



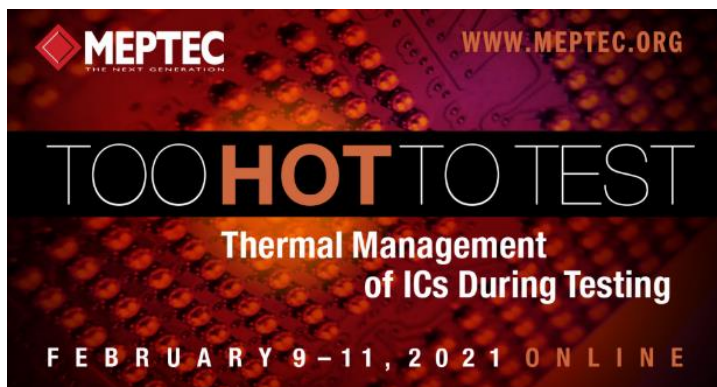
Too Hot To Test

February 9 - 11, 2021

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NIDEC SV PROBE PTE LTD



A Revolutionary MEMS RF Hybrid Probe Card

Karan Maniar, Mechanical Engineer

Too Hot to Test Workshop

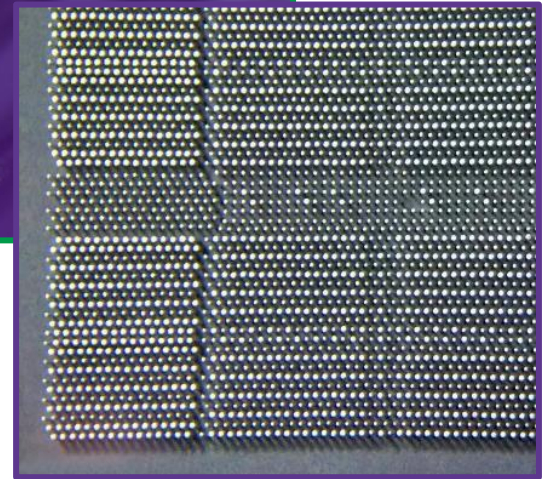
Organization : SV Probe, Inc.

Date : February 10, 2021

Background & Overview

- **Test Challenge:** Increasing number of ICs being developed incorporating high frequency & high current, creating tremendous integrated test solution challenges for test coverage & mechanical/electrical complexity requiring:

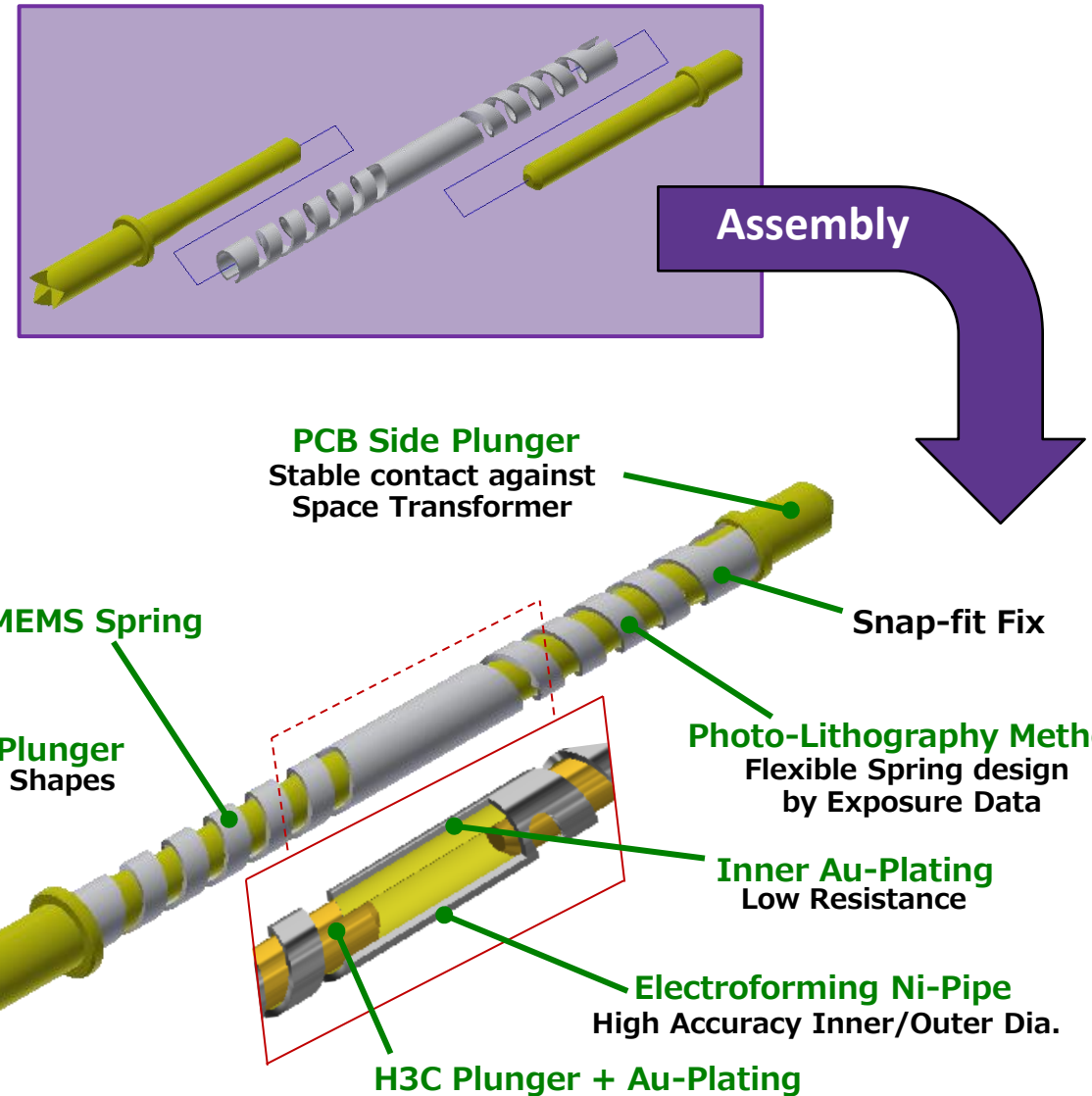
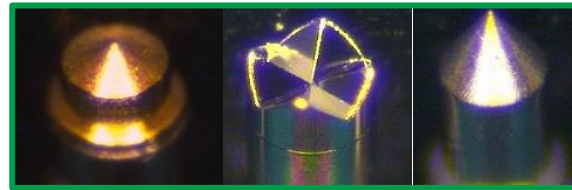
- Up to 40 GHz Frequency
- High Number of Probes
- Greater Number of RF Ports
- Increased Power Domains
- Lower Power Consumption
- High Temperature Capability



- **Test Solution:** A *unique* & *proven* approach with a customizable MEMS probe-based, hybrid probe head, developed to meet the demanding test conditions of these mmWave, High-Speed, high power ICs.

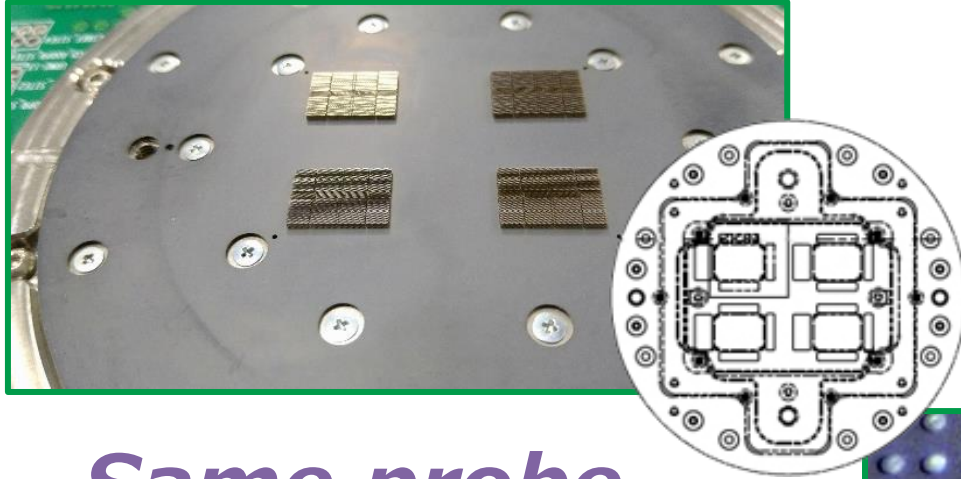
Customizable Probe Design – Assembly Example

