

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

BiTS

Burn-in & Test Strategies Workshop

TM

March 6 - 9, 2016

**Hilton Phoenix / Mesa Hotel
Mesa, Arizona**

Archive- Session 7

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Session 7

Mike Ramsey
Session Chair

BiTS Workshop 2016 Schedule

Solutions Day

Wednesday March 9 - 8:00 am

Very Touching

"Implementation of MEMS Particles Dramatically Improves Conventional Rubber Sockets"

Dave OH, Justin Yun, Kanghee Kim - TSE Co., Ltd.

"Contacting DC - 40GHz and beyond"

Tony Tiengtum - Xcerra Corporation

"Small Form Factor Sockets and Circuits for Silicon and Platform Validation"

James Rathburn - HSIO Technologies, LLC

"Prediction of Contact Mark for QFN package"

Yuanjun Shi - Twin Solution

Prediction of Contact Mark for QFN package

Yuanjun Shi, R&D Twin Solution
Pro. Liang Fang, Soochow University



2016 BiTS Workshop
March 6 - 9, 2016

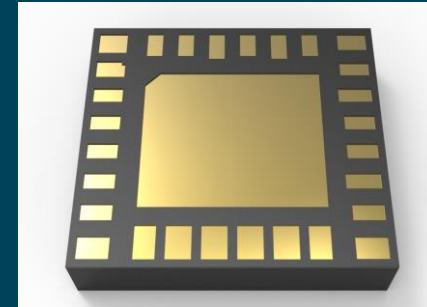


Contents

- Background & Objectives
- Experiment data Vs Hertz Contact Model
- Material Datasheet Derive
- FEA Model Setup
- Data Correlation
- Contact Mark Function
- Wear Out Experiment
- Summary + Future Plan

Background and objectives

Supplier	F	T	TS	TS	TS
First Pass Yield	98%	95%	90%	95%	99%
Insertions to first cleaning require	20K	100K	11K	3K	20K
Cleaning Frequency Continuous	2K	10K		2K	NA
Yield Drop To	90%	90%	50%	88%	NA
Contactor Material	Pd Alloy	Pd Alloy	Steel/Au	Steel/Au	Pd Alloy
Tip Style	4pt	R Tip	R Tip	R Tip	Sharp Tip
Contact force	30gf	25gf	27gf	31gf	31gf



• Application:

- ① QFN NiPdAu Pad
- ② 0.4mm pitch PA (2.4GHz)
- ③ Rotatory Handler

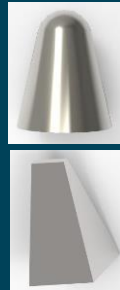
The primary objective of this work was to understanding how the contact tip interact with the device pad in terms of Sn or NiPdAu material.

Experiment Design

Indentation
Depth

Tip
Design

- 30° Radius
- 30° Blade



Force measurement

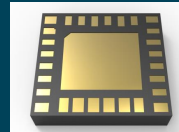
Contact
Force

- 10, 15, 20,
- 25, 30, 35,
- 40gf

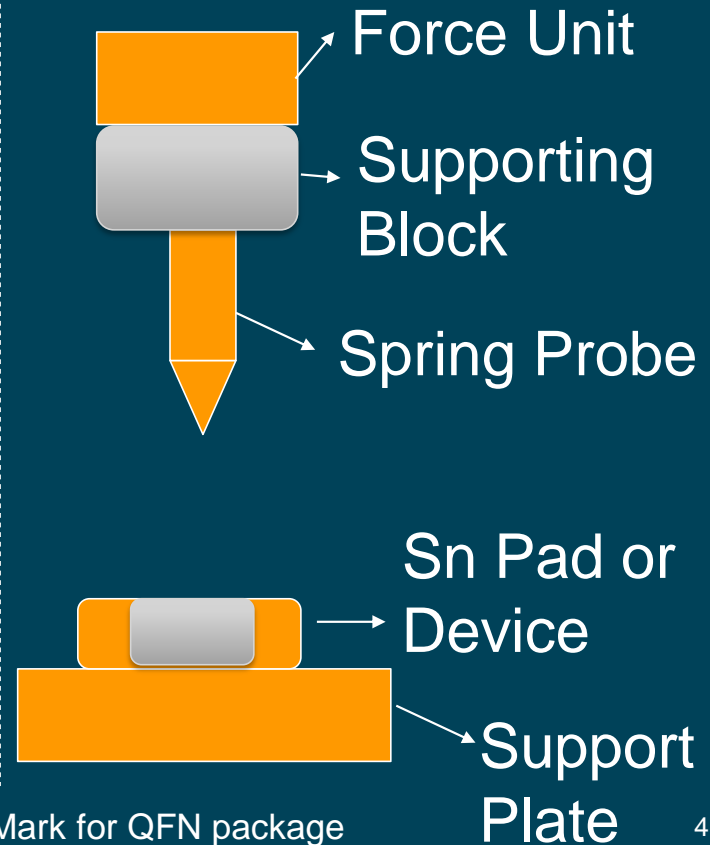


Pad
Material

- Matt Tin
- NiPdAu



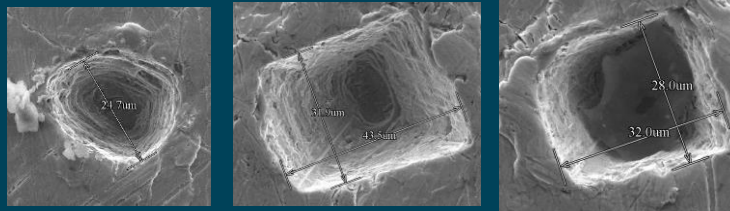
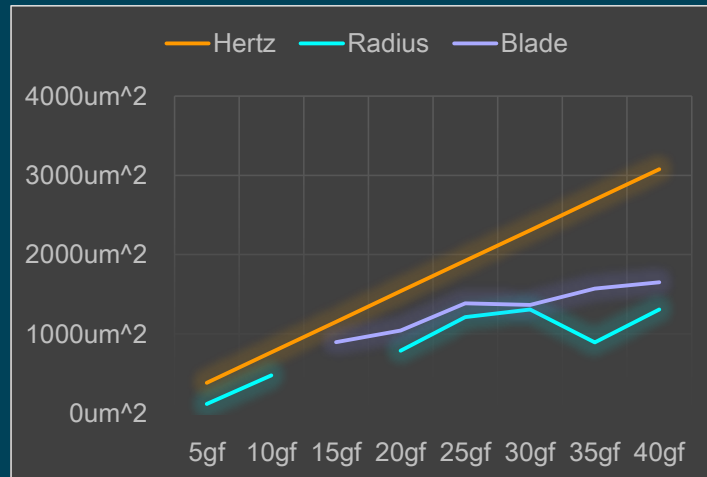
Test Setup



