



# Virtual Archive

October 26 – 29, 2021  
Virtual Event

[www.testconx.org](http://www.testconx.org)



# With Thanks to Our Sponsors!

Honored



Distinguished



FELDMAN  
ENGINEERING

Exhibitor

**ADVANTEST®**

## Challenges of HVM OTA Testing for mmWave Devices

Frank Goh, Yasuyuki Kato, Natsuki Shiota, Hiroyuki  
Mineo, Aritomo Kikuchi, Sui-Xia Yang, Hiromitsu  
Takasu and Jose Moreira



Virtual ▪ October 26-29, 2021



## Contents

- Introduction
- HVM OTA
- OTA Test Challenges



Challenges of HVM OTA Testing for mmWave Devices

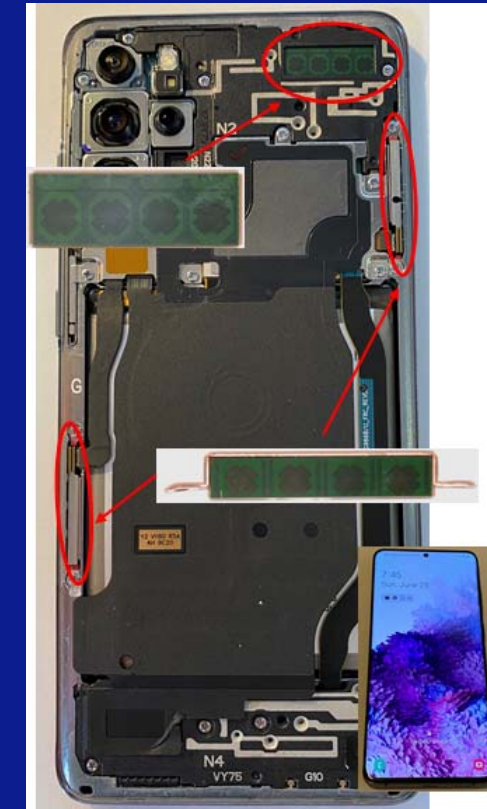
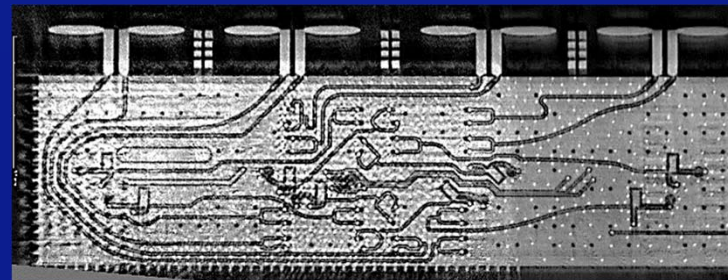
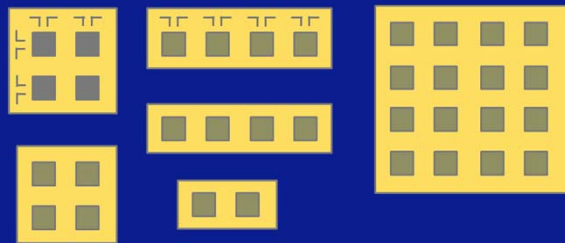
2021

2

## Why OTA Testing?

### Antenna-in-Package(AiP)

- No contact access for mmWave ports
  - Antennas are built-in.
  - Antenna is the only access for mmWave.
- AiP package substrates can be very complex:
  - Multiple layers.
  - Complex routing and via interconnect.



