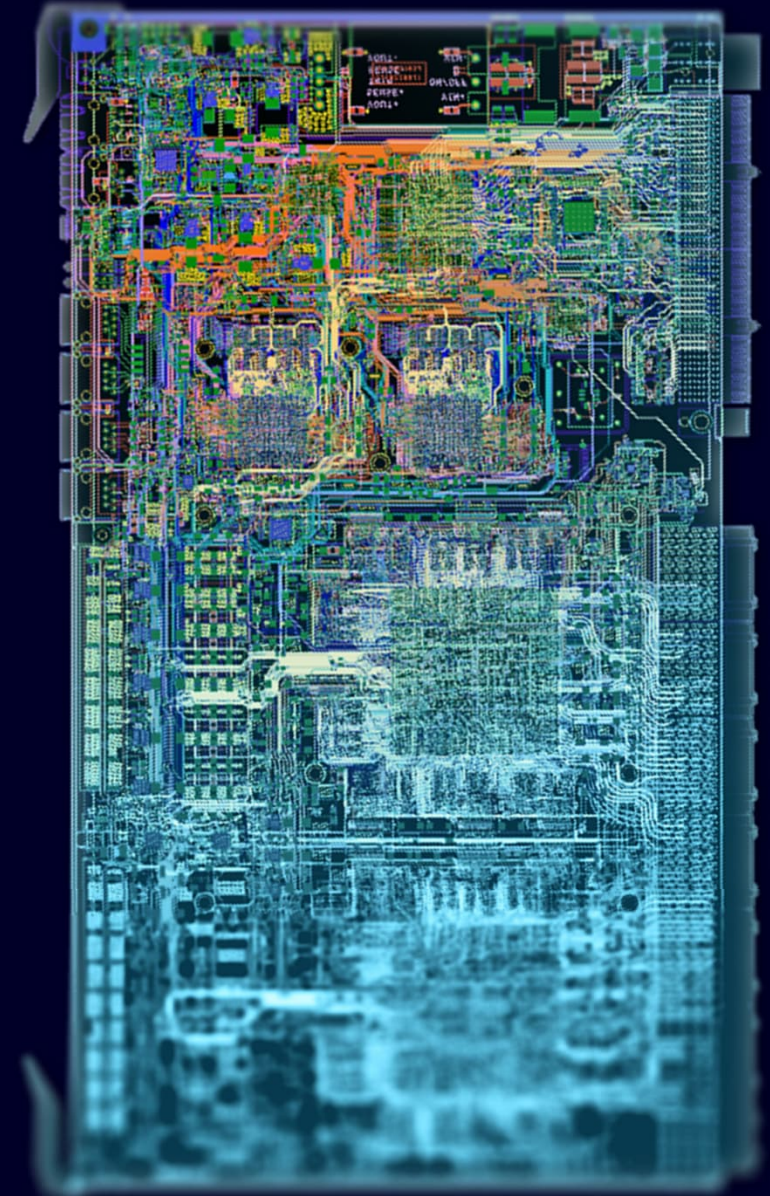


Optimizing Engineering to Manufacturing Efficiencies

Stephen V. Chavez, MIT, CPCD, CID+

November 2025



SIEMENS

Introduction - Bio

30+ years of industry experience: PCB Design SME, Educator, Author, Podcast Host, Blogger and Entrepreneur

- Co-Founder and Chairman – Printed Circuit Engineering Association (PCEA)
- Co-Author and Master Instructor of PCEA Training (CPCD Certification)
- IPC Certified Master Instructor (MIT) – PCB Design Certification (CID/CID+)
- Advanced PCB Design certifications: CID+ and CPCD
- Committee Member IPC-2221/2222, IPC-6019, and IPC-2229 Standards
- Published Author: Technical White Papers, Articles, Columns, Blogs
- Host of The Printed Circuit Podcast
- A.S. Degree in Mathematics
- Military Veteran – U.S. Marine Corps – Avionics Technician

LinkedIn
Profile:



Stephen V. Chavez

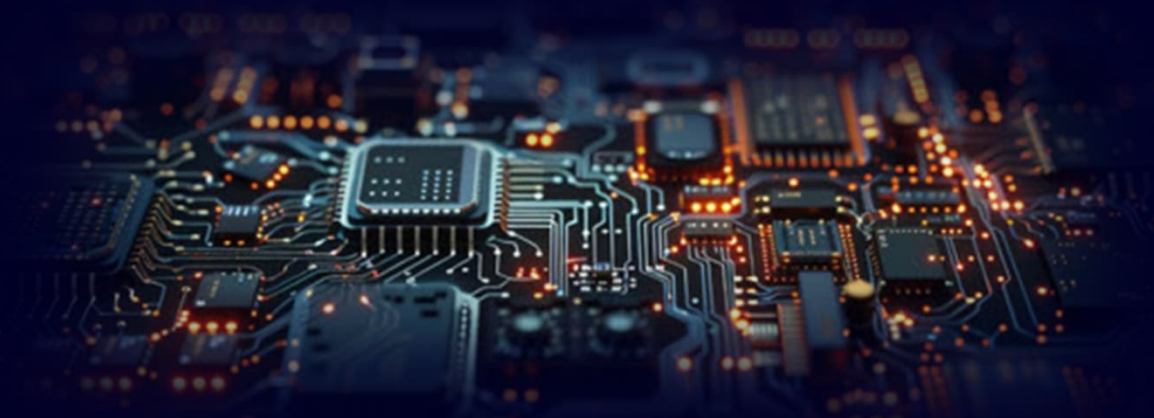
Principal Technical Product
Marketing Manager

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LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/stephen-v-chavez-59985012/>

Printed Circuit Podcast: <https://blogs.sw.siemens.com/podcasts/category/printed-circuit/>

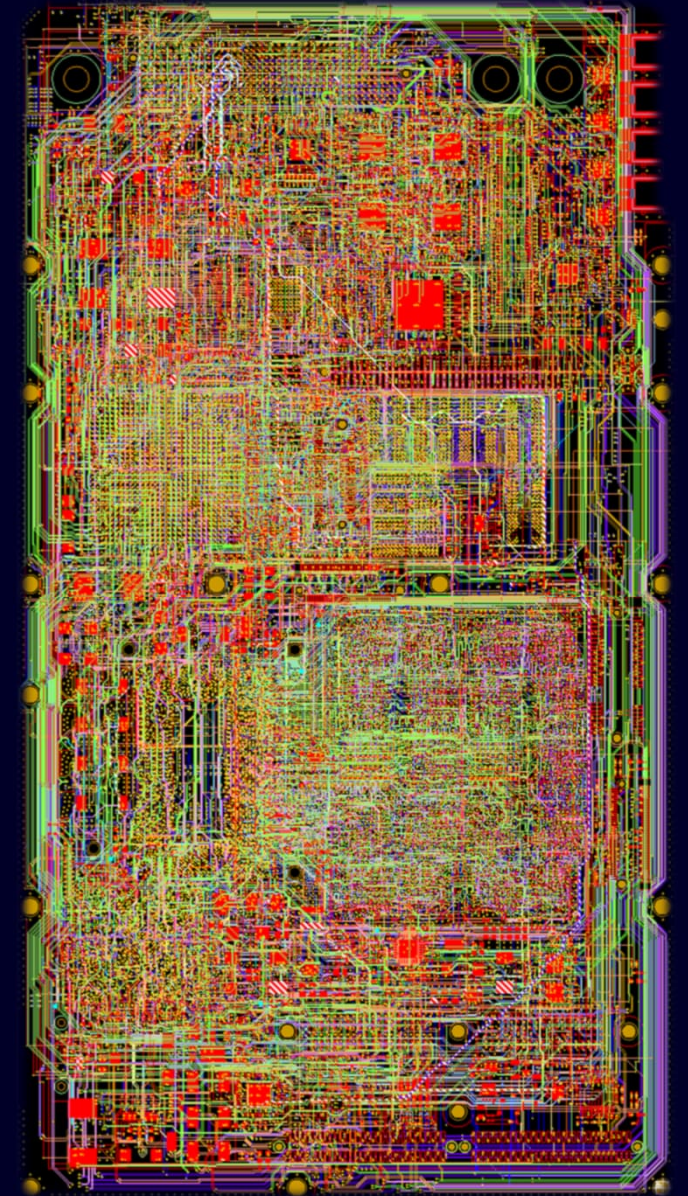
Blogs: <https://blogs.sw.siemens.com/electronic-systems-design/>



(Images courtesy of Iconnect007)

The state of design in electronics

Design teams **must deliver more complex products** on **even more compressed schedules**, but they **lose valuable time** with unproductive tasks. **Connect them** through all **engineering disciplines** and give them **best-in-class solutions** to thrive with a **collaborative** approach to **Electronic Systems Design**.



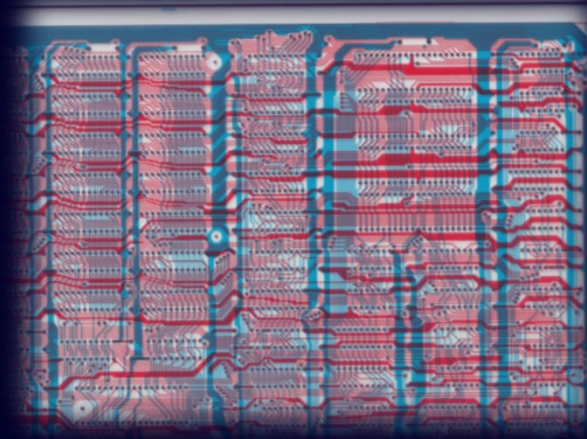
Complexity in PCB Design has evolved...



