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# From 5G mmWave to 6G THz: What's Next in RF Test Challenges

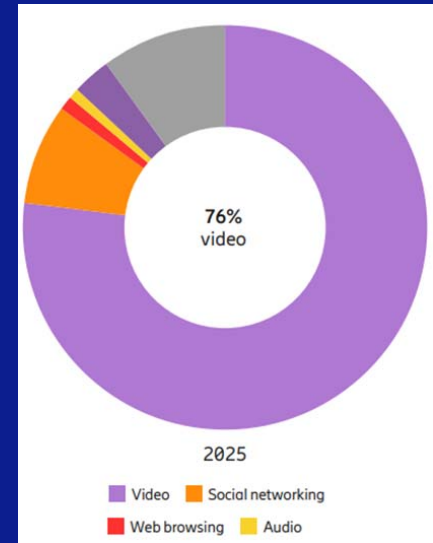
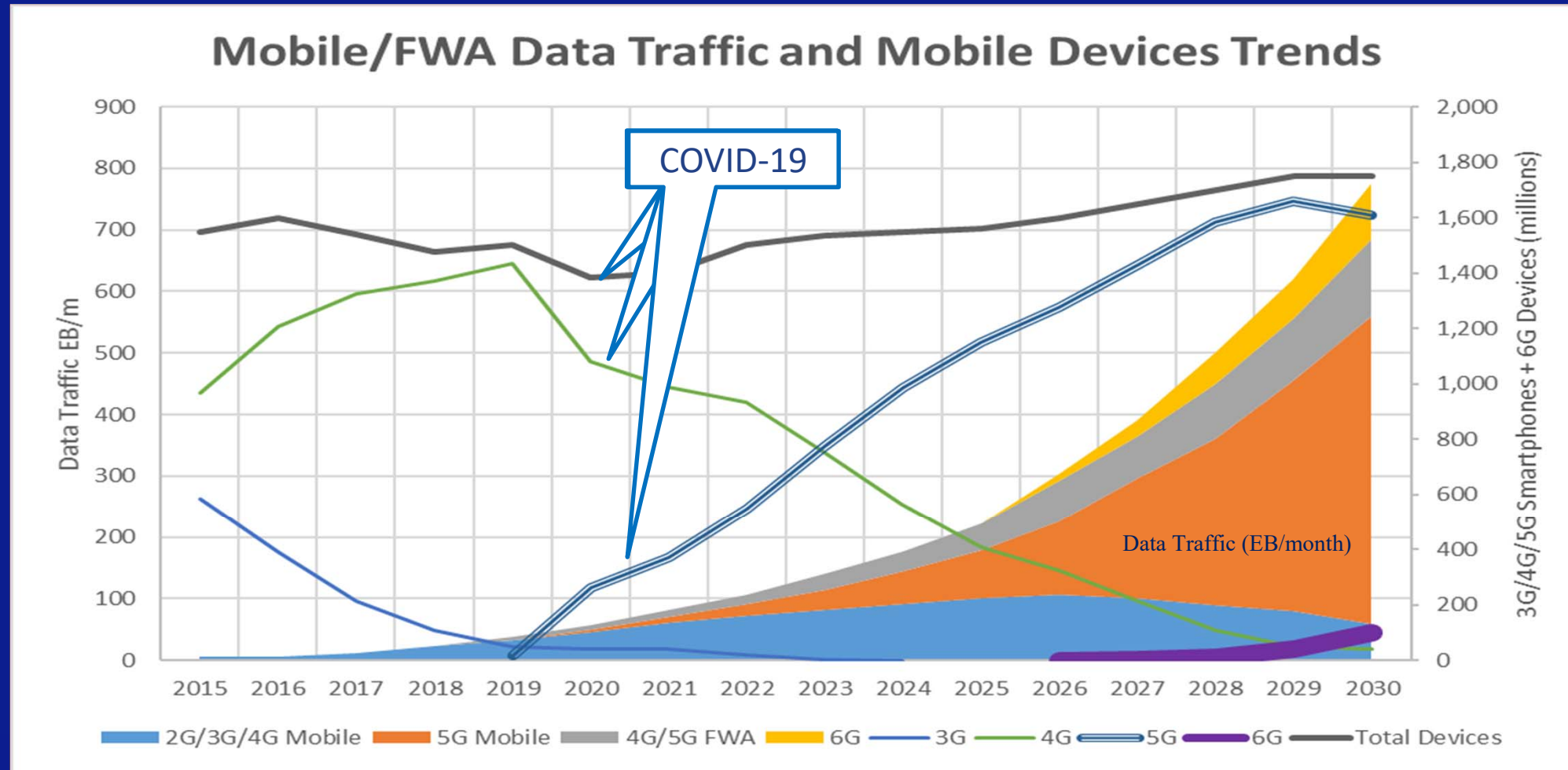
**George S. Hurtarte, PE**  
**Teradyne**



**TERADYNE**

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# Mobile/FWA Data Traffic and Mobile Devices Trends



2026+: Human Sensory

## Main drivers for video traffic growth

- Video is part of most online content (news, ads, social media, etc.)
- Video sharing services
- Video streaming services
- Changing user behavior – video being consumed anywhere, any time
- Increased segment penetration, not just early adopters
- Evolving devices with larger screens and higher resolutions
- Increased network performance through evolved 4G deployments
- Emerging immersive media formats and applications (HD/UHD, 360-degree video, AR, VR)

Source: Ericsson's Mobility Report (Nov. 2020), internet sources and Teradyne's projections

# A New “G” Technology Every 8-10 Years

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
2001	3G (100 kbps)	MHz	3G started 8 years after 2G															
2009	4G (1 Gbps)	cmWave	4G started 8 years after 3G															
2018	5G (10 Gbps)	mmWave	5G started 10 years after 4G															
2026	6G (1 Tbps)	THz	6G will start 8 years after 5G															