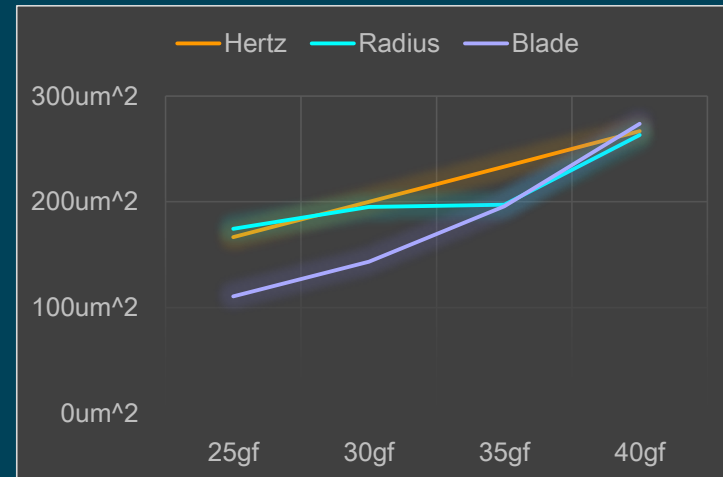
Prediction of Contact Mark for QFN package

Measurement Data Vs Hertz Calculation

Pad Material : Matt Tin
Tip Radius: 8um



Pad Material : NiPdAu
Tip Radius: 10um



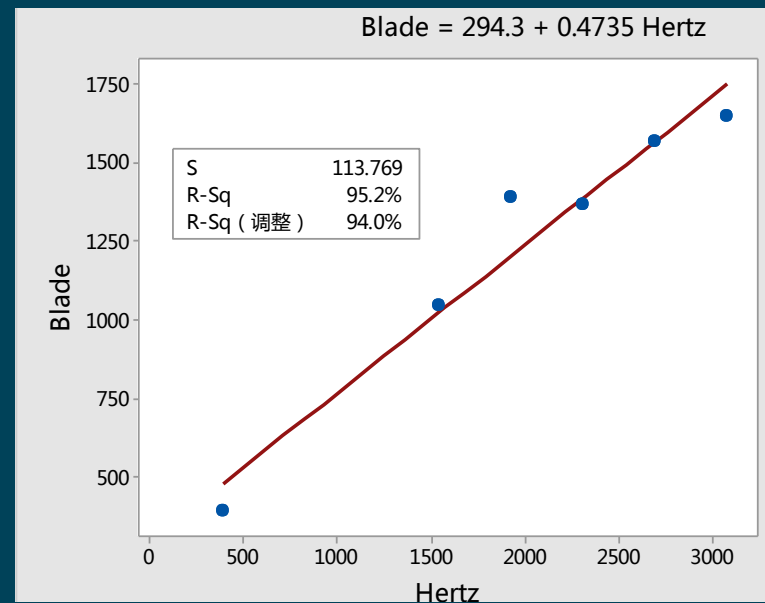
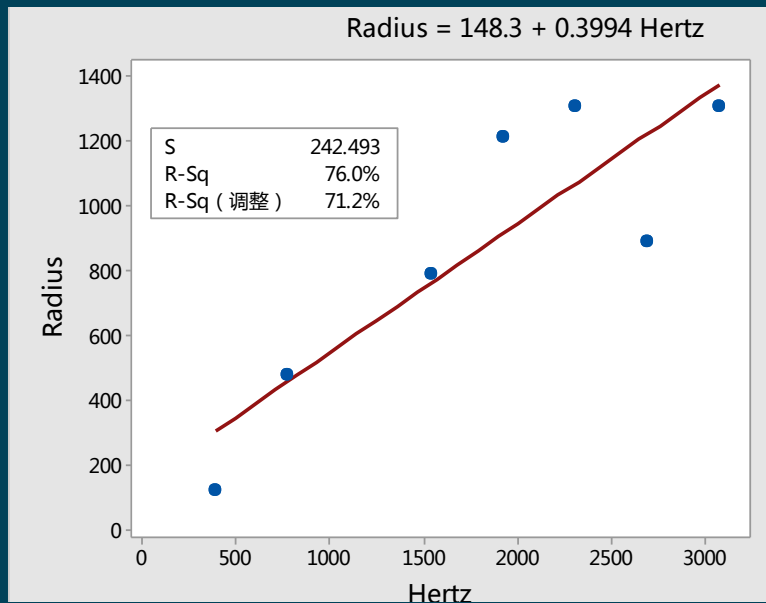
Contact force less than 20gf, not able to find the contact mark.



Prediction of Contact Mark for QFN package

Measurement Data Vs Calculation

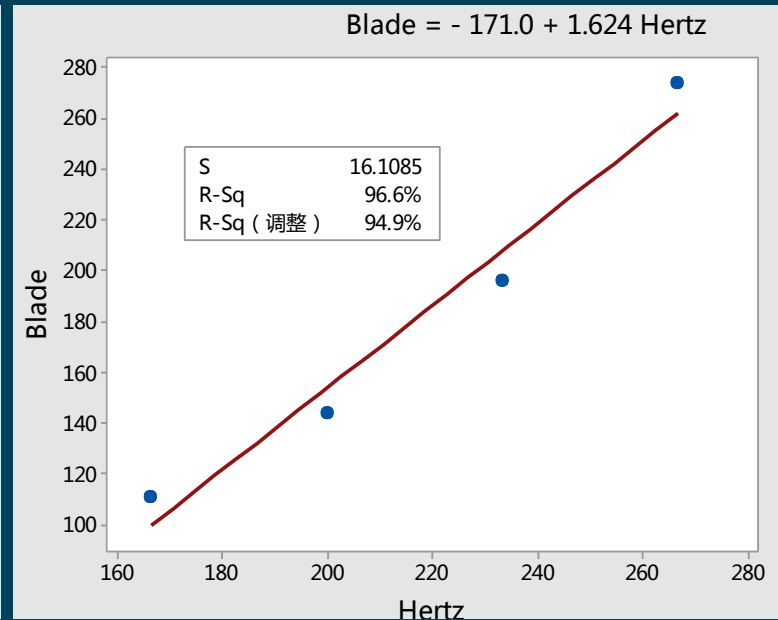
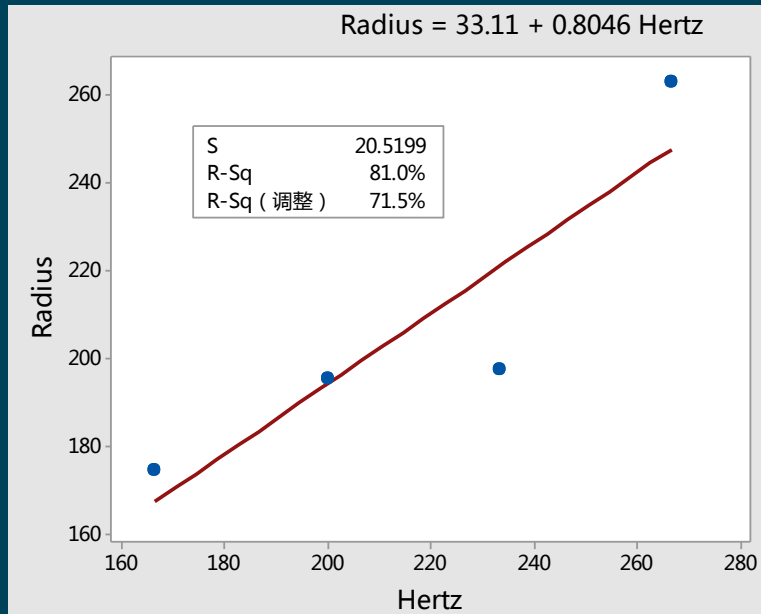
Pad Material : Matt Tin



Based on the regression analysis, Hertz calculation is strong correlation to the blade tip design, middle level correlated to the radius tip design.