Designing PCBs in 1984

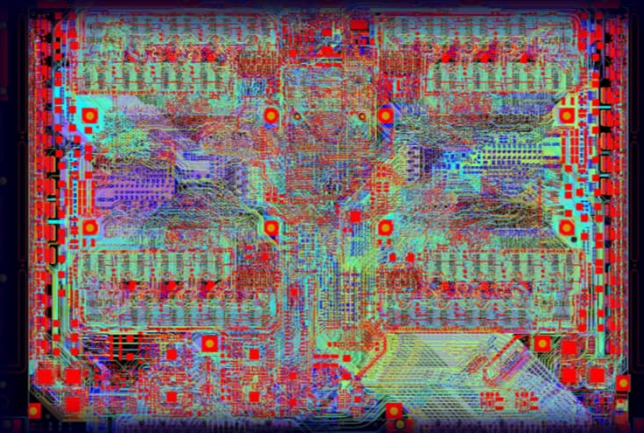
Image from Rick Hartley at 39yrs old laying Red and Blue tape on 6mil (0.15mm) thick mylar. Blue tape formed the copper features on the top layer of the board, Red tape was the bottom layer.

2 Layer PCB - 1984



1984 2-layer PCB Design – Rick Hartley

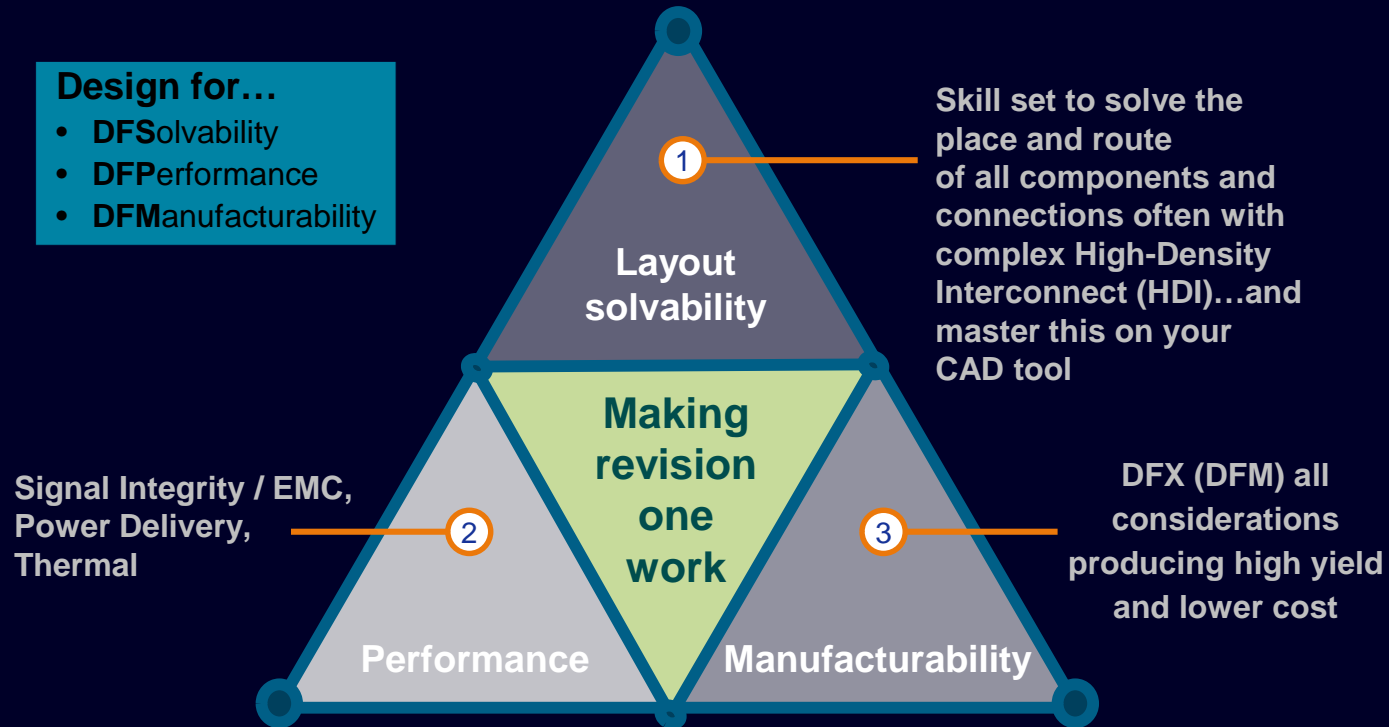
18 Layer PCB - 2022



2022 XTIA Winner – ABACO Systems
100Gbps High-speed Design – Military & Aerospace

Three Key Perspectives of Success in PCB Design

Today's circuit engineer must meet three competing perspectives for success



IPC-22XX 1.X. Definition for Printed Circuit Engineering Layout Professional



The result provides for maximum component placement/routing density achievable, optimum electrical performance and efficient, high yield, defect free manufacturing.

Manufacturing (DFM)

Problem!

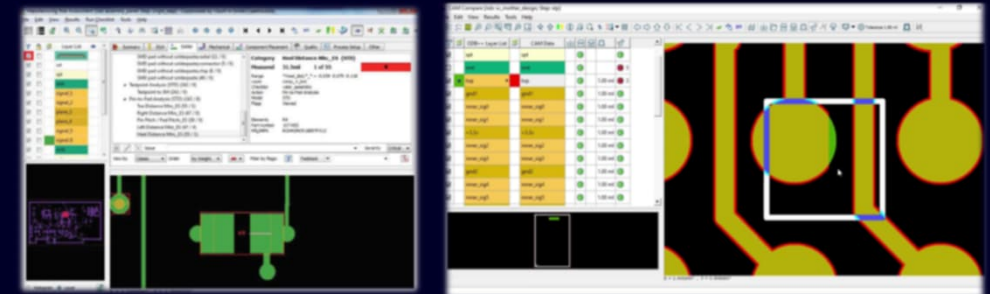
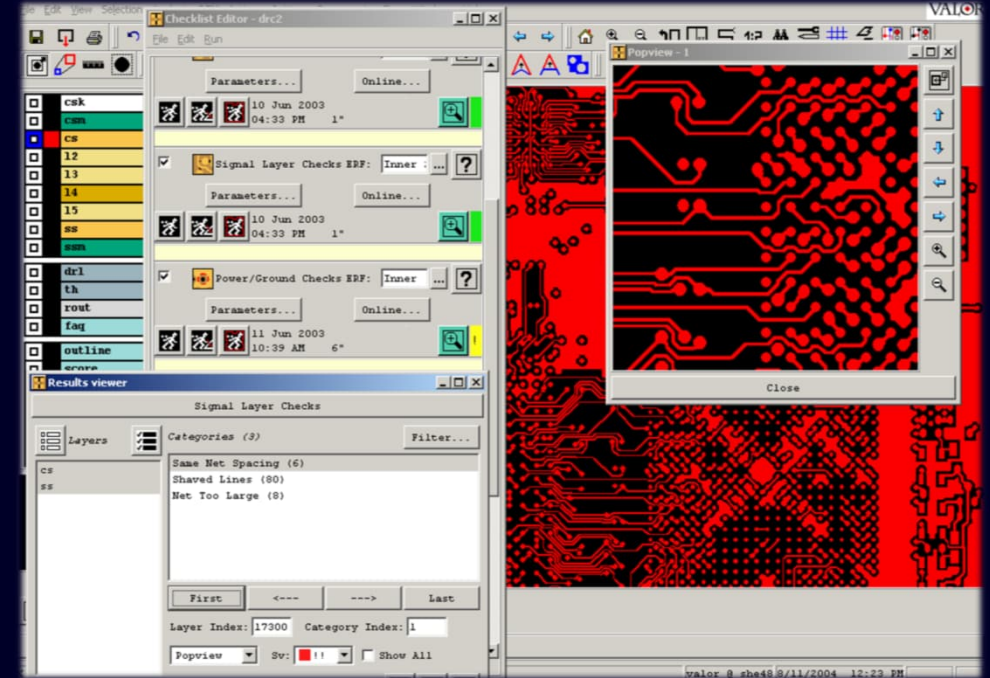
Manufacturing is a after thought or worse...not accounted for

Roadblocks!

- Component Placement (to close, no routing channels, etc.)
- Mixed technology (TH/SMT, via types, material, etc.)
- Component library creating not to industry standard (IPC, Best practices, etc.)
- Best practices not implemented (placement/routing)

Best Practice

- Implement DFM from beginning
- Implement industry best practices
- Collaborate with your supplier(s)



Manufacturing – DFM & Producibility

Problem!

