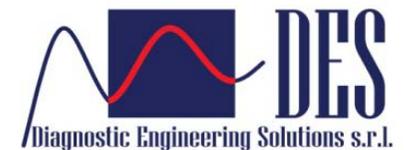


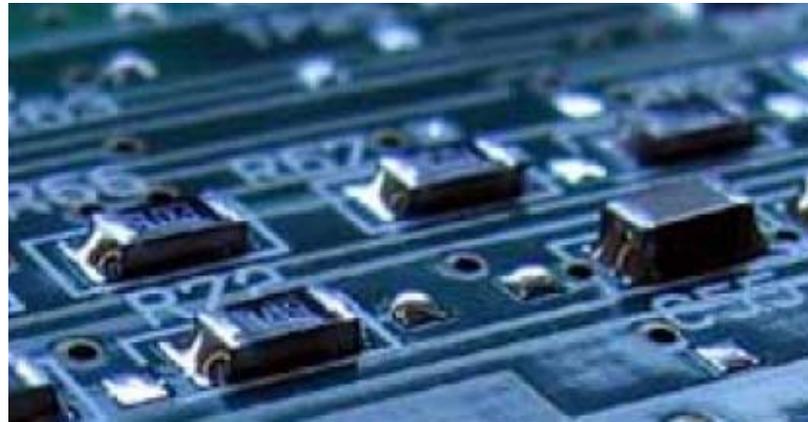
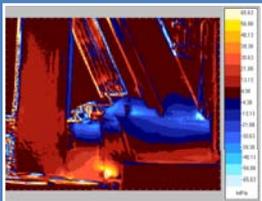
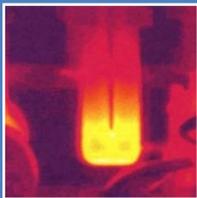
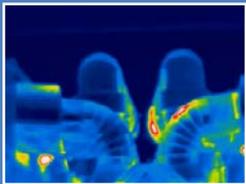
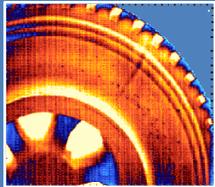
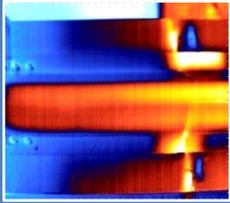
Controlli non distruttivi su componenti elettronici



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NDT SU SALDATURE E CONNESSIONI DI COMPONENTI ELETTRONICHE



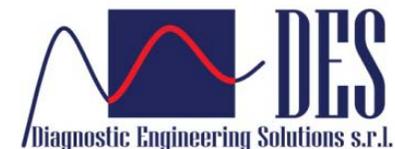
Le connessioni e le saldature su schede elettroniche presentano diverse problematiche durante la fase di assemblaggio del circuito stampato.

Se non sono eseguite perfettamente, possono provocare frequentemente l'interruzione di connessioni elettriche, in quanto presentano una resistenza agli stress meccanico/termici inferiore rispetto agli standard richiesti.

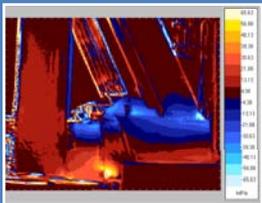
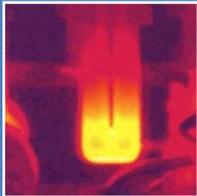
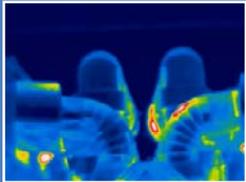
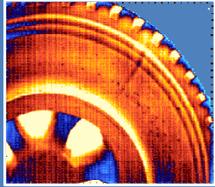
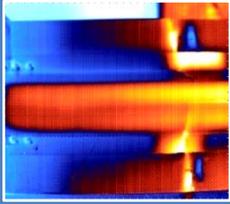
E' opportuno, quindi, individuare difetti e anomalie costruttive, in modo da aumentare sensibilmente la qualità del prodotto finito e fornire all'utente finale un prodotto con elevate prestazioni e lunga durata.



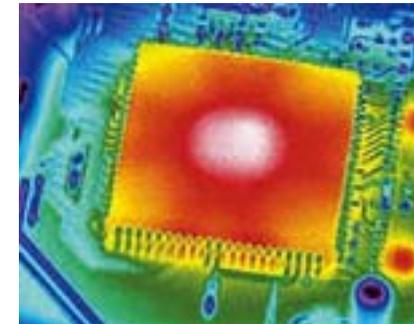
www.desinnovation.com



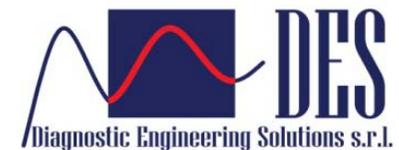
NDT SU SALDATURE E CONNESSIONI DI COMPONENTI ELETTRONICHE



Per individuare riscaldamenti anomali attraverso un'indagine termografica è sufficiente condurre l'ispezione durante una normale fase di funzionamento del circuito stampato e quindi un normale transitorio termico in condizioni di esercizio del componente. Se necessario si può ricorrere a termografia attiva e, quindi, a sorgenti esterne di calore per riscaldare il componente elettronico.