- Flexible Pin Design: Force, Overdrive, Length & Tip Style for Application Optimization
- Optional Rotation
- Reduced Probe Length
- Small Probe Pitch
- Consistent Alignment, Planarity, Cres Increases Reliability, 1st Pass Yield
- Single pin replacement capability, reduced downtime of the hardware.
- Automated Assembly
 - Software controlled modifications in probe design versus complex MEMS process deviations

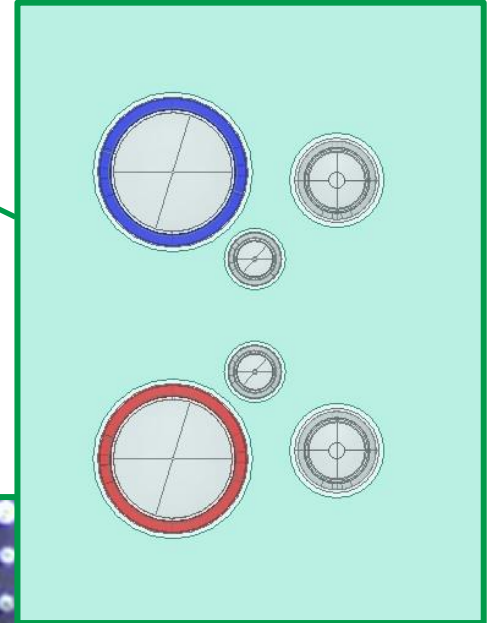


3D MEMS Hybrid Probe Card Design Concept

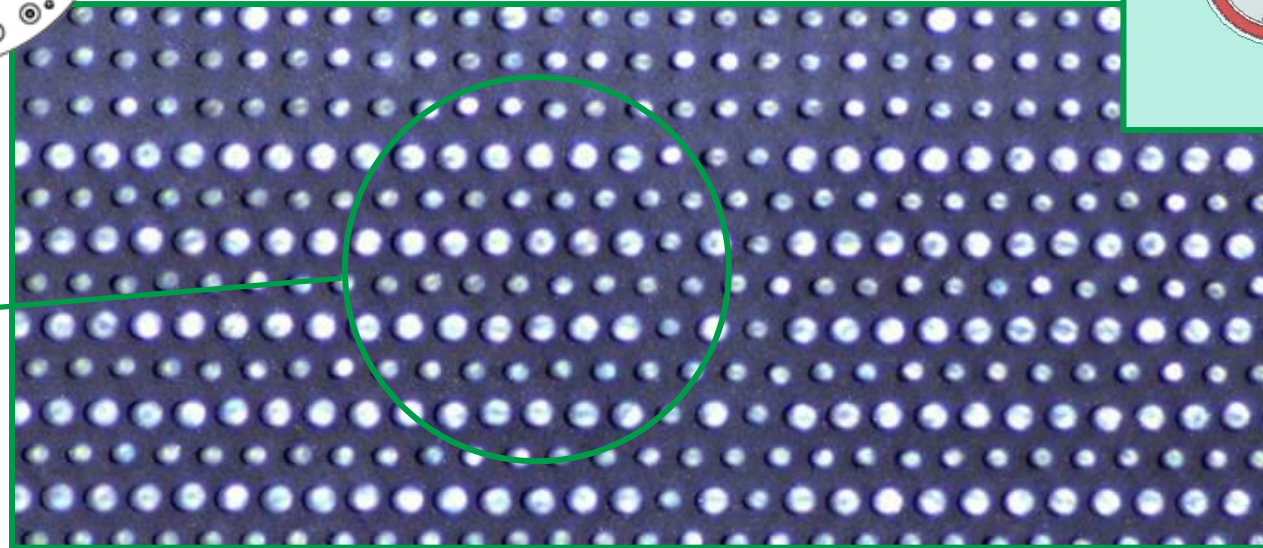
Flexibility of the probe is key.



Hybrid PH is developed with a combination of larger diameter probes for the signal high current pin & a smaller diameter non-high current pin.

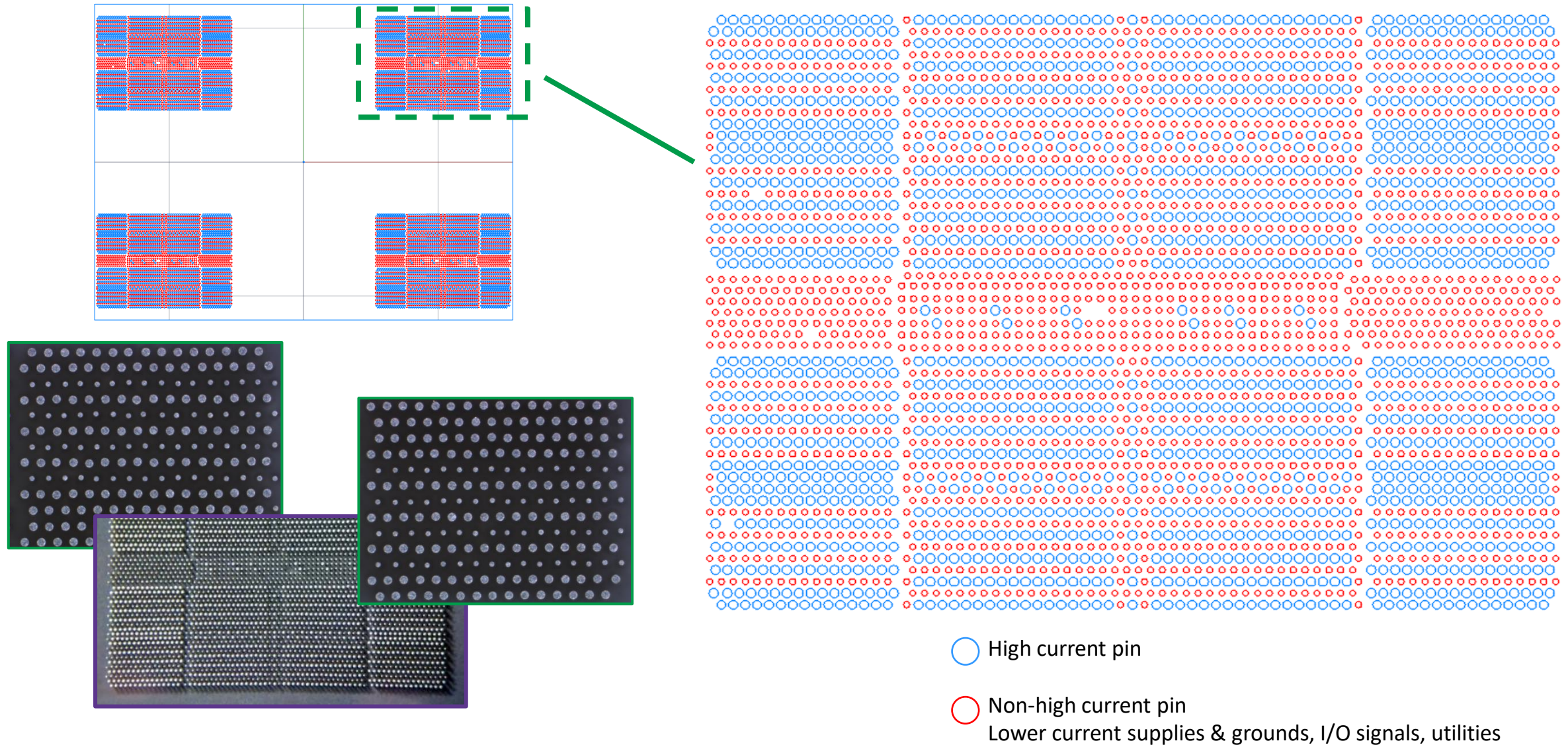


Same probe force, stroke & length, only the diameter increases for higher CCC performance.