Data not addressing producibility or manufacturability passed to manufacturing

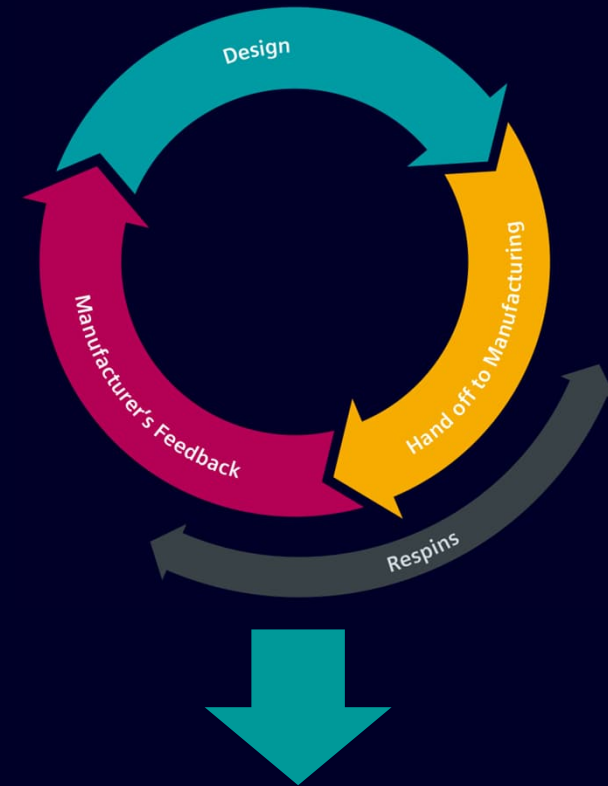
Roadblocks/Inhibitors!

- Competitive pressure on Fab house to accept poor data
- No time to run DFM analysis

Best Practice

- Optimize integration between design and MFG
- Enable lessons learned in MFG to influence designs (enable feedback loop)
- Perform DFM Analysis – Don't skip this step!
- Utilize intelligent data format (ODB++, IPC-2581)

Traditional iterative design flow



Concurrent DFM



Manufacturing – Design for Manufacturing Study

Volume and Speed of PCB Design Processes

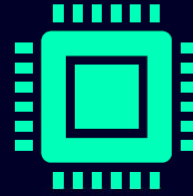


+2.9

On average, a PCB design undergoes 2.9 respins at an average material cost of \$28k per respin



+\$28k



↑49%

Companies using DFM software produce 49% more PCB designs per year compared to non-users



↓12%

Companies using DFM software take 12% less time to develop PCB designs from the completion of schematic to manufacturing release

- On average, a PCB design undergoes **2.9 respins** before going to volume production.
- These respins can often be avoided and are often due to manufacturability issues.
- When a design has to be reworked it takes an average of **2 weeks to complete** at an average material cost of more than **\$28K per respin**.
- You have likely heard of manufacturing scrap as material waste resulting from a production error.
- Design respins can be seen as engineering scrap - avoidable costs sunk into designs.
- DFM ensures that projects achieve quality goals, meet target costs, and are completed on time.

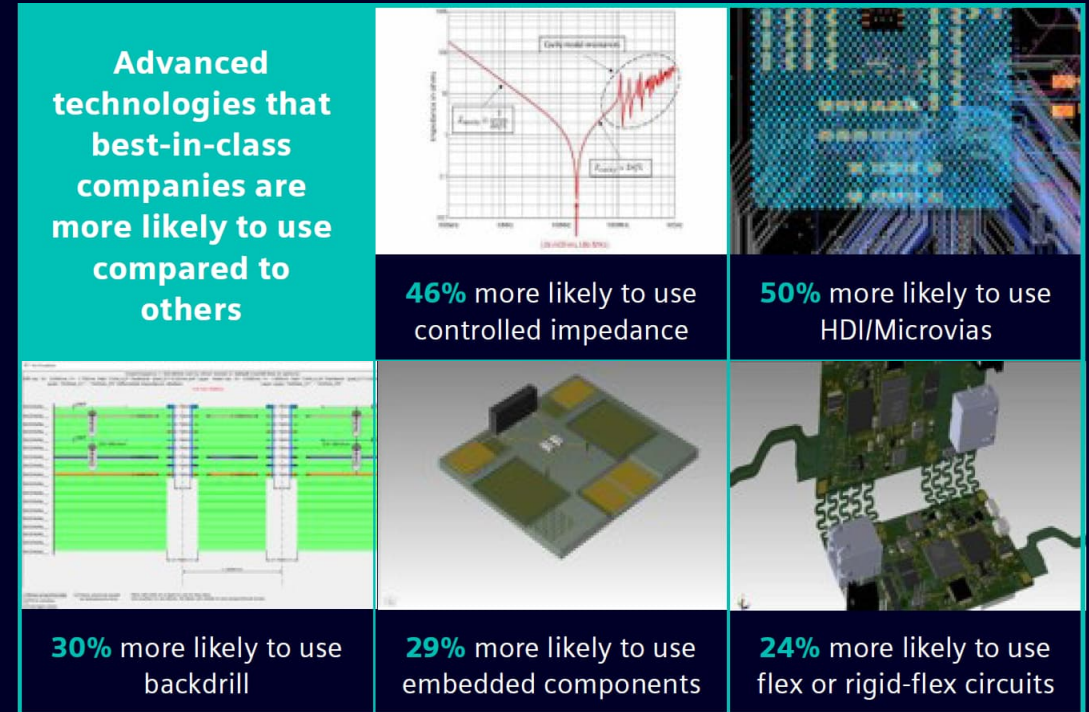
Source: Aberdeen, May 2023

DFM software users are able to design faster and have more productive PCB design processes

Manufacturing - Design for Manufacturing Study

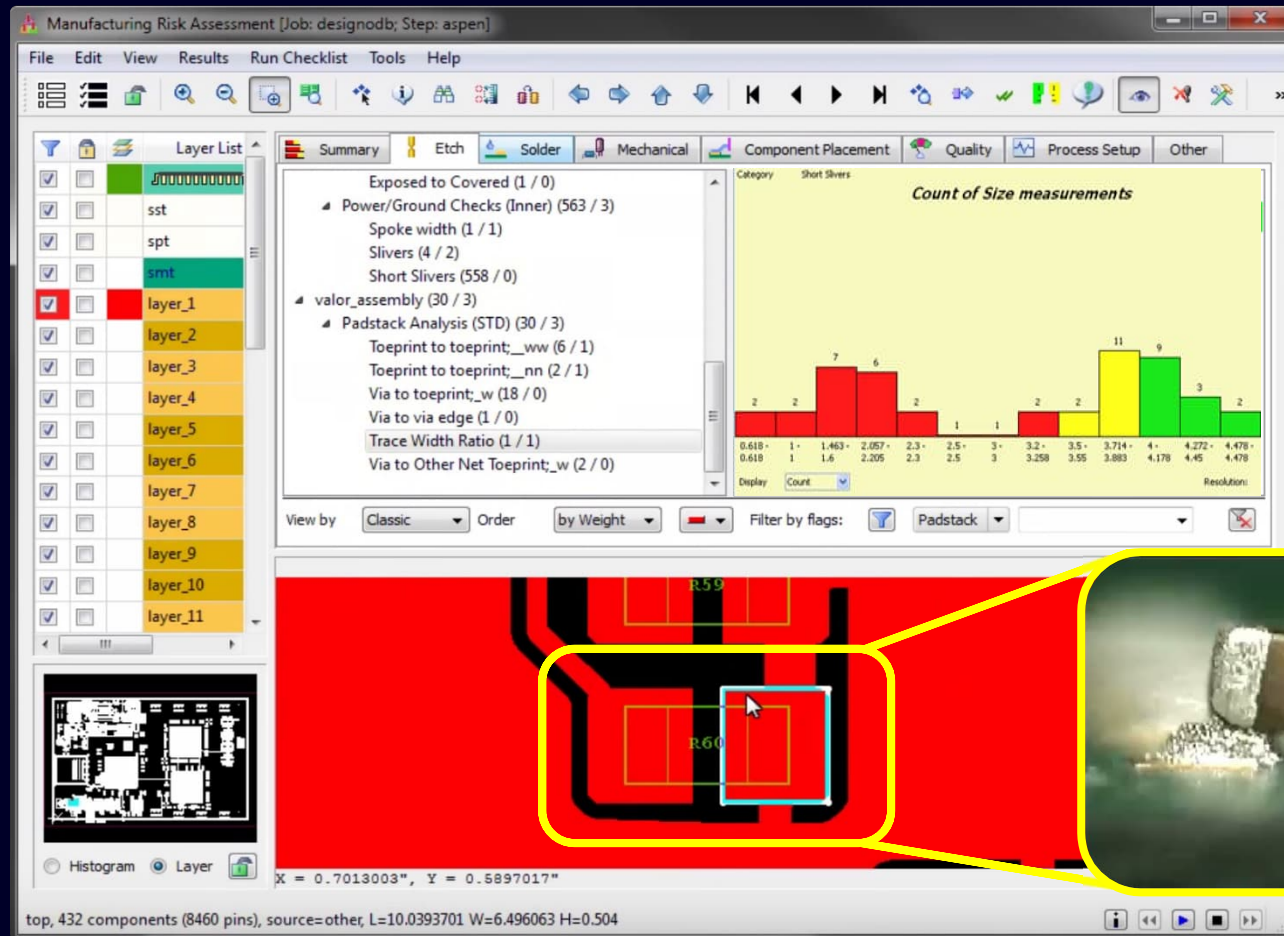
Complex Designs Necessitate Best Practices

- Best-in-class companies are far more likely to be designing with advanced technologies.
- From controlled impedance to HDI via technologies, DFM software as part of an overall best practices mindset helps to ensure that PCB designs meet the necessary fabrication and assembly requirements.
- DFM software enables Best-in-Class companies to design more complex PCBs with more advanced technologies.



