



SW Test Workshop

Semiconductor Wafer Test Workshop

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Review of New, Flexible MEMS Technology to Reduce Cost of Test for Multi-site Wire Bond Applications

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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS



FORMFACTOR INC.

Overview

- **Project Background & Objective**

- **Probe spec - FFI**

- **Data Results - TI**

- Planarity
- Thermal agility
- Pad damage
- Cres performance
- Yield performance
- Life time data

- **Summary**

Background

- **Previously evaluated and released to production a new MEMS vertical technology for flip chip bumps**
 - Results presented at SWTW 2014 (S07_01_Stillman_5-28-2014)
- **For wire bond applications, wanted to combine the strong operational performance of MEMS cantilever technology with the pad layout flexibility and repair – ability of MEMS vertical technology**
- **Leverage success of production worthiness of flip chip applications to expand design coverage for wire bond applications**

Motivation From Previous Work

- **Conclusion from 2014 SWTW presentation**

- Low-force MEMS Probe Card Technology, such as FormFactor's K-Probe, demonstrated several advantages for solder flip-chip probing in high-volume production
 - Production stability for high pin counts, > 20,000 pins
 - Scalability for multi-DUTs probing, ≥ 8 DUTs
 - Long life-time, >2M touchdowns demonstrated
 - Controlled Cres in production
- As flip-chip pitch continues to shrink, requiring finer vertical probes, MEMS probe technology is proven to be a viable path to continue lowering cost of test

- **Extend the MEMS vertical spring technology to AI pad probing for wire bond applications**

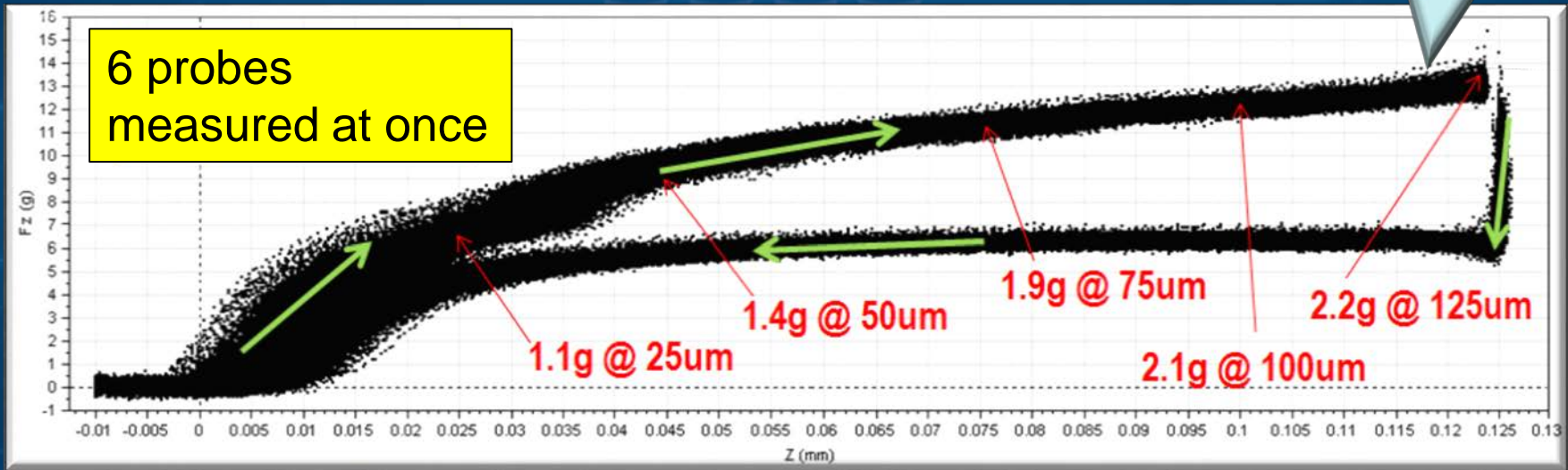
Project Objective

- **Evaluate, then release to production a new MEMS vertical probe technology for AI pads**
 - Low force probe without sacrificing CCC
 - Contact stability – tight planarity and CRES
 - Thermal Agility –probe card stability with wide temperature range of -40°C to 140°C
 - Minimal pad damage and ILD cracking
 - Production support with field replaceable probes

