

5G mmWave: Multi-site RF Probe Cards Enable Lower Cost-of-Test in Mass Production

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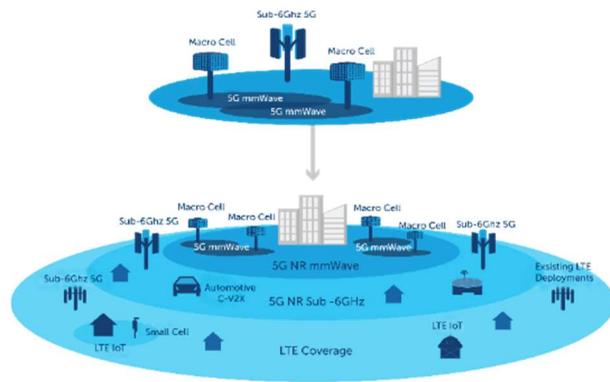


Overview

- 5G Rollout Update
- mmWave in the Handset
- 5G Test Metrics
- Strategies in Characterization & Production
- Key Challenges Overcome

5G is Ramping...

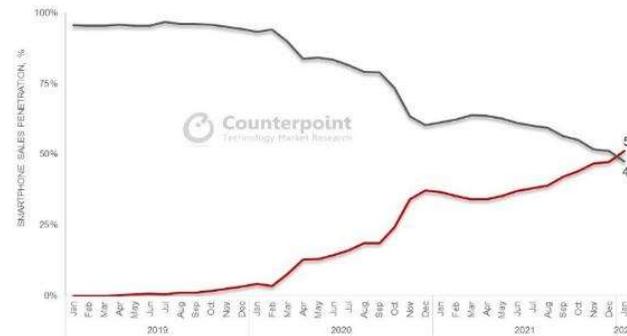
The world's leading economies are actively deploying 5G coverage



Source: CTS Corporation

Over half of Smartphones shipped in 2022 will include 5G functionality

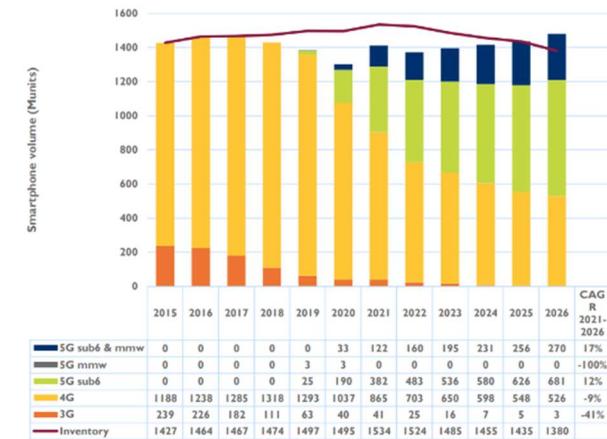
Global Smartphone Sales Penetration by 5G and 4G
Jan 2019 to Jan 2022



Source: Counterpoint's Global Monthly Handset Model Sales (Sell-through) Tracker, Jan 2022

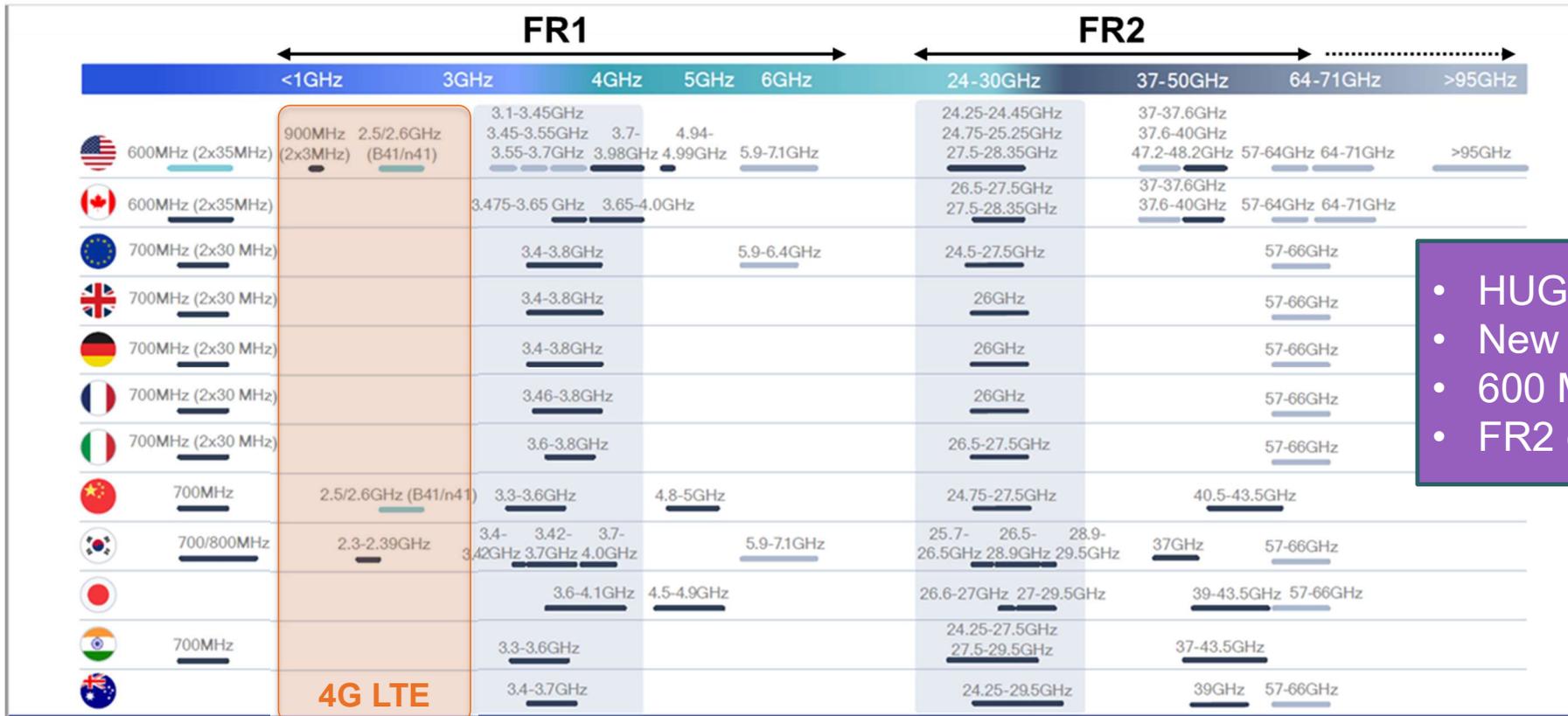
Demand ramp is soaring and will continue

