

HIOKI

Equipment



1117 X-Y BOARD HITESTER Automatic Testing

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Test Speed Enhanced by Simultaneous Four-Arm, Dual-Sided Action

Maximum Measurement Speed of 0.015 s/step



The 1117 X-Y BOARD HITESTER is capable of simultaneous four-arm dual-sided testing, two arms in front and two arms in back. This fixtureless high-speed bare board tester uses a fourterminal resistance measurement function to measure very small resistances with IVH or through holes. It includes both a conductivity detection method and a capacitance measurement method for a range of applications from large general-purpose bare boards to high-density, very fine boards such as BGA, CSP, and MCM. It can also be used to test build-up boards.



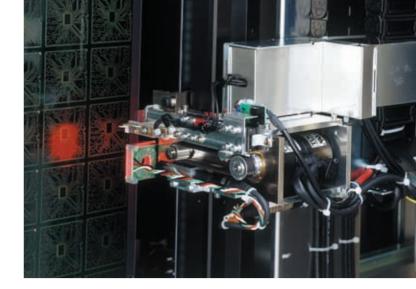
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A Wide Range of Test Capabilities -- With High Speed and High Precision

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The conductivity detection and capacitance measurement methods provide all the features required for dual-sided testing in a wide range of testing capabilities. The 1117 can not only detect build-up board broken connections with IVH, but it can also measure resistance values, making it possible to detect defects such as cracks that are not visible to the eye.

- Detection of short circuits and broken connections with the capacitance measurement method.
- Detection of short circuits and broken connections with the conductivity detection method.
- Resistance measurement with IVH (Inner Via Holes) or through holes.

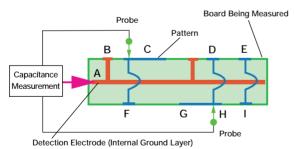


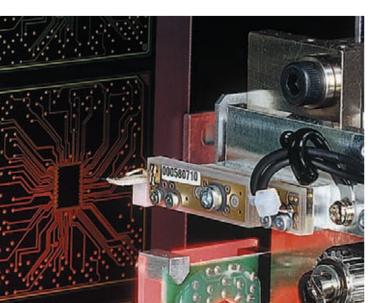
- Pattern resistance measurement
- Detection of single pads on IC's.
- Measurement of insulation between nets.
- Detection of high resistance short circuits by capacitance measurement.
- L, C, R, and D measurements.

High-Speed Testing With the Capacitance Measurement Method

Capacitance Measurement Using an Internal Ground Layer

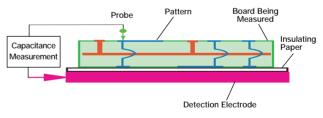
Patterns (B through I) on the board exhibit a capacitance between the pattern and the internal ground layer (A) of the board being measured, proportional to the area of the pattern. If there is a broken connection then the detected capacitance value is less than the standard value, and if there is a short circuit then it is larger.





Capacitance Measurement Using Vacuum Clamping

With vacuum clamping the capacitance between the pattern on the board and the detection electrode is measured. This can be used in cases such as flexible boards where chucking is not possible because the board is thin.



Measurement Step Comparison

The capacitance measurement method performs pattern testing with fewer measurement steps than the conductivity detection method. The 1117 can use either method, but the capacitance measurement method greatly reduces the measurement time.

Example With 100 Nets and a Total of 500 Nodes

	Conductivity Detection Method	Capacitance Measurement Method
Discontinuity Testing	All nodes within the same net: 500 - 100 = 400	Measure the capacitance of all nodes to detect discontinuities and short circuits: 500
Short Circuit Testing	nCr = 100C2 100 × (100 - 1) / 2 = 4950	
Measurement Steps	5350	500

■ Maximum Measurement Speed of 0.015 Seconds per Step High speed testing: maximum speed of 0.015 seconds per step with high precision.

(0.15 mm movement, four arms simultaneously, during capacitance measurement)

High Resolution of 5 aF for Capacitance Measurement (1 aF = 10⁻⁶ pF)

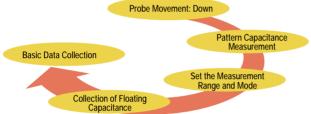
The variation in capacitance (Δ C) when there is a defect is extremely small, so capacitance measurement requires high resolution. The 1117 has a high resolution of 5 aF to accurately detect very small variations.

High Accuracy Probing

The positioning return accuracy of $\pm 20 \ \mu m$ can accurately probe delicate fine-pitch pads.

Simple Basic Data Collection

An automatic sequence of operations collects the basic data.