Note: Multiple Patents Pending

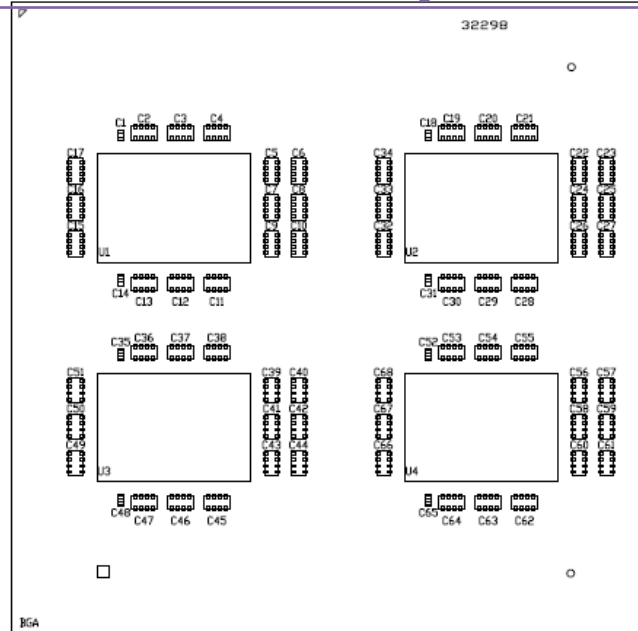
High Current & Non-high Current Pin Location Example



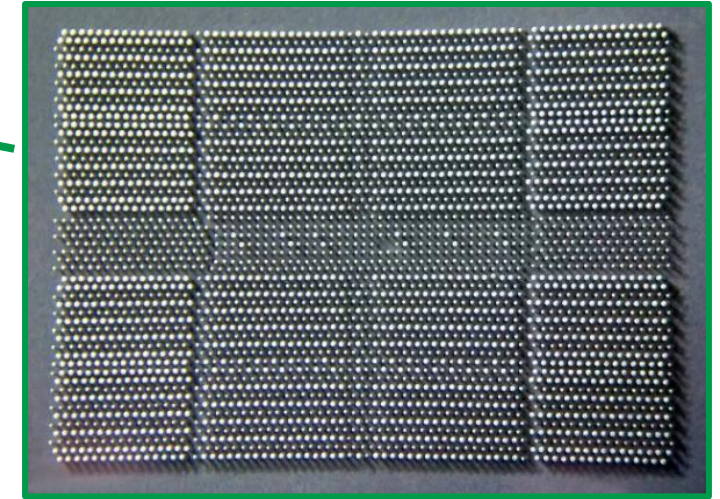
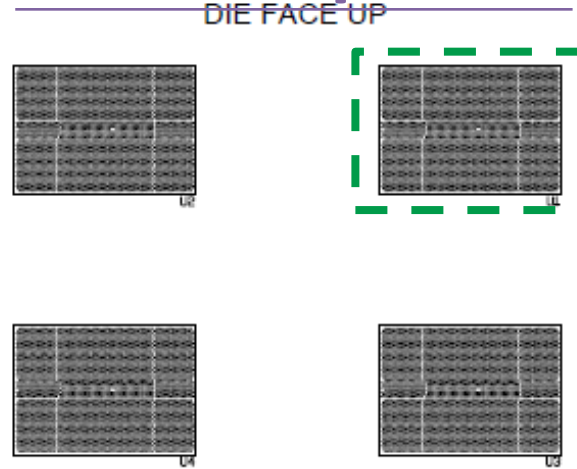
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Hybrid Technology with Multi-MLO Design

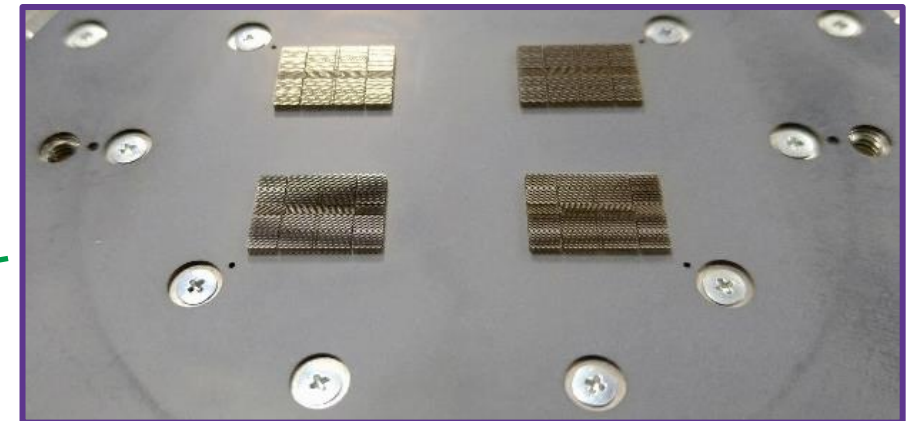
Substrate Top View



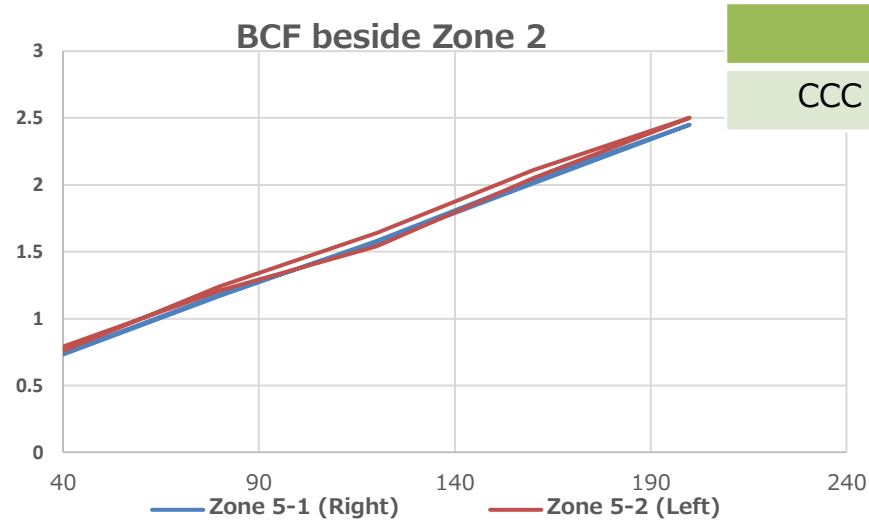
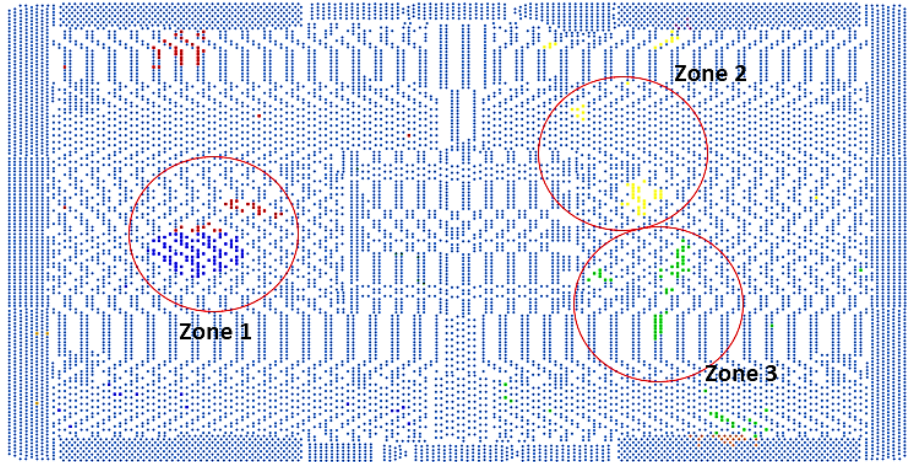
Wafer Top View



The Hybrid technology demonstrated above is a multi-MLO design that can also use a package substrate with a skip to save on cost.

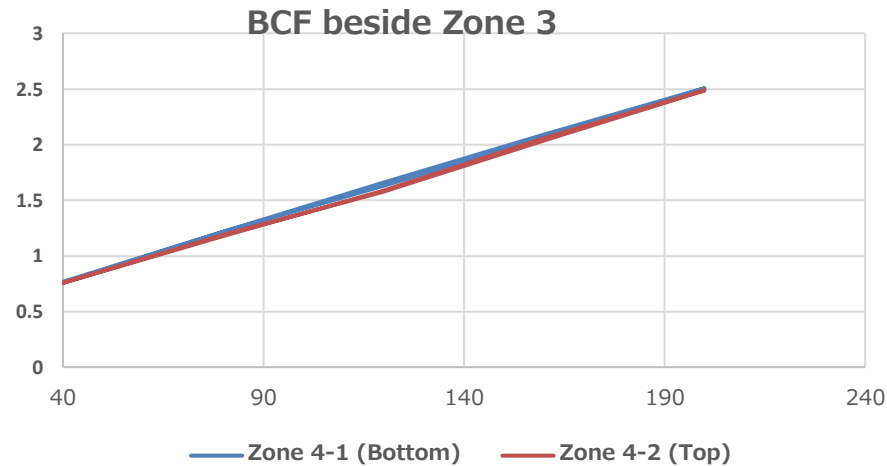
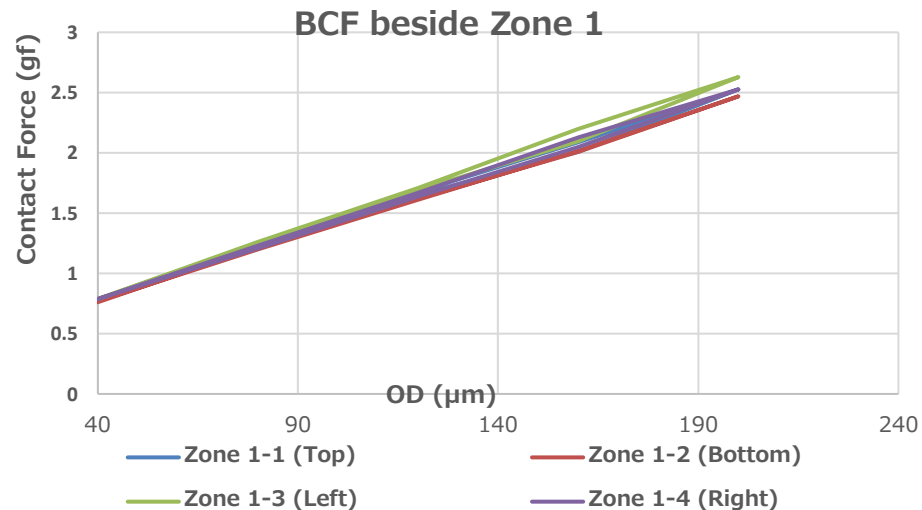