We are here   4-5 years to 6G 

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

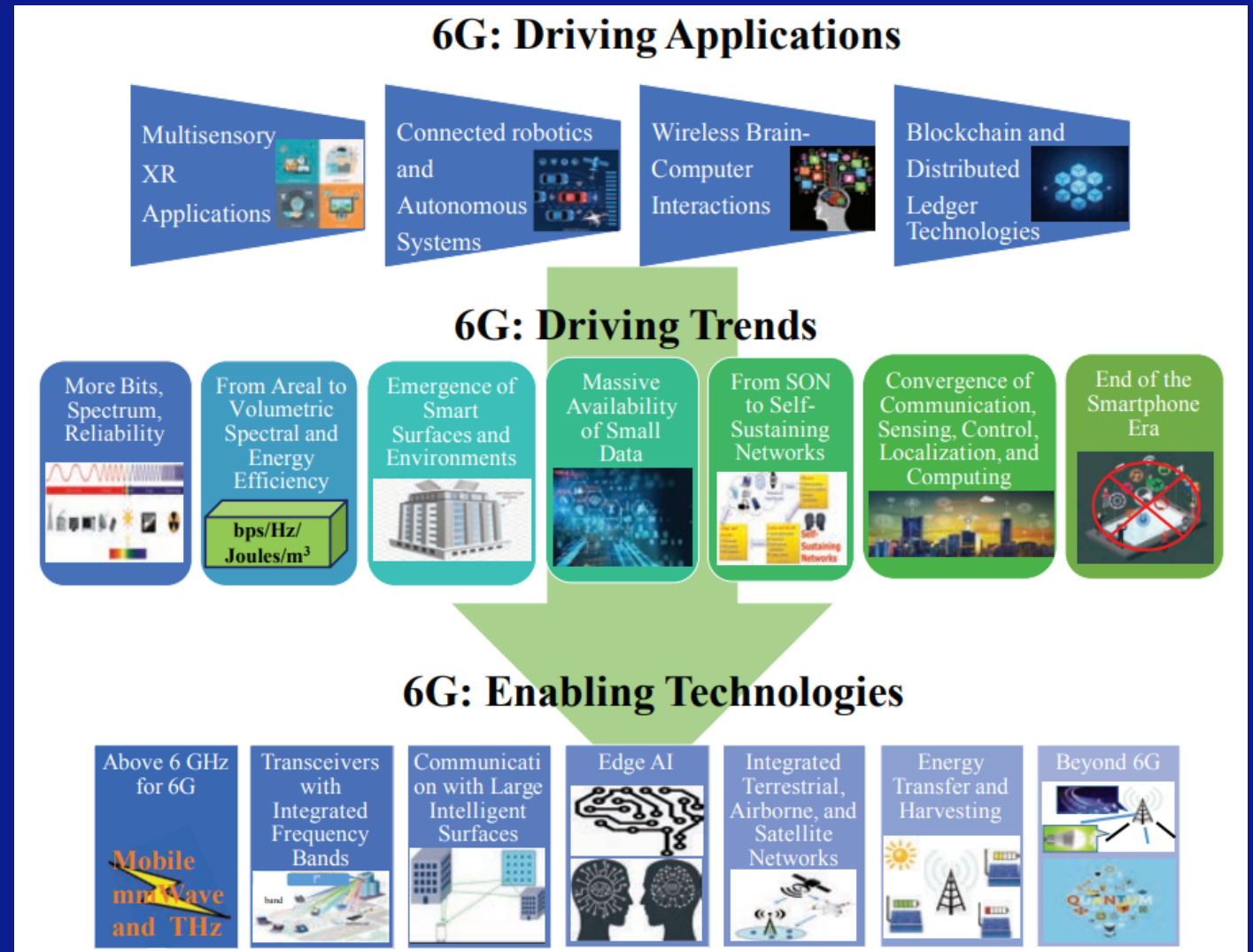
c =	3.00E+08	m/s	6 GHz	4G	5G wavelength 10x smaller than 4G
f =	6.00E+09	Hz			
λ =	50	mm			
c =	3.00E+08	m/s	53 GHz	5G	6G wavelength 60x smaller than 5G
f =	5.30E+10	Hz			
λ =	5.7	mm			
c =	3.00E+08	m/s	3 THz	6G	
f =	3.00E+12	Hz			
λ =	0.1	mm			



# 6G will bring “human-grade” wireless sensory technologies

Attribute	5G	6G
Application Types	eMBB URLLC mMTC	MBRLLC mURLLC HCS MPS
Device Types	Smartphones Sensors Drones	Sensors and DLT CRAS XR and BCI Smart implants
Rate requirements	1 Gbp/s	1 Tbp/s
Latency Requirements	5 ms	< 1 ms
Reliability requirements	99.999%	99.99999%

HCS: Human-centric services  
 DLT: Distributed Ledger Technologies  
 CRAS: Connected Robotics and Autonomous Systems  
 BCI: Wireless Brain-Computer Interactions



Source: IEEE Network • May/June 2020

# mmWave & THz Applications – the potential for 6G

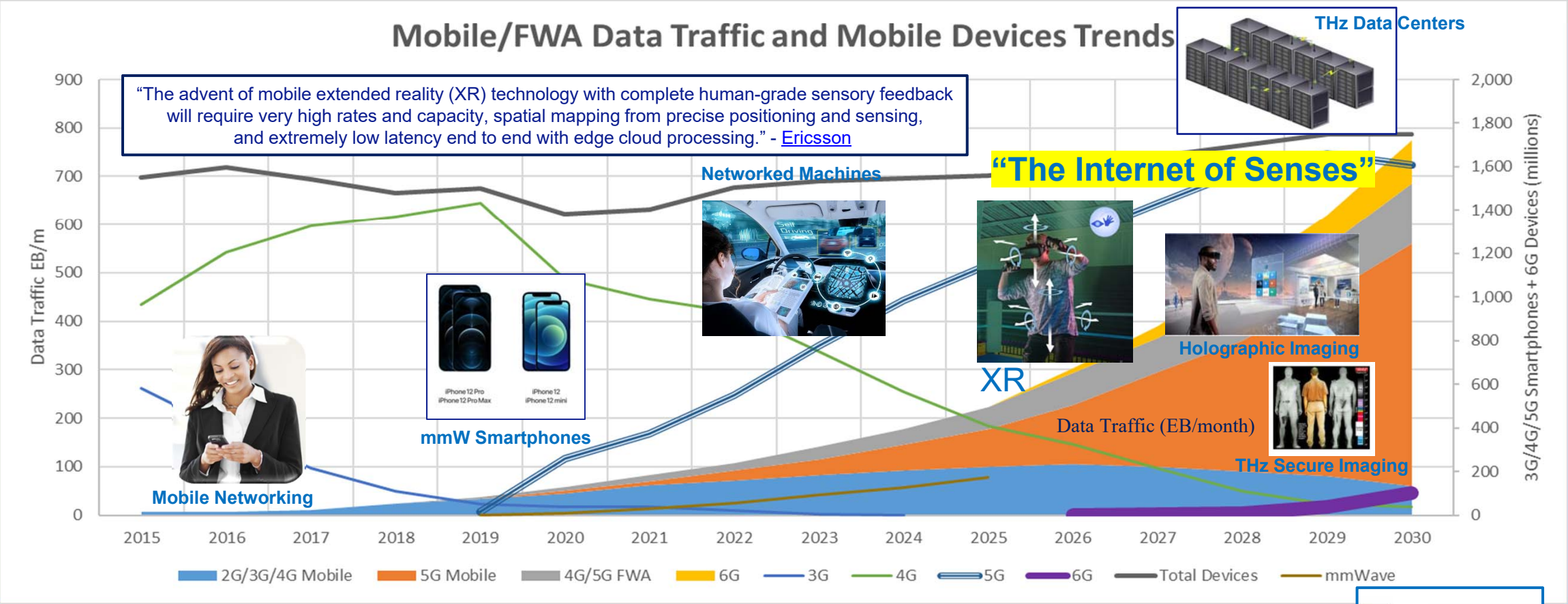
mmWave & THz Applications—the potential for 6G [1]	
Wireless Cognition	Robotic Control [27, 28] Drone Fleet Control [27]
Sensing	Air quality detection [5] Personal health monitoring system [6] Gesture detection and touchless smartphones [7] Explosive detection and gas sensing [8]
Imaging	See in the dark (mmWave Camera) [9] High-definition video resolution radar [10] Terahertz security body scan [11]
Communication	Wireless fiber for backhaul [12] Intra-device radio communication [13] Connectivity in data centers [14] Information shower (100 Gbps) [15]
Positioning	Centimeter-level Positioning [9,16]