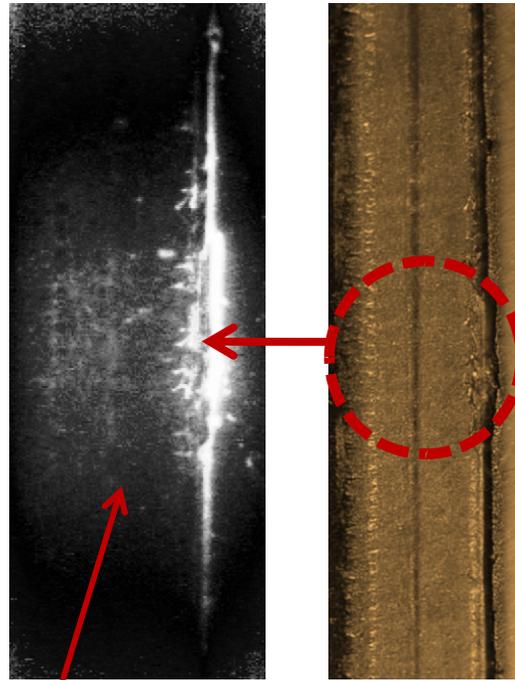
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ANALISI DI GIUNTI SOTTILI CON TECNICHE TERMOGRAFICHE

Tecnica Pulsata

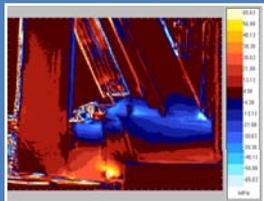
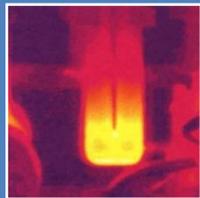
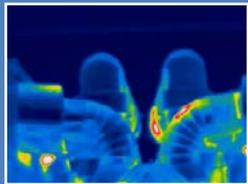
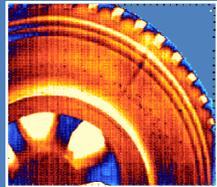
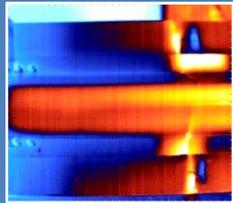
Tecnica Lock-in



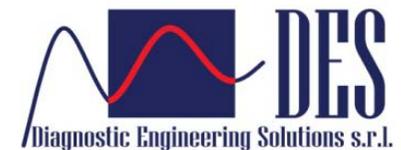
Anomalie all'interno e all'estremità
del cordone di saldatura (effetto
blackbody)



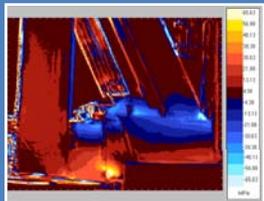
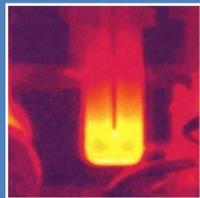
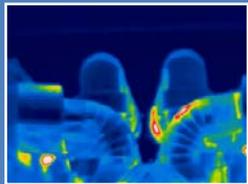
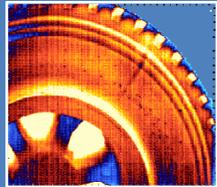
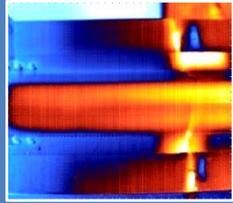
Anomalie all'interno
del cordone di
saldatura