BCF Probe Performance



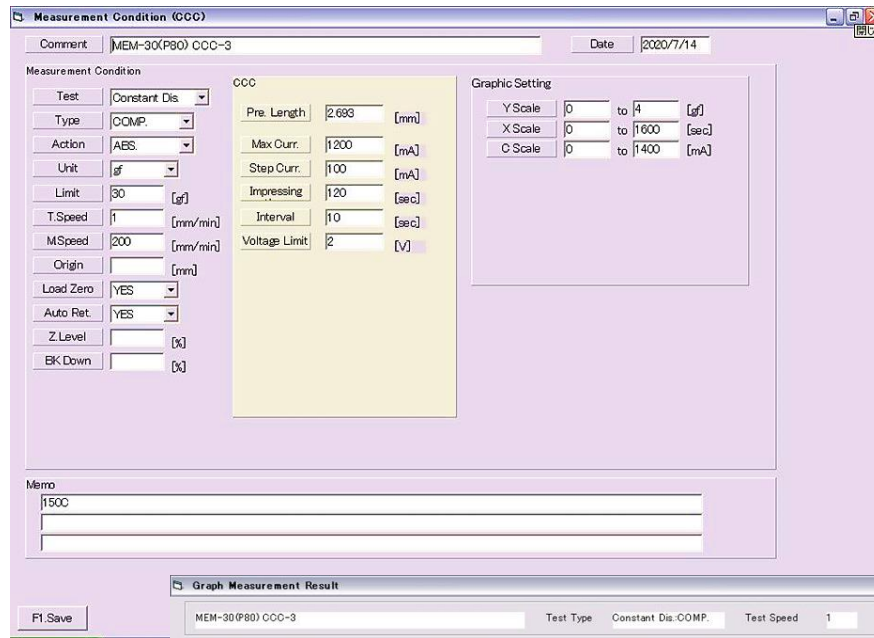
	P90	P120	P147
CCC	900mA	1200mA	1500mA

- BCF measurements were performed on different parts of PH with hybrid probes to achieve the CCC requirement.
- All of the probes have consistent force at different OT after population in the PH.



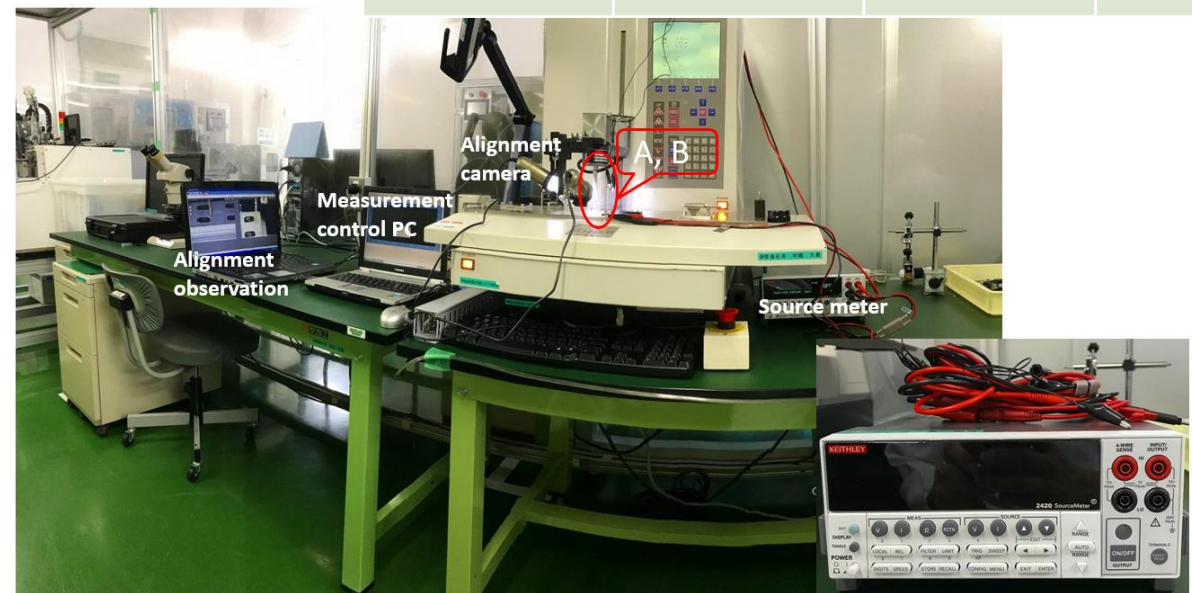
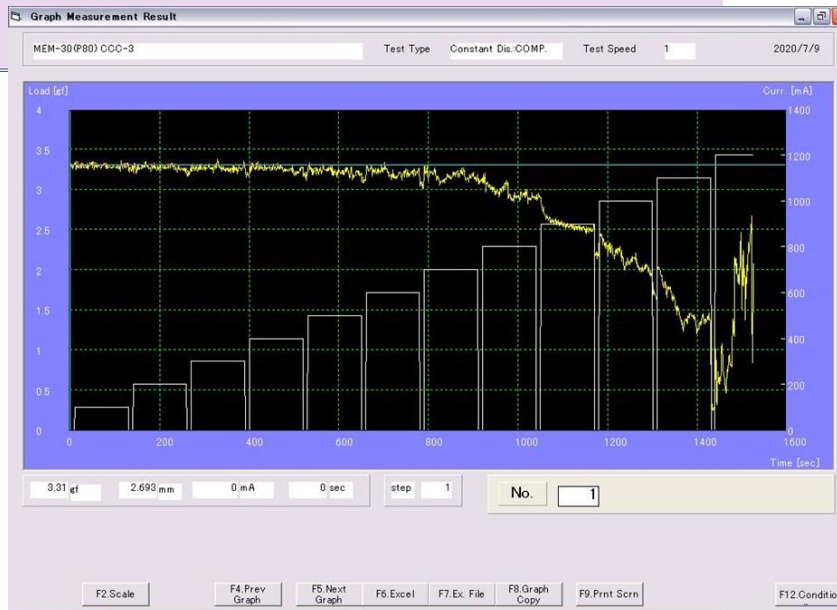
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CCC Measurement