2015-2026 smartphone volume forecast per air standard
(Munits)



Cellular RF Front-End Technologies for Mobile Handsets 2021 | Report | www.yole.fr | ©2021

5G Frequency Spectrum Landscape



- HUGE increase in spectrum usage
- New allocations in all regions
- 600 MHz to >71 GHz
- FR2 extends 5G into mmWave

Global snapshot of allocated/targeted 5G spectrum

5G is being designed for diverse spectrum types/bands

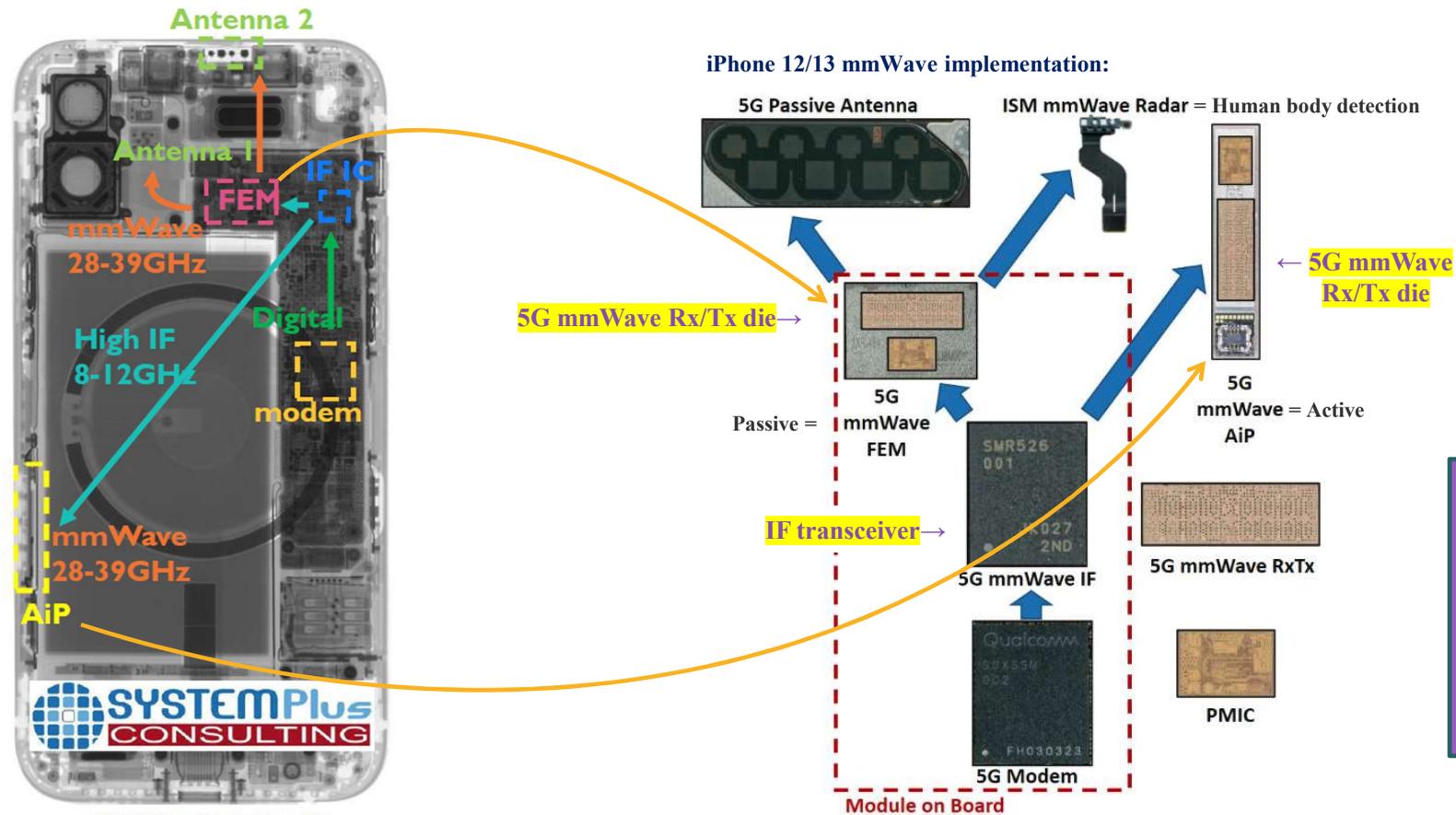
Source: Qualcomm

New 5G band

- Licensed
- Unlicensed/shared
- Existing band

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5G mmWave in the Handset



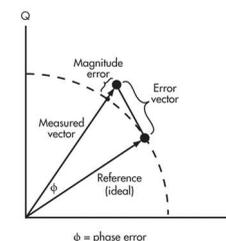
Apple iPhone 12 Pro Opening
©2021 by System Plus Consulting

Source: Yole Développement

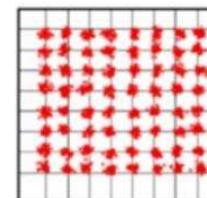
- Handsets have 2+ new mmWave dies
- Cost/yield drives on-wafer test for KGD

5G mmWave RxTx Test Metrics

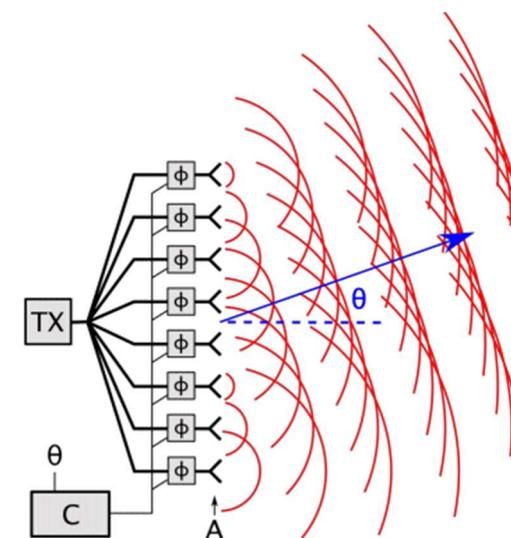
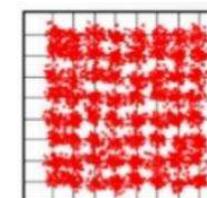
- **5G mmW Rx/Tx die encode data by varying phase and amplitude of RF carrier**
- **Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)** is key performance metric for RF transceivers, including 5G mmW Rx/Tx die
- Incredibly **tight phase modulation** is used to **steer the transmission beam**