Measurement Data Vs Calculation

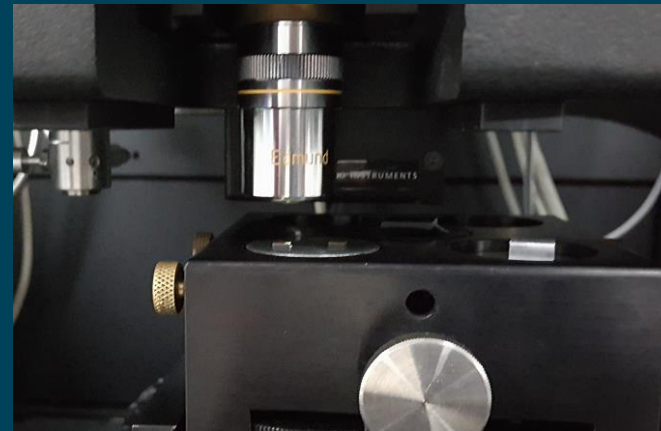
Pad Material : NiPdAu



NiPdAu pad have the similar situation compared with the tin pad. Blade tip create most is plastic deformation, while the radius tip create both elastic and plastic deformation.

Material Datasheet Derive

MTS: Nano G200 (Nano Indenter)

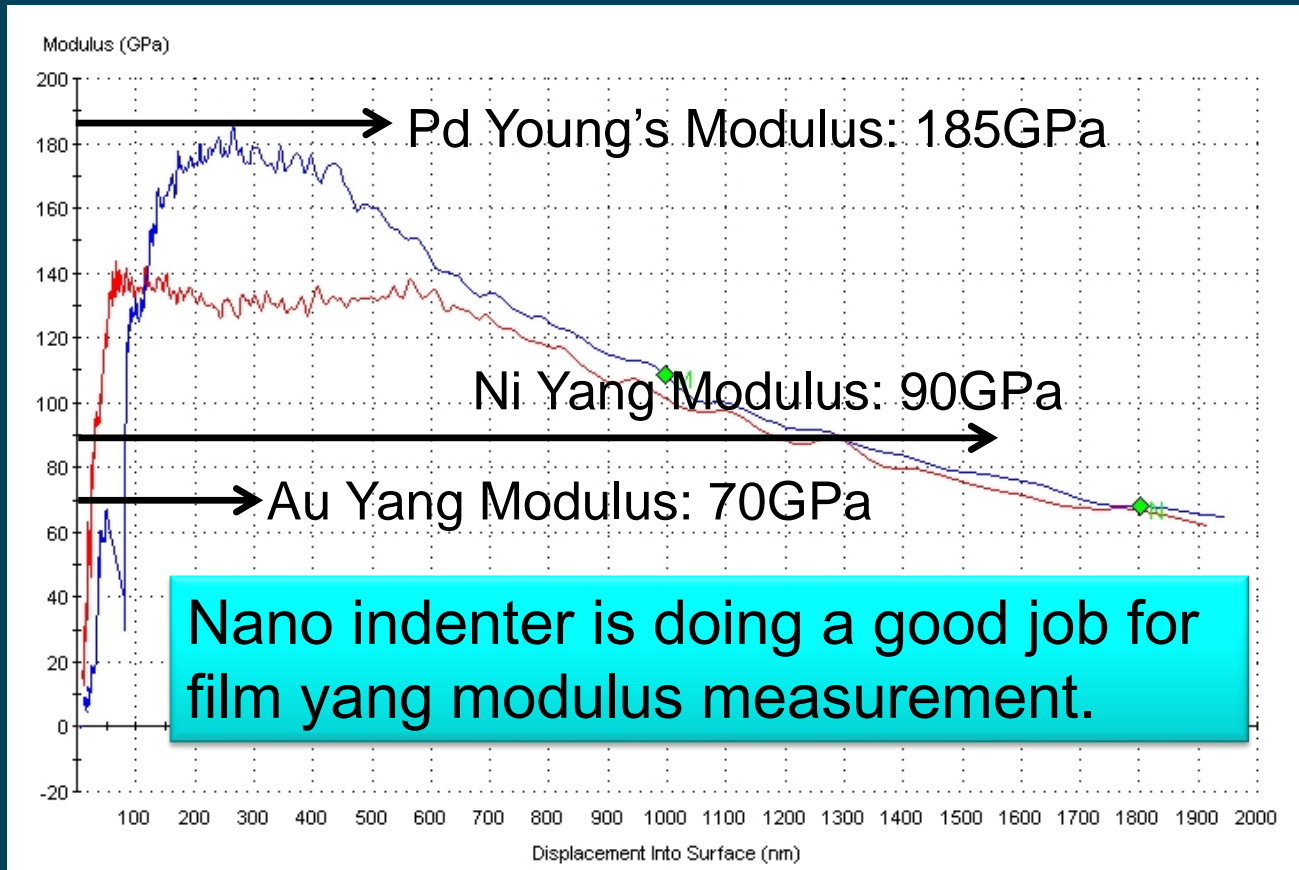


Data acquire for:

1. Young's modulus Vs Depth
2. Indentation Depth Vs Load

Material Datasheet Derive

Pad Material : NiPdAu



Material Datasheet Derive

Pad Material : Matt Tin

① Young's Modulus: 37Gpa

Surface Approach V: 10nm/S

Frequency Target: 45Hz

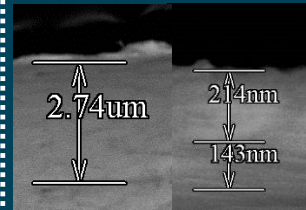
Surface Approach Distance: 2500nm

Pad Material : NiPdAu

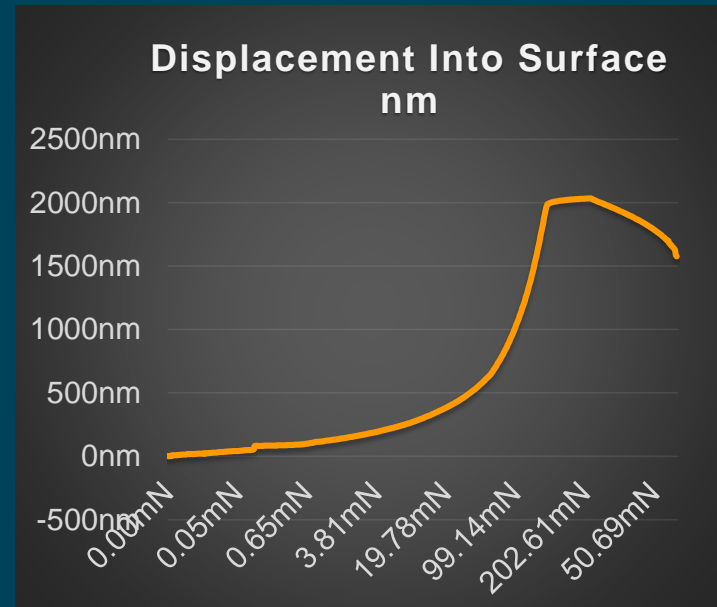
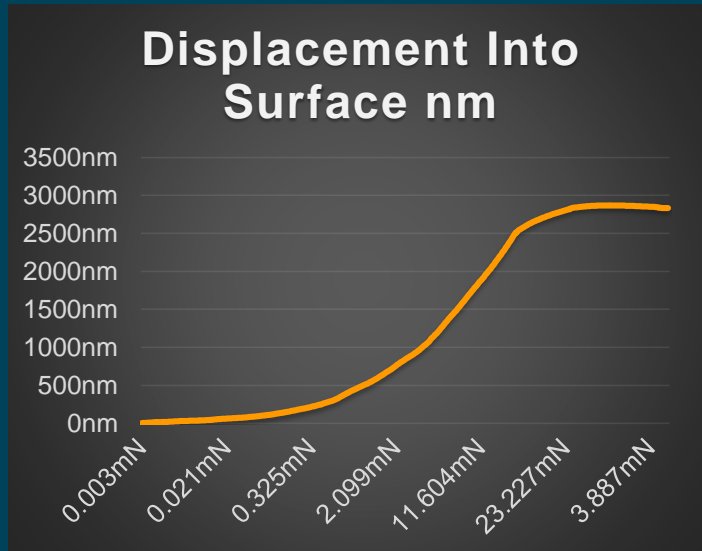
Au: 0.2um