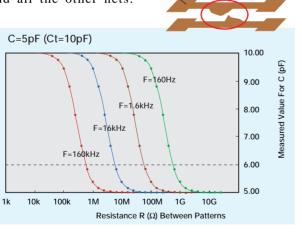
Detection of High Resistance Short Circuits with Capacitance Measurement

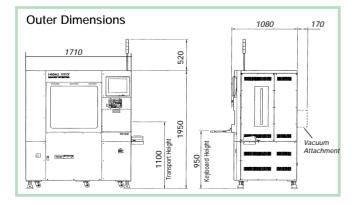
Capacitance variations can be accurately measured based on the resistance between neighboring patterns, to detect short circuits that have high resistance. The detection range depends on the frequency. A single

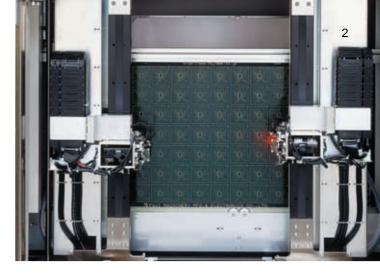
Patterr

High Resistance Short Circuit

measurement detects short circuits between one net and all the other nets.







Four-Edge Chuck Method

All four edges of the board are chucked for stable measurements. The up and down directions are chucked for the entire surface while the left and right directions are automatically chucked for the center portion.

Four-Terminal Resistance Measurement Function

Resistance measurements are done with IVH or through holes by the four-terminal resistance measurement function, which accurately measures very small resistances.

Insulation Measurement

Insulation measurement is possible in the DC 250 V range. Highly efficient measurement is possible by combining a net containing the power supply and the chosen net. Capacitance measurement can be done at the same time.

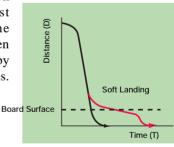
Wide Measurement Area

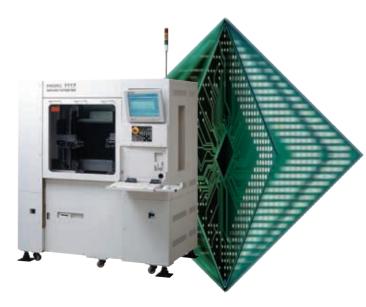
The measurement area is 600 (W) \times 500 (H) mm, so the 1117 can be used with large boards.

Minimization of Gouges

Gouges are kept to a minimum by the high speed soft landing feature, which

reduces the speed just before reaching the pattern in order to lessen the striking force, and by impact absorbing probes.