[1] T. S. Rappaport, Y. Xing, O. Kanhere, S. Ju, A. Alkhateeb, G. C. Trichopoulos, A. Madanayake, S. Mandal, “Wireless Communications and Applications Above 100 GHz: Opportunities and Challenges for 6G and Beyond (Invited),” IEEE ACCESS, submitted Feb. 2019.

Source: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-356643A1.pdf>



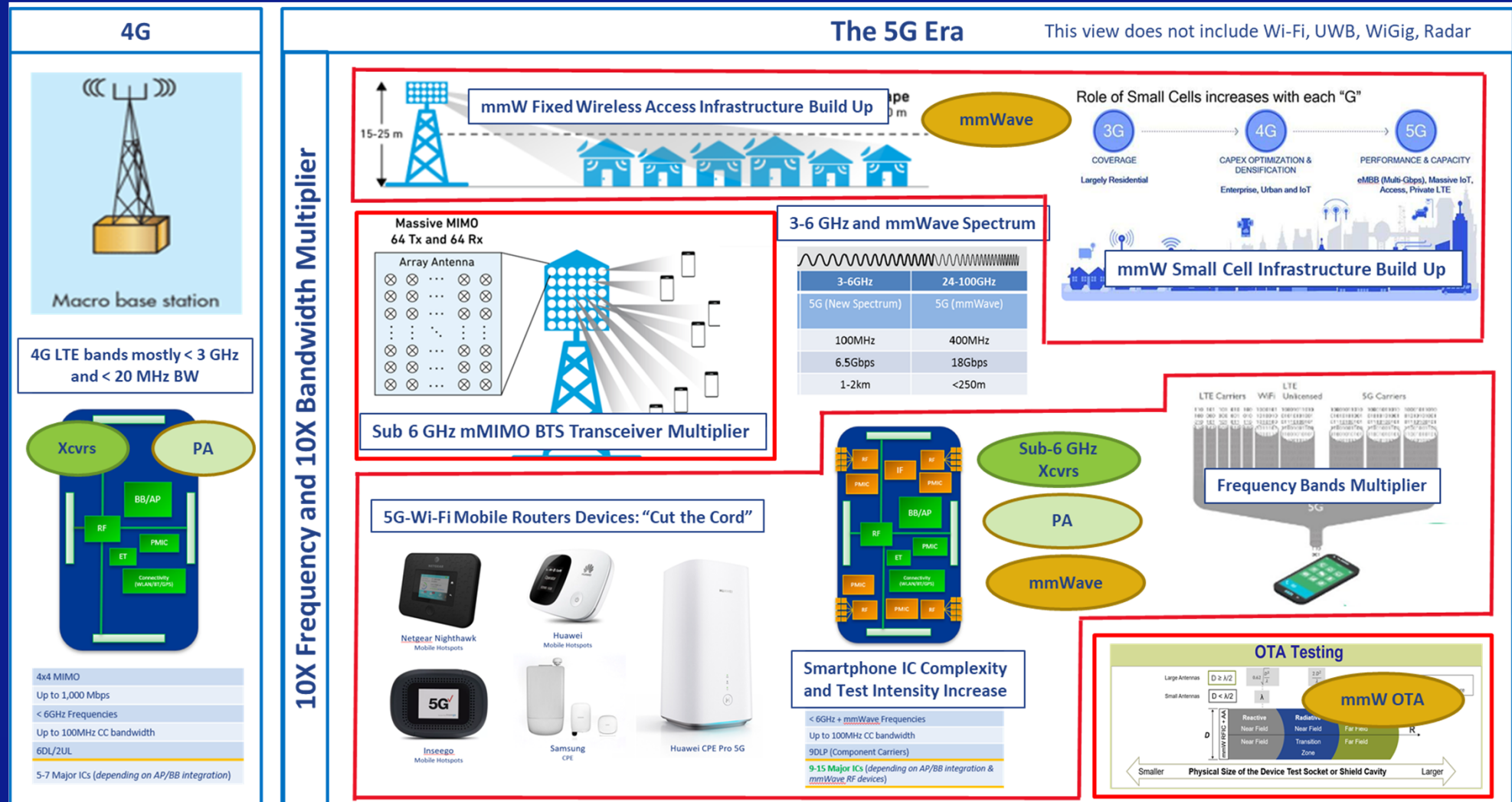
# Mobile Data Traffic and Device Unit Volume Trends