Source: Aberdeen, May 2023

Design For Manufacturing “DFM – Assistive Technology”



- Simulation of the PCB Fabrication and Assembly process in order to identify manufacturability issues in advance, saving time and money. Don't ship the DFM Analysis step in the process!
- DFM is assistive technology with the objective of preventing “catastrophic failures” – like Lane Assist in a car.
- Just as Lane Assist is more important when you're going 80 miles per hour, DFM is more critical when using complex technologies such as HDI or UHDI.



Key DFM Misconceptions



My supplier can handle DFM for me...



DFM is another name for DRC...

It's very difficult to set up DFM rules...

DFM is challenging and requires mastering multiple applications...



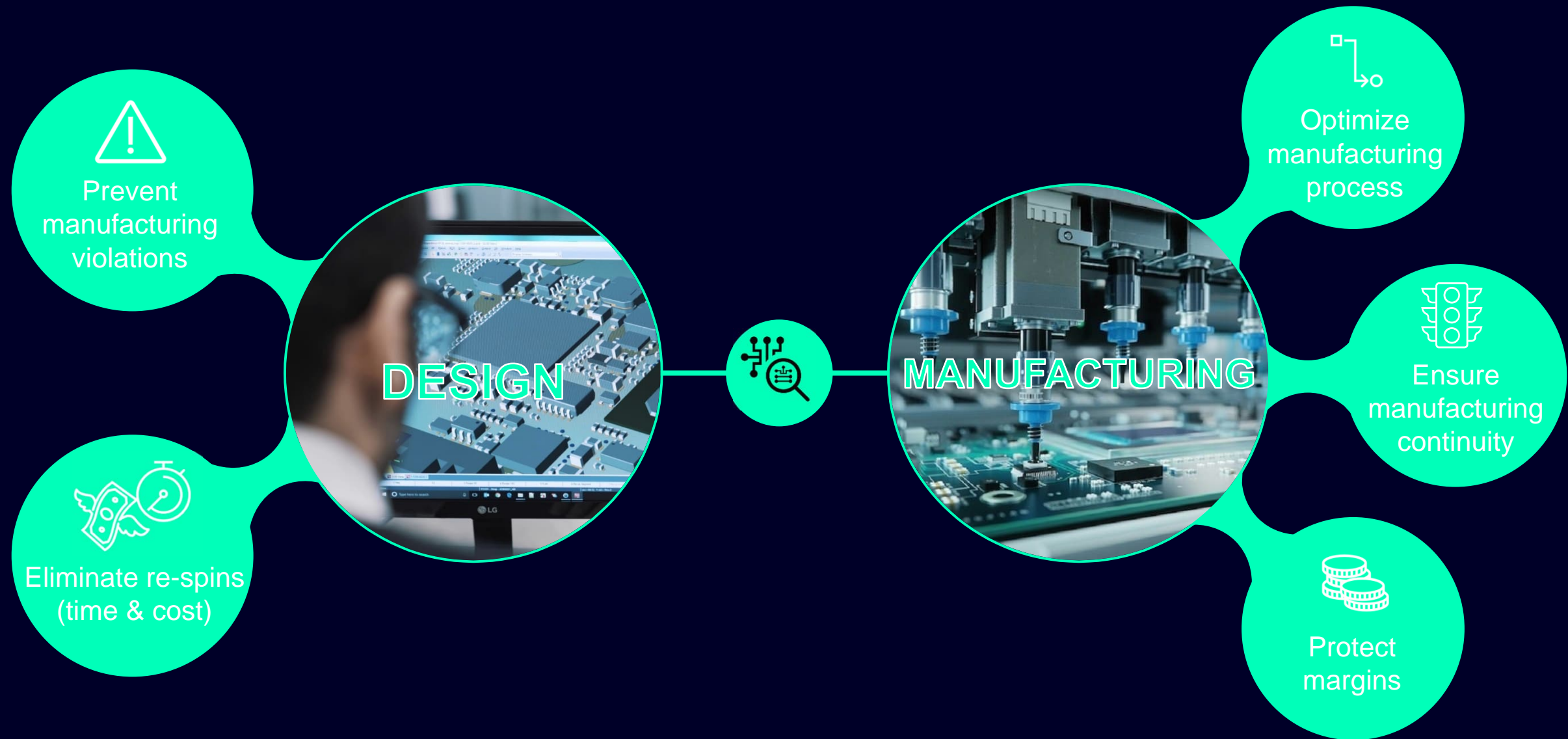
It's good enough to run DFM at the end of the design flow before release...

We use scripting to run DFM automatically. We don't need concurrent DFM

DFM is only for large enterprises ...