Pd: 0.15um

Ni: 3um



Au: 70Gpa, Pd: 180Gpa, Ni:90Gpa



Material Data Correlation

FEA Model Setup

Tool:

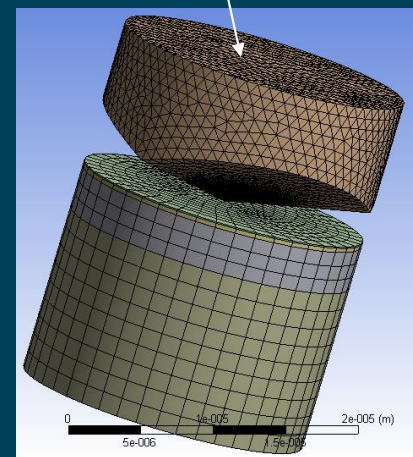
- ① ANSYS Workbench
- ② IBM Computer

Node: 50
CPU: 100
Core: 200



Berkovich Indenter

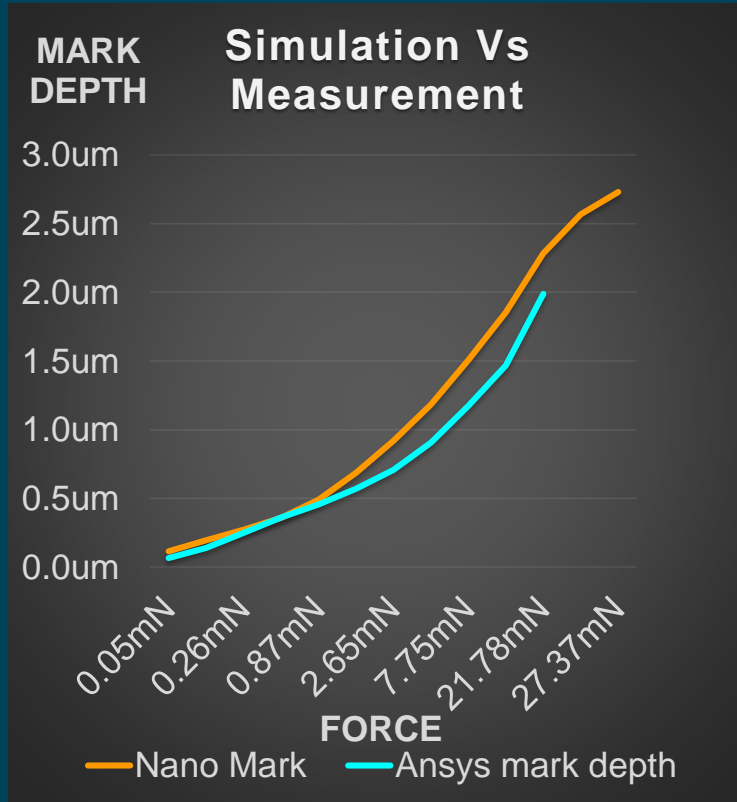
	Berkovich
Angle	65.3°
Length	7.5315
Project Area	24.56h ²
Depth Vs Volume	8.1873h ³
Area Vs Volume	0.067A ^{3/2}
Project Area Vs Surface Area	0.908
Equivalent Angle	70.32°
Contact Radius	-



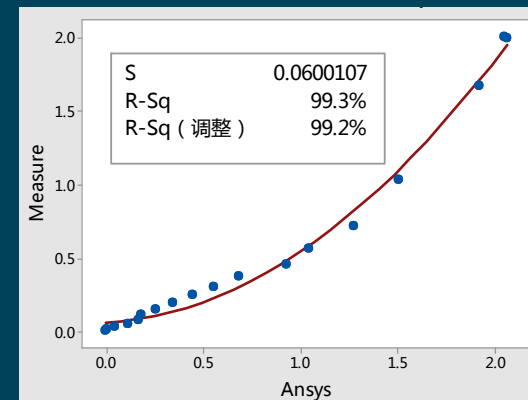
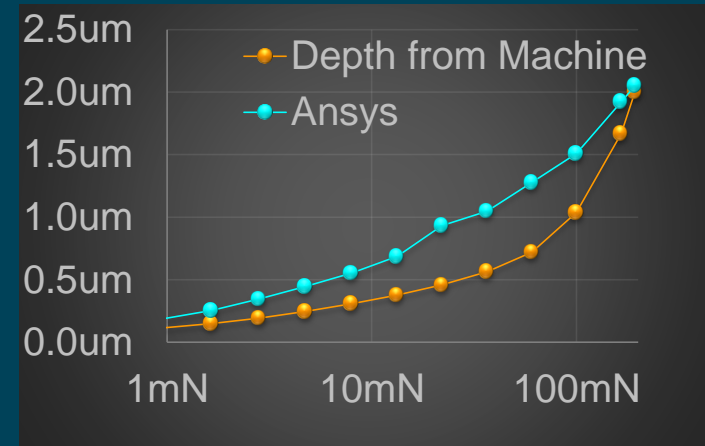
Prediction of Contact Mark for QFN package