Basic Spring Performance

Probe Force vs. Over Travel

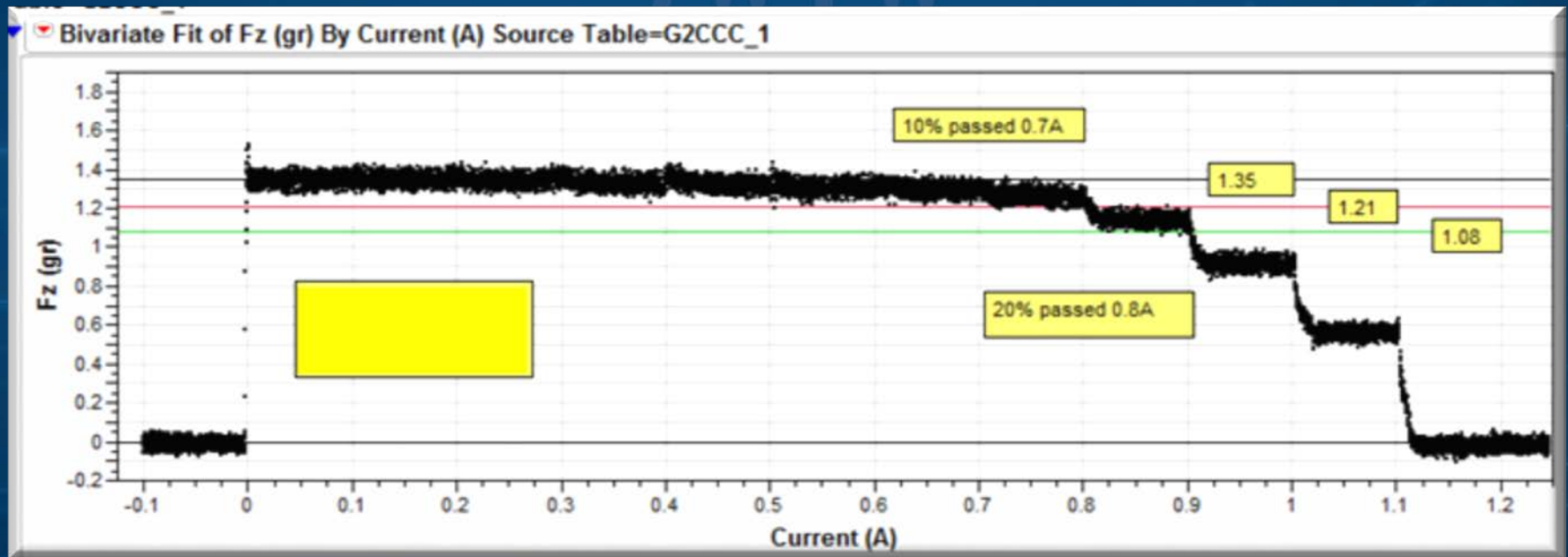
Full Probe cycle of being compressed and released



