 shows a process according to the invention including the steps:

- ascertaining the deviation in relation to the target position in the X-direction and the Y-direction of the reference point 3 i for all reference points 3 i (Figure 4a),
- ascertaining the deviation in relation to the target position in the X,Y-direction and an angular position of the light-emitting region 4 of the SMD-LED 2 to be removed and in the Z-direction of the SMD-LED 2 to be removed (Figure 4b), and
- mounting of the SMD-LED 2 to the circuit carrier 1 in the correct position relative to the reference points 3 i of the circuit carrier 1 (Figure 4c).

TELEPÍTŐELJÁRÁS ÁRAMKÖRHORDOZÓHOZ

Szabadalmi igénypontok

1. Eljárás legalább egy felületszerelt LED-del (SMD-LED) ellátott áramkörhordozó (1) gyártására, amelynél a legalább egy SMD-LED-et (2) az áramkörhordozó (1) egy vagy több referenciapontjához (3) orientálva az áramkörhordozón (1) elhelyezzük, ahol a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) fényemittáló tartományának (4) pozícióját az SMD-LED-ben (2) optikailag detektáljuk és a legalább egy SMD-LED-et (2) a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) fényemittáló tartománya (4) detektált pozíciójától függően az áramkörhordozóra (1) rászzereljük,

azzal jellemezve, hogy a fényemittáló tartomány (4) pozíciójának detektálásához az SMD-LED-et (2) egy a LED-spektrumhoz hozzáigazított hullámhosszal rendelkező fényforrással világítjuk meg.

2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy a fényemittáló tartomány (4) pozícióját mindhárom irányban (X, Y, Z) és egy az SMD-LED (2) síkjára merőleges forgástengelyhez viszonyított szög helyzetet határozzuk meg.

3. Az 1. vagy a 2. igénypont szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) áramkörhordozóra (1) szerelését a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) fényemittáló tartománya (4) középpontjának a pozíciójától függően végezzük.

4. Az 1-3. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy legalább egy referenciapontot (3) a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) optikai rendszerének a pozicionálására és – előnyösen a rögzítésére – használunk.

5. Az 1-4. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) áramkörhordozóra (1) szereléséhez az orientálás végrehajtását követően a legalább egy SMD-LED-nél (2) ezüst szinteranyagot rendezünk el és a legalább egy SMD-LED-et (2) –előnyösen azt az áramkörhordozóra (1) odanyomva és/vagy annak az áramkörhordozóra (1) való rányomása mellett – szinterelésnek vetjük alá.

6. Az 5. igénypont szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy mintegy 10 nm-nél kisebb, előnyösen mintegy 60 nm-nél kisebb szemcseméretű ezüst szinteranyagot használunk.

7. A 6. igénypont szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy mintegy 20 nm és mintegy 40 nm közé eső szemcseméretű ezüst szinteranyagot választunk.

8. Az 1-4. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) áramkörhordozóra (1) szereléséhez

– az áramkörhordozóra (1) lágyforrasztó pasztát hordunk fel – előnyösen nyomunk rá –,

– az áramkörhordozóra (1) – előnyösen a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) fényemittáló tartománya (4) detektált pozíciójától függően – ragasztóanyagot hordunk fel,

– a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) áramkörhordozón (1) való pozicionálását követően a ragasztóanyagot legalább részlegesen kikeményítjük, és

– a lágyforrasztó paszta újraolvasztó lágyforrasztását hajjuk végre.

9. Az 1-8. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) fényemittáló tartományának (4) detektálását egy a fényemittáló tartomány (4) jellegzetes kontúrját felismerő optikai kamerát használva végezzük.

10. Az 1-9. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, azzal jellemezve, hogy a legalább egy SMD-LED (2) fényemittáló tartománya (4) az SMD-LED (2) felső oldalán helyezkedik el.