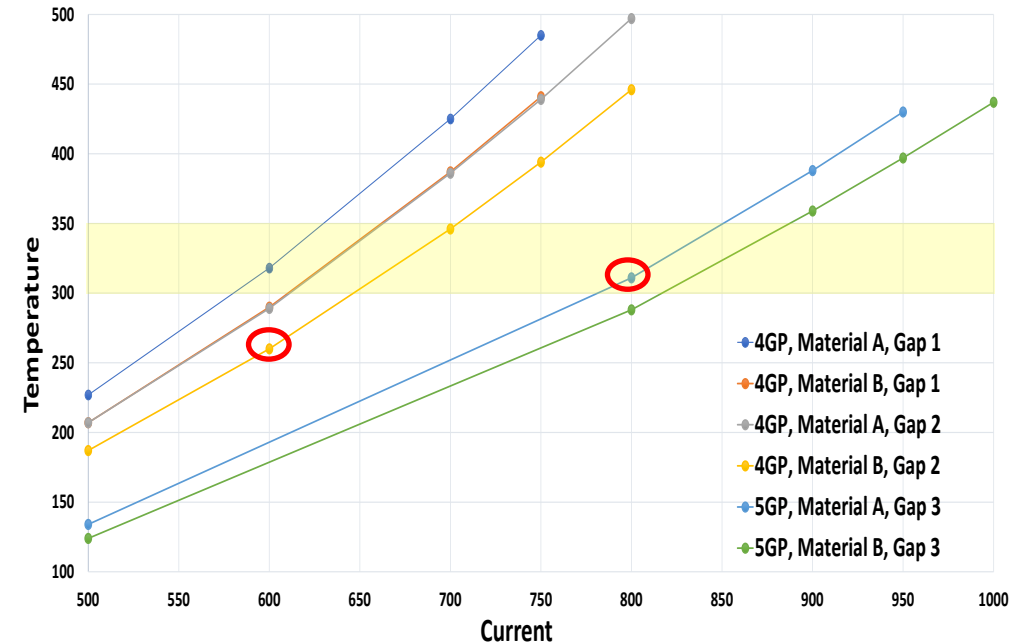
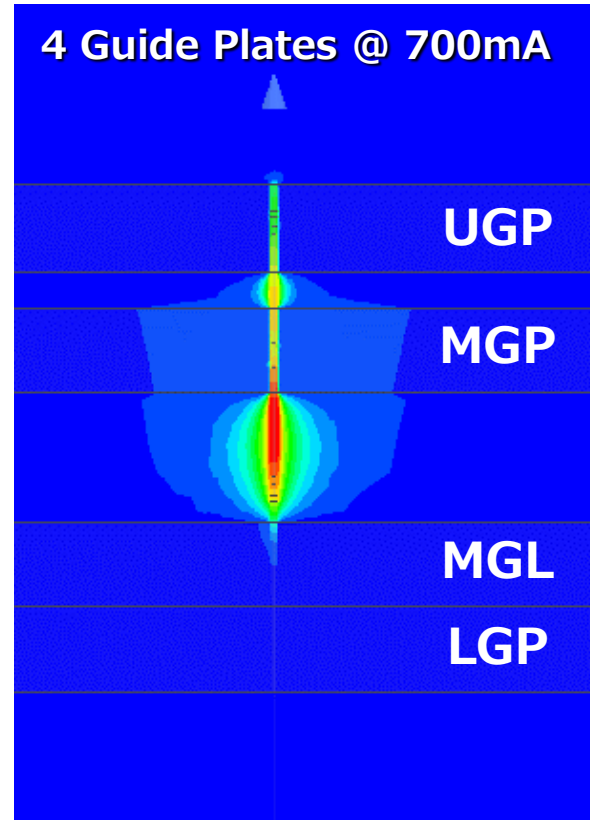
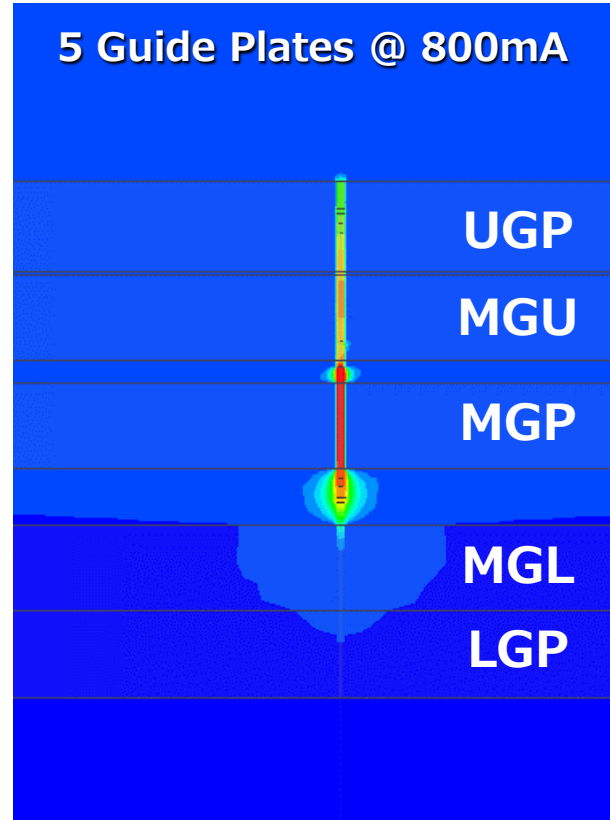
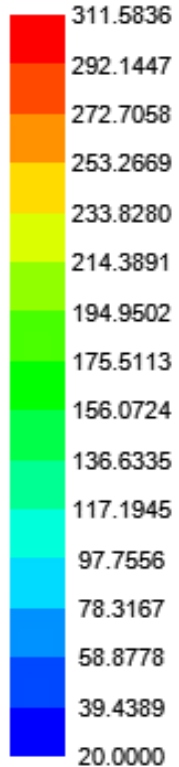
- CCC of the probe is measured as per ISMI standards, with the 20% reduction in force upon exposure to current will be CCC of the probe.
- CCC is measured by passing current for two minutes & then measuring the force after 10 seconds.
- With 20% reduction in force there will be a loss of contact so the probe will lose its robustness.
- As a result, CCC is a useful measure for comparing different technologies but is not recommended for determining maximum current levels when probing wafers.

	P90	P120	P147
CCC	900mA	1200mA	1500mA



PH Optimization At Temperature

Temperature
[cel]



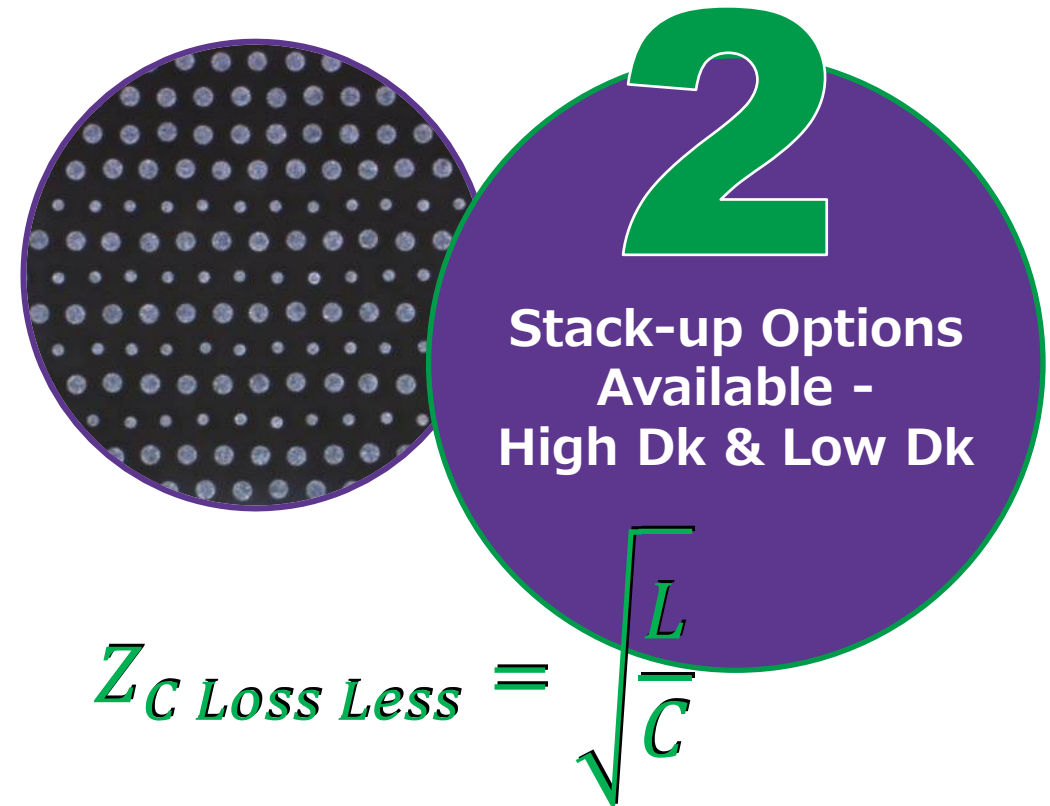
- The PH stack up can be modified depending on the current requirements & the temperature.
- Mechanical thermal simulations were performed to simulate the heat dissipation from the probes at high current.
- Stack up can be optimized to allow for heat dissipation so the probes can pass higher current at high temperatures.

Impedance Matching

Demonstration of the optimization of a high-speed probe head design, via impedance matching to achieve a transparent transition between the PCB & wafer. Goal was to determine an optimal Probe Head Structure & Stack-up achieving a Reflection Loss between -20 & -15dB with a transmission loss close to -1dB at the highest frequency requested.