Data after 1.5M cycles

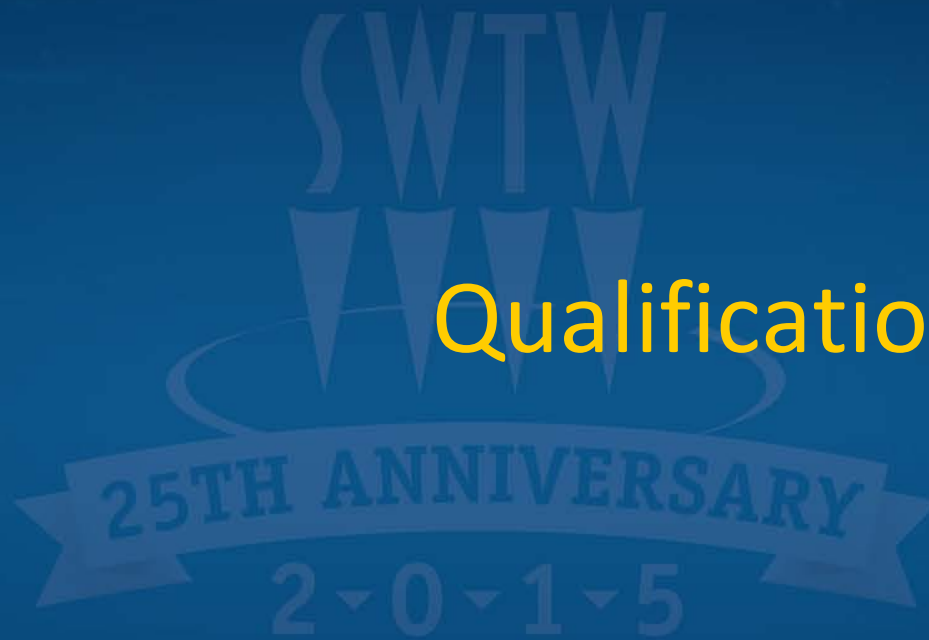
Basic Spring Performance

ISMI Current Carrying Capacity performance of low force vertical spring

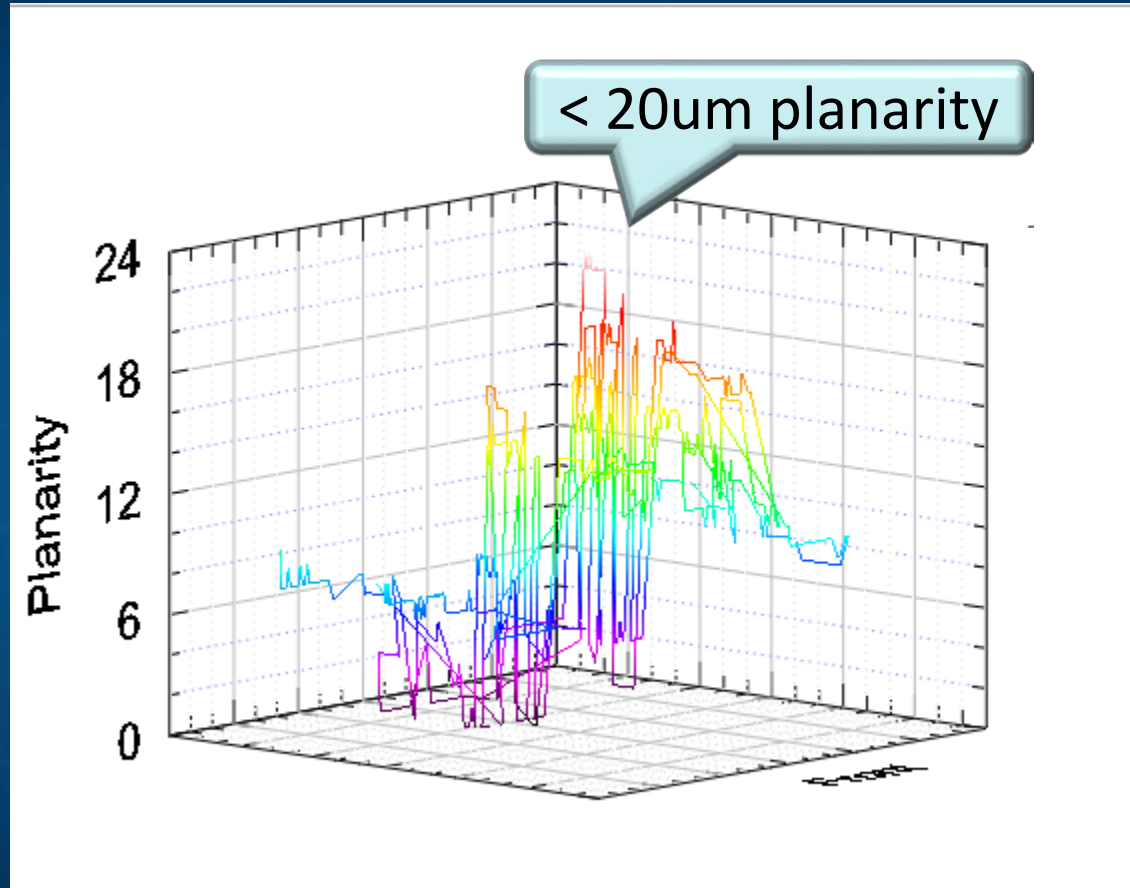