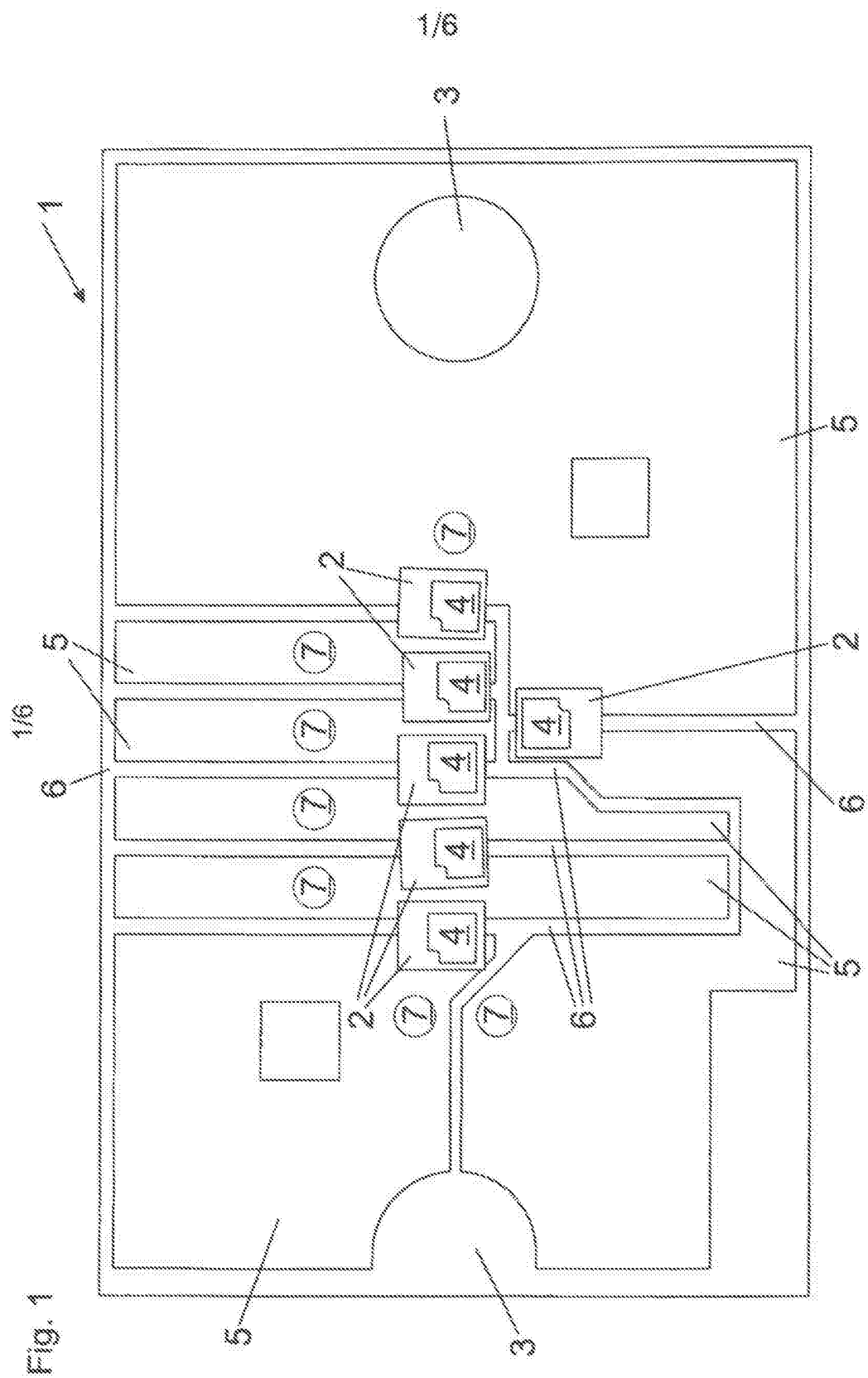


Fig. 1