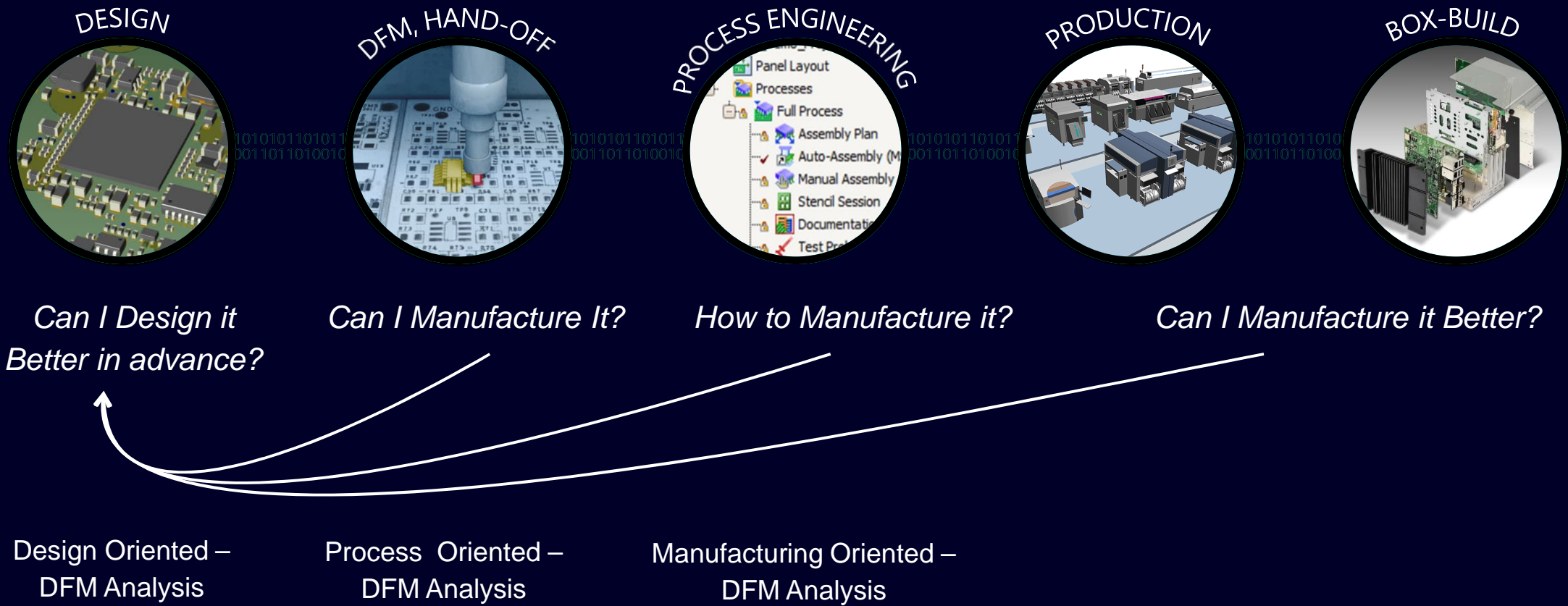


DFM adds value to both sides of the PCB Design and Manufacturing flow



DFM is essential to improve NPI with advanced technologies

Companies need to make manufacturing decisions early in the design process



DFM complements DRC

~~DFM is another name for DRC...~~

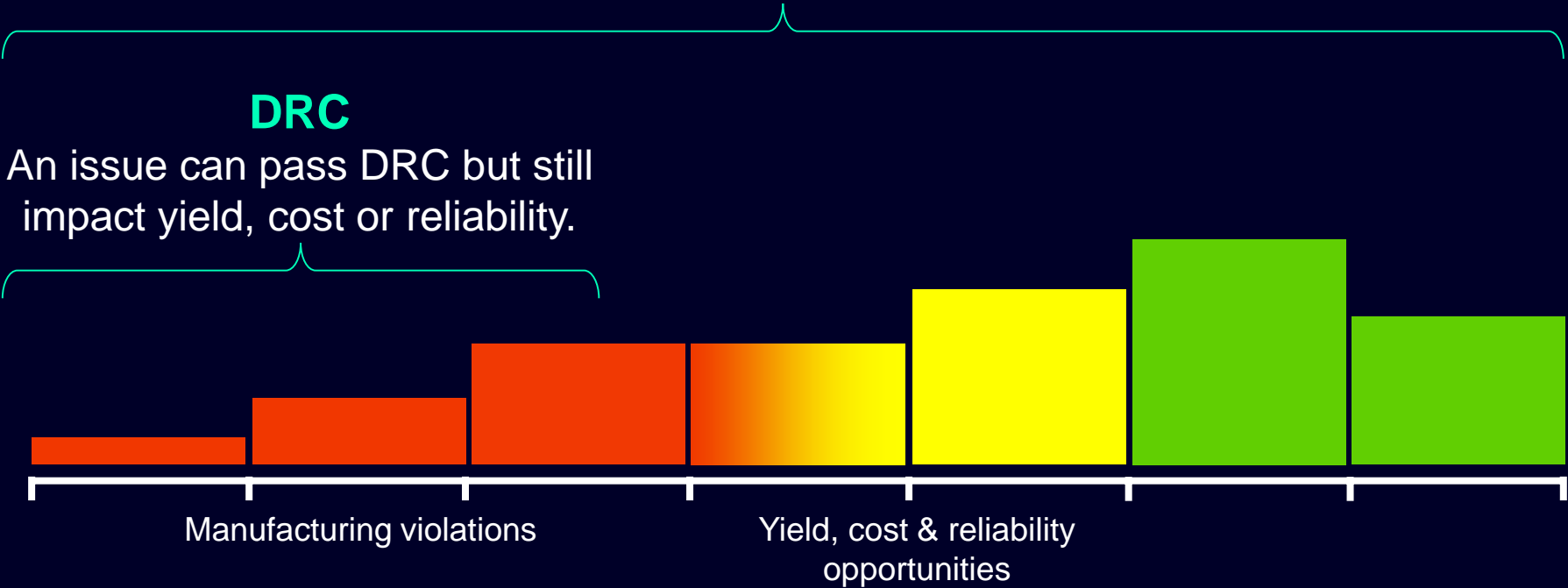
DFM

DFM enables you to optimize your design for volume manufacturing during initial release

DFM is manufacturing facing - Check the design for issues that can impact manufacturing using rules aligned with your supplier's capabilities for chosen manufacturing processes

DRC

An issue can pass DRC but still impact yield, cost or reliability.

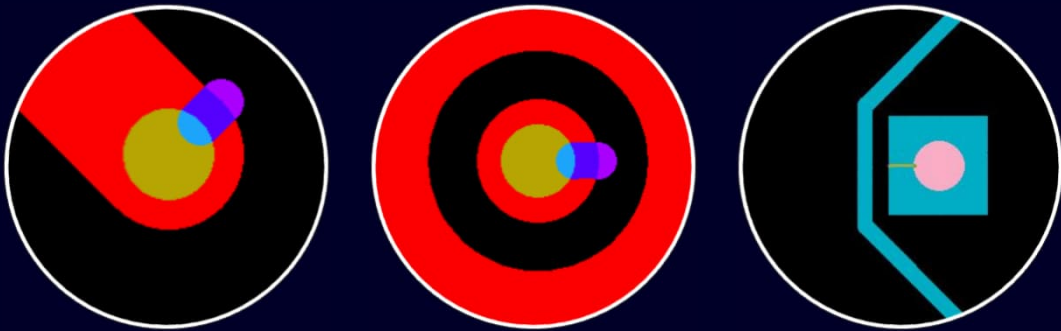


For example:
Close spacing over an extended length affects yield and therefore costs

DFM complements DRC

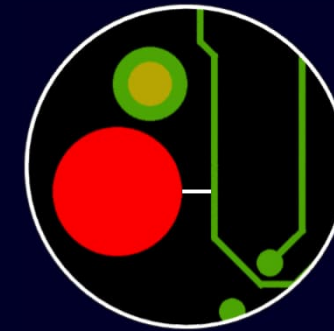
~~DFM is another name for DRC...~~

Different manufacturing processes requires more specific checks



Annular Ring

- DRC uses a minimum annular ring
- DFM analyzes annular ring size based on manufacturing process (Laser drilled via / Mechanically drilled TH / Backdrill)



Drill to Copper Spacing

- DRC has drill to copper spacing
- DFM analyzes drill to copper spacing based on manufacturing process - PTH can be closer to trace than NPTH

Manufacturing Driven Design

~~It's very difficult to set up DFM rules...~~

1. DESIGN FACTORS

Use design technology to determine which DFM checks need to run

- Layer Types
- Spacing Intent
- Conductor width Intent
- Copper Weight
- Number of Layers
- etc.

3. MANUFACTURING CONSTRAINTS

Understand the manufacturing partner's capabilities & limitations

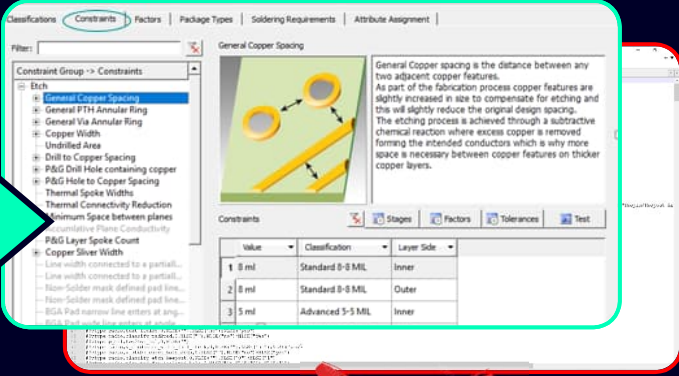
- Copper Spacing
- Annular Ring
- Plane Spacing
- Solder Mask Coverage
- Silk Screen Spacing
- Solder Volume
- Component Spacing
- Component Shadowing
- Test Access
- etc.

INTELLIGENT DFM RULE DEFINITION

2. DESIGN CLASSIFICATION

Use process definition to determine applicable DFM rules

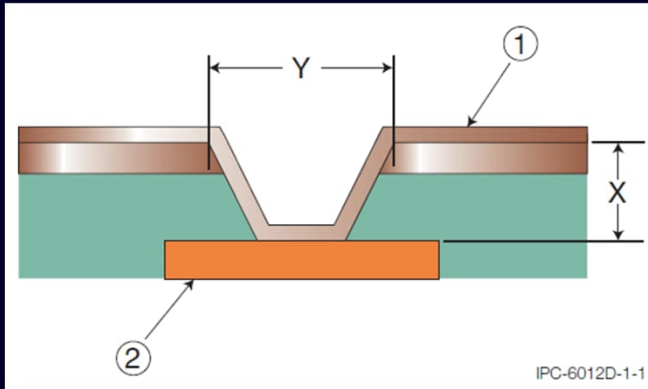
- Technology Levels (Standard, Advanced, Micro-electronics)
- Single Sided SMT, Double Sided SMT
- Ground systems, Airborne systems
- IPC Class 1, 2, or 3
- Board characteristics such as typical line width
- etc.



~~Legacy ERF~~

Manufacturing Driven Design

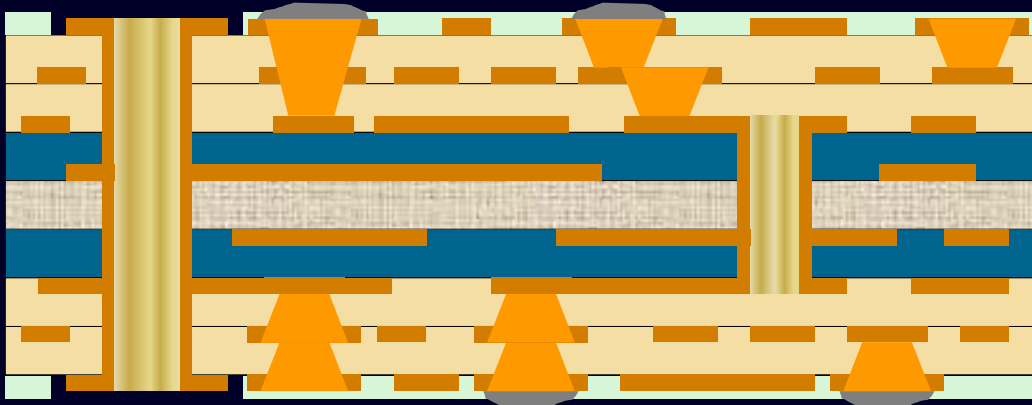
Using our manufacturing knowledge to automatically determine which DFM checks and rules to apply



Example: Microvia

Determination is based on IPC standard

If Aspect Ratio ≤ 1.0 and Depth ≤ 9.84 mils,
then Microvia Analysis is automatically performed.