Data after 1.5M cycles

Qualification Results

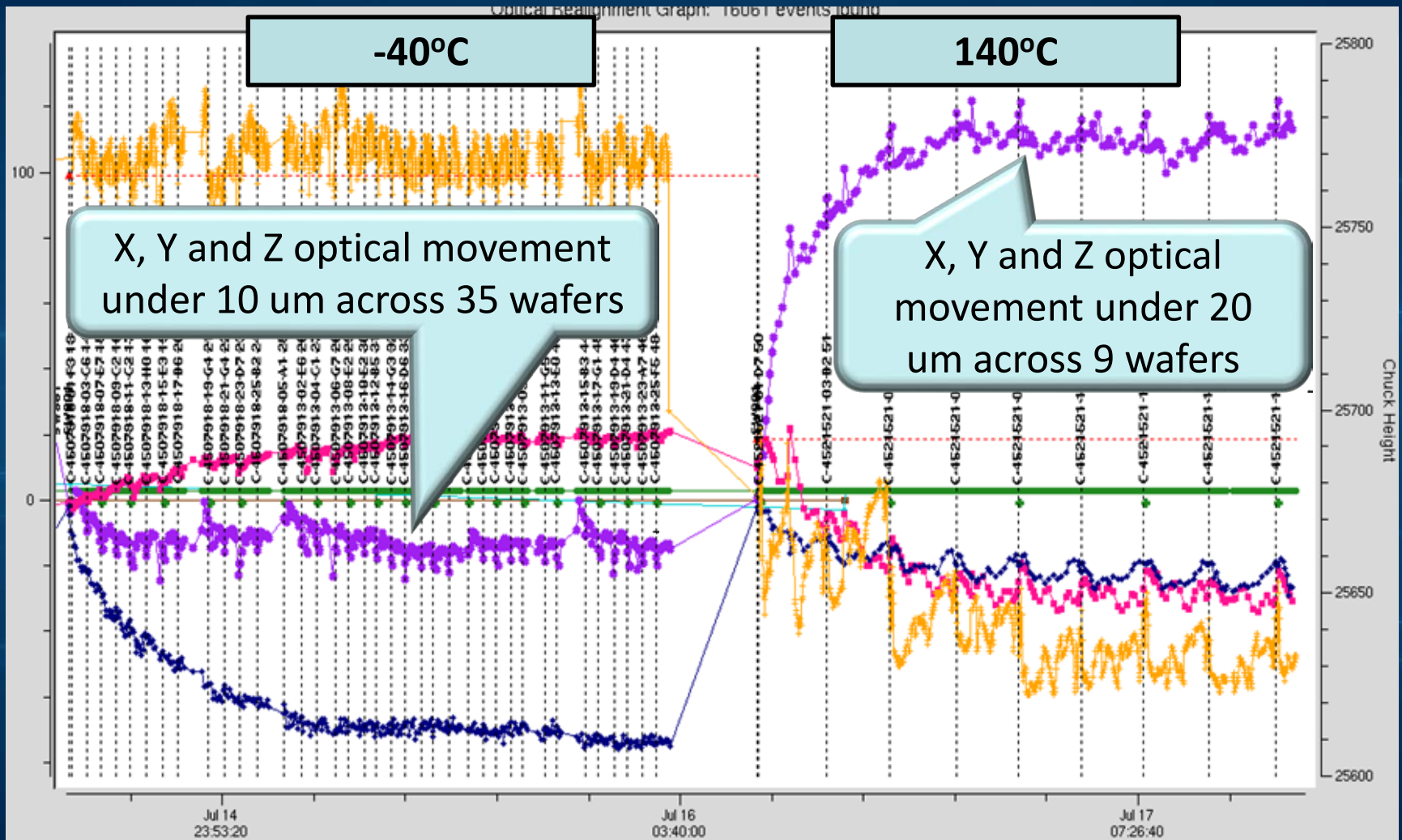


Auto Z Performance



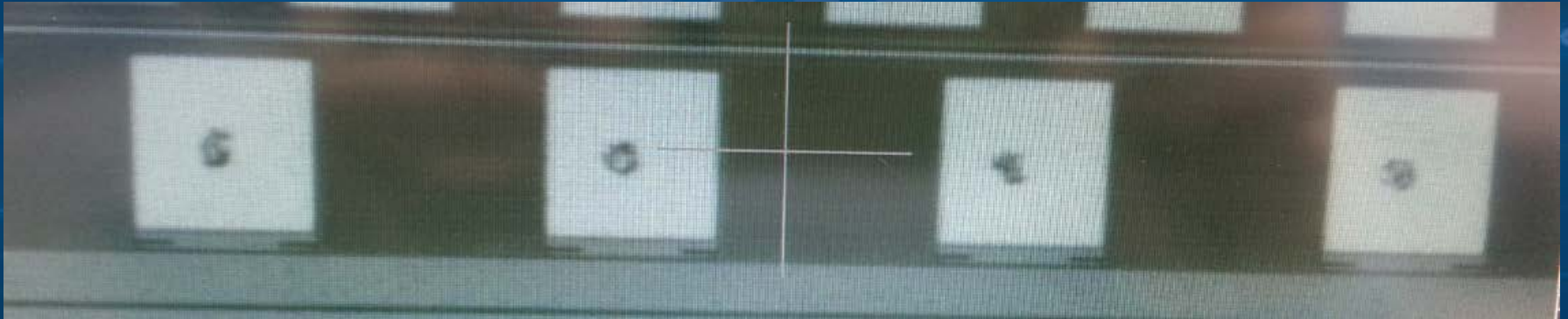
- Probe card layout – x8, 1256 springs, 608 mm² array