We are here

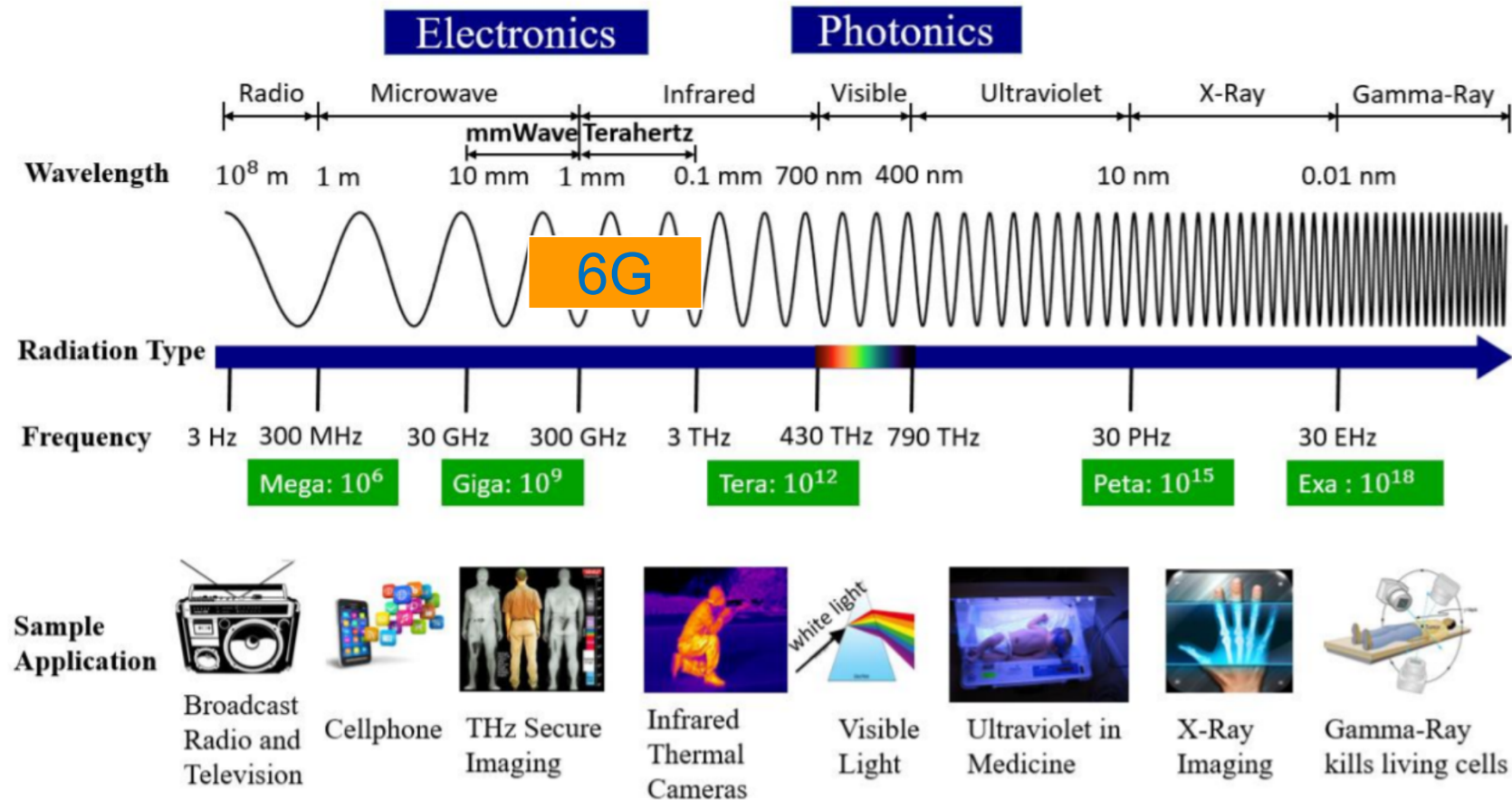
Source: Ericsson's Mobility Report (Nov. 2020), internet sources and Teradyne's projections

# The 5G Era Brings 2X-3X RF Test TAM Multiplier



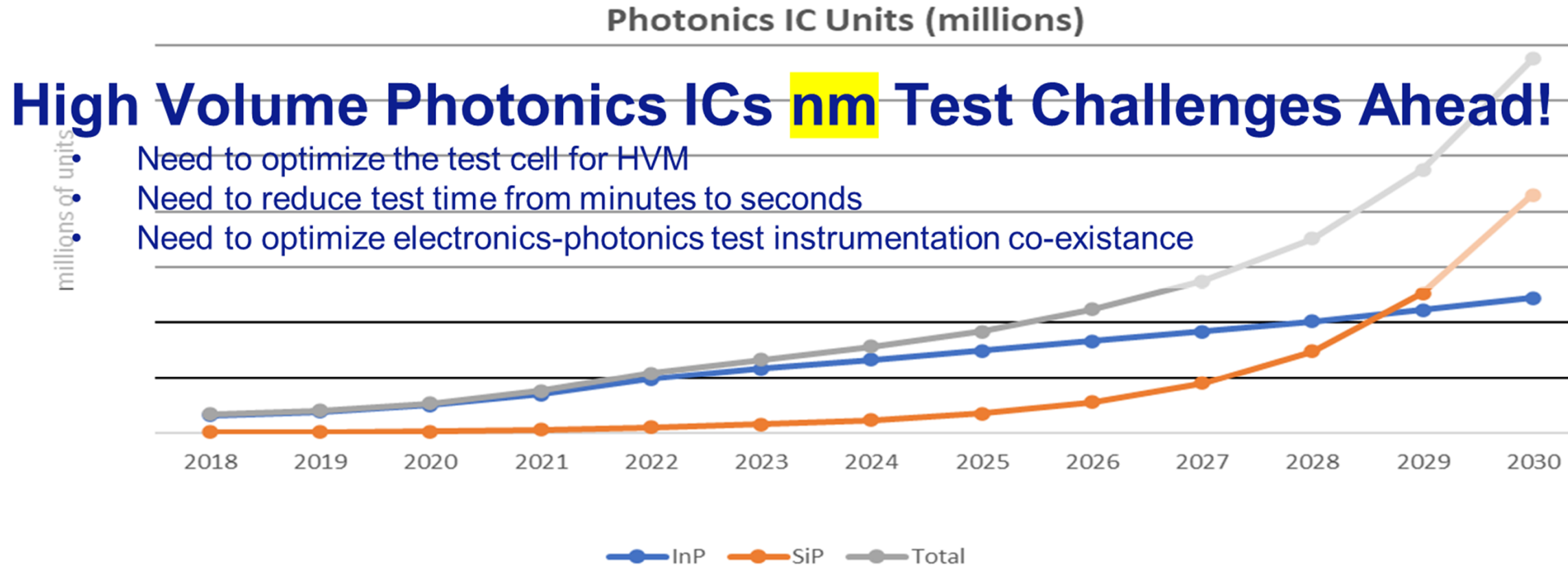


# Electromagnetic Spectrum and Applications



[1] T. S. Rappaport, Y. Xing, O. Kanhere, S. Ju, A. Alkhateeb, G. C. Trichopoulos, A. Madanayake, S. Mandal, "Wireless Communications and Applications Above 100 GHz: Opportunities and Challenges for 6G and Beyond (Invited)," IEEE ACCESS, submitted Feb. 2019.