Material Data Correlation

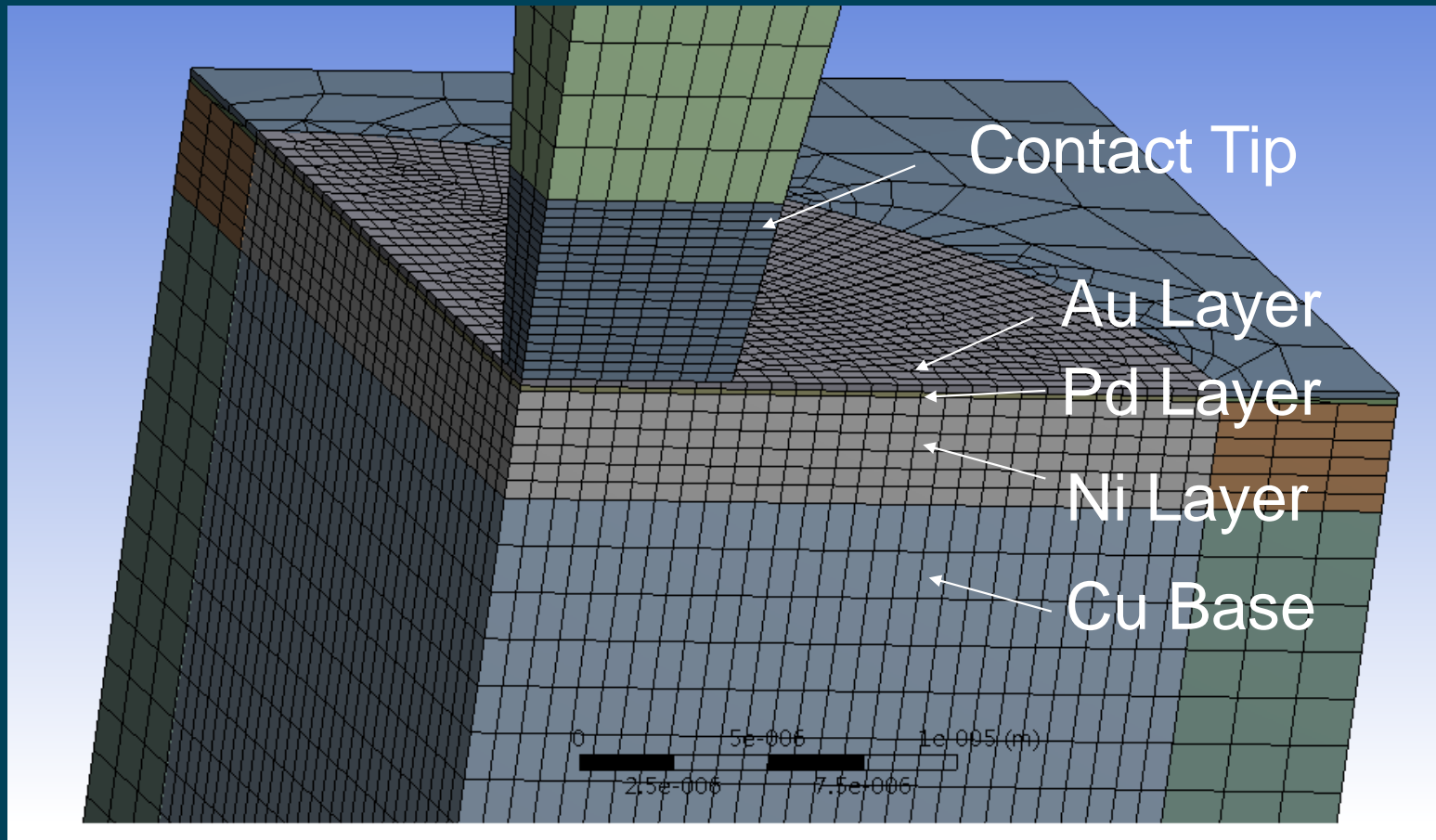
Pad Material : Matt Tin



Pad Material : NiPdAu

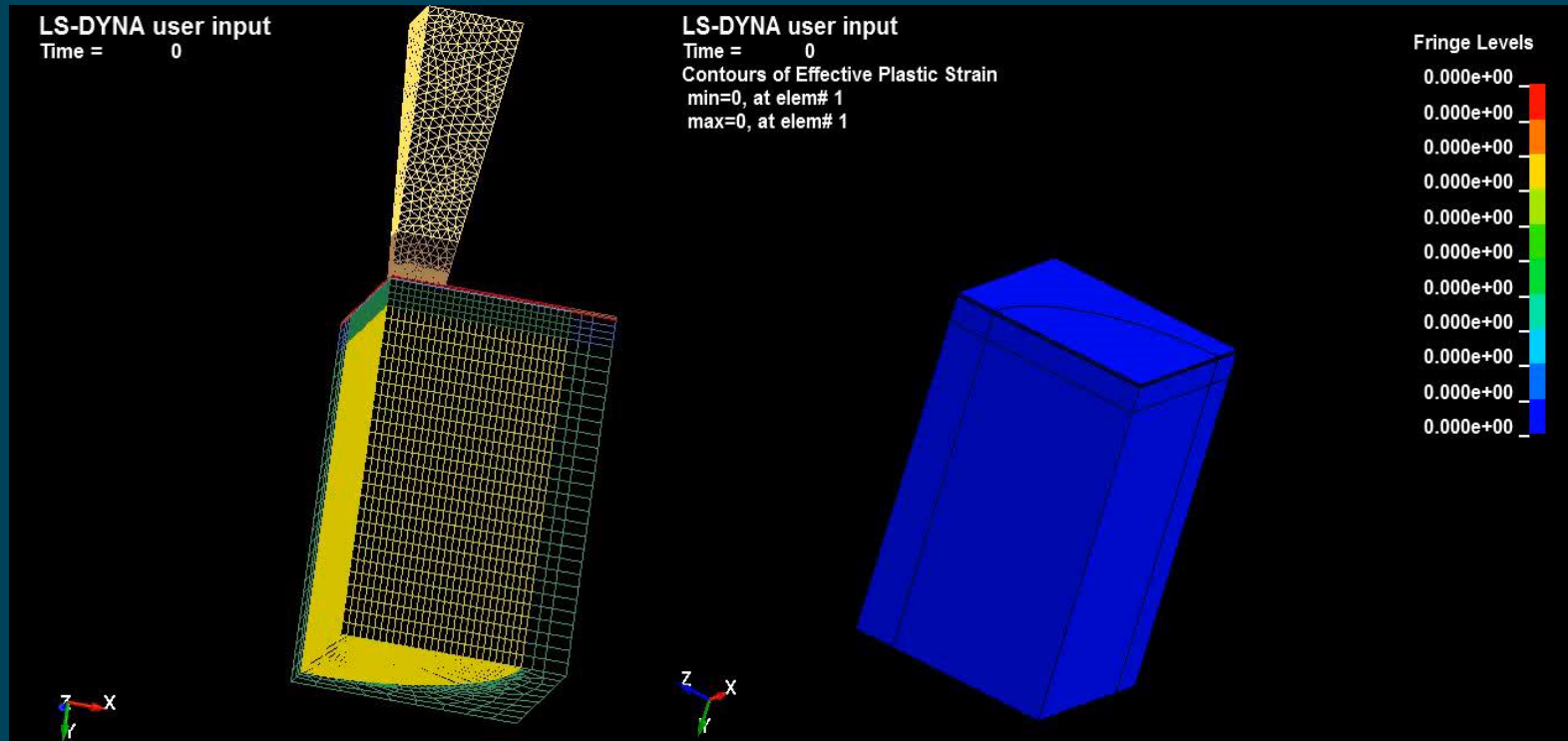