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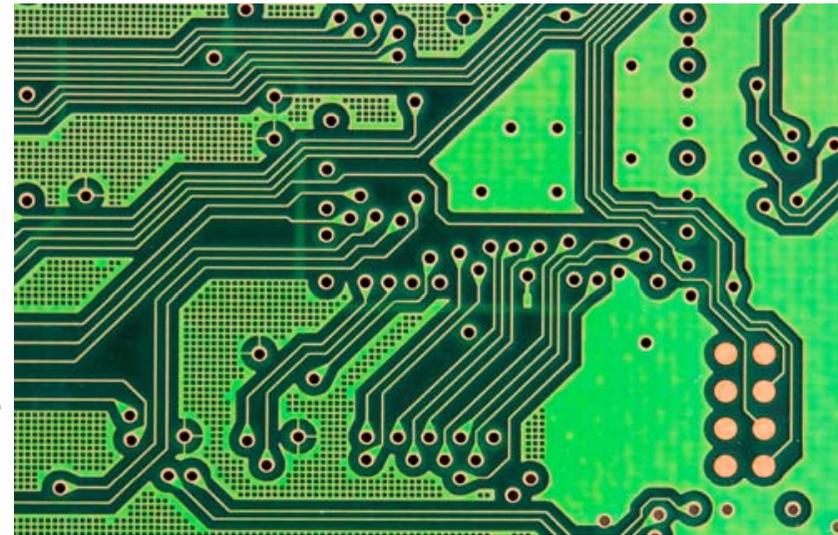


TERMOGRAFIA ATTIVA PER L'ANALISI DI DELAMINAZIONI DELLA PCB

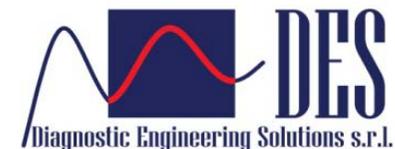


La delaminazione è una tipologia di difetto tipica delle schede stampate PCB (Printed Circuit Board). Si può formare per la forza di pressione generata dall'umidità presente all'interno del componente, quando si raggiungono elevate temperature durante l'assemblaggio delle componenti sulla scheda.

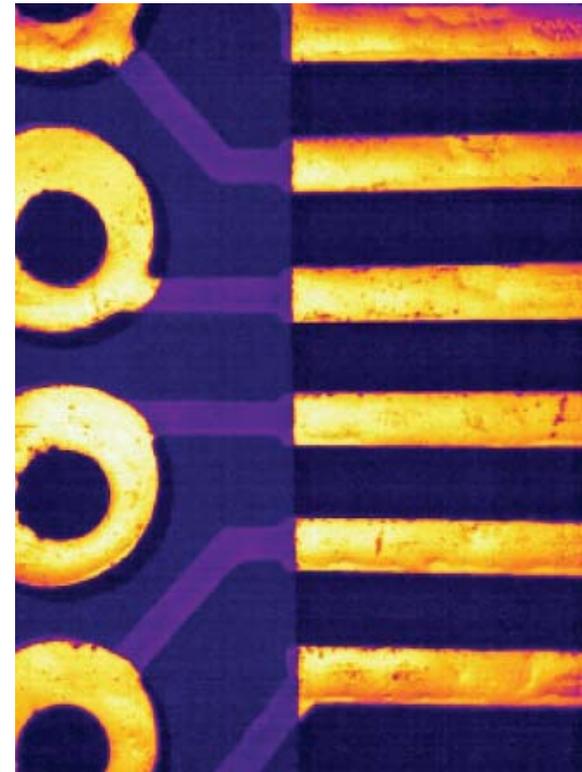
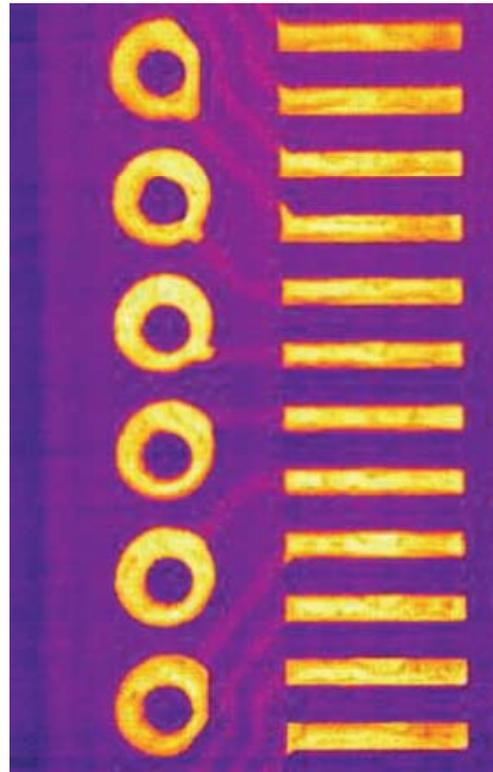
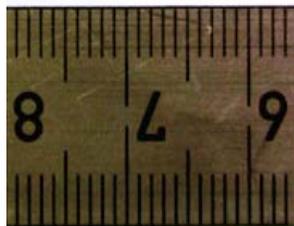
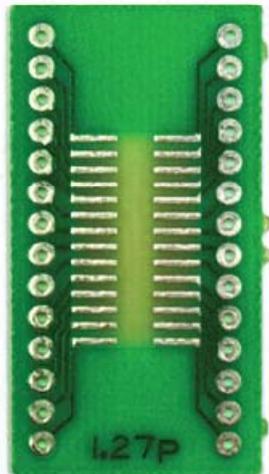
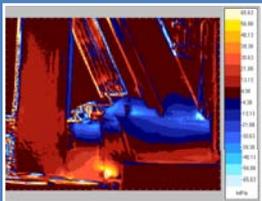
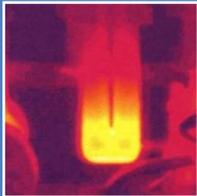
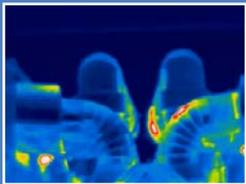
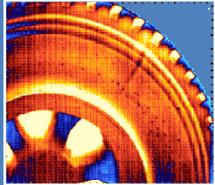
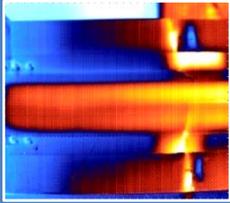
Le delaminazioni sono osservabili sulla PCB grazie all'ispezione con tecniche di termografia attiva calibrate sull'applicazione specifica.