# Wireless 5G Fronthaul is Clogging the Digital Backhaul and Data Center Networks!



Source: various internet sources and Teradyne's projections



# Global snapshot of allocated/targeted 5G Spectrum

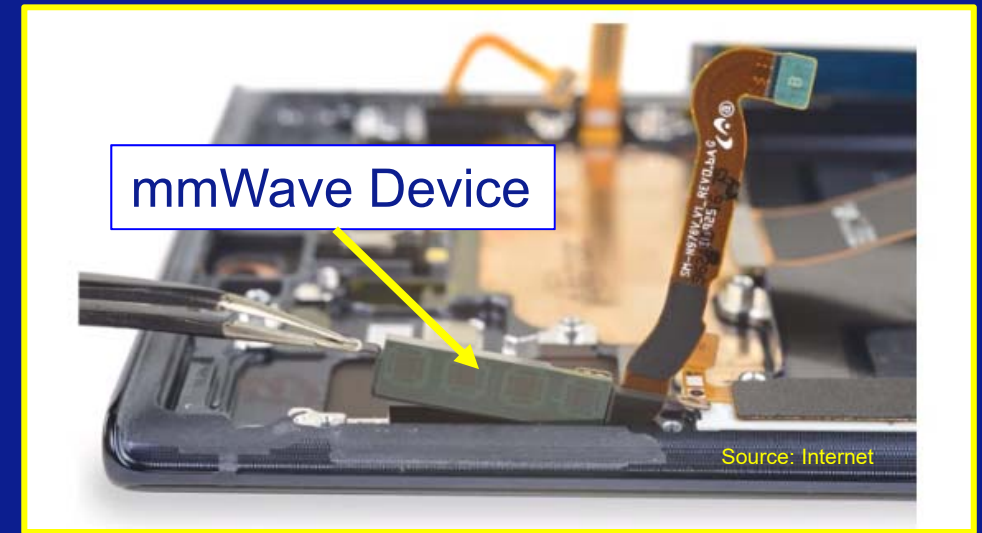
	<1GHz	3GHz	4GHz	5GHz	6GHz	24-30GHz	37-50GHz	64-71GHz	>95GHz
	600MHz (2x35MHz) 900MHz (2x3MHz) 2.5/2.6GHz (B41/n41)	3.1-3.45GHz 3.45-3.55GHz 3.55-3.7GHz	3.7-3.98GHz	4.94-4.99GHz	5.9-7.1GHz	24.25-24.45GHz 24.75-25.25GHz 27.5-28.35GHz	37-37.6GHz 37.6-40GHz 47.2-48.2GHz	57-64GHz 64-71GHz	>95GHz
	600MHz (2x35MHz)	3.475-3.65 GHz	3.65-4.0GHz			26.5-27.5GHz 27.5-28.35GHz	37-37.6GHz 37.6-40GHz	57-64GHz 64-71GHz	6G?
	700MHz (2x30 MHz)	3.4-3.8GHz			5.9-6.4GHz	24.5-27.5GHz		57-66GHz	
	700MHz (2x30 MHz)	3.4-3.8GHz				26GHz		57-66GHz	
									
									
									
	700MHz	2.5/2.6GHz (B41/n41)	3.3-3.6GHz	4.8-5GHz		24.75-27.5GHz	40.5-43.5GHz		
	700/800MHz	2.3-2.39GHz	3.4-3.42GHz 3.42-3.7GHz 3.7-4.0GHz		5.9-7.1GHz	25.7-26.5GHz 26.5-28.9GHz 28.9-29.5GHz	37GHz	57-66GHz	
			3.6-4.1GHz	4.5-4.9GHz		26.6-27GHz 27-29.5GHz	39-43.5GHz	57-66GHz	
	700MHz		3.3-3.6GHz			24.25-27.5GHz 27.5-29.5GHz	37-43.5GHz		
			3.4-3.7GHz			24.25-29.5GHz	39GHz	57-66GHz	

Higher frequency bands; more (and smaller) phased antenna arrays.  
Higher bandwidth; more carrier aggregation.

# Why Test?

## If 5G fails, your brand fails.

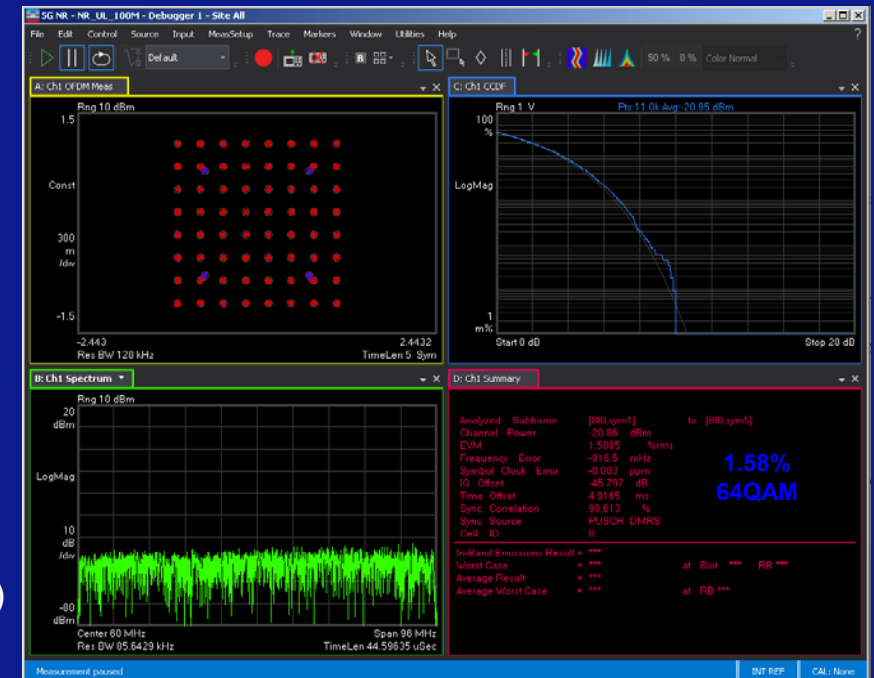
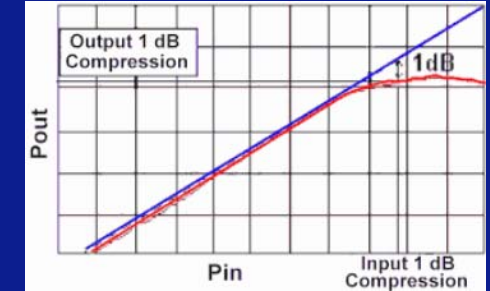
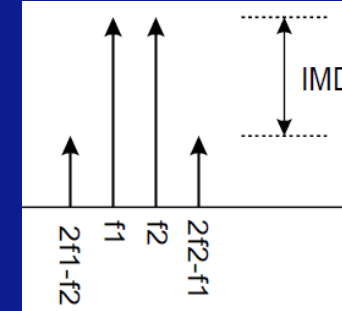
- 5G mmWave devices in early product life cycle stage, performance risks need sound test strategies
- 5G mmWave premium phones will demand 0 DPPM quality levels
- Need to establish a reliable 5G brand
- High quality brand strategy requires more functional tests at probe and module insertions
- Poor upstream module, sub-assembly & final product OTA yields drive more functional test
- Characterization tests uncover failure mechanisms
- 5G use cases that drive volume and performance turn drive more device functional testing
- Any “emergency” massive field failures require functional-test-ready ATE on site