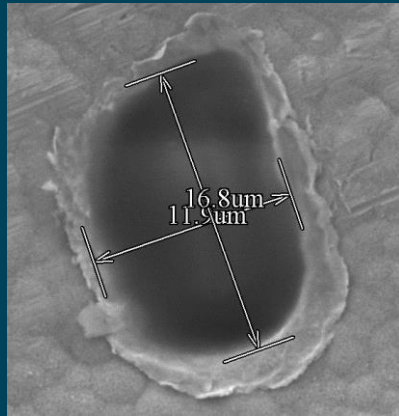
FEA Model Setup



FEA Analysis

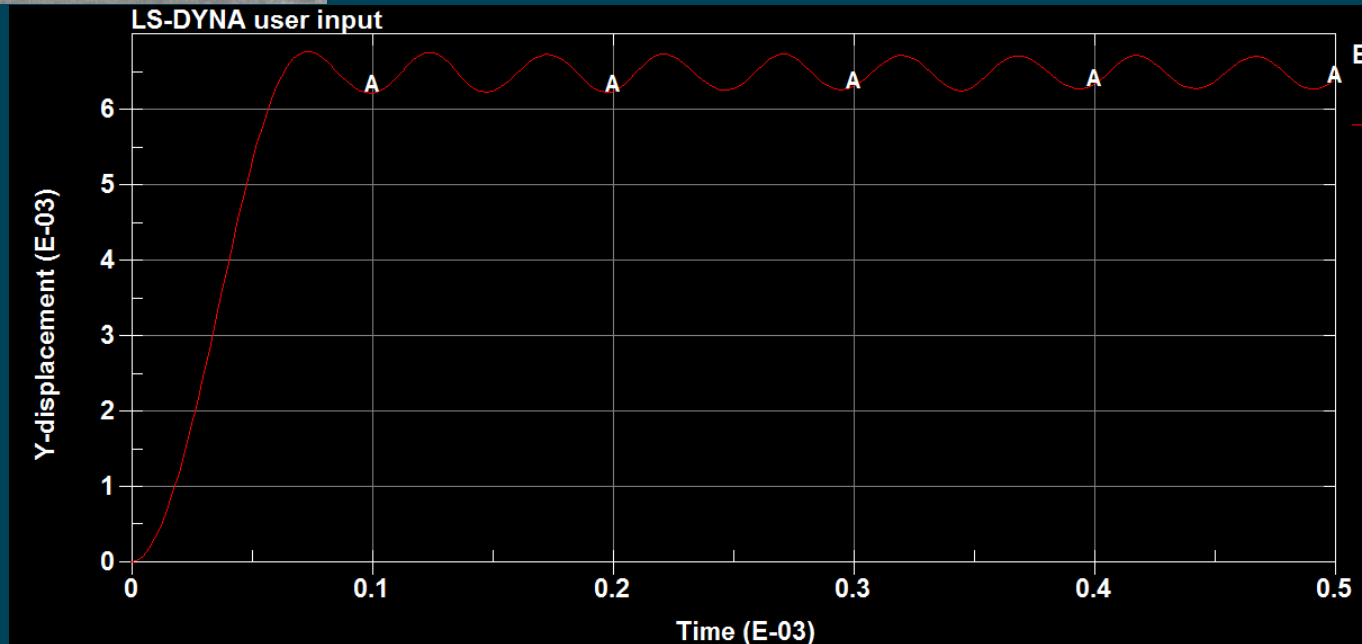
Pad Material : NiPdAu
Contact Force: 40gf



