Hook Hi, I'm Geri from Gadgetbrew.com, and today I will teach you how to make a PS2 Scph 90004 Schematic Diagram. This is a fun project that can be done by anyone with a little patience and experience. No software or CAD tools required! Let's get started! Practical guides of all topics - from home automation to chip-making - abound on the internet these days. And of course there are countless articles on how-to articles on specific subjects. Whether you're interested in refurbishing your old PlayStation 2 or building a new one from scratch, there's probably an article out there that can help you do it right (and quickly). I used this site to help myself with an old PS2 that I had laying around after upgrading to the slim. I customized the case to look like a small coffin, but did not have any use for an attached power supply. This project can be done in under an hour with basic tools and inexpensive materials. I wrote this article because of my own lack of confidence when searching for information on how to properly work with SMD devices. Most explanations are filled with cryptic terminology and complicated instructions that are more confusing than they are helpful. It is my hope that this article will provide some insight into one person's technique for working with surface-mount technology. I am certainly not a guru, but I do have a few tricks up my sleeve. In general, chips are designed to be used in conjunction with a PCB (printed circuit board) that provides surface-mount pads along with soldering points called "vias" that allow easy access for the metal leads on the bottom of the chip to be attached to other components on the board. If you were designing an electronic device manually - without the aid of computers - this is how you would interface your new chip with your existing circuitry. Despite their small size and microscopic scale, SMD devices are still manufactured one at a time just like larger components. Since they are mass-produced, they are therefore very cheap to purchase. The main downside is that they can be difficult to mount without specialized equipment. They are so small, in fact, that the human eye is unable to see them without magnification. Special "helping hands" tools exist to aid in the placement of SMD components but these can still be challenging if you're trying to place a component on a large PCB with dozens of other devices around it. What makes it even more difficult is that most ICs come packaged in plastic cases that require specific tools to open. The process requires two things: steady hands and patience. When I work with surface-mount components, I set my soldering iron to a very low temperature. 150°F seems to be the optimal temperature for working with these parts. While it may take longer to solder parts together at this temperature, your chances of accidentally melting the component are greatly reduced. The next step is to "tin" or coat the leads on your new component which refers to heating up your soldering iron and applying solder directly onto the end of each metal lead. This primarily serves as a means of providing a solid electrical connection between each lead and nearby pads on the PCB when they are placed next to each other.

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