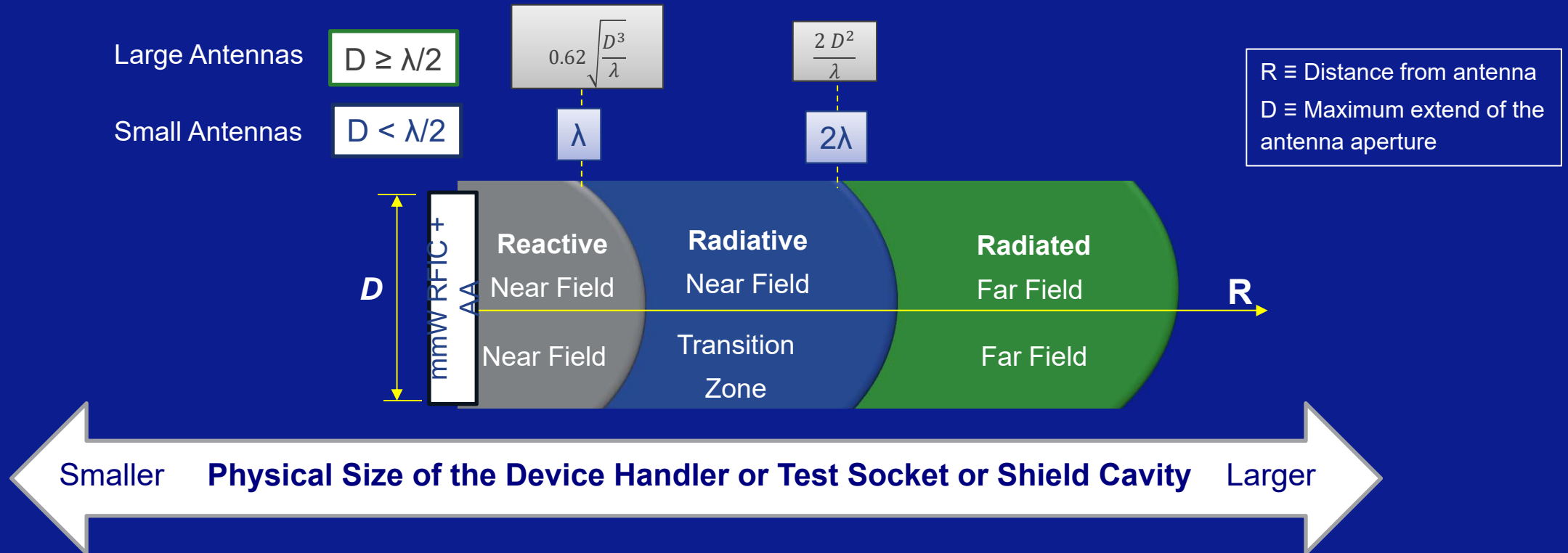


# What to Test?

- mmWave RFIC
  - Gain
  - P1dB and IP3
  - Band pass filter(channel select) gain/flatness/out-band attenuation
  - PLL lock
  - ACLR
  - EVM
  - Phase trimming
  - OTA beamforming?
  - Others (DC, leakage, pattern-scan and BIST)
- mmWave RFBB (IFIC)
  - Gain
  - IP3
  - Low pass filter(channel select) gain/flatness/out-band attenuation
  - PLL lock
  - ACLR
  - EVM
  - IQ mismatch / IQ cal(phase and gain cal for Image rejection and carrier suppression)
  - Others (DC, leakage, pattern-scan and BIST)



# What Type of “OTA” Test?



**Reactive near-field region:** It is the region where stored energy dominates. These reactive fields are generally created by strong **EM coupling** within the antenna or between antennas and very nearby electrical components. No radiative energy exists.

**Radiative near-field region (NF):** This is the region where the near fields still exist but is not dominant. Radiative near-fields start to dominate. However, the shape of the **radiation pattern may still vary appreciably with distance**.

**Far-field region (FF):** the shape of the radiation pattern does not change with distance. The spherical fields propagating outward can be considered as plane waves.