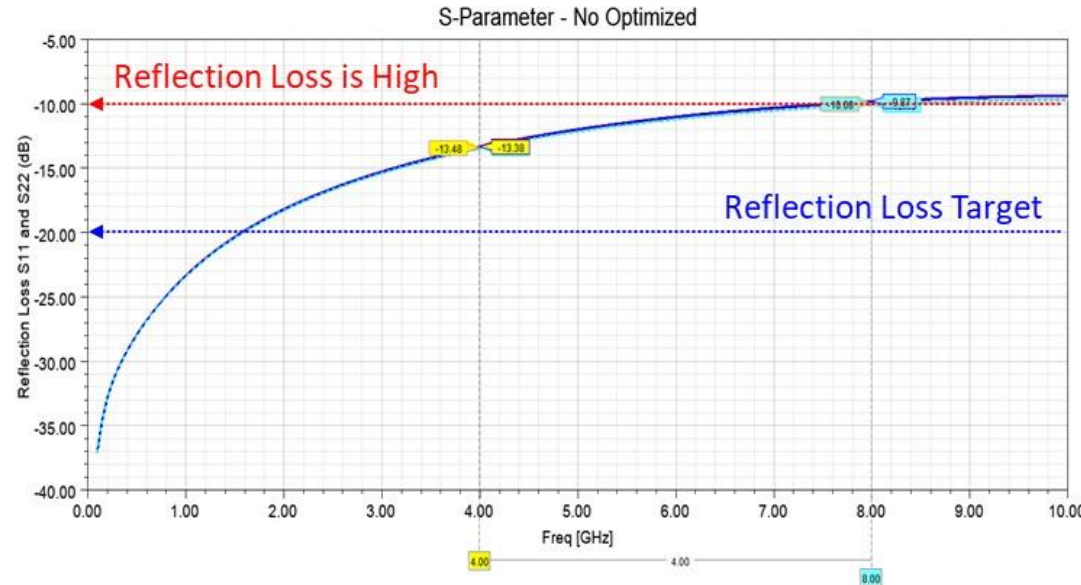
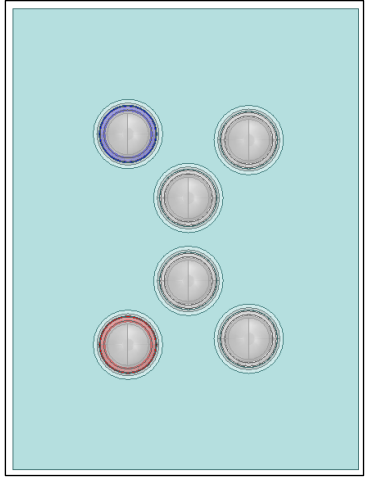
Low-Loss Probe Head Parameters

- Stack-up Optimization
 - Parameter: Dielectric Constant
- Mix Diameter Probes
 - Parameters: Inductance & Capacitance
- Reflection Loss
 - Matching through careful definition of Probe Impedance (Optimizing Probe Head)
- Attenuation/Loss
 - Length of the Probe



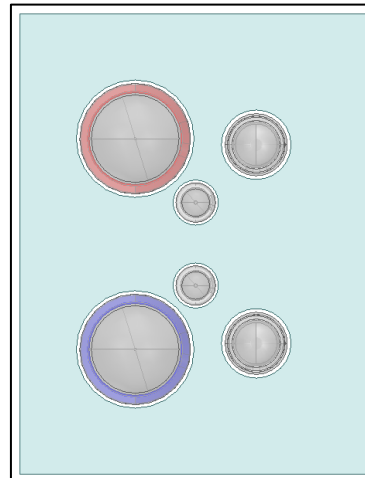
Transparent PH Design Optimization

Probe Pitch 180 μ m

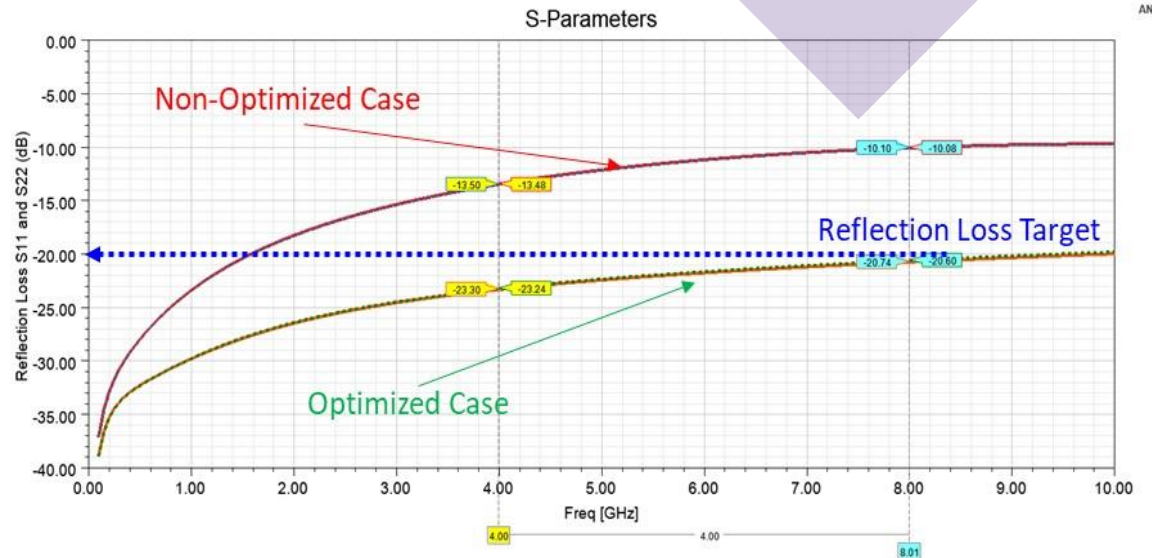


*Reflection Loss
Improvement from using
multiple probe sizes.*

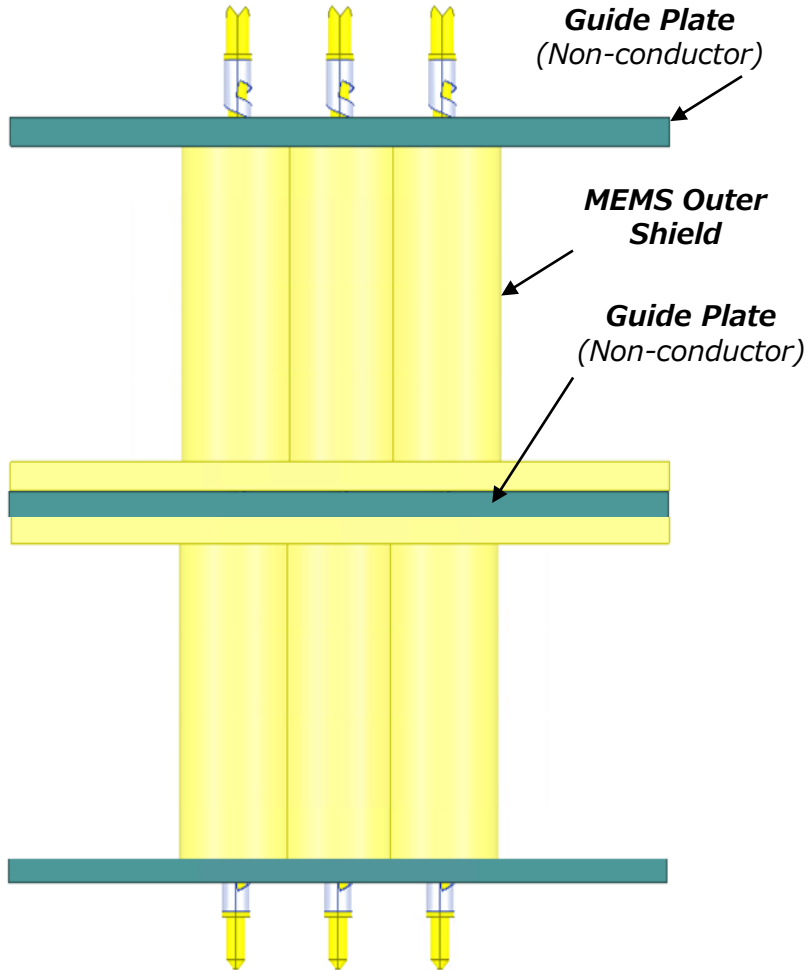
Variety of Probe Sizes



Note: Device used for this experiment only required 10GHz frequency so test results shown simulated to 10GHz. Other Hybrid Probe Cards can go up to 40GHz.