64 QAM
EVM = 4.6%

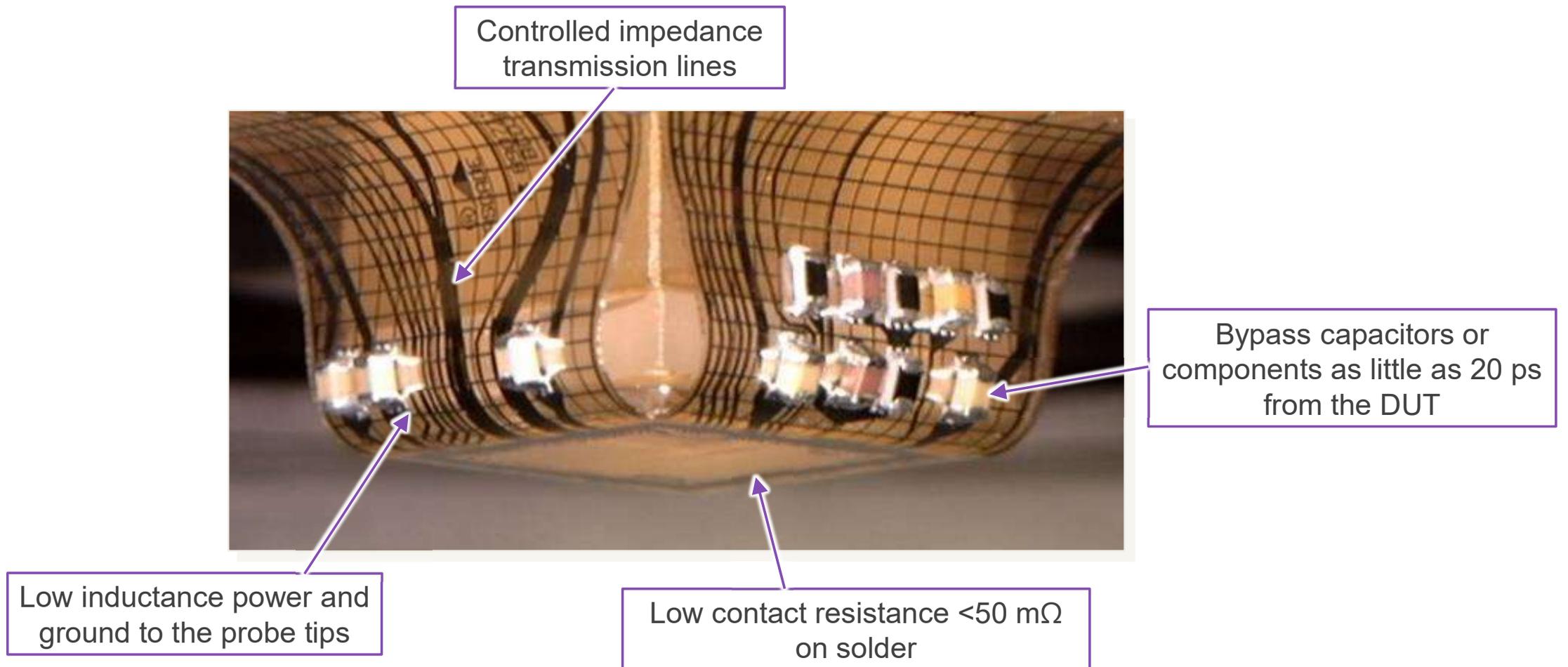


64 QAM
EVM = 6.7%

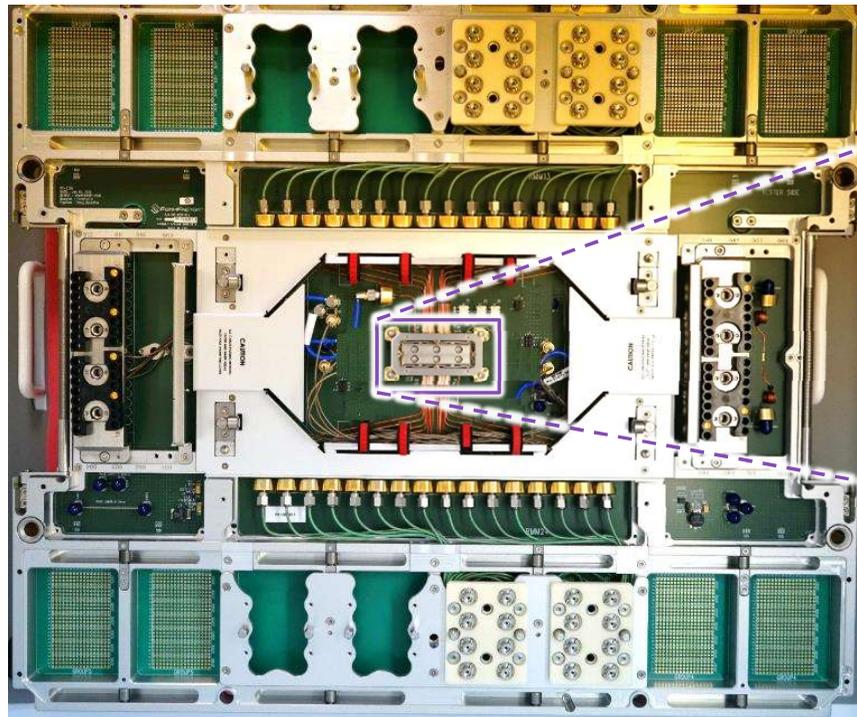


- 5G mmW Transceiver module is the antenna which has unique test requirements
- RF measurements need lab-grade for characterization and repeatability for production