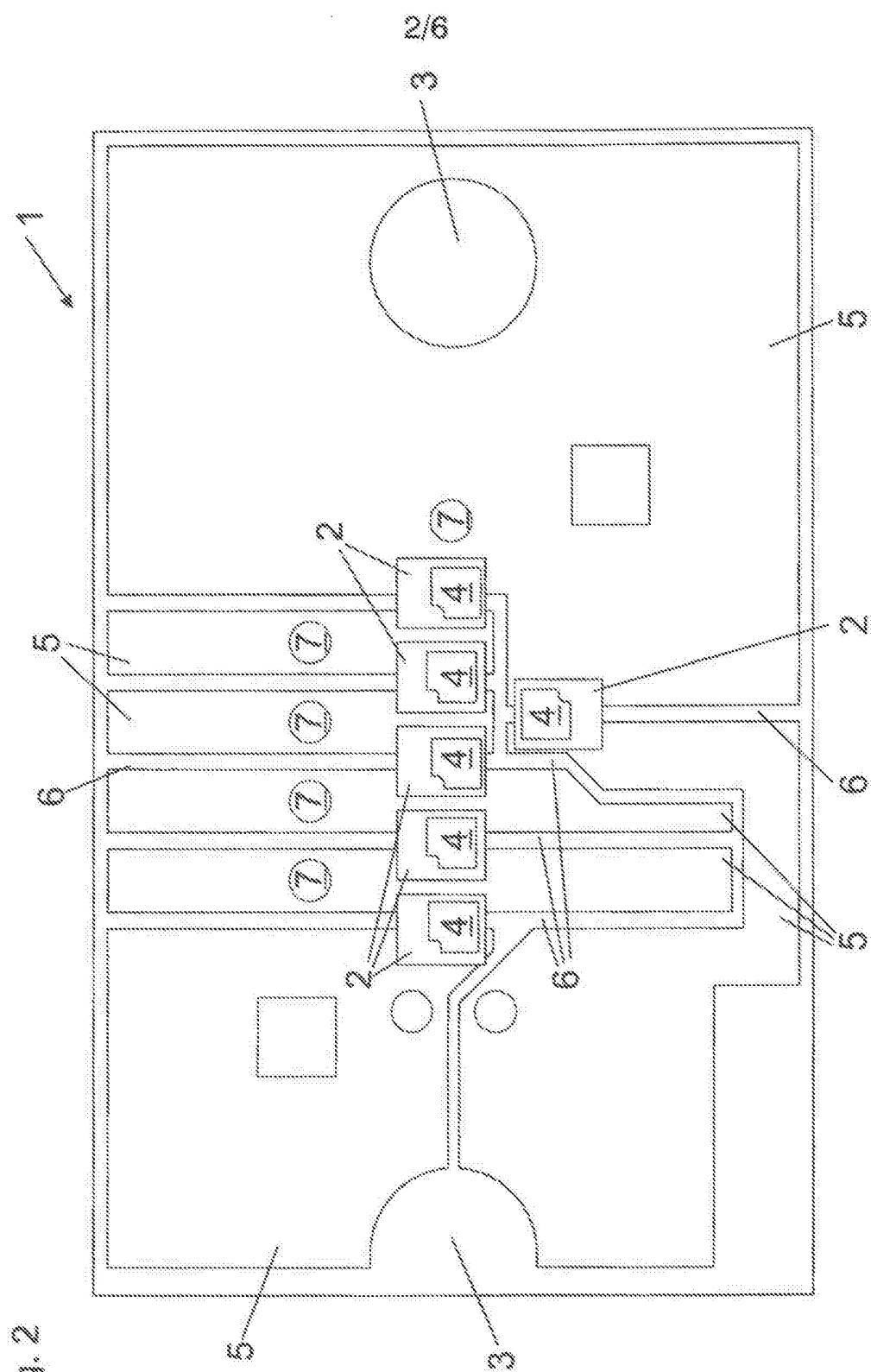


Fig. 2

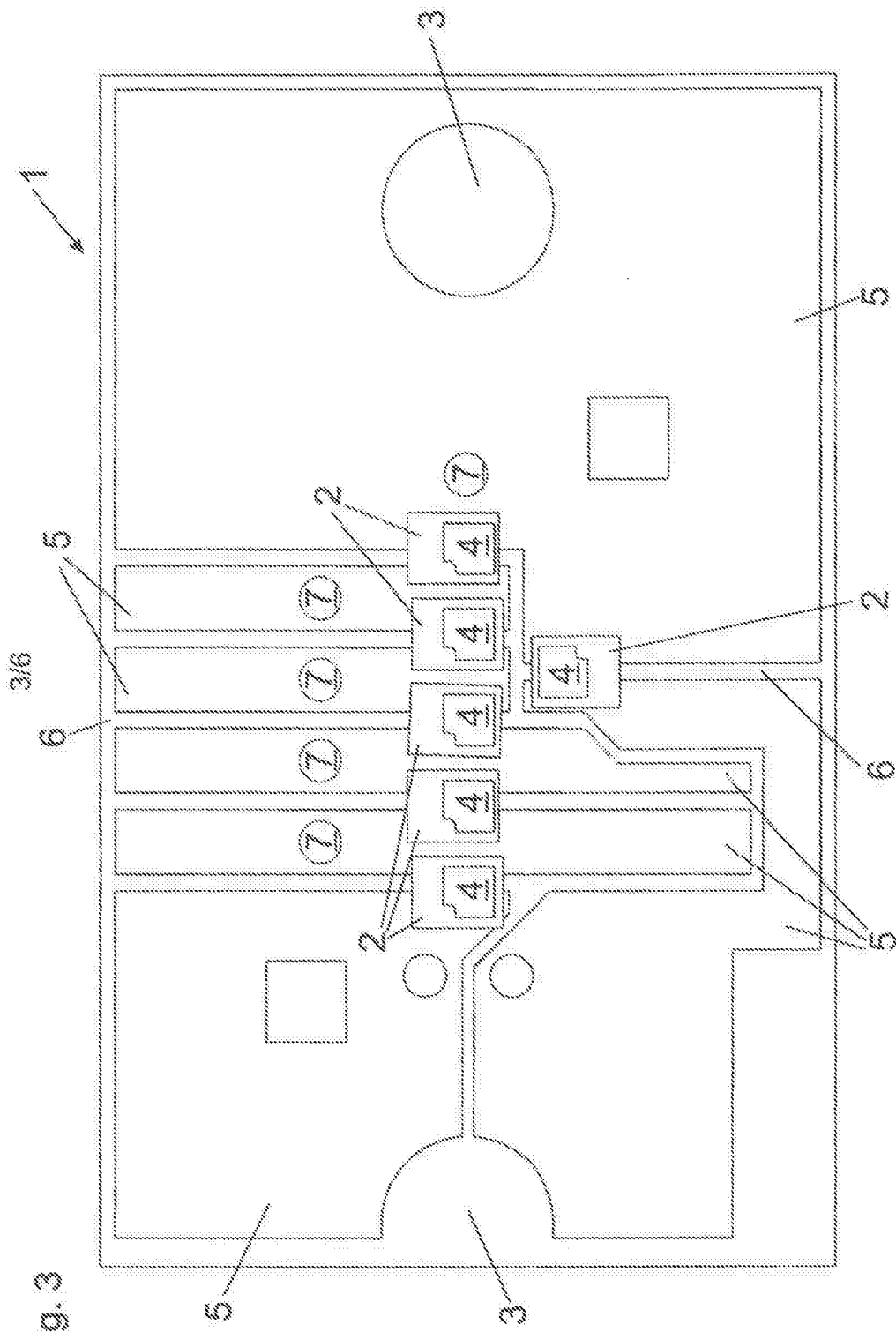