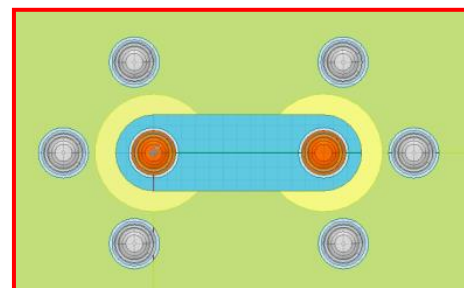
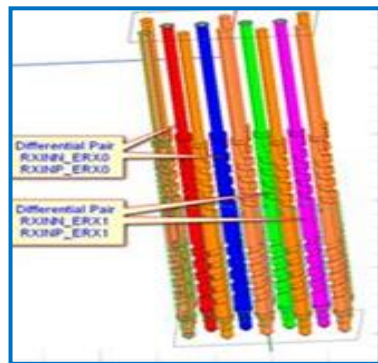


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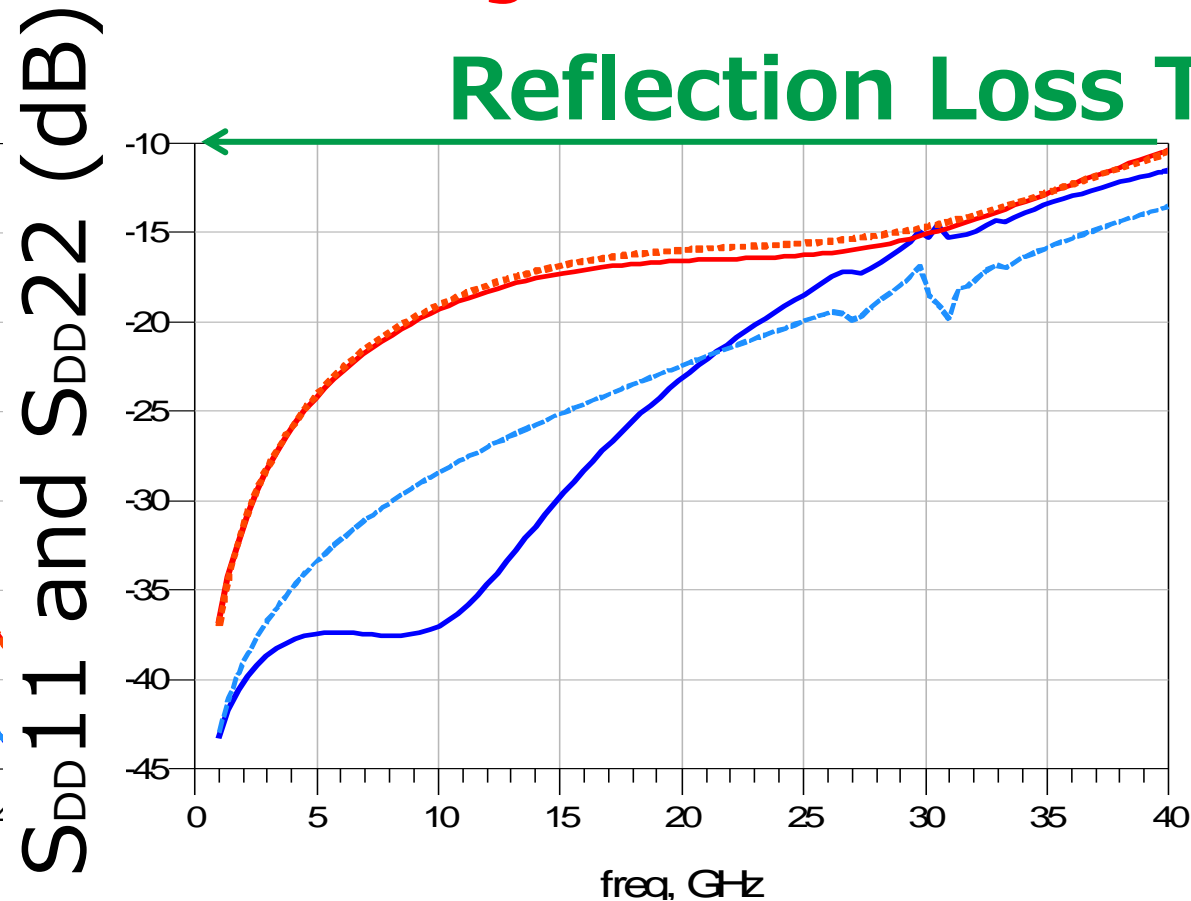
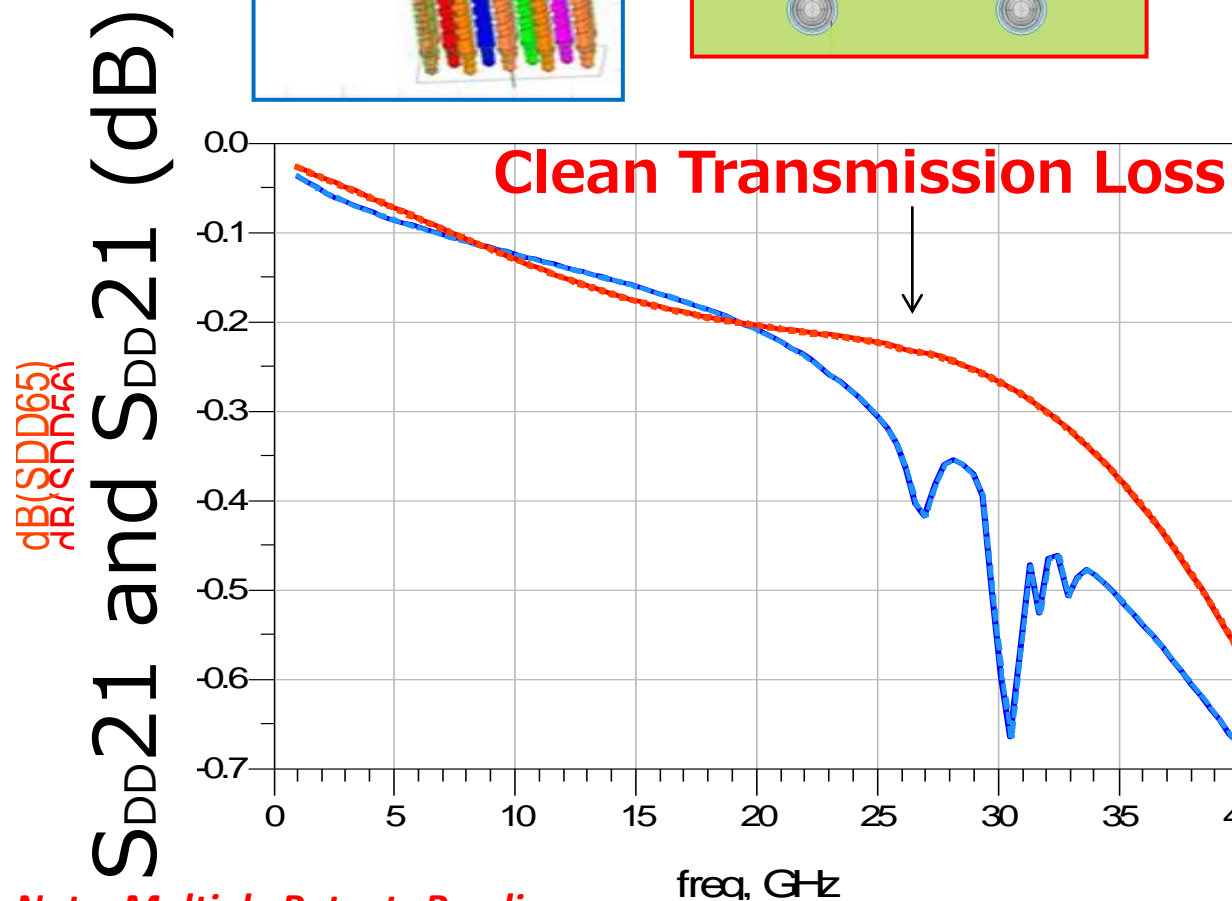
- Coax PH optimizations are performed depending on the speed requirements & pitch.
- Simulations are performed using a larger probe without shields & a smaller probe with shields.
- PH with a smaller probe & shield provides a cleaner transmission loss & achieves the target of reflection loss less than -10db at higher speeds.