Pyramid Probe: Best Production On-wafer Signal Integrity



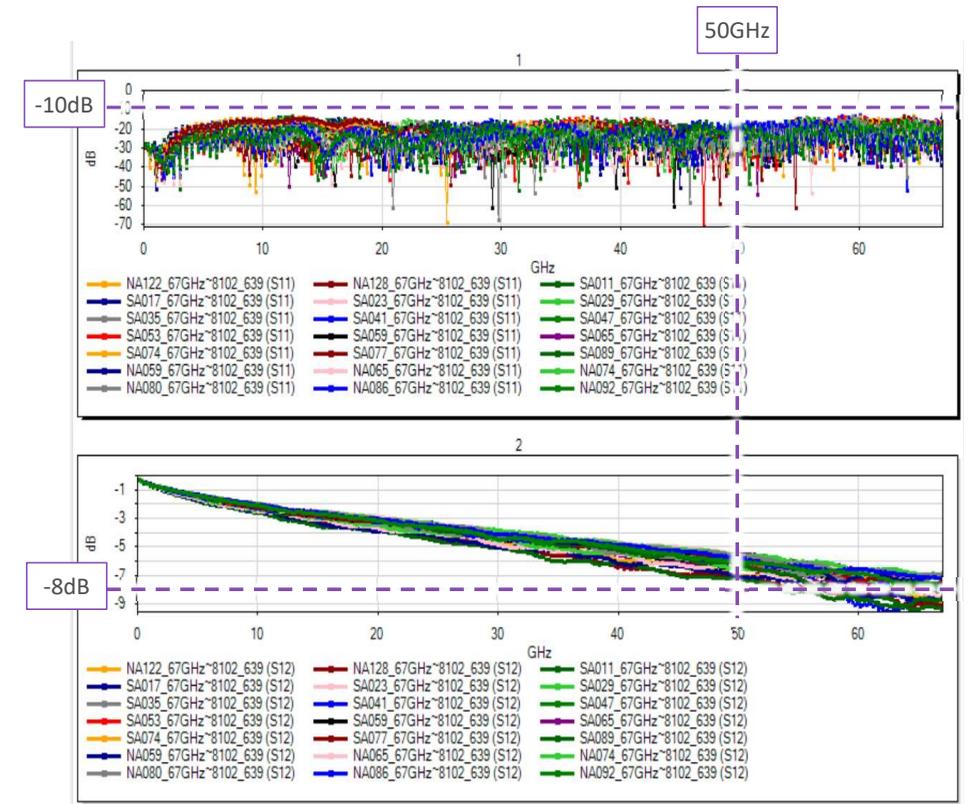
FormFactor x1 Card for RF Characterization



1X ATE Probe Card – V93000: full mmWave routing



1X Contact Engine (core)



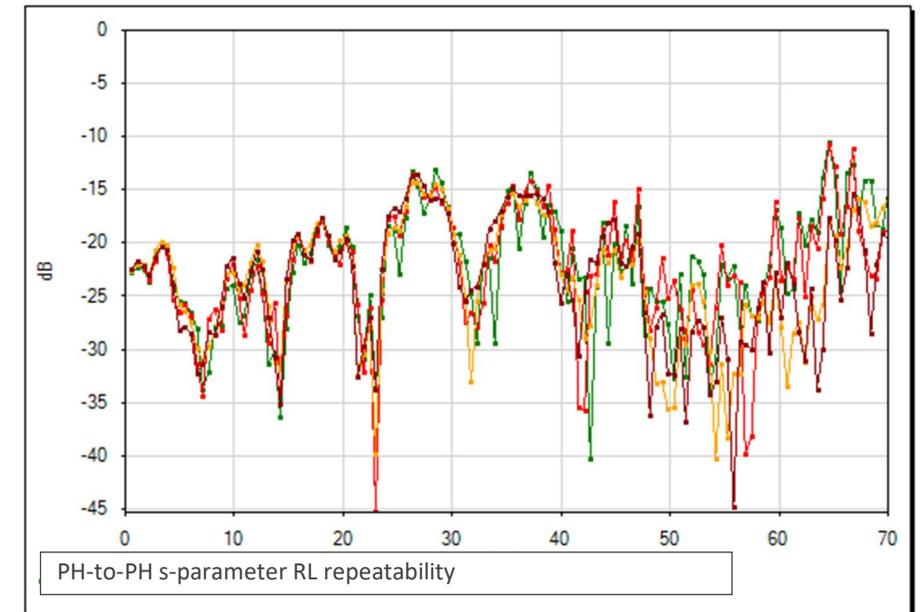
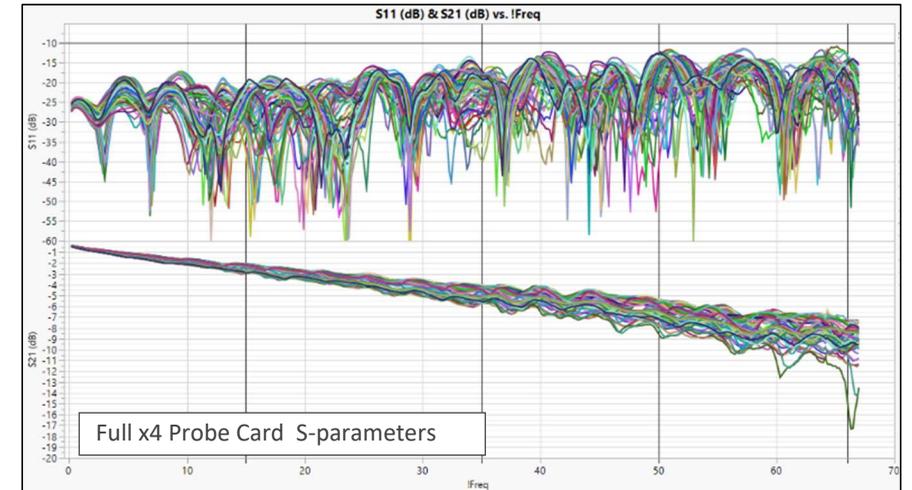
Full probe card RL/IL graphs. Low loss. Repeatable.

Pyramid probe cards have low RF loss and phase stability for accurate characterization of mmWave RxTx

Consistent RF Performance

- Membrane fabrication tolerances = tight distribution of RF performance
 - Low site-to-site variation
 - Low card-to-card variation
 - Low touchdown to touchdown variation
 - Low loss by design
- Customers successfully use statistical techniques like NNR and Multivariate PAT to avoid rejecting good dies