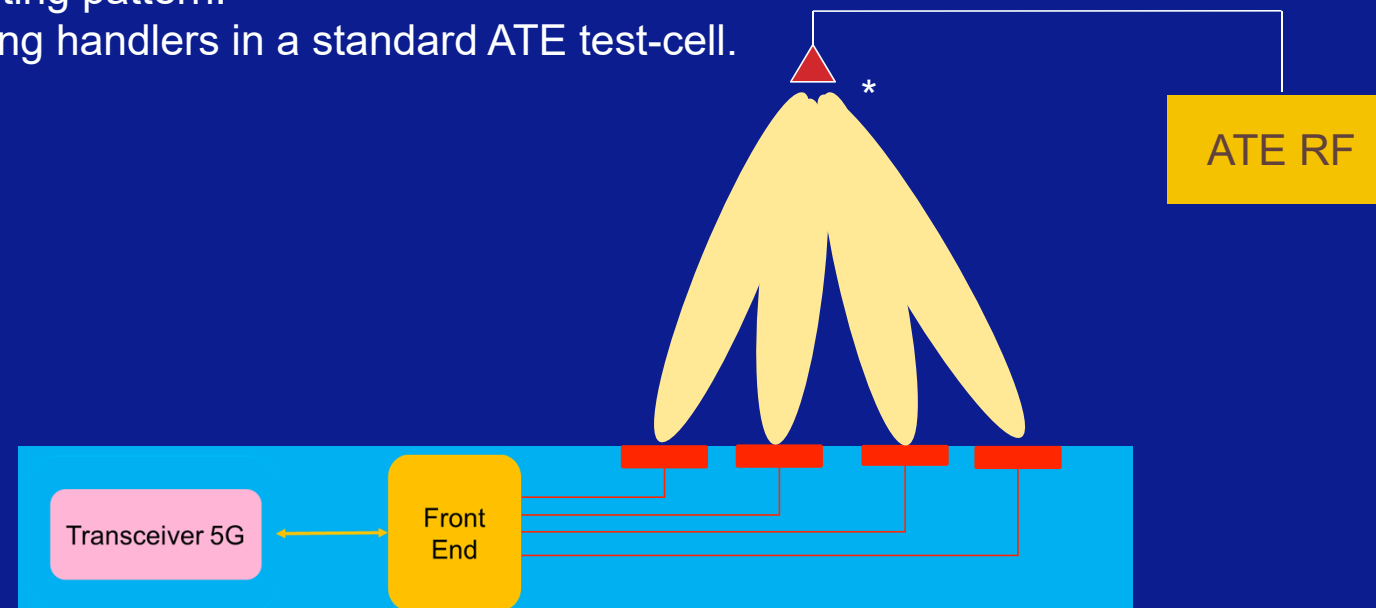
## HVM OTA Testing

### HVM AiP OTA testing: Testing the silicon using the antenna

- Measures the silicon performance.
- Validate antenna's functionality – MIMO.
- Not measuring radiating pattern.
- Mass production using handlers in a standard ATE test-cell.

### Types of OTA :

- Far-field.
- Radiating near-field.
- Reactive near-field.



\*Note: Radiating pattern is not correct but act as an illustration of effects of each antenna

## OTA Manual Test

OTA Manual test setup for characterization and test program development:

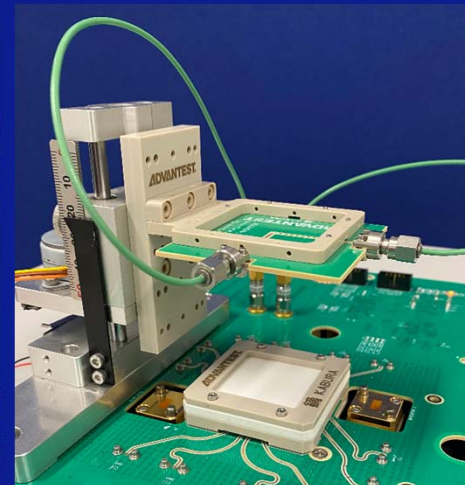
- Setup to be similar to handler.
- Special socket that does not impact radiating signal.
- Custom antenna that fits in socket.