Coax PH with/without Shield for High-Speed RF Applications



Blue: Design without shield P
Red: Design with shield P90

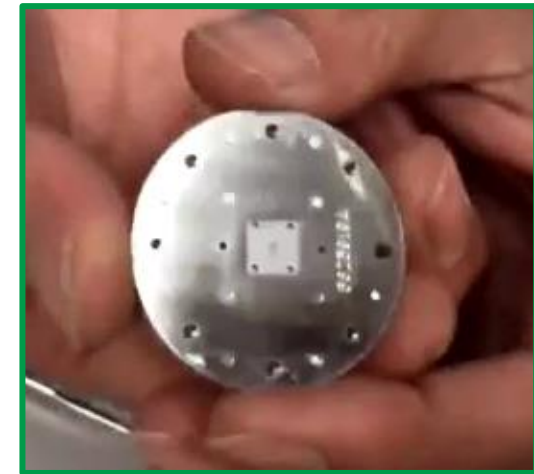
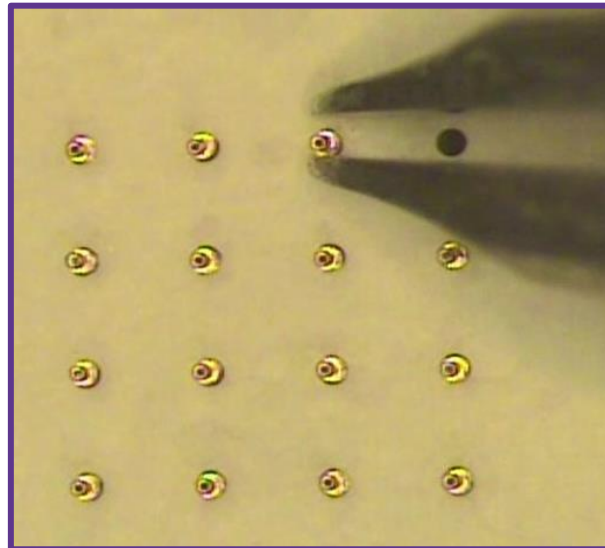
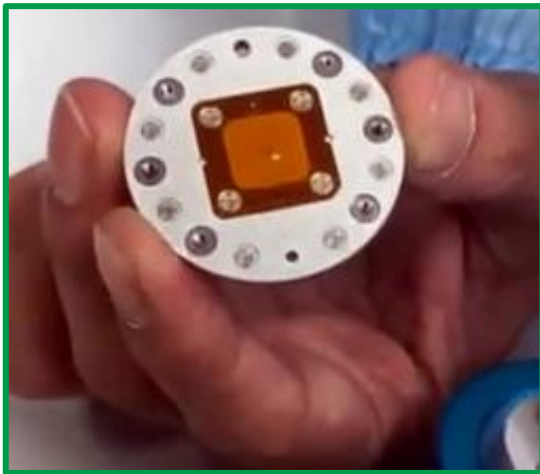
Reflection Loss Target



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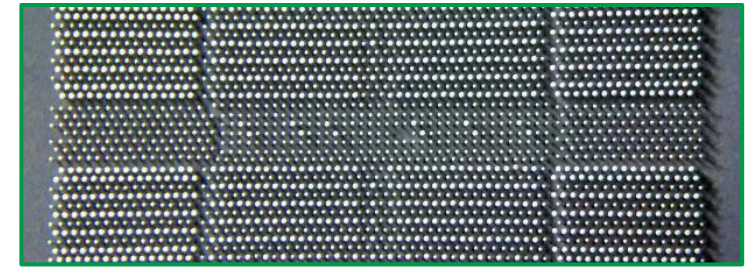
MEMS Probe Repair & Replacement

- These MEMS are easily repaired in-house after minimal training.
- Utilizing a probe head repair tool the template can be removed from the probe head.
- Probes can then be removed & replaced with ease.



Summary

- Complex Chips & Test Challenges
 - High Frequency
 - High Current
 - High Temperature
 - High Pin Count
- Innovative & Unique Test Solution
 - Customizable, Flexible 3D MEMS Probe with an Efficient Manufacturing process, Easy Replication for Multi-Dut Probing
 - Advanced Hybrid Probe Head with mix of varying probe diameters; Capable of testing at High Current & Non-high Current
 - Easy Single Pin Repair & Simple Cleaning Procedures



Questions?



SV Probe Pte, Ltd.

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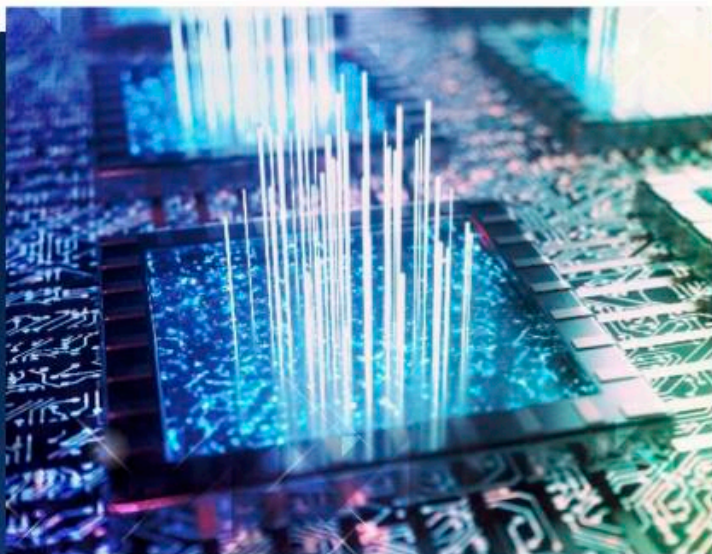
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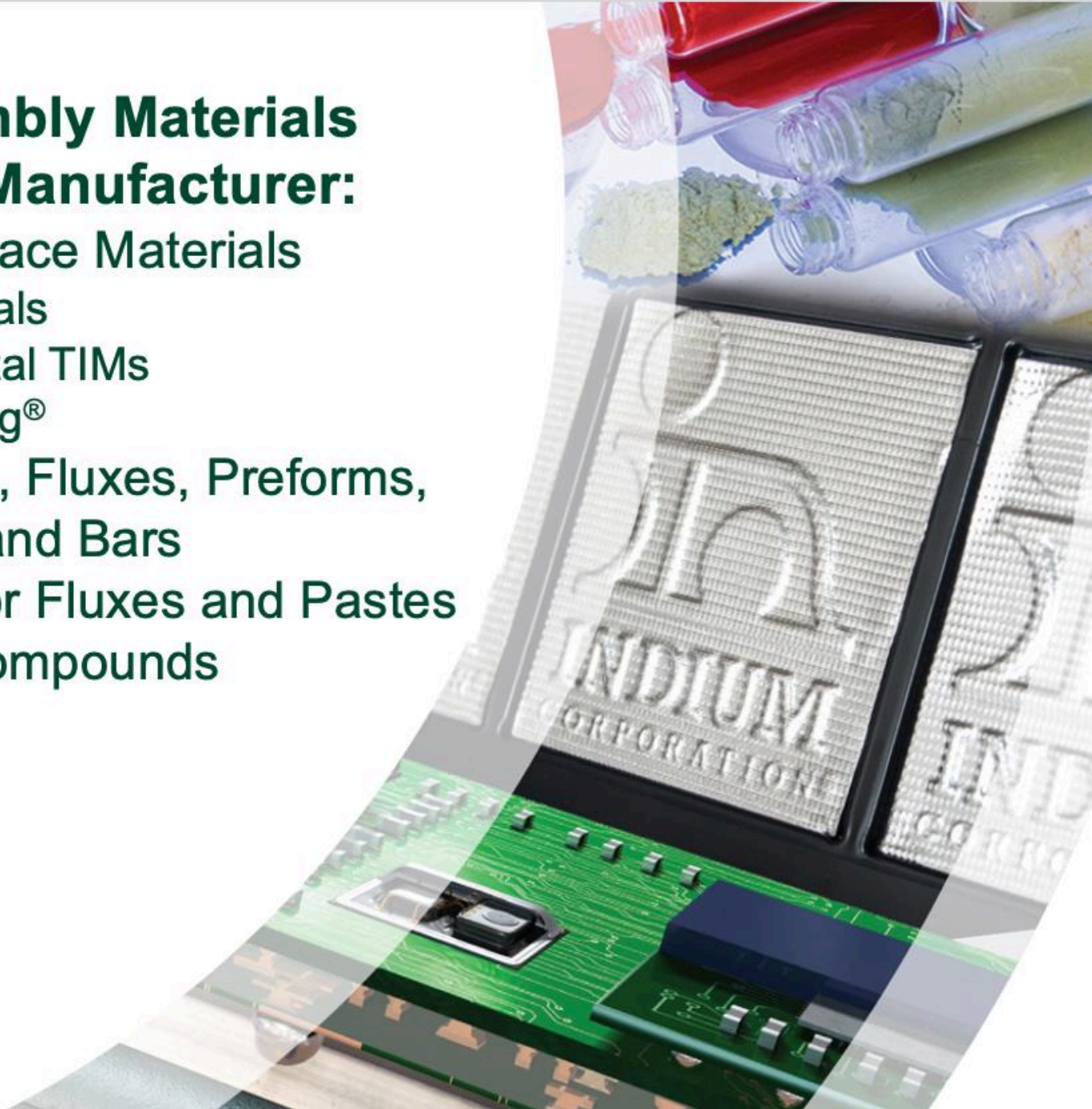
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