# mmWave Test Strategies in Mass Production

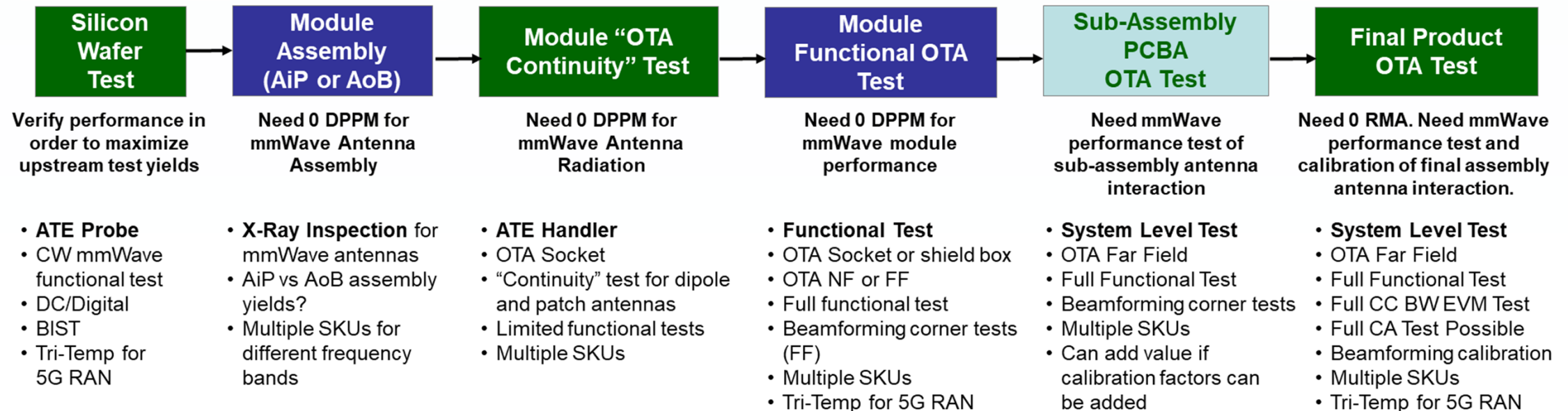
## UltraFLEX mmWave ATE



## IQgig-5G



LITEPOINT  
A Teradyne Company



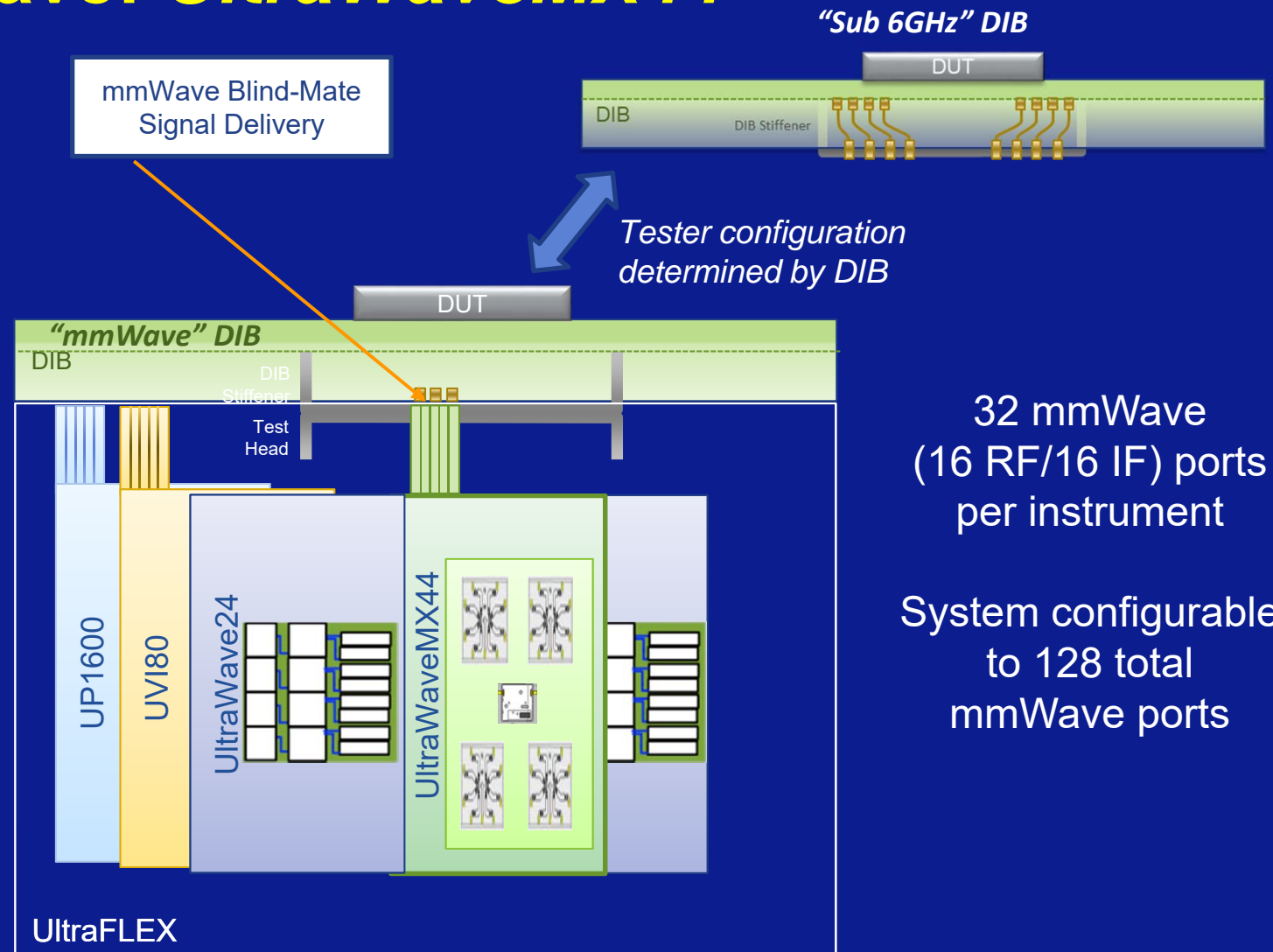
■ = Must ■ = Likely ■ = Optional

Expecting similar test strategy options at THz



# Need ATE with a Simple Upgrade from Sub-6 GHz to mmWave: *UltraWaveMX44*

- Zero change to existing DIB load board standard
- No system reconfiguration required to switch between sub-6GHz and mmWave applications
- Performance specified at blind-mate with fully integrated calibrations
- No change to docking or Z-height



32 mmWave  
(16 RF/16 IF) ports  
per instrument

System configurable  
to 128 total  
mmWave ports

# Summary

- The 5G Era is here and ramping faster than 4G
  - 2X-3X RF Test TAM Multiplier
- 6G only 4-5 years away
  - Integrated multi-band transceivers will require microwave/mmWave/THz test
  - Need to continue innovation on test techniques for mmW/THz contacted signal delivery and OTA
- Fronthaul 5G clogging the Backhaul and Data Center Networks
  - Need innovation on high-volume photonics ICs nm test
- 5G is changing the strategy for device testing
  - Teradyne millimeter wave test solutions are at the forefront of the 5G Era