Custom socket lid made with electromagnetic transparent material



Far-field OTA setup



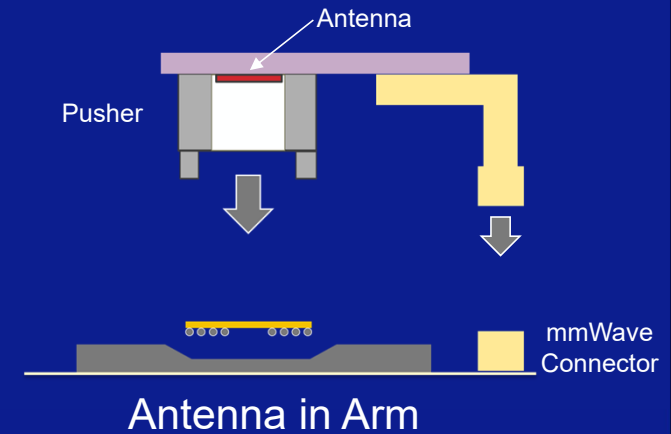
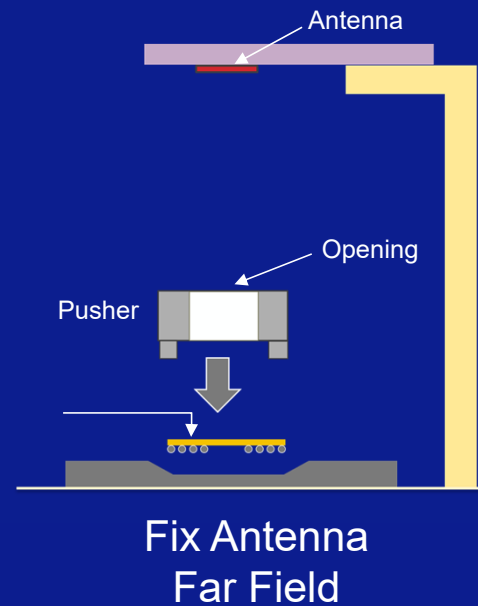
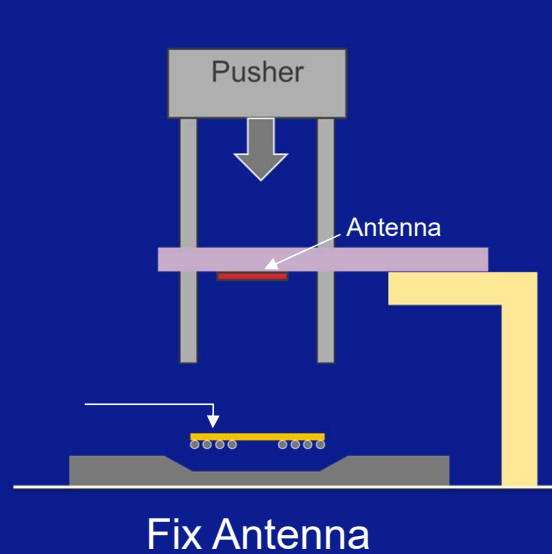
Precision adjustable height  
OTA setup  
controllable by software



Radiating near-field OTA setup



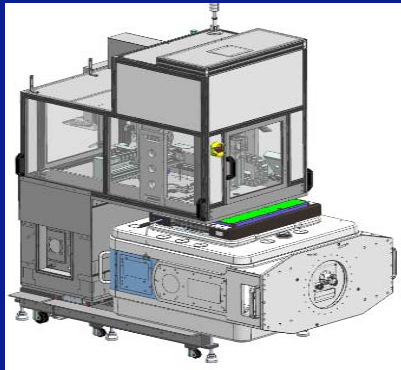
## Examples of Handling OTA AIP



\*Illustrations not to scale

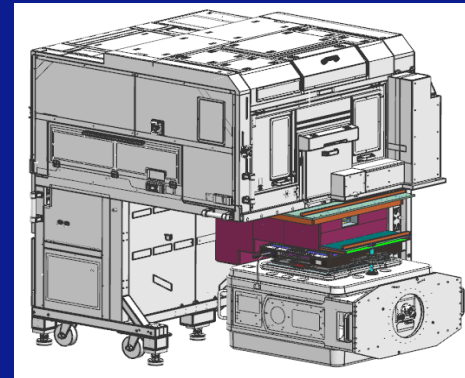


## HVM OTA Test Cell



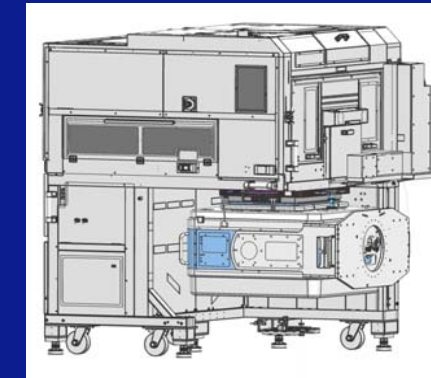
### Far-Field/Near-Field Engineering OTA Handler

- Limited to 1-site possible.
- Allows for easy change between far-field and near-field for correlation.
- Tri-temp.