Predictable RF performance = improved die yields

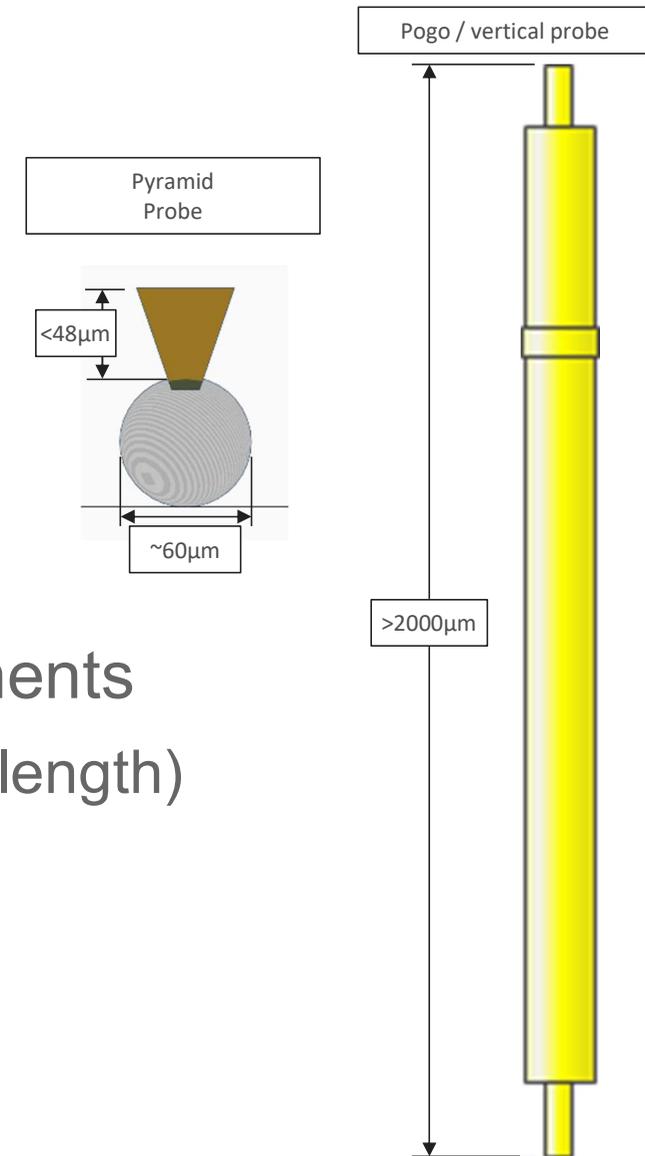


Wavelength Matters

- At 55 GHz, 1 wavelength = 5.545mm
- Structures below 1/10 wavelength act like lumped elements
 - Pyramid tips are less than 1/100 wavelength → negligible
 - Minimal geometry changes vs. over travel and probe lifetime
- Structures above 1/10 wavelength act as distributed components
 - Pogo and vertical probes ~ 1/2 wavelength minimum (~2mm min length)
 - Phase shifts from touch-down to touch-down

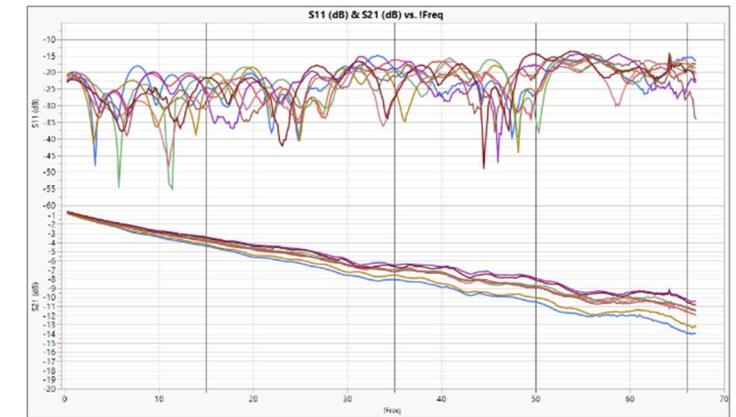
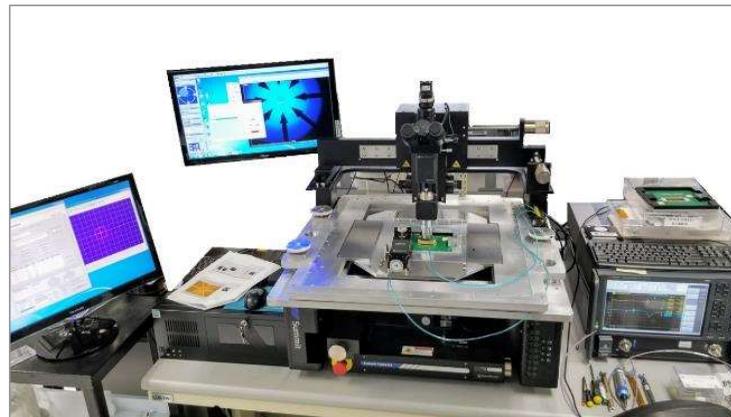


Short probes are best for RF to achieve best performance



Consistency Leads to Effective De-embedding

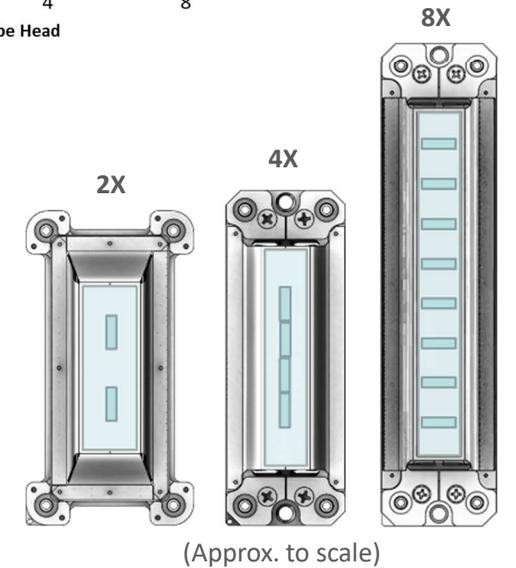
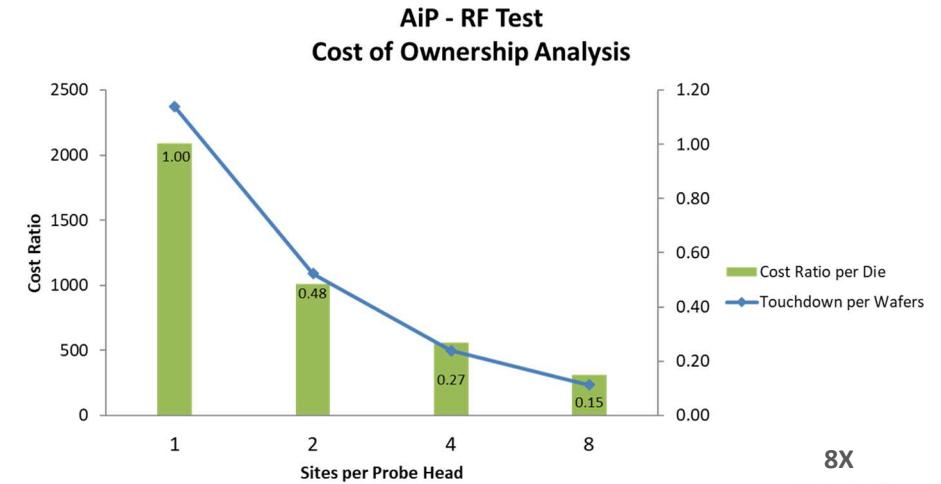
- **De-embedding defined:**
 - Technique used to remove the effects of the probe card and test cell from the measured s-parameters leaving behind transmission qualities of the DUT
- Calibrated connector-to-probe-tip s-parameters measured in-factory, then de-embedded from any measurement taken anywhere
 - Customized RF test cell
 - Multipurpose calibration standard with SOL
 - 67 GHz VNA



