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# RF Simulation Technique for High Speed Test Socket

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RF Simulation Technique for High Speed Test Socket



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#### Industry standard for RF Simulation Technique

- Traditional RF Simulation for Test Socket:
  - HFSS or equivalent software is used to simulate socket model.
  - Simple RF test socket with 9 to 12 probes, 8A for Single Ended and 10A for Differential Pair, where A stand for the number of GND probes around signal probe.
  - Simulation model should characterize spring probe design, probe cavity, socket material in a specific pitch, and provide Signal Integrity report based on customer's RF specification.
  - VNA "Vector Network Analyzer" is commonly used with test fixture for actual measurement.





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![](_page_4_Figure_3.jpeg)

- Traditional RF Report for Test Socket:
  - IL Insertion Loss
  - RL Return Loss
  - Xtalk
  - TDR Terminal or SE Impedance

![](_page_4_Figure_9.jpeg)

#### What is the gap and why the need to change?

- Current RF simulation gaps:
  - Designing a socket to meet customer target impedance is important, but rather it needs to match customer's test board impedance.
  - Matching impedance needs to be controlled thru out the entire stack-up, to include Device and PCB Contact Interface detail.
  - Simulating 8A-SE or 10A-Diff will show best case scenario for socket performance but will not represent Device RF pin map.
- Why need to change:
  - As data rates and bandwidth continue to increase, more detailed and accurate simulations are needed.
  - TDR plot must be analyzed carefully and adjust design parameter to minimize deviation from target impedance.
  - Simulation result must be validated thru VNA correlation measurement, to ensure future simulations results are accurate.

![](_page_5_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Figure_13.jpeg)

#### With device pads and bottom PCB

![](_page_5_Figure_15.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_16.jpeg)

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#### What are the challenges for accurate simulation?

- PCB Top Surface Detail and Fabrication Tolerance
  - PCB top surface detail is not available during socket simulation.
  - PCB fabrication limitation could have wider tolerance than actual design.
  - PCB pad, dog-bone / offset via or microstrip traces would have big impact on SI performance and must be considered and resolved in socket simulation.
  - Device bottom surface detail and spring probe tip penetration to solder ball should be included in socket simulation.

![](_page_6_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_11.jpeg)

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#### What are the challenges for Accurate Simulation?

- PCB Top Surface Design Detail and Fabrication Limitation
  - Dog-bone / offset via, solder mask, and microstrip traces on PCB top surface need extra attention when mounting standard or impedance-controlled IM socket.
  - Extensive simulation study defines best clearance height for each socket material.

![](_page_7_Figure_7.jpeg)

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#### **Simulation versus Measurement Correlation**

- Measurement Setup
  - Use the standard 8A&10A test socket with device solder ball and bottom test PCB at requested pitch for simulation and measurement.
  - The VNA measures the amount of energy transmitted through the DUT and reflected by the DUT at different frequencies.
  - VNA provides these results in scattering-parameter (Sparameter) of the entire test setup including Fixture.
  - The test socket is then de-embedded to provide basic performance data, such as Insertion Loss (IL), Return Loss (RL), Loop Inductance (L), without the effects of test fixtures and/or PCBs.

![](_page_8_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_11.jpeg)

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![](_page_8_Picture_13.jpeg)

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#### **Simulation versus Measurement Correlation**

- Measurement Correlation
  - Review result and adjust simulation parameter setup to match actual measurement.

![](_page_9_Figure_6.jpeg)

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#### **New RF Simulation Technique**

#### • Enhanced Simulation Technique Outline

- Use customer actual RF pin map.
- Add device pad/ball bottom interface surface and customer PCB top interface surface to meet customer target impedance.
- Add probe & cavity and all other components models.
- Run the simulation up to requested bandwidth.
- Plot Terminal TDR and optimize model parameter to achieve best performance and minimum deviation from target impedance.
- Update socket design based on simulation model.

![](_page_10_Figure_11.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_12.jpeg)

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#### **DaVinci 56 Gbps Sample Report**

• DaVinci 56G (Impedance Controlled IM Socket) RL/IL

![](_page_11_Figure_5.jpeg)

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#### **DaVinci 56 Gbps Example Report**

• DaVinci 56G (Impedance Controlled IM Socket) Cross Talk

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

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#### **DaVinci 56Gbps Sample Report**

DaVinci 56G (Impedance Controlled IM Socket) TDR

![](_page_13_Figure_5.jpeg)

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![](_page_14_Figure_3.jpeg)

- SI simulations become very critical in developing new high-speed test sockets.
- Extensive simulation can reduce development time and, more importantly, optimized simulation methodology, by including package and test board structures, can generate more accurate and reliable simulation results.

![](_page_14_Picture_6.jpeg)

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![](_page_14_Picture_8.jpeg)

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![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_16_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_6.jpeg)

Total headcount of 400 specialists

![](_page_16_Picture_8.jpeg)

Total production area of 400,000 sqft. for Probe Pin and Socket operations

![](_page_16_Picture_10.jpeg)

Total investment of USD 75 Million

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