Thermal Agility



- **Once the card gets to temp, thermal movement is very stable**

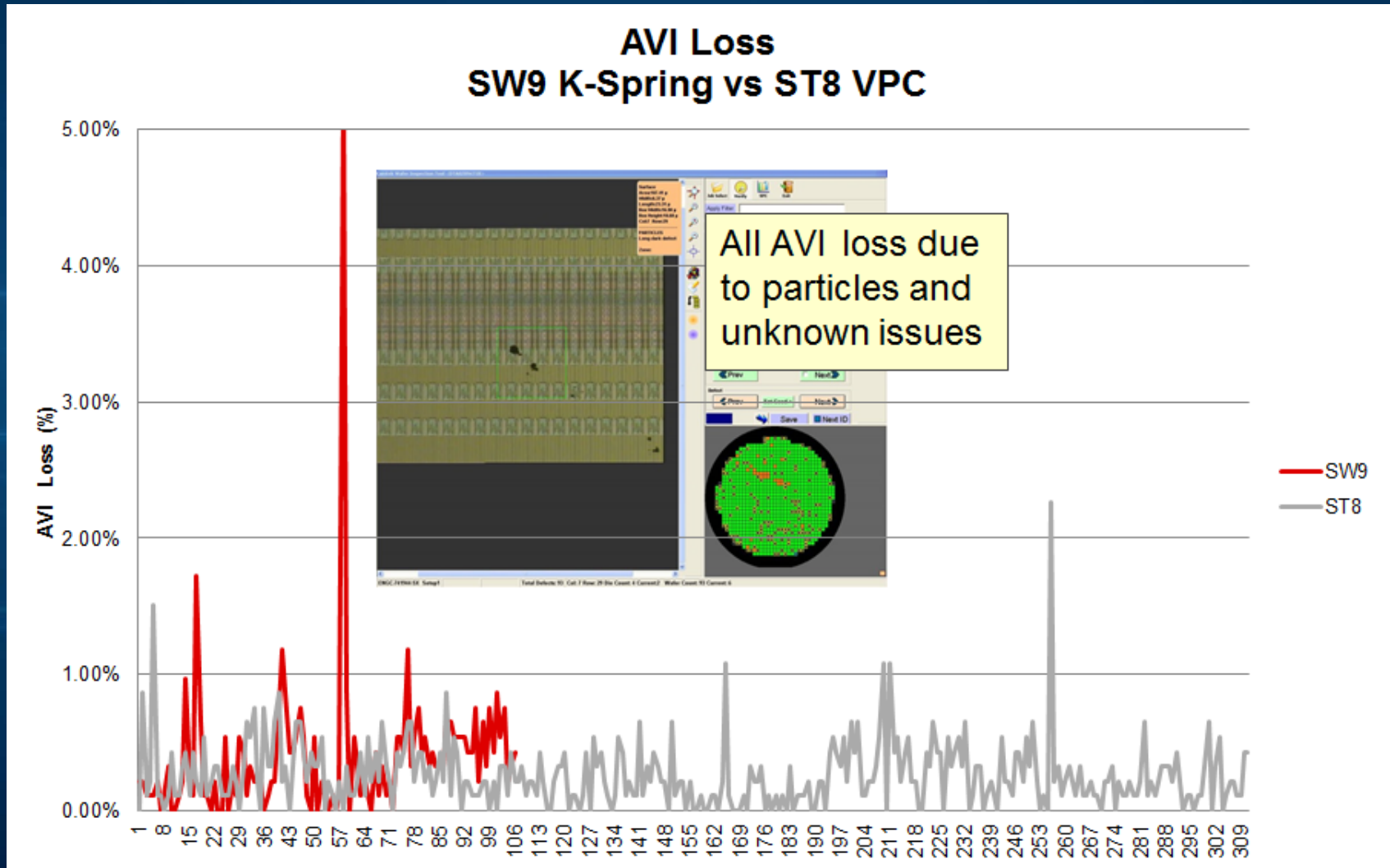
Minimal Pad Damage



- Probing at 80um OT

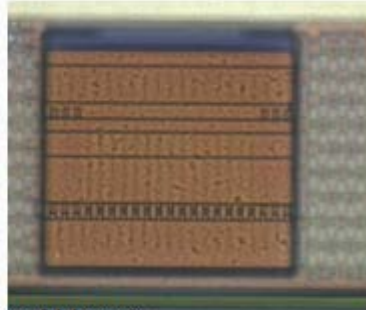
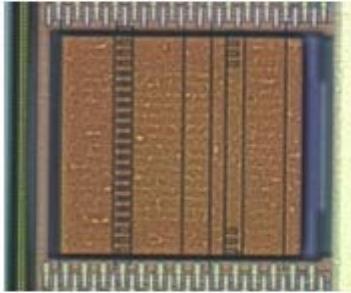
AVI Performance