mmWave Device Test in Mass Production

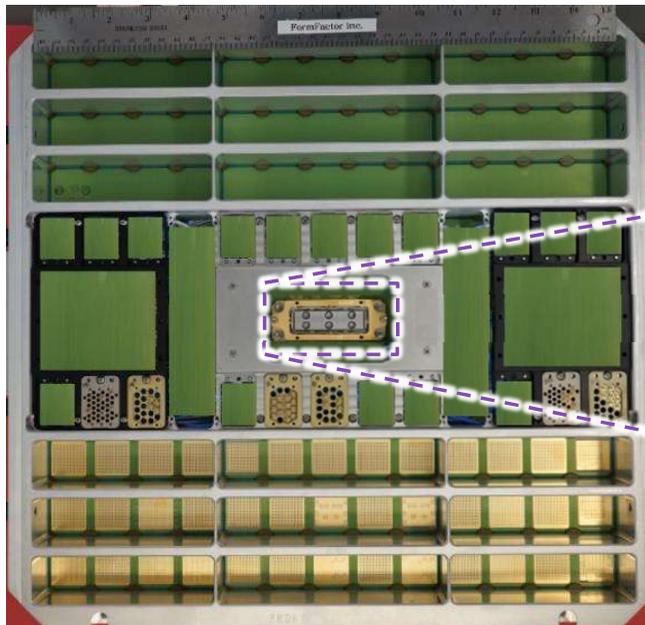
- Production volume for 5G mmWave RxTx chips growing rapidly
 - 2019: 10M units
 - 2020: 75M units
 - **2021: 248M units***
- * from Yole Développement

- As volume goes up, cost of test must go down
- Probe cards with increased site parallelism enable cost reductions
 - But capitalize on gains by not scaling up mmWave interface and tester resources
- Cost of test is reduced by 63% using a 4X in production, and is the current state-of-the-art for mmWave Production test

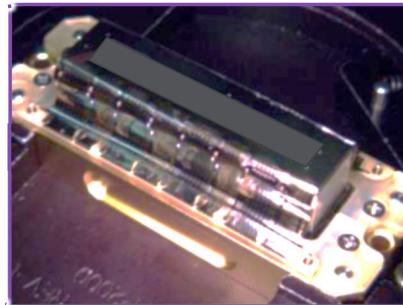


- Increased parallelism is necessary.
- mmWave test accuracy and repeatability cannot be compromised.

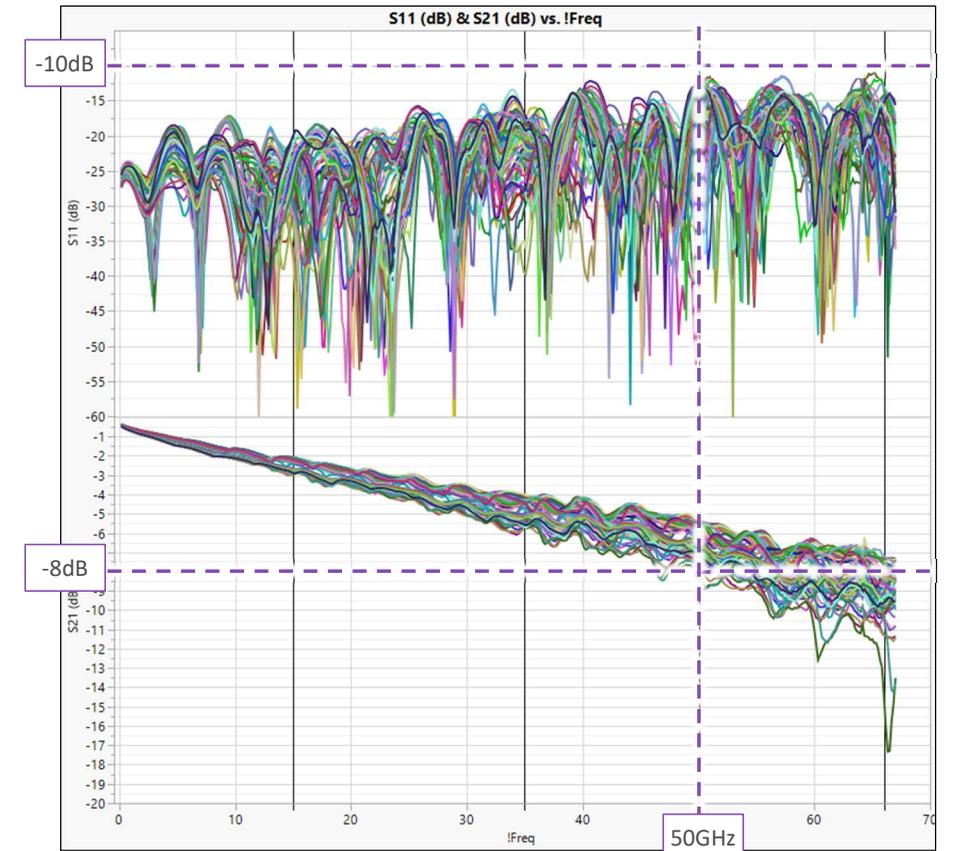
5G TxRx in HVM Production



4X Probe Card – Ultraflex DD



4X Contact Engine (core)