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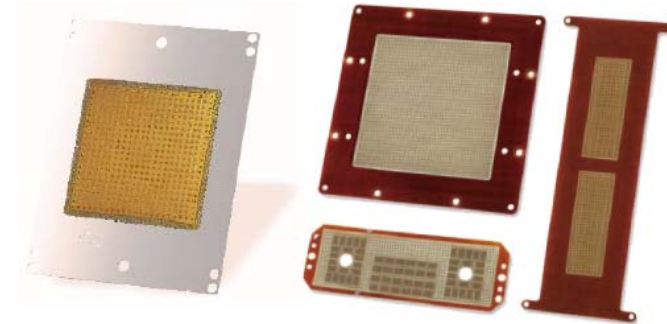
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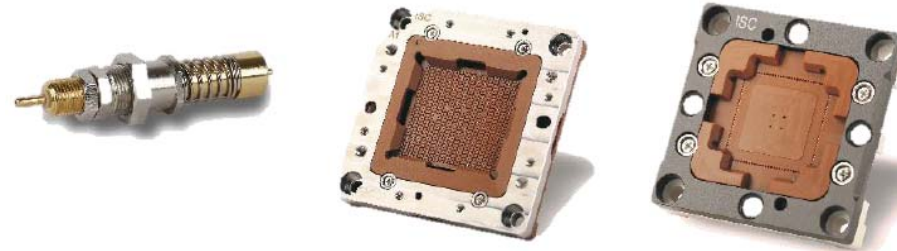
## ELASTOMET SOCKET & INTERPOSERS

- High performance and competitive price
- High speed & RF device capability
- Various customized design to meet challenge requirement



## POGO SOCKET SOLUTIONS

- Excellent gap control & long lifespan
- High bandwidth & low contact resistance

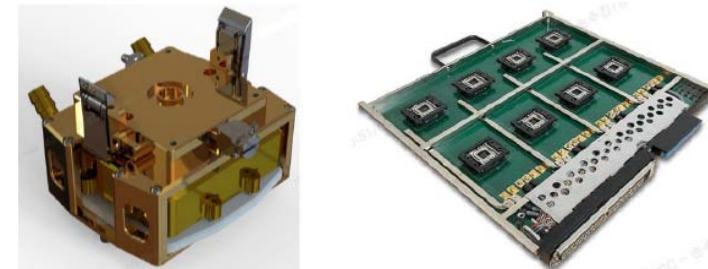


## THERMAL CONTROL UNIT

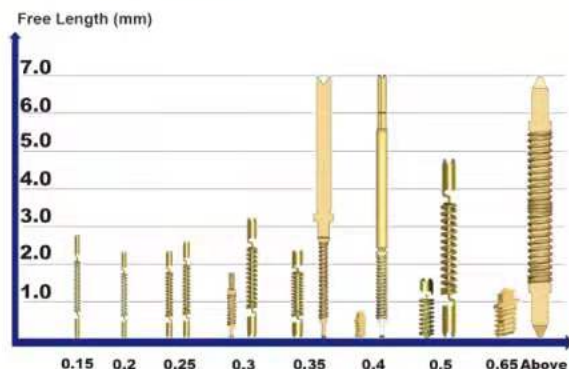
- Extreme active temperature control
- Safety auto shut-down temperature monitoring of the device & thermal control unit
- Full FEA analysis & Price competitiveness

## BURN-IN SOLUTIONS

- Direct inserting on the board without soldering
- Higher performance BIB solution



## Spring probe by stamping



250 kinds of spring probe pin

300 kinds of test socket (44,000 Pin count socket possible)

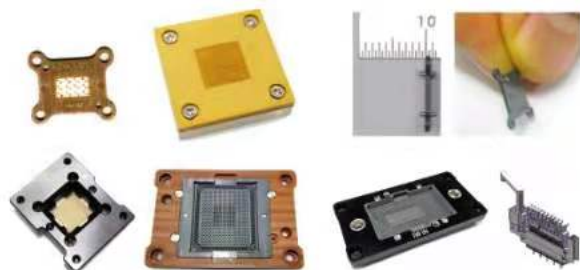
One piece spring probe

Three piece spring probe

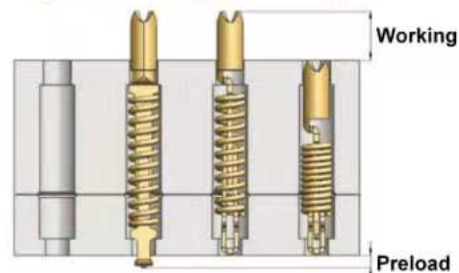
High speed product → 0.63mm free length

spring probe pin available

Finest Pitch → 0.15mm Pitch



## Spring probe by stamping



## Patented

Pitch(mm)	Free Length(mm)	Current Carrying(Amps)
0.15/0.2/0.25	2.17~	0.5~
0.3	1.5~	1.5~
0.35	2.08~	1.8~
0.4	0.8~	2.5~
0.5	1.5~	3.0~
0.65	1.13~	9.0~
0.8	3.14~	3.0~

## Automation

Pin assembly and Quality control



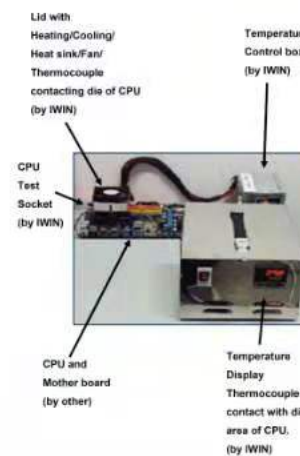
Top Figure: Socket CRES, Force, Stroke test

Bottom Figure: Data displayed



Top Figure: Socket CRES test  
Bottom Figure: Data display 5,903 pins socket

## Socket and Lid



## Pin assembly

(Fully automated machines)



- Stamped piece parts attached to a reel fed into the assembly machine

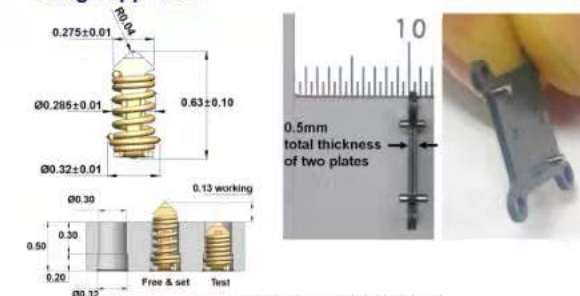
- Assembled pins can be attached to a reel, or, supply in separate for socket assembly.

## Spring probe pins for High speed

Extremely short spring probes by stamping



## Design approach



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