(Automated Visual Inspection of Pad Damage)



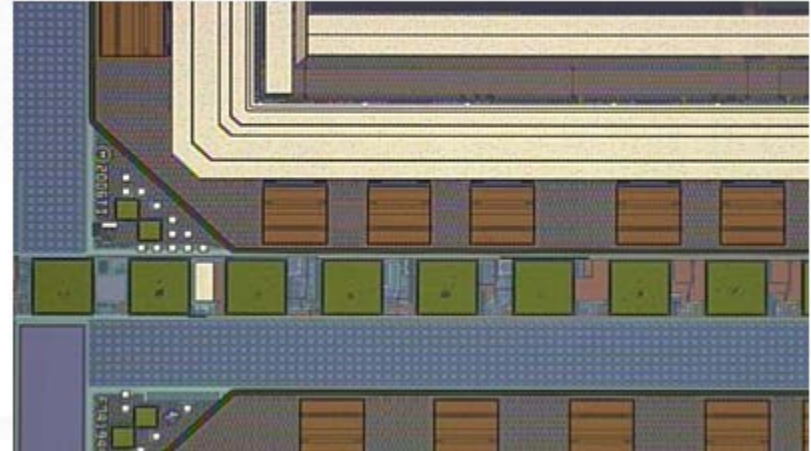
Dielectric Cracking & Punch Through

11x Touchdowns at 100um OT



Pad structure after Al leach
No dielectric cracking found

Parametric cracks found during wafer de-processing.