Example: HDI

If Microvias are present and at least one layer
is designated as buildup layer,
HDI DFM analysis is automatically executed

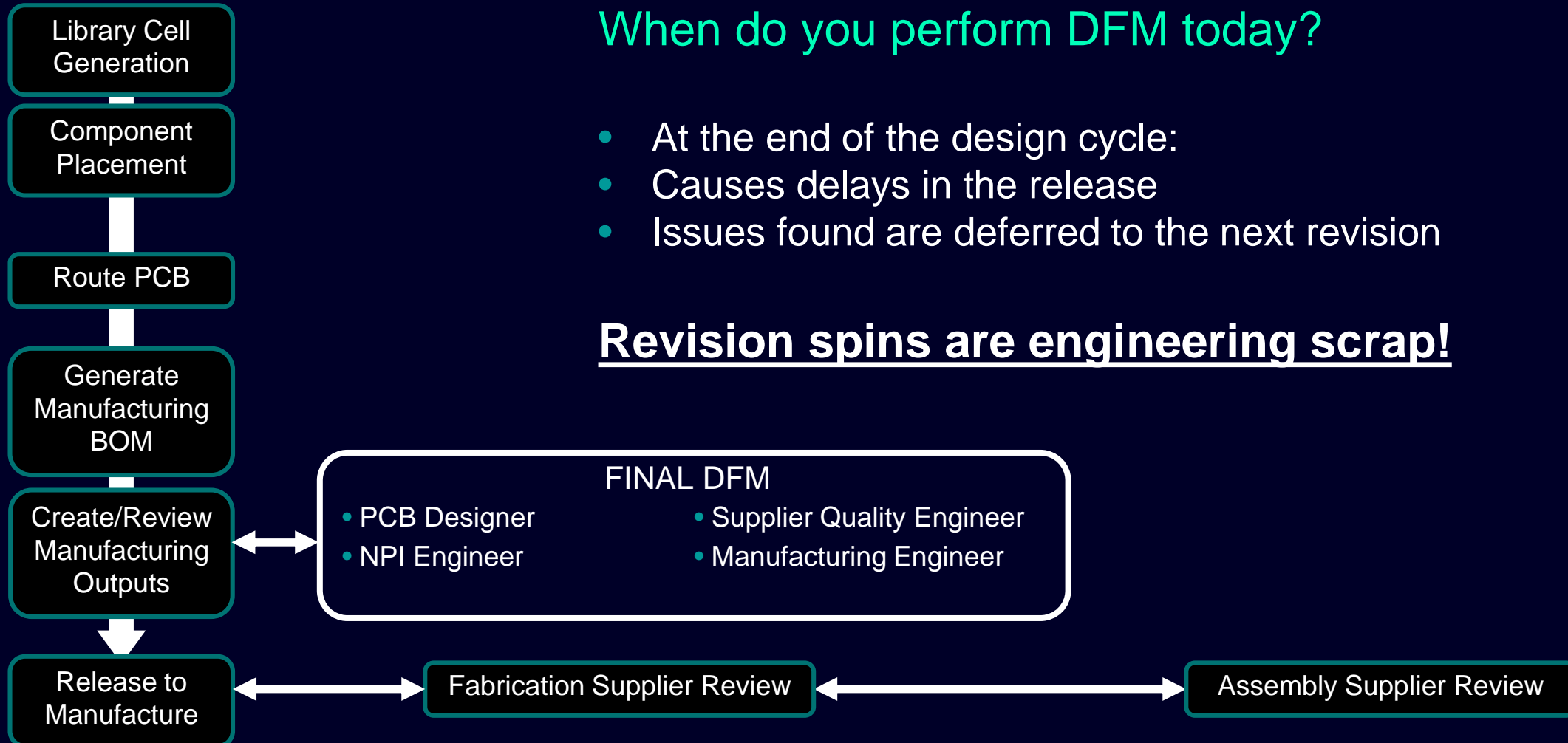
Review and Release Process Today

~~It's good enough to run DFM at the end of the design flow before release...~~

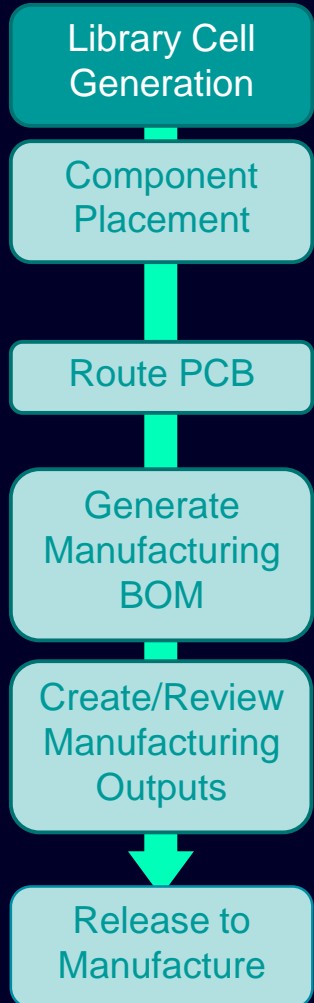
When do you perform DFM today?

- At the end of the design cycle:
- Causes delays in the release
- Issues found are deferred to the next revision

Revision spins are engineering scrap!

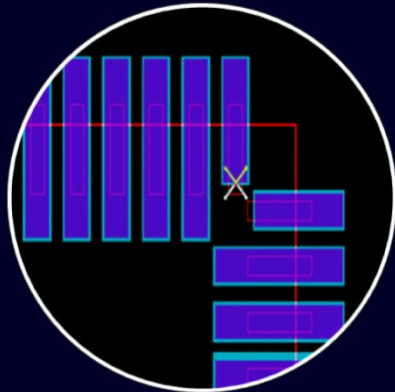


Review and Release Process with Valor NPI

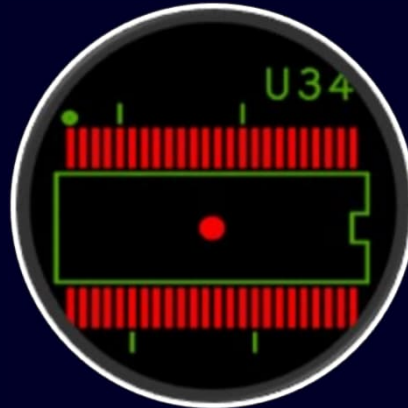


Library Cell Review

- Cell validation of new library parts is a manual, time-consuming process
- Valor Parts Library can be used with manufacturing rules to validate cells



Pin overhanging soldermask can cause solder bridging



If orientation mark is wrongly placed, the component will be placed incorrectly

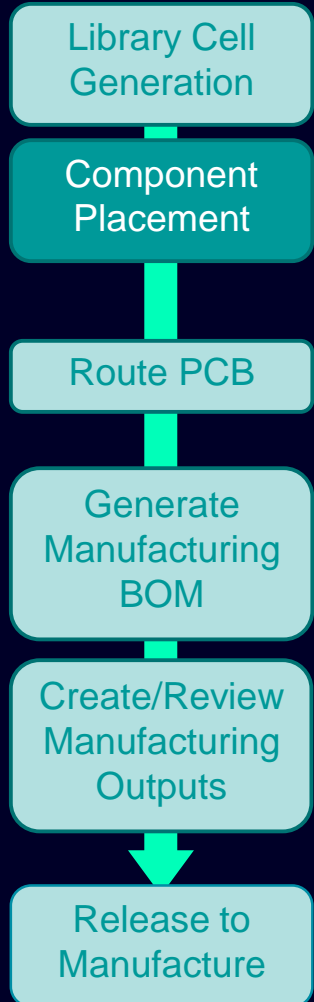


Pins too wide for pads can lead to insufficient side fillets of solder joints



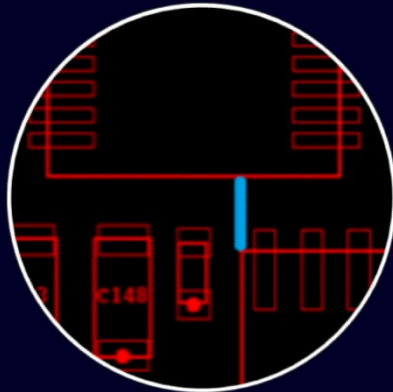
Gangmask is required for fine-pitch devices

Review and Release Process with Valor NPI

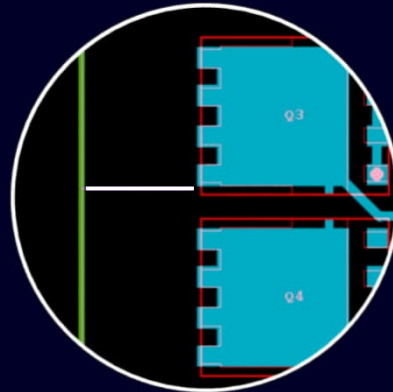


Component Placement Review

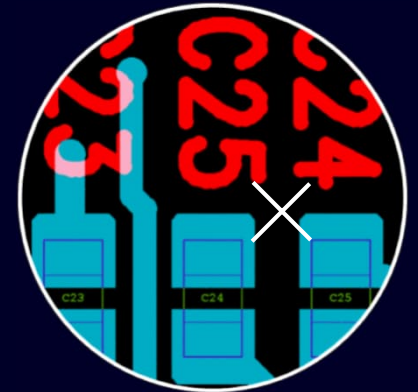
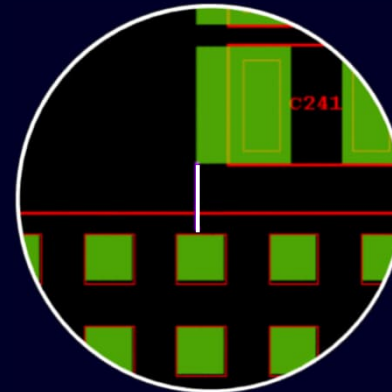
- Lock in placement for manufacturability before you start routing copper
- Validates placement against assembly processes