### OTA Test Module

- Independent OTA module provides OTA testing using a separate feeding arm approach.
- No handler modifications required.
- Near-field - up to 8 sites.
- Far-field - up to 2 sites.
- Tri-temp.



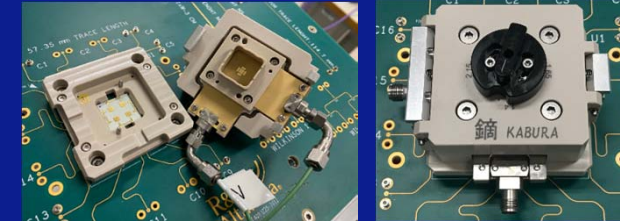
### Near-Field OTA Handler

- Requires OTA change kit with mmWave blind mating interconnect.
- Only near-field OTA testing possible.
- Up to 8 sites possible.
- Tri-temp.

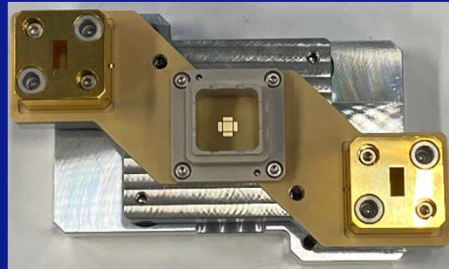
## Antennas for HVM OTA

Antenna for HVM testing requirements:

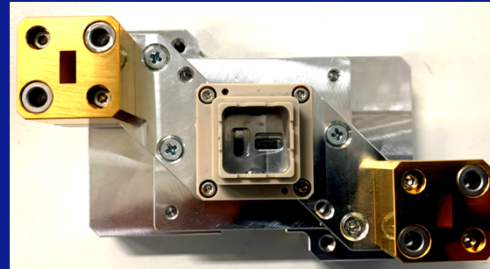
- Gain is not critical, bandwidth is more important.
- Customised to fit in handler/arm.
- Required to cover all frequency bands in the test program.
- Able to withstand production environment.



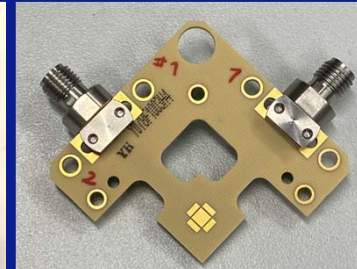
Manual socket with coaxial interconnect



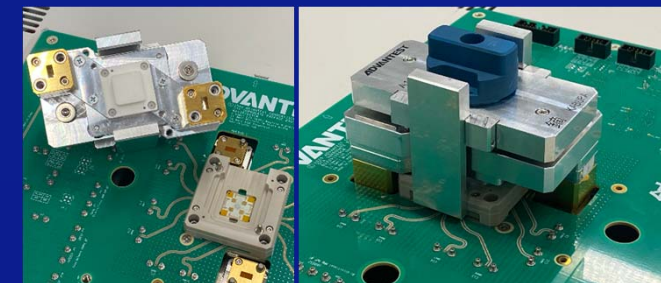
Dual polarized PCB antenna  
With blind mating interconnect



Dual polarized waveguide  
antenna with blind mating  
interconnect



Dual polarized PCB  
antenna with coaxial  
interconnect



Manual socket with blind  
mating interconnect

# OTA Tests

TX	RX
Gain, Gain Steps	Gain, Gain Steps
P1db	IP3
Phase Shift (Beamforming)	Phase Shift (Beamforming)
Flatness	Flatness
EVM	EVM
ACPR	Isolation
Spurs	Noise Figure
Isolation	