■ 1117 Specification

Number of Arms	4 (two each, front and back)	Probe Work Area	$600 (W) \times 500 (H) mm$	
Number of Test Steps	40,000 steps (300,000 for continuous testing)	Board Fixation:		
	DC Measurement Function	Carrier Height	$1000 \pm 15 \text{ mm}$	
Test Ranges	Resistance:400 μΩ to 40 MΩConsideration 4.05 to 400 mE	Board Fixation:	Board vertical position	
	Capacitance: 4 µF to 400 mF Diodes and Transistors (VF): 0 to 25 V	Carrier Position Fixation Method Board Carrier	Chuck method on four edges of board (sides are chucked	
	Zener Diodes (VZ): 0 to 25 V		for the center of the board only)	
	Photocouplers: 0 to 25 V		Vacuum clamp method (optional)	
	Short Circuit: $400 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ to } 40 \text{ k}\Omega$		Belt.	
	Open Circuit: 4Ω to $4 M\Omega$	Board Carrier	Thickness: 0.6 to 10 mm	
	Voltage: 0 to 25 V	Fixable Boards	Outer Dimensions: $50 \text{ (W)} \times 70 \text{ (H)}$ to $600 \text{ (W)} \times 500 \text{ (H)}$ mm	
	AC Measurement Function		Thickness: 0.6 to 3.2 mm	
	Resistance: 100Ω to $100 M\Omega$		Outer Dimensions: $50 \text{ (W)} \times 70 \text{ (H)}$ to $610 \text{ (W)} \times 510 \text{ (H)}$ mm	
	Capacitance: 10 fF to 10 µF	Movable Boards	Board Fixation Up-Down: 3 mm	
	Inductance: 10 µH to 100 H		There are restrictions on link-type probing with 4 terminal	
Measurement Signal	DC Constant Voltage: 100 mV / 400 mV (2 ranges)		probes.	
	DC Constant Current: 200 nA to 200 mA (13 ranges)		Weight: 2 kg maximum	
	AC Constant Voltage: 1 V / 10 V rms (2 ranges)		Front Surface: 25 mm maximum	
	160 Hz / 1.6 kHz / 16 kHz / 160 kHz		Mounting is not possible in the middle 50 mm portion of	
Measurement Portion	DC Voltage Measurement:	Component Mounting	the board in the Y direction	
	800 µV to 25 V f.s. (8 ranges)	Limits	Back Surface: 20 mm maximum	
	DC Current Measurement:			
	100 nA to 25 mA f.s. (7 ranges)		(including board thickness)	
	AC Current Measurement:	Positioning Correction Safety Devices	Automatic positioning correction	
	10 µA to 1 mA rms (3 ranges, for 1 V rms)		Emergency stop switch, safety cover (anti-static resin),	
	1 µA to 100 µA peak f.s. (3 ranges, for 10 V peak)		arm interference prevention software	
Decision Range Setting	- 99.9% to + 999.9%, or absolute value	Display	15-inch liquid crystal display	
Measurement Time	Minimum 0.015 seconds / step	Power Supply	AC 200 V (single phase), 50/60 Hz	
	(0.15 mm movement with 4-arm simultaneous probing		Power Consumption: 3 kVA	
	during capacitance measurement.)	Pneumatic System	Pressure: 0.5 to 0.99 MPa (dry air)	
Probing Position	Each arm within \pm 50 μ m (X and Y directions, 20 \pm 3 °C)	Operating Environment	Temperature: 23 ± 10 °C	
Accuracy			Humidity: 75 %rh maximum (no condensation)	
Position Return	Within $\pm20\mu m$ (probing position, same temperature)		Environment: Avoid use in environments subject to	
Accuracy Minimum Movement			dust, vibration, or corrosive gases	
Minimum Movement Resolution	X and Y: 1.25 μm / pulse, Z: 6 μm / pulse		Floor Strength: 500 kg/m ² minimum	
Kesolution Minimum Probing	0.1 mm between the left and right arms when using a	Unit Dimensions	Approximately 1710 (W) \times 1950 (H) \times 1080 (D) mm	
Pitch	0 0	Mass	Approximately 1200 kg	
riich	link-type probe			

1117 X-Y BOARD HITESTER

Factory Options

1139-02 1117 DATA COMPOSITION SOFTWARE 1330-01 MEASUREMENT SECTION CALIBRATION UNIT 1948-01 VACUUM UNIT 1355-01 VACUUM PUMP(AC200 V, three phase) MAINTENANCE TOOL SET 1356 1941-21 STAMP UNIT for FR ARM 1941-22 STAMP UNIT for FL ARM 1941-23 STAMP UNIT for BR ARM 1941-24 STAMP UNIT for BL ARM 1944-01 EXTENSION I/O BOARD 1945-11 COAXIAL DOWNWARD ILLUMINATION UNIT for FR ARM 1945-12 COAXIAL DOWNWARD ILLUMINATION UNIT for FL ARM 1945-13 COAXIAL DOWNWARD ILLUMINATION UNIT for BR ARM 1945-14 COAXIAL DOWNWARD ILLUMINATION UNIT for BL ARM 1946-03 MONITOR CAMERA 1947-11 1.2 POWER LENS UNIT for FR ARM 1947-12 1.2 POWER LENS UNIT for FL ARM 1947-13 1.2 POWER LENS UNIT for BR ARM 1947-14 1.2 POWER LENS UNIT for BL ARM 1139-52 FL-Link3 FLY-LINE LINK SOFTWARE



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All information correct as of Feb. 26, 2001. All specifications are subject to change without notice. Internet HIOKI website http://www.hioki.co.jp/

Options

1134-02 IMPRESSION SHEETS 1164-02 ONE-WAY CLUTCH 1164-03 PROBE ATTACHMENT 1196 RECORDING PAPER(25m, 10rolls) 1350-02 OFFSET BOARD 1172-66 LINK PROBE 1172-67 DOUBLE LINK PROBE 1172-68 LINK PROBE WITH BLADE 1172-69 DOUBLE LINK PROBE WITH BLADE 1172-70 SHOCK-ABSORBING SINGLE NEEDLE PROBE (SK) 1172-71 SHOCK-ABSORBING SINGLE NEEDLE PROBE (WC) 1172-72 SHOCK-ABSORBING TRIANGULAR PYRAMID PROBE(SK) 1172-74 PROBE FOR CALIBRATION 1172-76 SHOCK-ABSORBING SINGLE NEEDLE PROBE (HP SR10) 1172-77 SHOCK-ABSORBING SINGLE NEEDLE PROBE (WC SR10)