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RF & High Speed Test

Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

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BiTS China Workshop September 7, 2017 XCErra





Agenda

- RF Application Requirements
- History of Flat probe tech
- Factors that impact Probe RF performance
- RF Design of Flat probe tech
- Radial vs Flat Probe Measurements
- Application Results using Flat Probes
- Future Direction of Flat Probe technology



RF & High Speed Test

RF Market Drivers

Demand for instantaneous data transfer is driving high frequency, high bandwidth RF devices

Applications

 WiGig, 5G, Auto Radar, High-Speed Networking

Devices

 RF Transceivers, Power Amplifiers, Low Noise Amplifiers, RF Switches, SERDES, etc.

5G Backhaul



Auto Radar



802.11AD (WiGig)



Flat Probe Technology for RF Test



RF Contact Requirements

- Low loss (>40GHz)
- High isolation (>60dB)
- Low inductance (<0.1nH)
- Matched impedance (50Ω+/- 5%)
- Low cost of test



BiTS Workshop 2007

 C_{res}

Gemini

Performance

Challenges With Current Fine Pitch Probe Architectures

- Probe Z Axis Compliance
 - Fine pitches typically dictate the need for long probes
 - · Low spring forces very fine springs required
 - Higher contact resistance (R_c)
 - · Low current carrying capacity (CCC)
 - · Low bandwidth, high inductance
 - Some short probe designs exist, but have limited compliance
 - Probes tend to be very fragile
- Internal Resistance Consistency Biasing
 - need consistent contact between plunger(s) and barrel components throughout compression
- Tip Geometries
 - Limits to DUT tip style, excessive PCB wear due to point loading

BiTS 2007

Next-Gen Probe - Cantilever Biased 4 piece architecture - barrelless Quad-cantilever arm biased Bias force is independent of spring force High compliance to test height

 Dual springs - 30g+ force at fine pitch (.4mm)

BITS 2007



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ratio

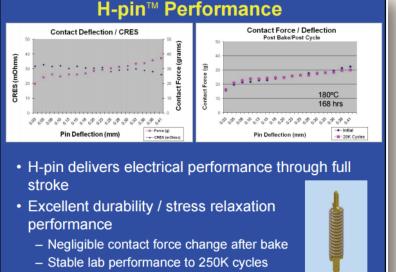
BiTS Workshop 2008

H-Pin

The Conflict TC₀O Inductance Power Technology Cost Maker Gross margin / ASP pressures have lead to new paradigm

- BI: Better capability at same cost / Test: Same capability at lower cost
- Need to optimize performance and cost never been greater
- · Key concern is where does the envelope stop e.g. where does quality suffer at expense of cost

Performance and Cost





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BiTS Workshop 2012

Stamped Probe

High Volume



Three Piece Spring Probe Pin by Stamping

• Example 2. Spring probe pin with three bridges



Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

Flat Probes

- Many Flat probe options available today
- Are they a fad or do they truly add value?
- First lets look at what impacts probe performance

VS.

Then we'll look at specific radial and flat probe characteristics



Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

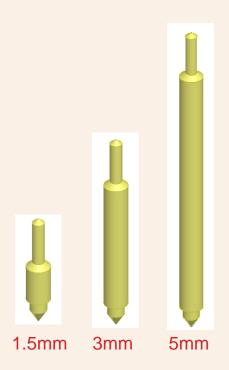
Factors Affecting Spring Probe RF Performance

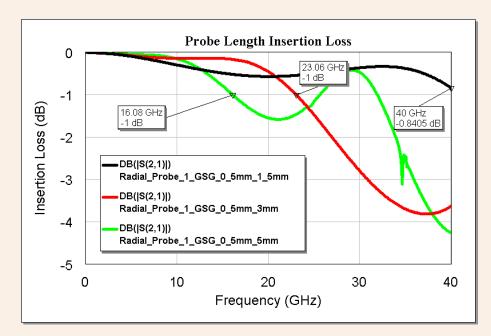
- Length (Major)
- Cross section (Major)
- Material (Minor)
- Tip design (Minor)
- Force (Minor)



Factors Affecting Probe RF Performance

- Length of probe
 - Inverse relationship to bandwidth



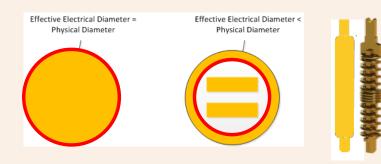


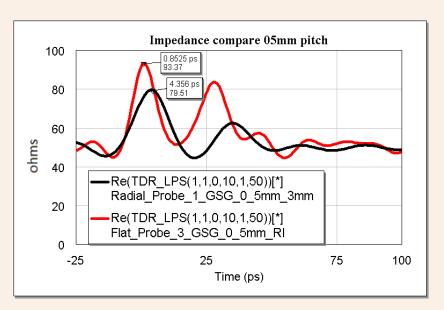


Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

Factors Affecting Probe Performance

- Diameter of probe
 - At native pitches GSG of Radial probes is near 50 Ohms
 - Flat probes have smaller effective diameter than radial probes
 - Flat probes have higher impedance than Radial Probes of the same diameter