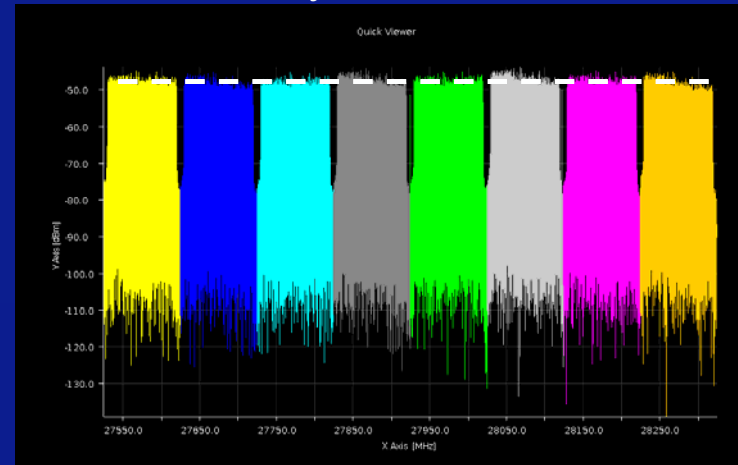
## Differences between OTA & Contact Test

OTA	Contact
Per radiator/port, polarization & antenna array	Per port
High path/air loss	Path loss mainly due to cables & trace
No direct access to “port” for debug	Direct contact
Polarization Isolation is limited by measurement antenna	Very high isolation possible
Focus calibration needed	Focus calibration may not be necessary
Socket cover/pusher can affect performance	Performance is not affected by socket cover
Test cell customization needed	Standard HVM test cell



## Gain, P1db and Flatness

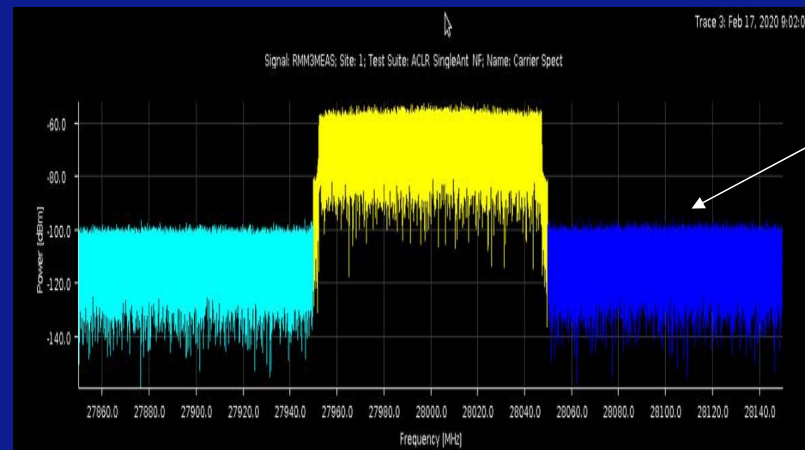
- Path loss:
  - Air & dielectric loss, cables and connectors are tricky to compensate in the near-field.
- OTA key difference:
  - Combine port array as well per port measurements.
  - Phase shift of each port is important when combining ports.
  - Per port path loss is different from array loss. Needs to be compensated separately.



800MHz Power Spectrum

## Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR)

- High path loss can cause the adjacent power measured to be even lower.
- Instrument with low noise floor and low phase noise required.
- OTA key differences:
  - Combine port array instead of just per port.
  - Phase shift of each port is important during test.

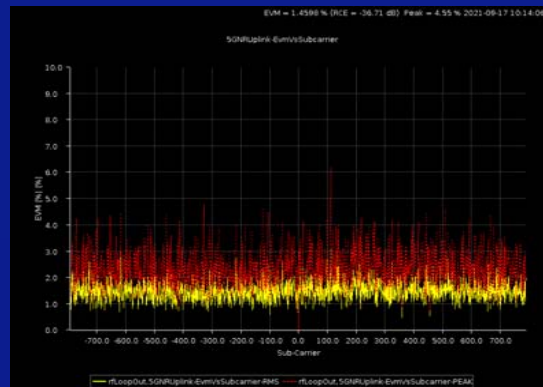


High path loss makes  
low adjacent channel power  
even lower.