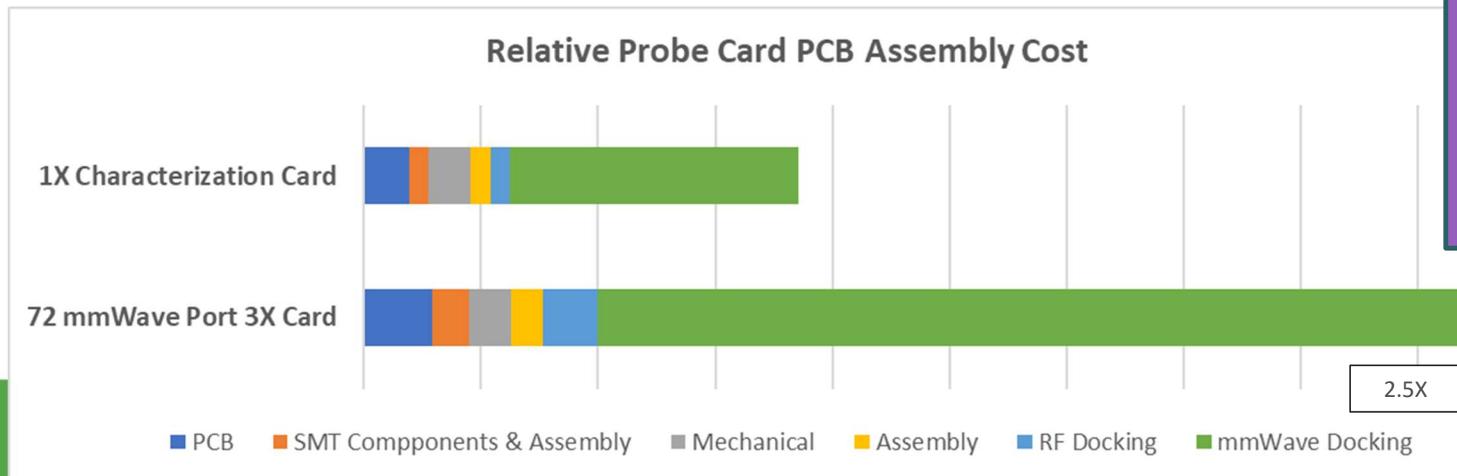


Established 4X Pyramid Production Solution

- Volume production across multiple OSAT sites
- 100s of units shipped → > 300M dies tested and counting
- 128 mmWave lines per contact engine route from DUTs to tester

Cost Challenges of Increasing Test Parallelism

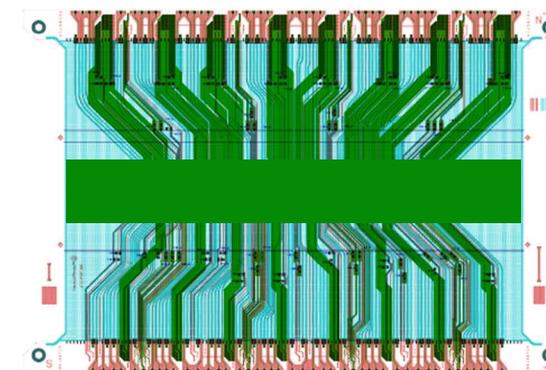
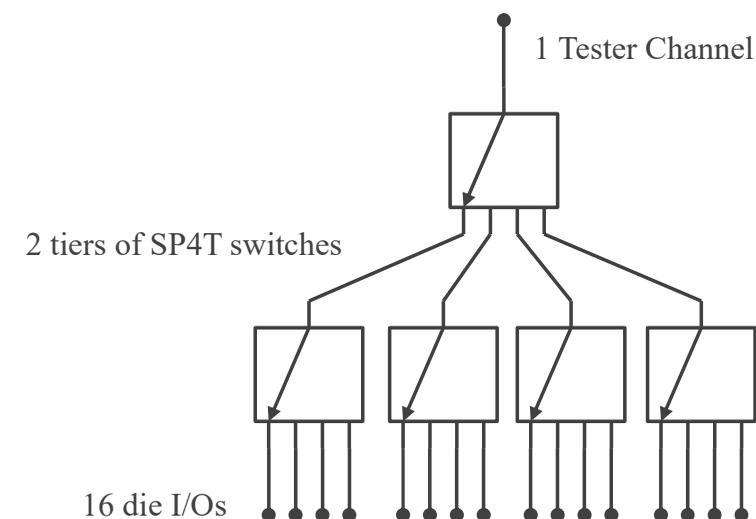
- Tester channel capability supports 3X testing max
 - V93000 Wave Scale Twinning has up to 72 ports at 67GHz (2X max //)
 - UltraFLEX UltraWave up to 96 ports at 67GHz (3X max //)
- Tester expense
 - mmWave ports are \$\$\$
- Probe card interface expense
 - At 1X, mmWave docking and interconnect is > 60% of overall probe card PCB cost
 - Cost scales linearly with number of interconnects



- Just adding tester resources is prohibitive due to \$\$\$\$.
- Alternative strategies needed to bring testing onto the probe card.

MUX Strategy to Extend Tester Capability

- RF signals onto PCB, RF Switch matrix to MUX/deMUX to one tester I/O
- **Advantages**
 - mmWave signals routed to tester
 - Full coverage of all I/O
- **Disadvantages**
 - Serial testing
 - High loss on PCB and in switches requires high dynamic range on tester I/O
- **Challenges**
 - Cutting edge RF switches are required
 - All mmWave lines need to be fully routed to PCB



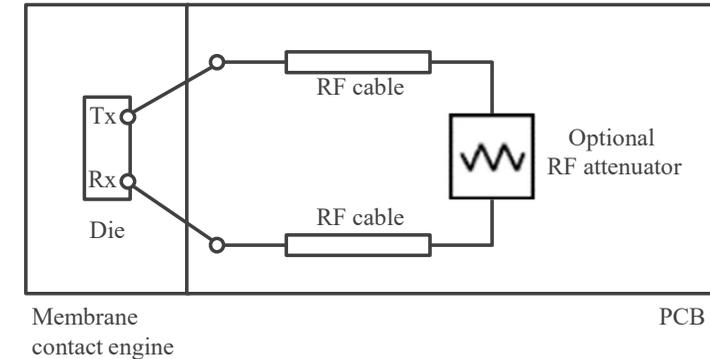
All 128 mmWave lines routed to PCB

Implemented on Production 4X cards running in HVM today!

Loopback Approaches to Extend Tester Capability

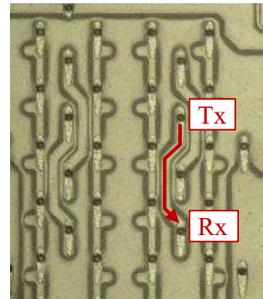
- **PCB-level loopback**

- Connect one or more I/O together on probe card PCB
- Can use attenuator to match power levels



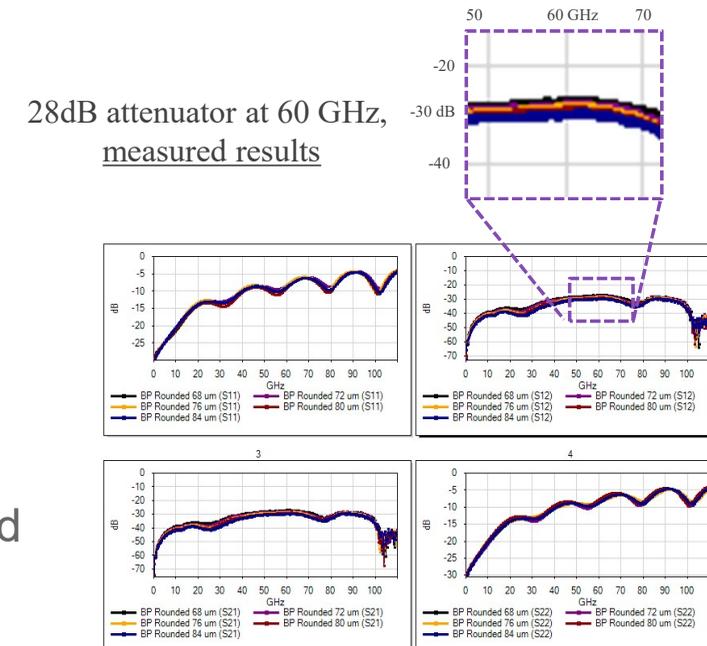
- **Probe Head loopback**

- Direct connect Tx to Rx at the die
- No power level matching
- Crosstalk a concern