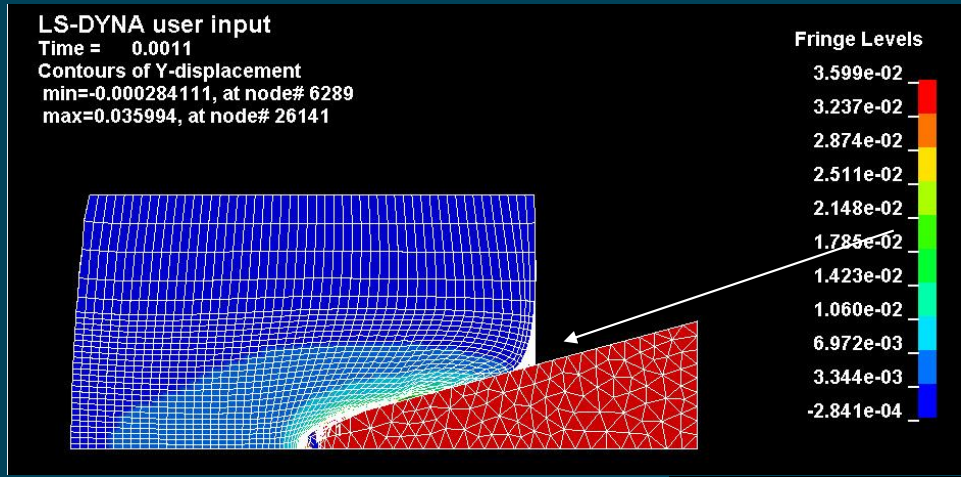


FEA Analysis

Pad Material : NiPdAu
 Contact Force: 40gf

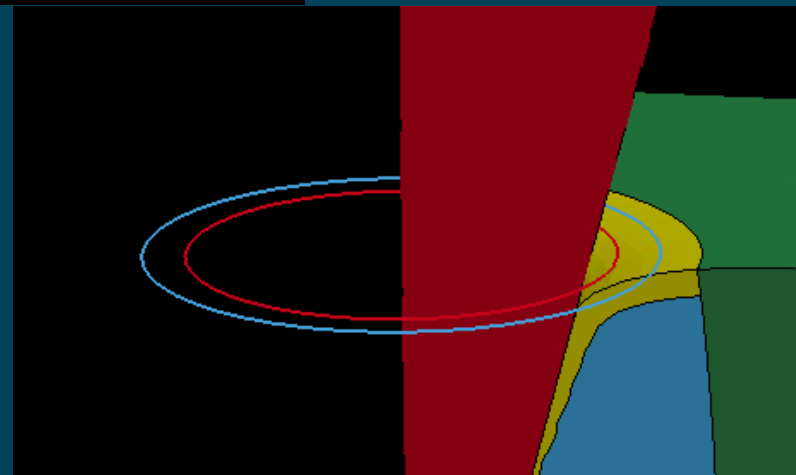


FEA Data Vs Measurement



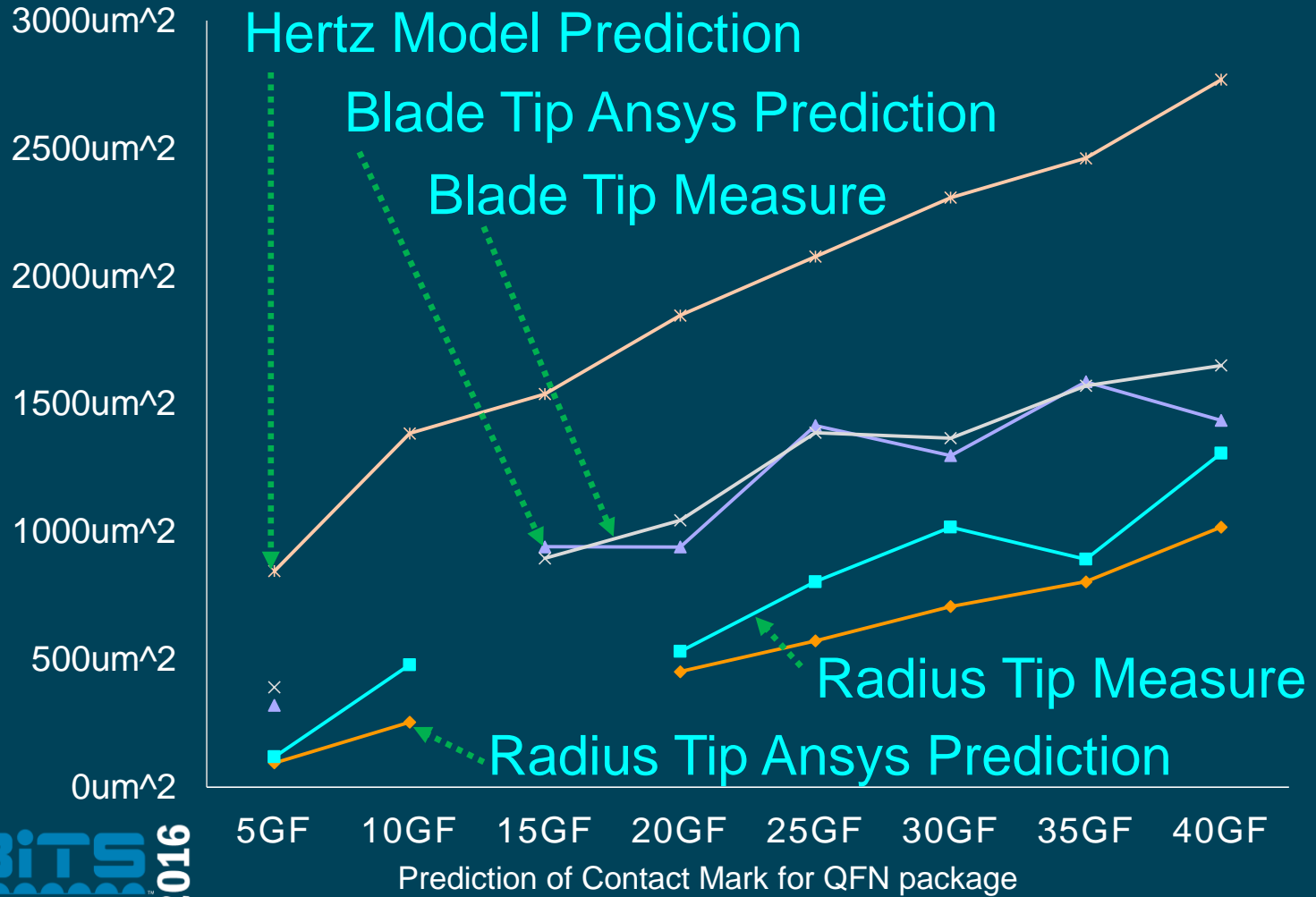
Edge collapse

Contact force: 30gf
Tip Diameter: 27.3um
Hole Diameter: 36um

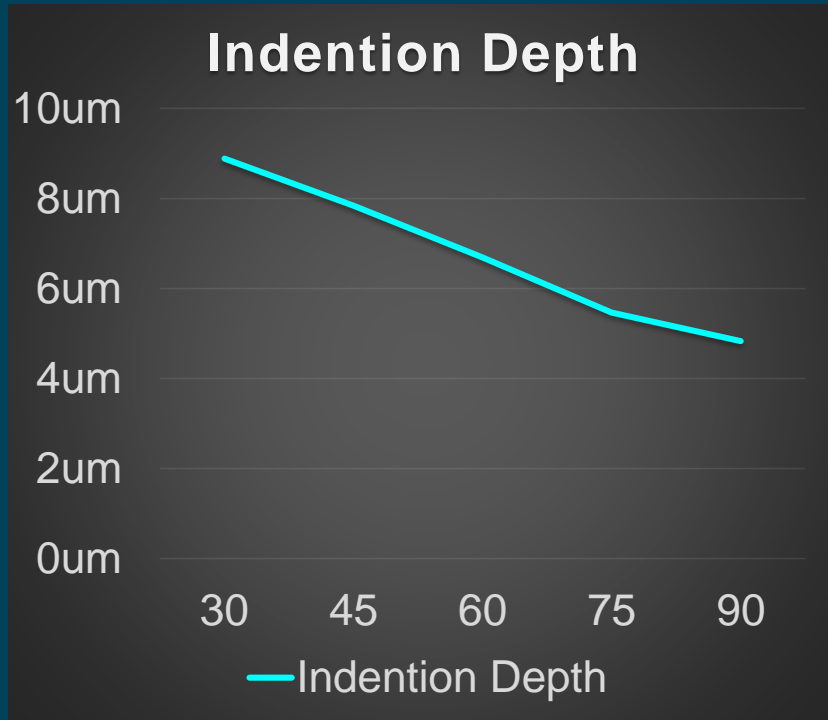


Prediction of Contact Mark for QFN package

FEA Data Vs Measurement

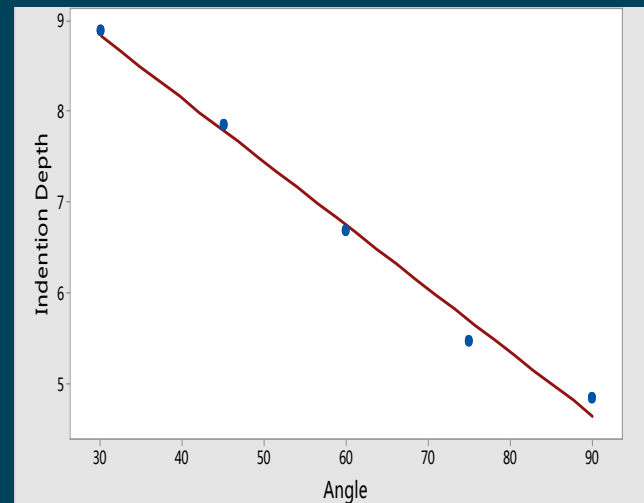


General Prediction-I



Test Condition:

Contact force: 20gf
 Tip Material: Pd alloy
 Contact Material: Sn Pad
 Tip Radius: R0.015mm