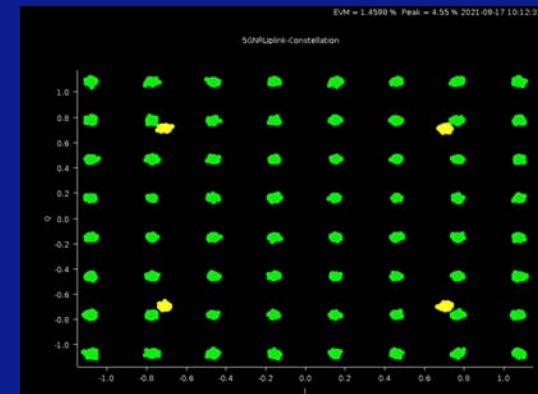
ACPR Plot

## EVM Measurement

- Wide Bandwidth (100M-800MHz) means signal power per carrier are lower for same total rms power.
- High path loss can reduce the measured signal power, and stim power needs to be increased.
- Measurement instrument with low noise floor and low phase noise needed.
- Source instrument with high P1db power is required.
- OTA Key differences:
  - Combine port array EVM instead of just per port.
  - Phase shift of each port is important during test.



EVM vs Sub-carrier



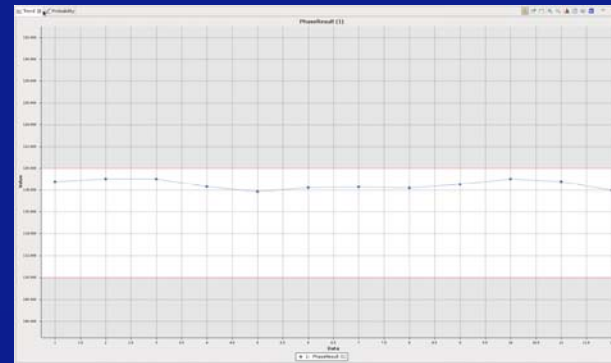
Constellation

## Phase Measurement

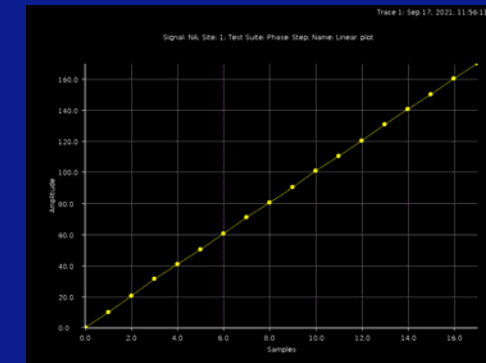
- Key measurement for MIMO.
- Accurate phase measurement at mmWave frequency.
- Absolute Phase very sensitive to path/antenna distance.
- Requires phase compensation due to path.
- Instrument with low phase noise is required



Phase vs Time



Phase Repeatability (<0.5 deg)



Phase Linearity

## Relative Phase Measurements



## Summary

- OTA testing presents new challenges for Test Engineers.
- Careful design is required for the OTA socket and antenna.
- Integration of OTA in standard production test cell requires special considerations.
- It is important to have a clear strategy for HVM OTA testing.

# **COPYRIGHT NOTICE**

**The presentation(s)/poster(s) in this publication comprise the proceedings of the TestConX China 2021 virtual event. The content reflects the opinion of the authors and their respective companies. They are reproduced here as they were presented at TestConX China. The inclusion of the presentations/posters in this publication does not constitute an endorsement by TestConX or the workshop's sponsors.**

**There is NO copyright protection claimed on the presentation/poster content by TestConX. However, each presentation/poster is the work of the authors and their respective companies: as such, it is strongly encouraged that any use reflect proper acknowledgement to the appropriate source. Any questions regarding the use of any materials presented should be directed to the author(s) or their companies.**

**TestConX, TestConX China, the TestConX logo, and the TestConX China logo are trademarks of TestConX. All rights reserved.**