- **Probe Head loopback with attenuation**

- High performance microwave circuits built into the Pyramid head
- 3D field simulation = first time right

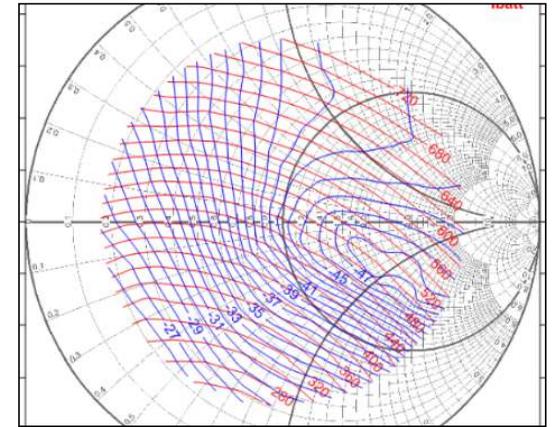


Microwave circuits in the membrane simplify the probe card

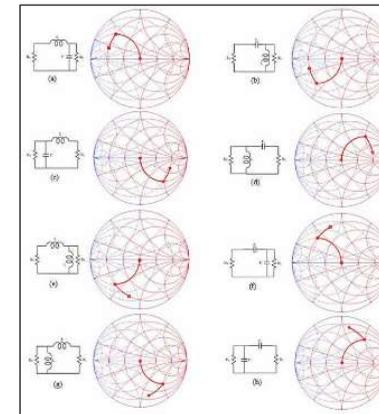
Unique Challenges of Testing an Antenna Driver

- **Antenna input impedance is rarely 50Ω in target band**
 - Varying input parameters can result in contour lines on the Smith chart
 - Matching PA output impedance to antenna impedance minimizes reflections back into the device

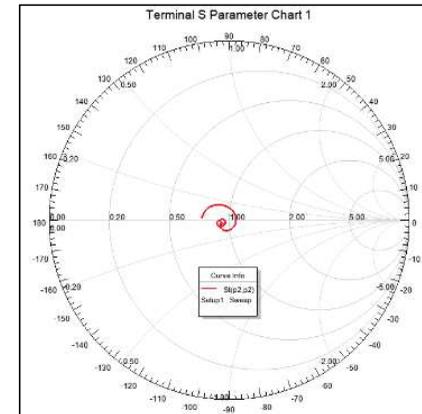
- **Pyramid Probe transmission lines can be matched to expected input impedance**
 - Non-50Ω transmission lines
 - Complex impedance matching through discrete component networks
 - Impedance transitions in transmission lines
 - Transitions can occur very close to DUT



Typical Antenna input impedance optimization plot



Complex impedance matching with discrete components



Transmission line impedance matching

Non-50Ω and 50Ω is predictable and well controlled with membrane

Learnings from 4 Generations of Production Testing 5G mmWave RxTx:

- Pyramid Probe Cards enable proven, best-in-class RF measurement through FR2 bands
- mmWave test must be low loss and consistent across all sites, all cards, and all touchdowns
- MultiDUT testing is needed to hit cost and throughput targets
- MUX and off-die loopback test strategies are used to extend tester resources in mmWave Rx/Tx production test
- 50Ω and non-50Ω transmission lines improve antenna testing
- Fundamental on-wafer probing challenges cannot be underestimated

128 RF lines @ 71 GHz

Improved die yields

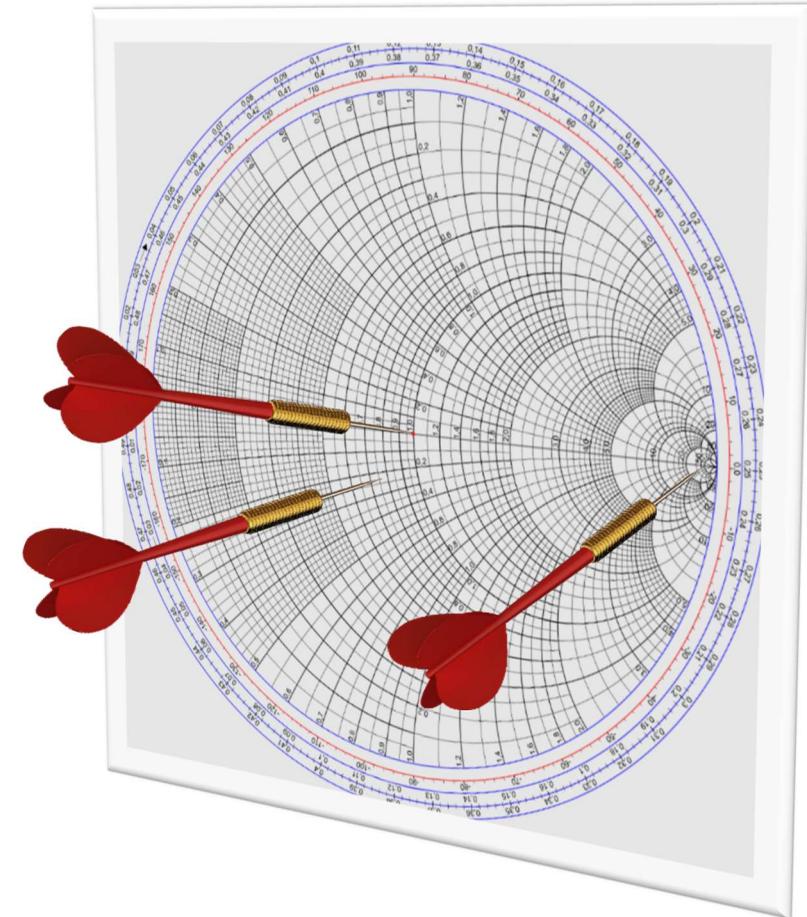
Reduced Cost of Test

Improved Test Value

Reliable

Acknowledgements

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 - FormFactor
 - Eric Hill
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 - Kevin Ayers
 - Robbie Ingram-Goble
 - Jiexia Shi



Production mmWave Test
Requires RF Mastery