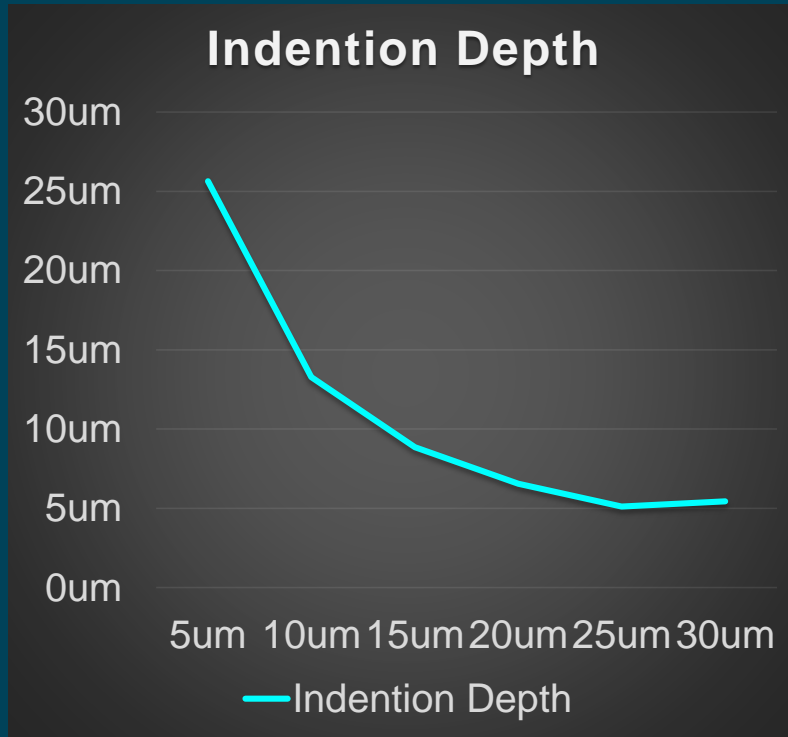
R-Sq = 99.1%

R-Sq(Adjust) = 98.9%

Regression Formula

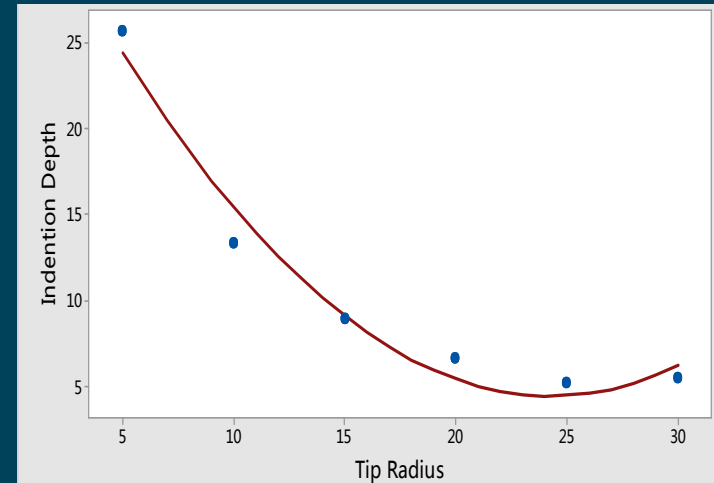
$$\text{Indentation Depth} = 10.94 - 0.07003 \text{ Angle}$$

General Prediction-II



Test Condition:

Contact force: 20gf
 Tip Material: Pd alloy
 Contact Material: Sn Pad
 Tip Angle: 30°



R-Sq = 97.3%

R-Sq (Adjust) = 95.5%

Regression Formula

$$\text{Indentation Depth} = 36.13 - 2.612 \text{ Tip Radius} + 0.05378 \text{ Tip Radius}^2$$

Wear Out Experiment

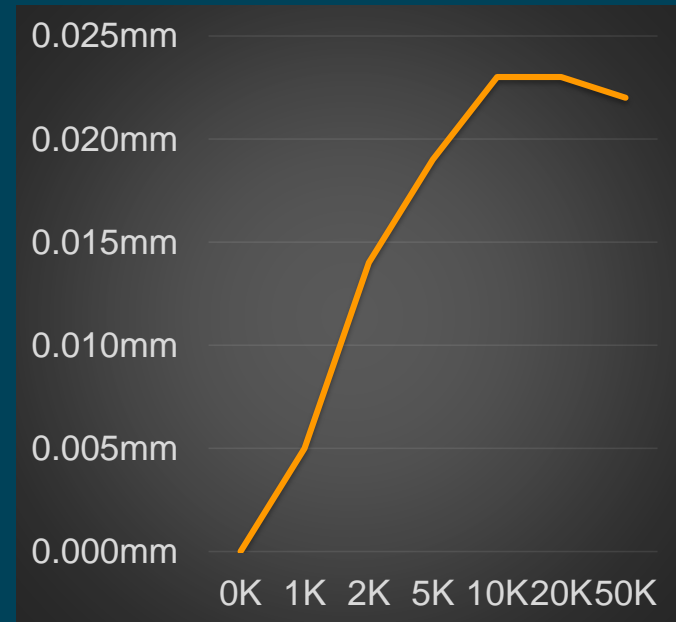
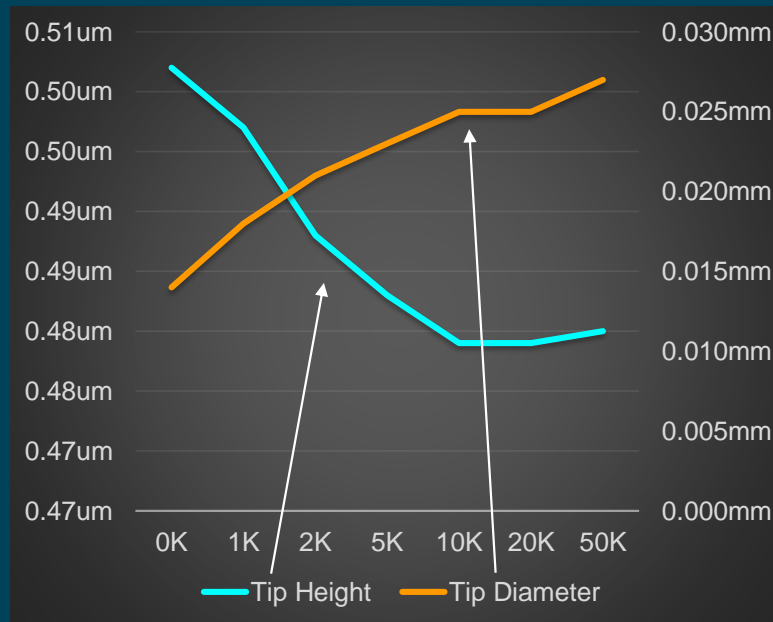
Contact Material: Carbon Steel

Tip Material: Pd Alloy

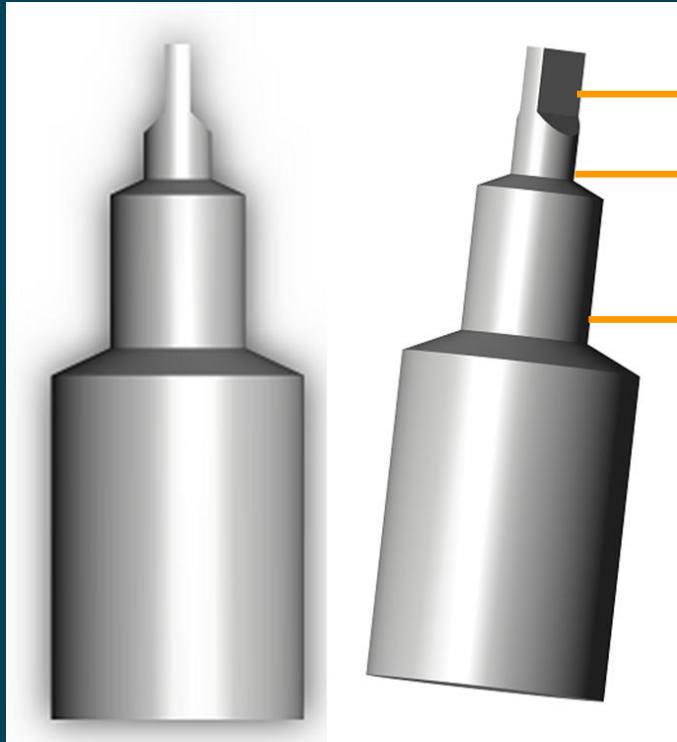
Radius Diameter: 0.014mm

Tip Cutting Angle: 23.9°

Tip total wear out



New Tip Design Concept



Correlated to different force,
by controlling :

1. Compression of spring pin
2. Programing preload

Summary & Further Plan

1. Introduce Nano indenter to get film material data, indention depth vs load, to correlated Young's modulus & stress stain curve.
2. Introduce a way to simulate the contact mark and indention depth as well for QFN package while using vertical spring pin as the contactors.
3. Discussed a new concept of pin tip design.
4. Future plan is going to study the impact to the contact mark by the handler speed.