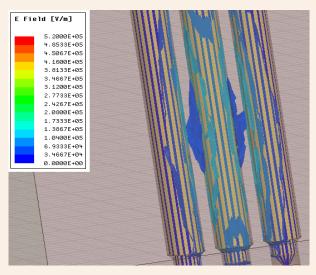


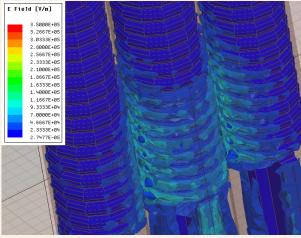


Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

RF Factors - Skin Effect

- Skin effect concentrates current on surface nearest return path
- Radial
 - Round
 - Solid Surface
 - Simple electrical model
- Flat
 - External Spring
 - Complex electrical model
 - Smaller effective diameter



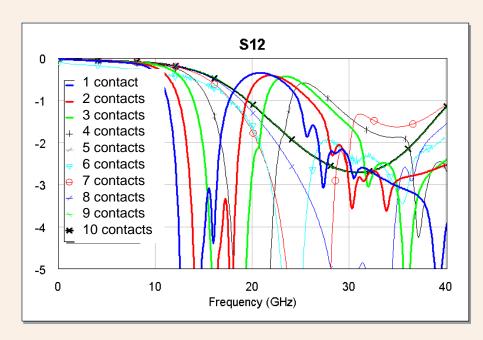


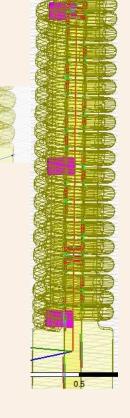


Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

Factors Affecting Flat Probe RF Performance

- Must short the spring to ensure consistent RF performance
- More windings shorted = better performance
- Minimum 3 contacts required for good RF correlation





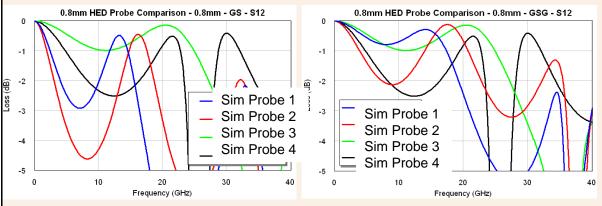
Burn-in & Test Strategies Workshop

Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

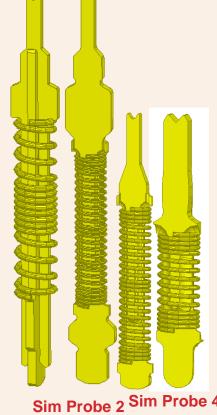
Various Flat Probe Simulation Results

 Results show very different performance depending on cross section and length

	Sim Probe 1	Sim Probe 2	Sim Probe 3	Sim Probe 4
S12 GS (-1dB)	2.4 GHz	2.0 GHz	>40 GHz	2.4 GHz
S12 GSG (-1dB)	17.4 GHz	4.2 GHz	25.0 GHz	4.9 GHz



Flat probe RF performance is impacted by multiple design variables



Sim Probe 1 Sim Probe 3



Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

Factors Affecting Contact Resistance Stability

- Length (Minor)
- Cross section (Major)
- Material (Minor)
- Tip design (Major)
- Force (Major)



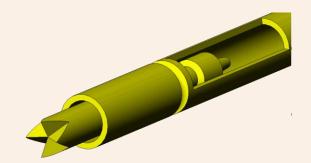
Factors impacting Contact Resistance

Radial

- Internal surfaces require plating specification
- Make/Break Barrel plating process causes layering
- Barrel plunger contact 1 or 2 points



- Flat external plating surfaces
- Large contact surface between top and bottom plungers
- Improved biasing



Radial Probe





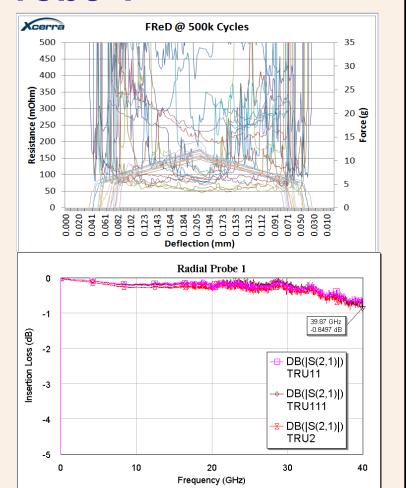
Flat Probe Cross-Section Design Worst Bad Good **Best** Flat Probe Technology for RF Test 17