Fig. 3

Fig. 4a

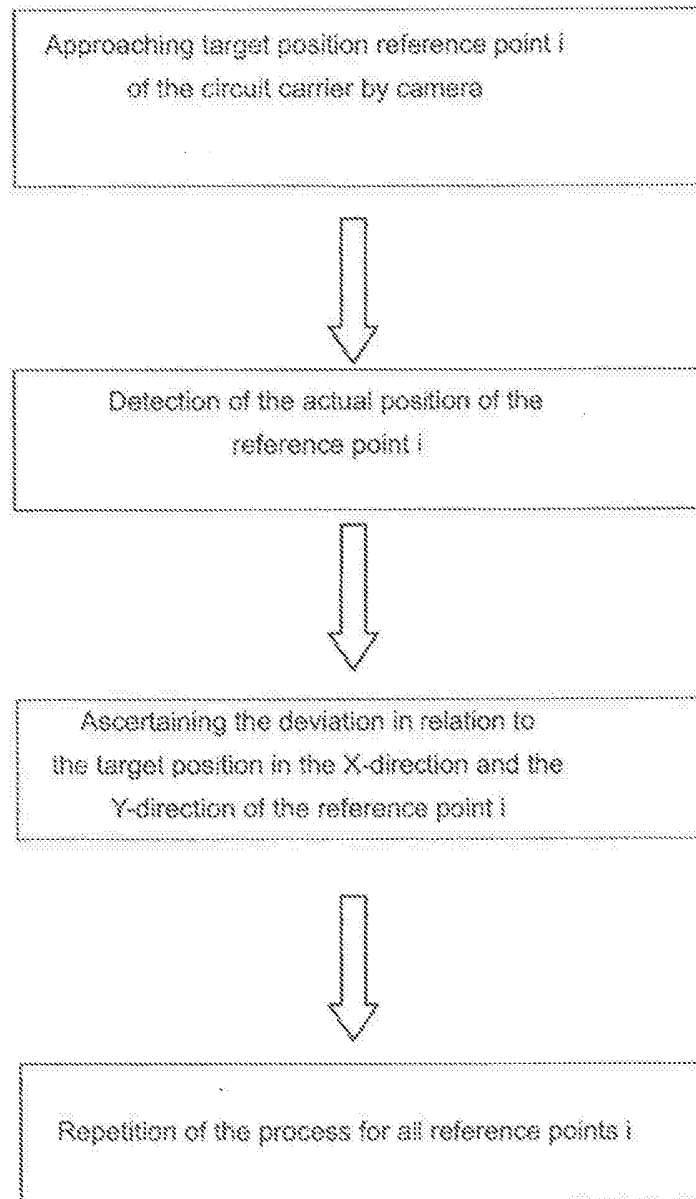