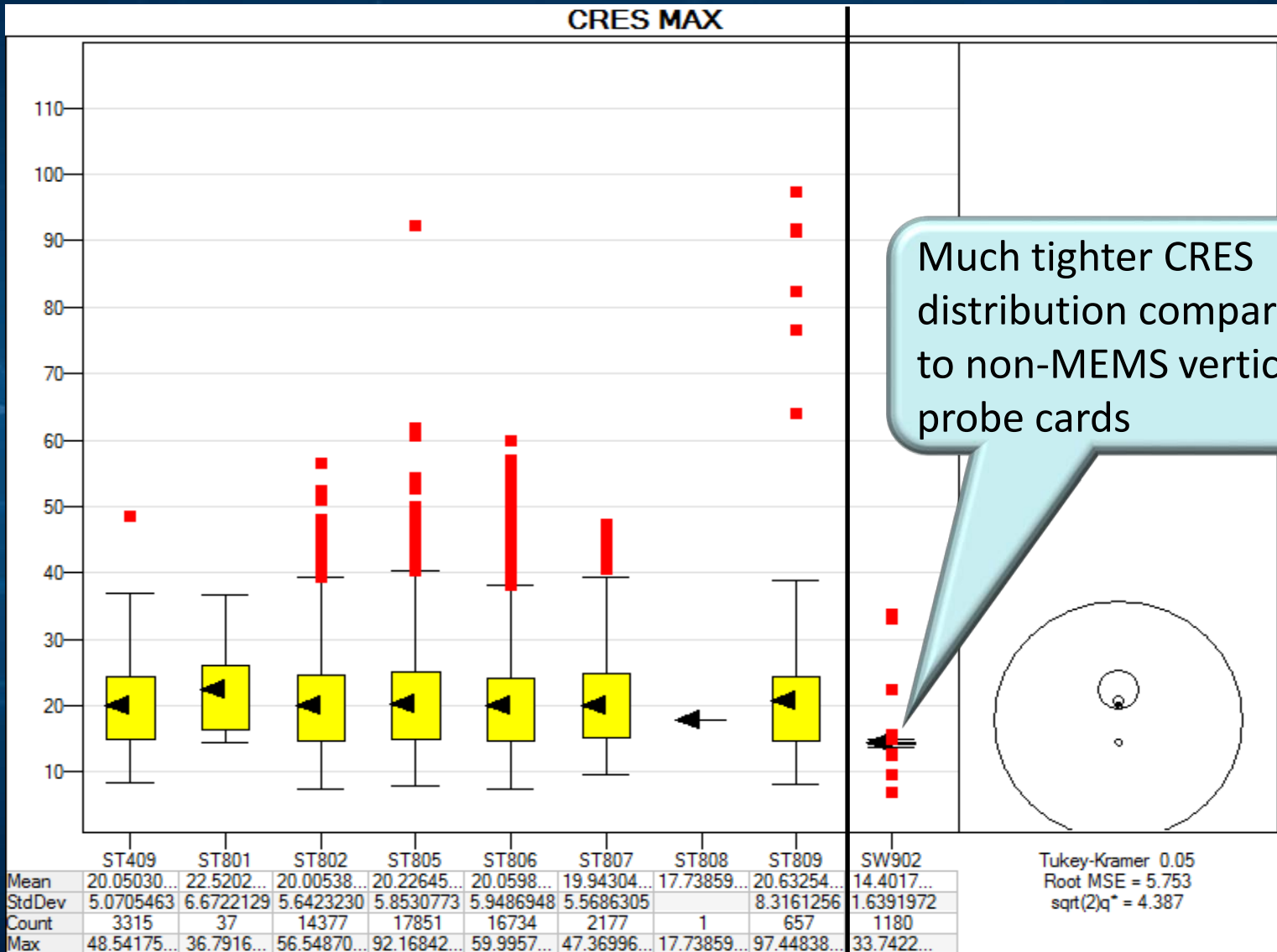


Punch Through per TD count

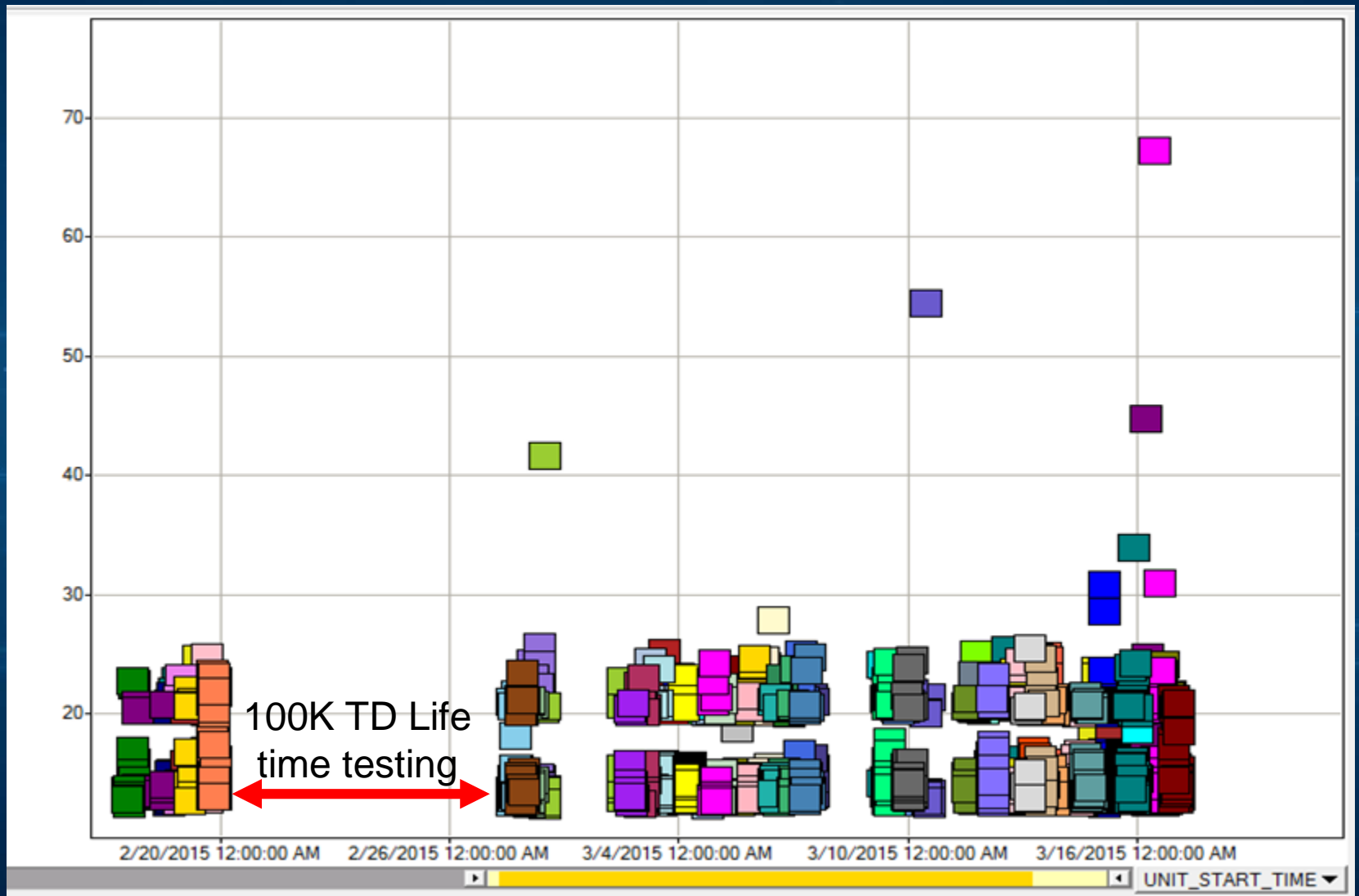
TD Count	Punch through found	Raw punch through per parts per million
3x – 10x	NA	NA
11x	0	0