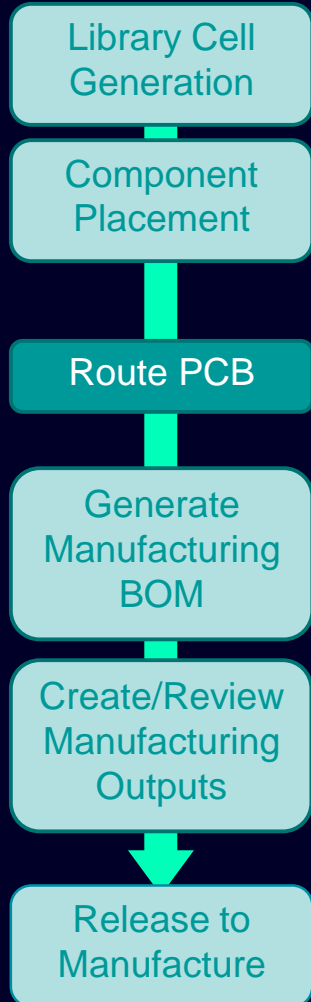
Component clearance requirements vary by type, orientation and placement machine



Toeprint too close to conveyed edge can be damaged by SMT gripper



Review and Release Process with Valor NPI



Route Review

- Running DFM concurrent with PCB design accelerates the release process
- Common fabrication issues are identified and addressed immediately by the Designer



Slivers can cause repeat defects due to photo-resist flaking



Starved thermals prevent proper heat containment, affecting quality of via solder connection

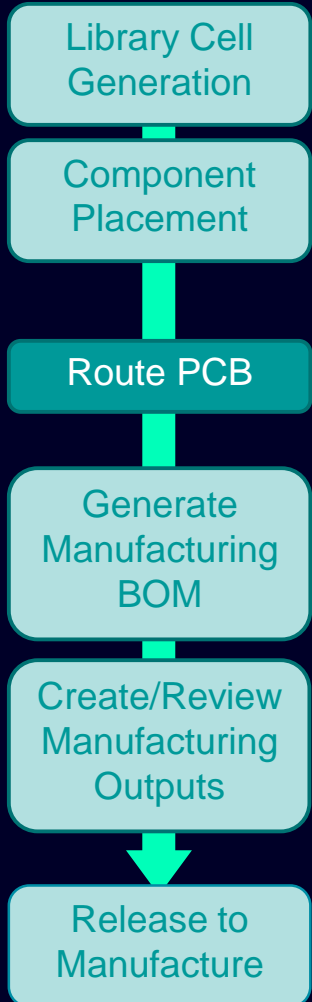


Undetected copper slivers can cause net shorts



Circuits close to a pad must be fully covered by mask to avoid solder bridging during the assembly process

Review and Release Process with Valor NPI



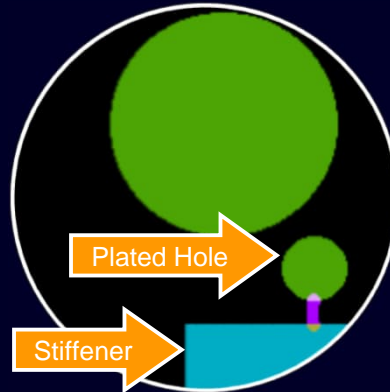
Route Review

- Flex and rigid-flex circuits have their own manufacturing requirements
- Unique checks are required to identify potential issues

Flex and rigid-flex



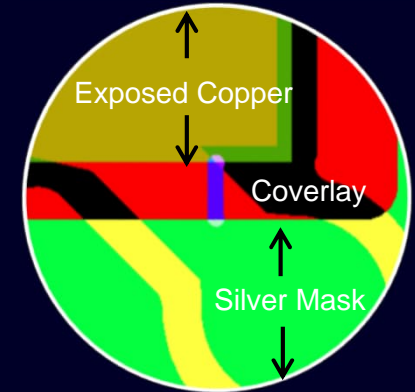
Conductors should be perpendicular across the entire bend area



Plated holes too close to a stiffener can lead to cracks in the barrel

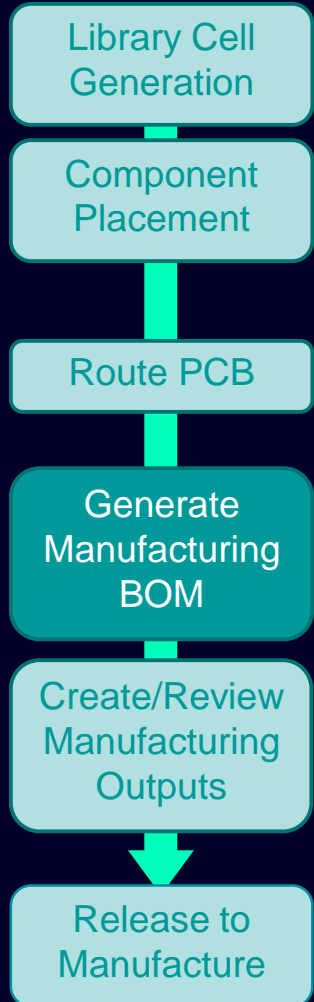


Rigid area copper close to interface area can cause copper to crack



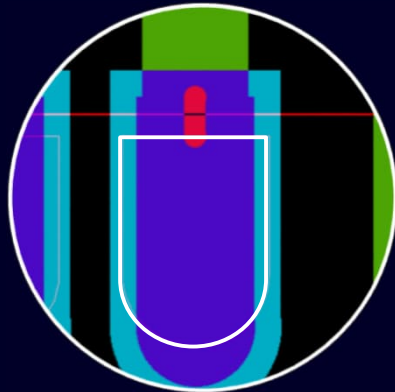
Silver mask must remain clear of exposed copper to avoid EMI issues

Review and Release Process with Valor NPI

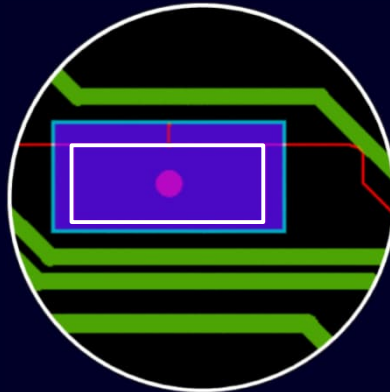


Manufacturing BOM Review

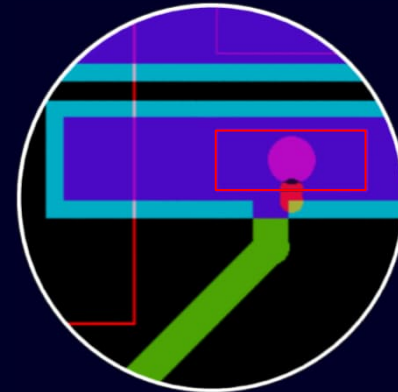
- Assures there are no refdes or quantity mismatches
- Validates sufficient solder joints for selected and qualified parts



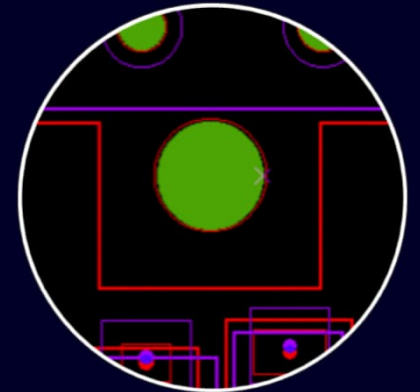
Insufficient heel distance will lead to a weak solder joint



Insufficient toe distance and even the ratio of heel/toe affect the quality of a solder joint



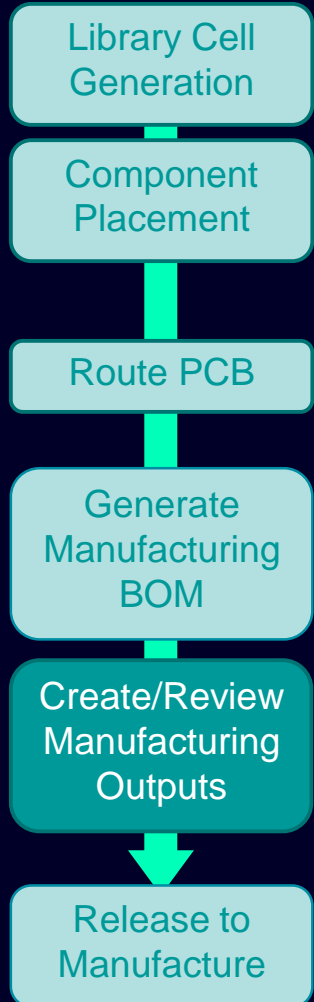
Side solder fillets are also a factor in the quality of a solder joint



Actual component body (red) covers mounting hole that CAD package (purple) didn't detect