Fig. 4b

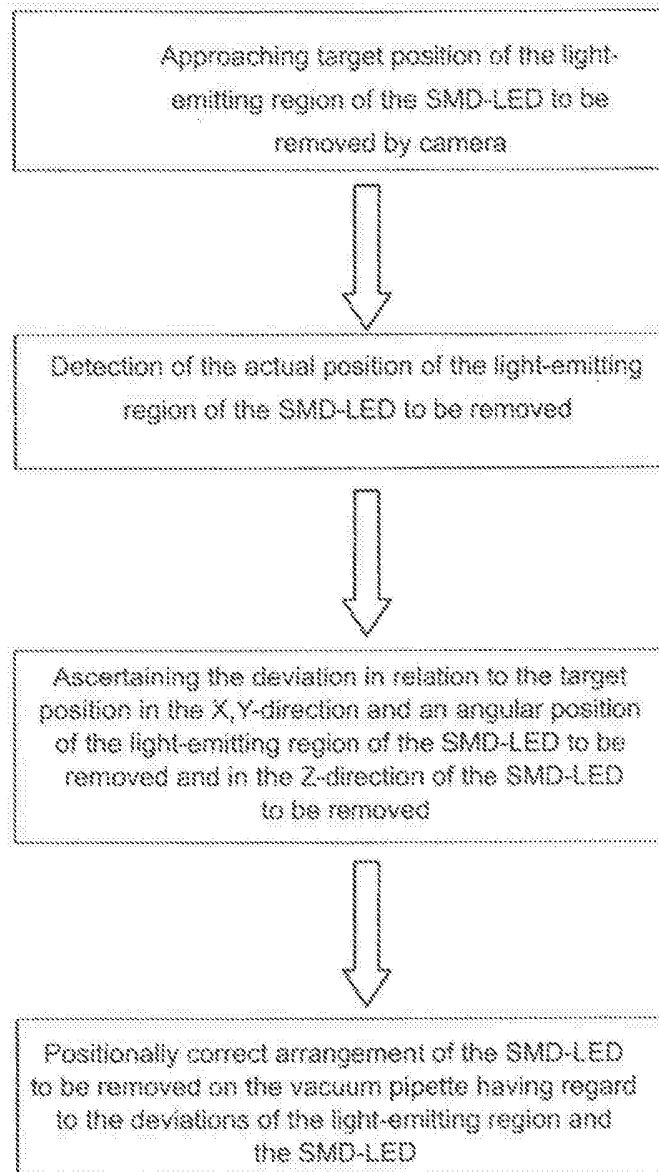


Fig. 4c