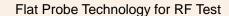
Radial Probe 1

- Short Single ended spring probe
- Consistent high bandwidth
- Low Force
- Contact resistance instability

Probe Characteristics			
Pitch	0.5mm		
Diameter	0.38mm		
Length	1.7mm		
Force	15g		







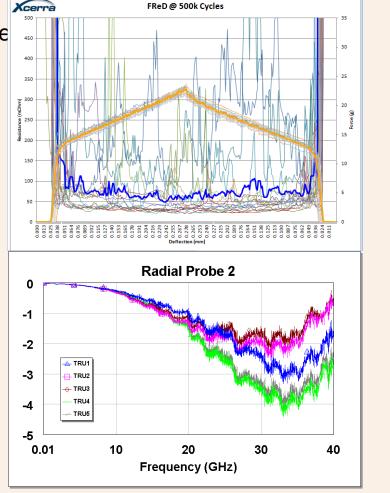
Radial Probe 2

- Standard single ended spring probe
- Average length
- Consistent bandwidth to 20GHz
- Contact resistance instability

Probe Characteristics			
Pitch	0.5mm		
Diameter	0.3mm		
Length	3mm		
Force	30g		







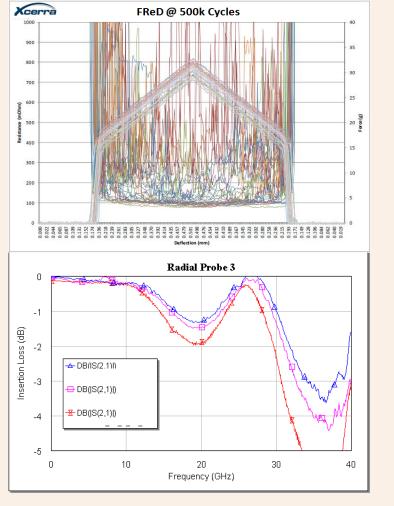
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Radial Probe 3

- Long double ended spring probe
- High Impedance mismatch
- 15Ghz Bandwidth
- Contact resistance instability
- No internal bias

Probe Characteristics				
Pitch	0.5mm			
Diameter	0.3mm			
Length	6mm			
Force	32g			



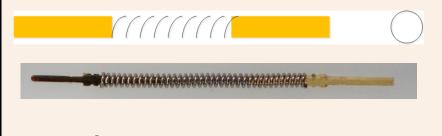


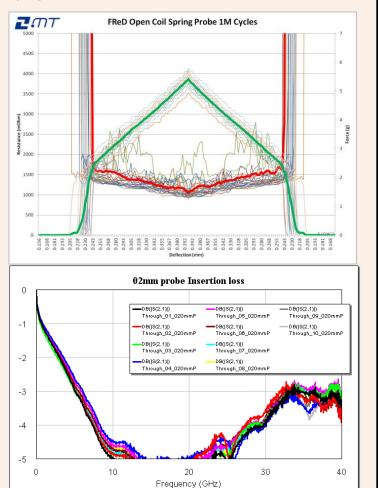


Flat Probe 1

- Long Flat Probe for WLCSP applications
- Spring is DC and RF Path
- Poor RF performance of spring inductor

Probe Characteristics				
Pitch	0.2mm			
Diameter	0.1mm			
Length	7mm			
Force	6g			



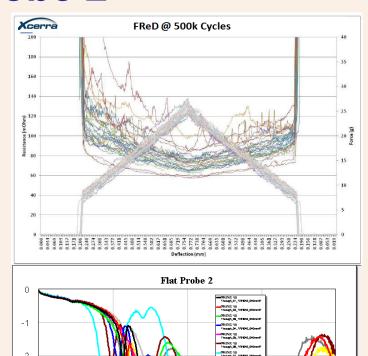


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Flat Probe 2

- Standard double ended probe length
- Small Plungers
- Inconsistent spring contact causes resonance above 7GHz

Probe Characteristics			
Pitch	0.4mm		
Diameter	0.33mm		
Length	5mm		
Force	25g		



20.1 Frequency (GHz)



Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

-4

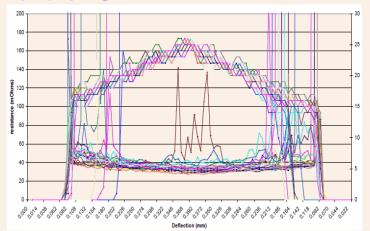
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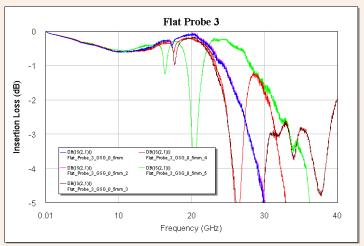
10.1