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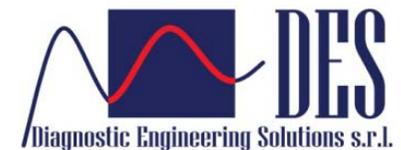
AUMENTO DELLA RISOLUZIONE SPAZIALE CON L'UTILIZZO DI LENTI MACRO AD ELEVATA RISOLUZIONE



Risoluzione spaziale fino a 25 μm



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TERMOGRAFIA PER IL MONITORAGGIO DI COMPONENTI ELETTRONICHE

Mediante controllo termografico è possibile:

- individuare componenti difettosi su schede elettroniche;
- analizzare e ottimizzare i componenti dal punto di vista della dissipazione termica
- effettuare l'analisi dei transistori termici di componenti elettronici;
- monitorare le temperature nel processo di formazione di cristalli per semiconduttori;
- individuare cortocircuiti su schede "multilayer" o circuiti integrati.

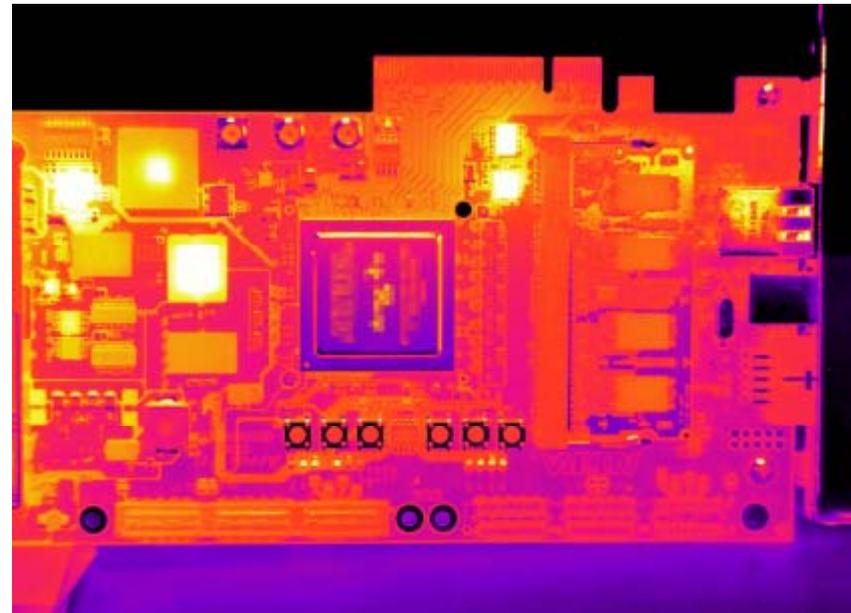
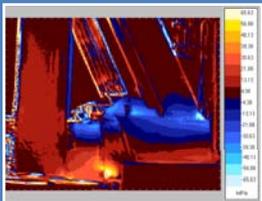
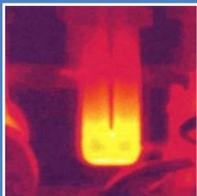
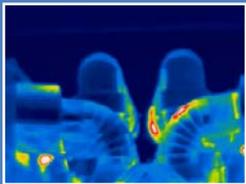
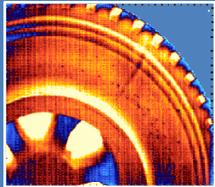
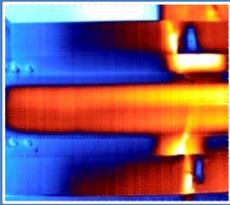


Image by FLIR



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