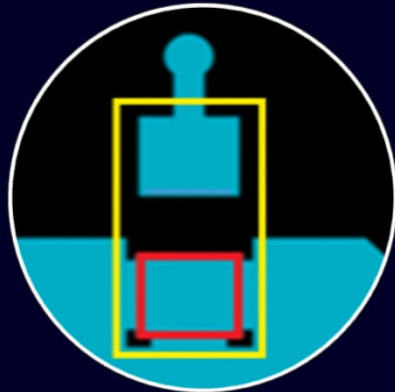
CAD/manufacturing BOM validation

Review and Release Process with Valor NPI

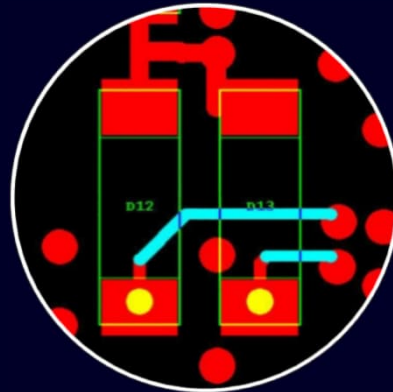


Manufacturing Package Review

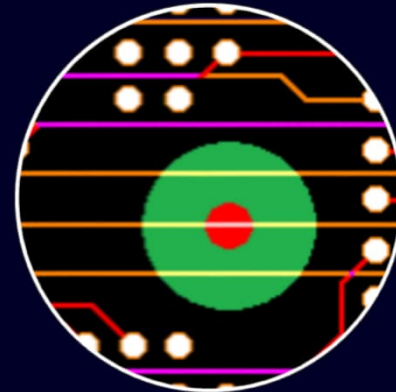
- Final review brings all elements together (CAD, BOM, Netlist)
- Validate no issues have been edited into design



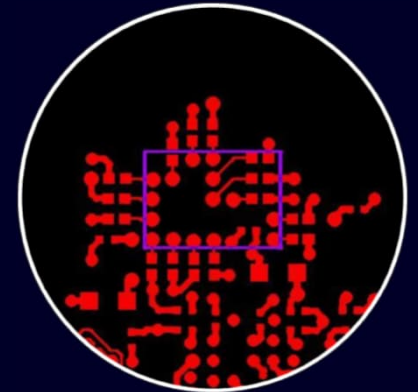
Different trace widths connecting pads can cause the component to tombstone during reflow



Traces under a zero-offset device may cause the component to rock, causing a poor solder joint



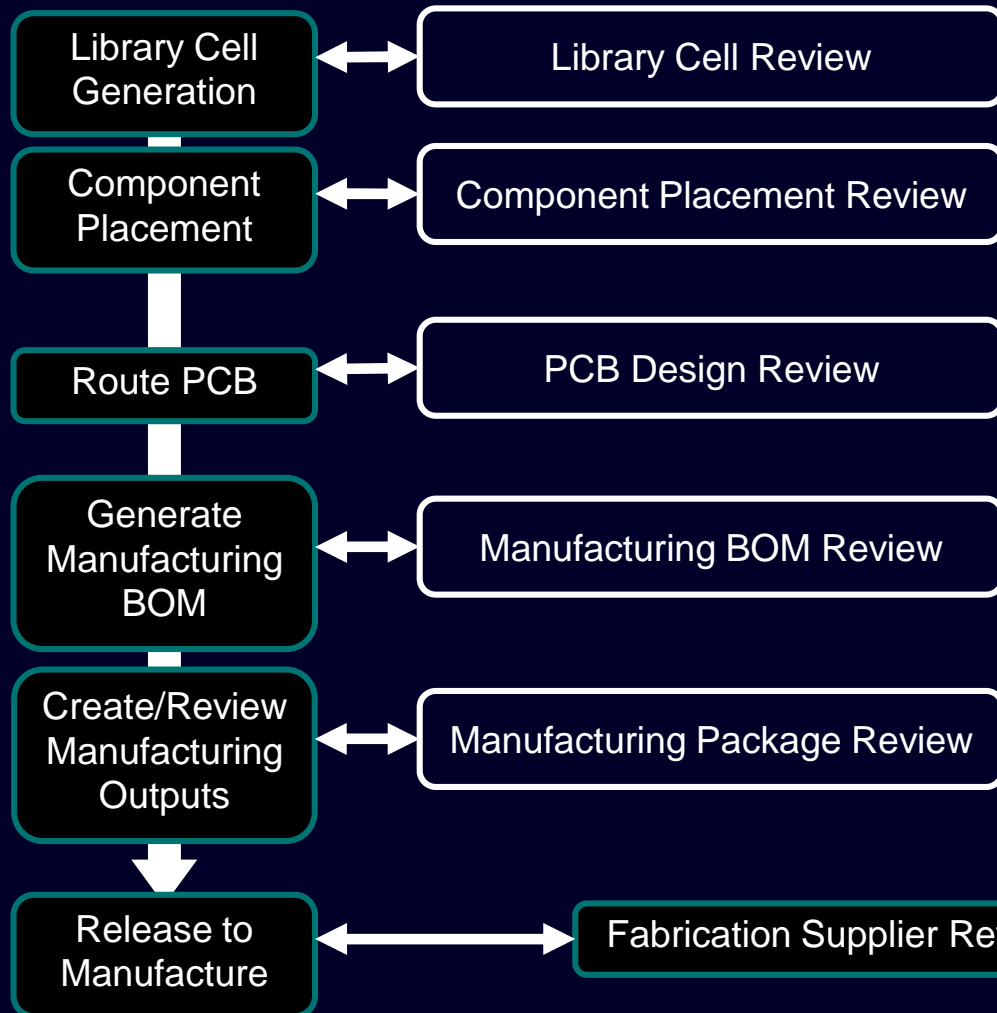
Adjacent layer copper makes it difficult for SMT equipment to identify local fiducials



Too many testpoints within an area will stress the PCB, potentially affecting the solderjoints in the area

~~It's good enough to run DFM at the end of the design flow before release...~~

Review and Release Process with Embedded DFM

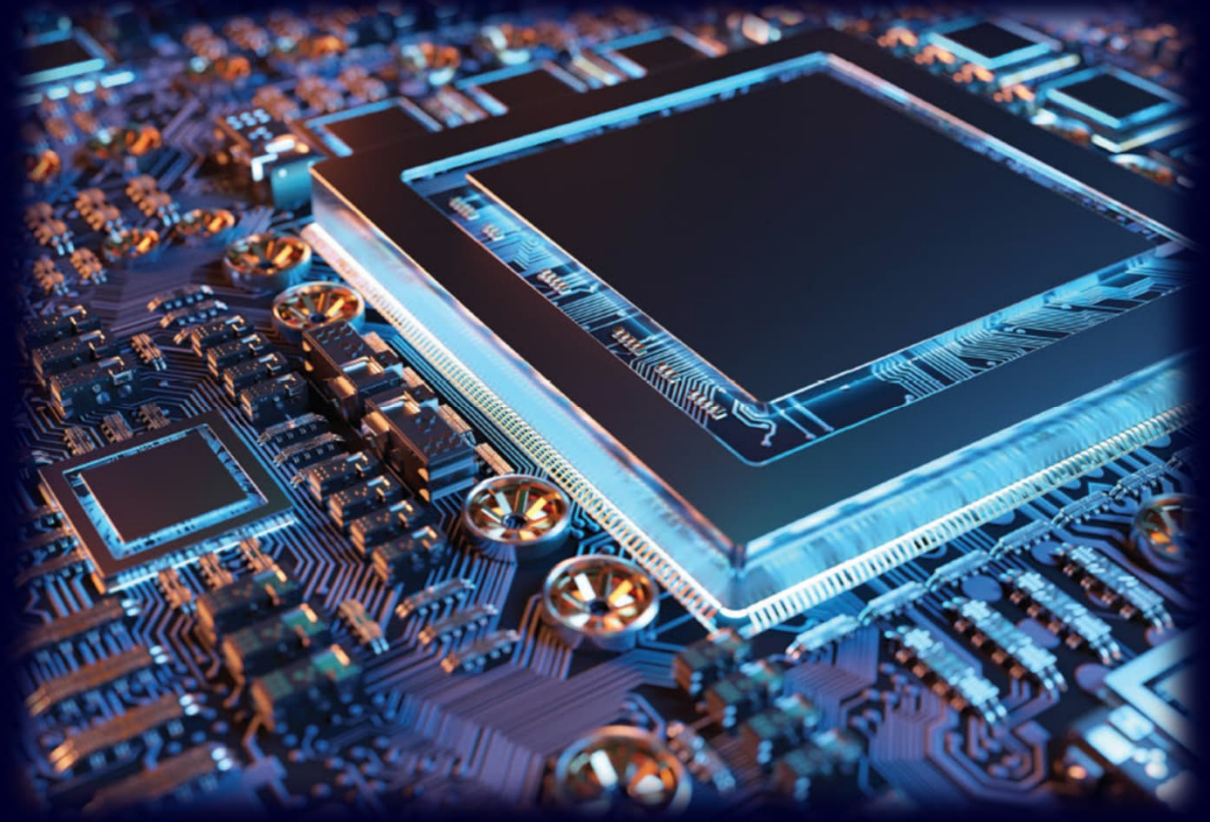


- Embed DFM as part of design flow and review
- Find critical issues early on
- Run only applicable checks in every stage
- Very limited burden/hassle for designer
- All rules can be managed centrally for the group

Summary

Optimizing Engineering to Manufacturing Efficiencies

- Design teams must deliver more complex products on even more compressed schedules, and with less resources
- Must address the three perspectives of PCB design
- Perform DFM Analysis – Don't skip this step!
- Implementing best practices have huge benefits and increased ROI
- Understand the impact of decisions made upstream and their effects down stream in manufacturing
- Multidiscipline and multidomain collaboration and integration is key (this includes external suppliers)
- Utilize today's EDA tool automation and horsepower to your advantage
- Be open to new methodologies, AI, ML and Cloud-based connectivity



Questions?

Thank You!

Link to: [Electronic Systems Design](#)

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Host – Printed Circuit Podcast

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