Flat Probe 3

- Standard single ended probe length
- Consistent resistance
- Minor spring resonance @17Ghz

Probe Characteristics				
Pitch	0.5mm			
Diameter	0.3mm			
Length	3mm			
Force	25g			





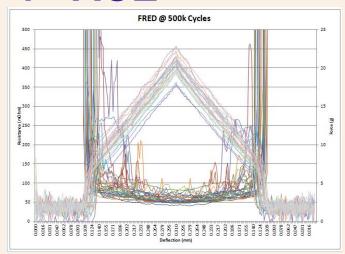


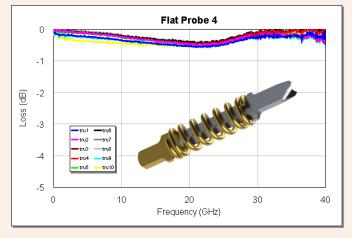
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Flat Probe 4 - ACE

- Short Probe
- Large Plungers
- Consistent spring contact no resonances
- Consistent and low resistance

Probe Characteristics				
Pitch	0.4mm			
Diameter	0.29mm			
Length	1.5mm			
Force	17g			







Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

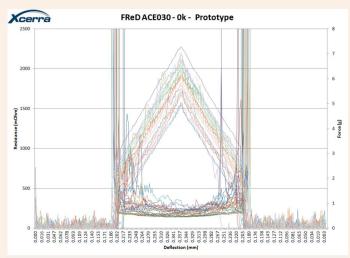
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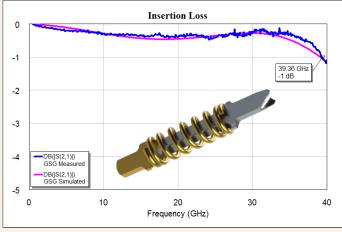
Flat Probe 5 - ACE

- Short Probe
- Large Plungers
- Consistent spring contact no resonances
- Consistent and low resistance
- Still in development stage, need to improve Mechanical stability

Probe Characteristics

Pitch	0.3mm
Diameter	0.29mm
Length	1.5mm
Force	17g







Flat Probe Technology for RF Test

RF & High Speed Test

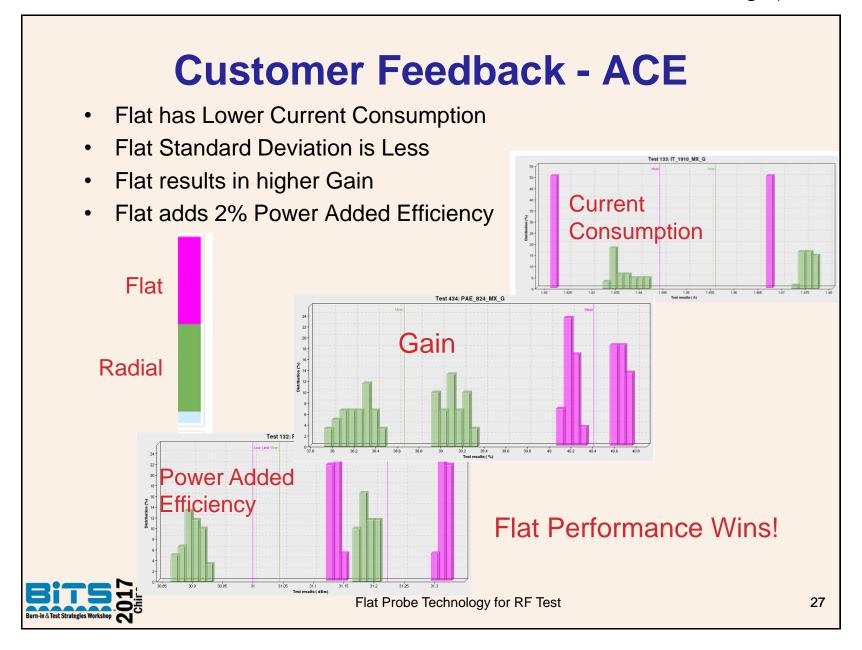




		25.078 Gbps		28.05 Gbps			
Parameters	Units	Solder	Socket	Delta	Solder	Socket	Delta
Tr	pS	15.74	17.54	(-1.8)	15.73	17.39	(-1.7)
Tf	pS	16.43	16.05	0.4	16.52	16.05	0.5
Jpp	pS	5.762	7.138	-1.4	6.721	7.59	-0.9
EYE Amp	Vpp	802	734.2	68	789	717.8	71
EYE Width	pS	33.6	33.11	0.5	29.95	29.82	0.1



Flat Probe Technology for RF Test



Conclusion

- You can in fact use Flat Probes for RF applications
- Flat Probes offer High Performance and Low Cost of Test
- Flat Probes For RF applications need to be designed and fabricated with care to avoid spring resonances



