IPC-6904

2024 - June

Qualification and Performance Specification for Printed Electronics on Rigid Substrates

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Qualification and Performance Specification for Printed Electronics on Rigid Substrates

If a conflict occurs between the English language and translated versions of this document, the English version will take precedence.

Developed by the Printed Electronics on Rigid Substrates Performance Specification Task Group (D-64b) of the Printed Electronics Committee (D-60) of IPC

Users of this publication are encouraged to participate in the development of future revisions.

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Acknowledgment

Any document involving a complex technology draws material from a vast number of sources across many continents. While the principal members of the Rigid Substrates Performance Specification Task Group (D-64b) of the Printed Electronics Committee (D-60) are shown below, it is not possible to include all of those who assisted in the evolution of this standard. To each of them, the members of the IPC extend their gratitude.

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IPC recognizes this A-Team for their exceptional leadership and effort in the development of this standard.

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Qualification and Performance Specification for Printed Electronics on Rigid Substrates

1 SCOPE

This standard establishes and defines the qualification and performance requirements for printed electronics and their forms of component mounting and interconnecting structures on rigid substrates. The substrate can be conductive, semiconductive or nonconductive.

1.1 Purpose The purpose of this specification is to provide requirements for qualification and performance of rigid printed electronics designed to IPC-2294.

1.2 Classification IPC standards recognize that electrical and electronic assemblies are subject to classifications by intended end-item use. Three general end-product classes have been established to reflect differences in manufacturability, complexity, functional performance requirements, and verification (inspection/test) frequency. It should be recognized that there may be overlaps of equipment between classes.

CLASS 1 General Electronic Products Includes products suitable for applications where the major requirement is function of the completed assembly.

CLASS 2 Dedicated Service Electronic Products Includes products where continued performance and extended life is required, and for which uninterrupted service is desired but not critical. Typically, the end-use environment would not cause failures.

CLASS 3 High Performance/Harsh Environment Electronic Products Includes products where continued high performance or performance-on-demand is critical, equipment downtime cannot be tolerated, end-use environment may be uncommonly harsh, and the equipment must function when required, such as life support or other critical systems.

1.3 Measurement Units All dimensions and tolerances in this specification are expressed in hard SI (metric) units. Users of this specification are expected to use metric dimensions. All dimensions ≥ 1 mm will be expressed in millimeters. All dimensions < 1 mm will be expressed in micrometers.

1.4 Definition of Requirements The words **shall** or **shall not** are used in the text of this document wherever there is a requirement for materials, preparation, process control or acceptance.

The word ‘‘should’’ reflects recommendations and is used to reflect general industry practices and procedures for guidance only.

Line drawings and illustrations are depicted herein to assist in the interpretation of the written requirements of this Standard. The text takes precedence over the figures.

1.5 Process Control Requirements The primary goal of process control is to continually reduce variation in the processes, products, or services to provide products or processes meeting or exceeding User requirements. Process control tools such as IPC-9191, JEDEC JESD 557 or other User-approved system may be used as guidelines for implementing process control.

Manufacturers of Class 3 products **shall** develop and implement a documented process control system.

A documented process control system, if established, **shall** define process control and corrective action limits.

This may or may not be a statistical process control system. The use of ‘‘statistical process control’’ (SPC) is optional and should be based on factors such as design stability, lot size, production quantities, and the needs of the Manufacturer.

Process control methodologies **shall** be used in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the manufacturing processes used to produce soldered electrical and electronic assemblies. The philosophy, implementation strategies, tools and techniques may be applied in different sequences depending on the specific company, operation, or variable under consideration to relate process control and capability to end product requirements.

When a decision or requirement is to use a documented process control system, failure to implement process corrective action and/or the use of continually ineffective corrective actions **shall** be grounds for disapproval of the process and associated documentation.