Results: No dielectric cracking found with 100um OT on F05 Saturn 60 wafers - Pass

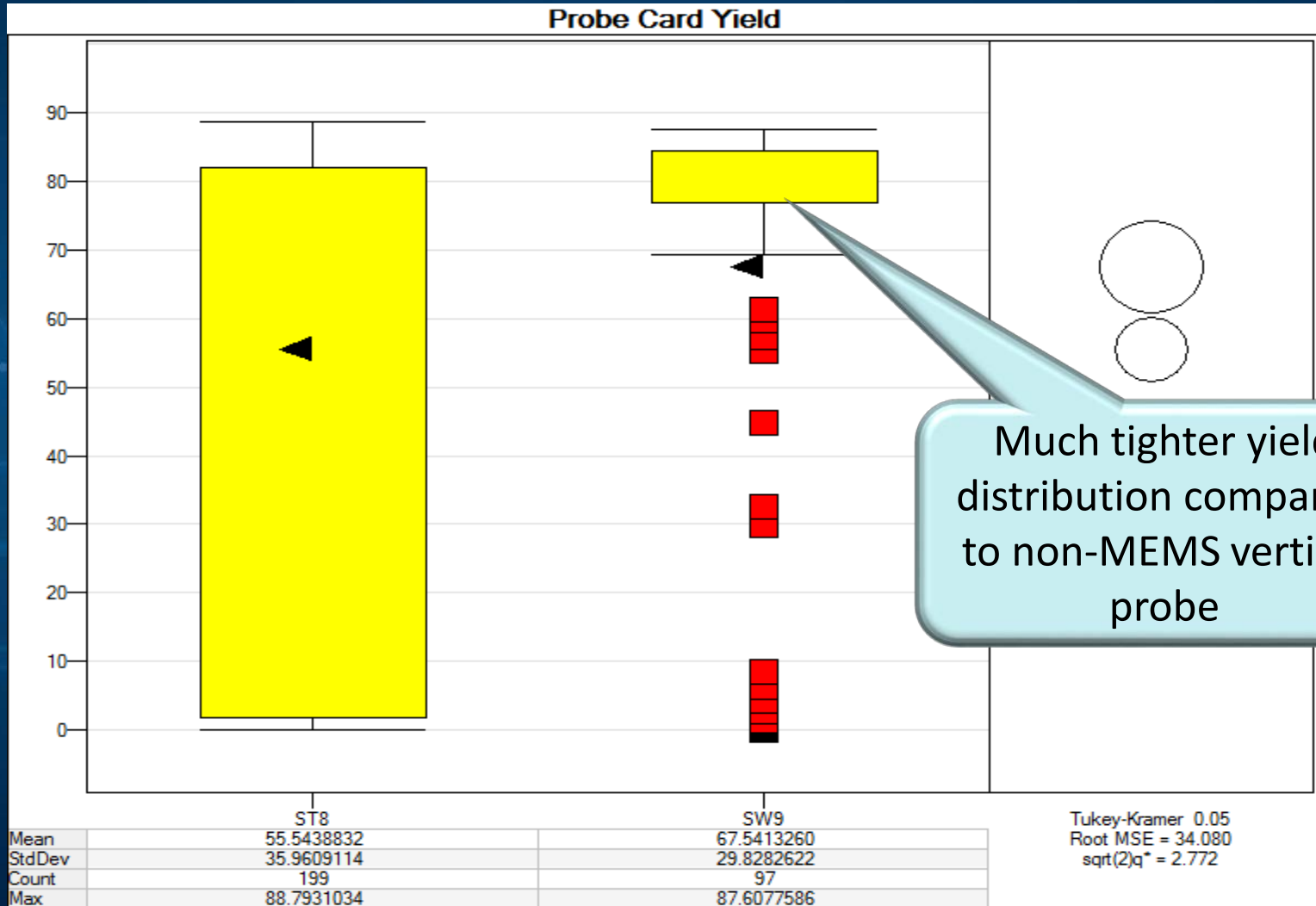
Max CRES – Production Data



CRES Over Time

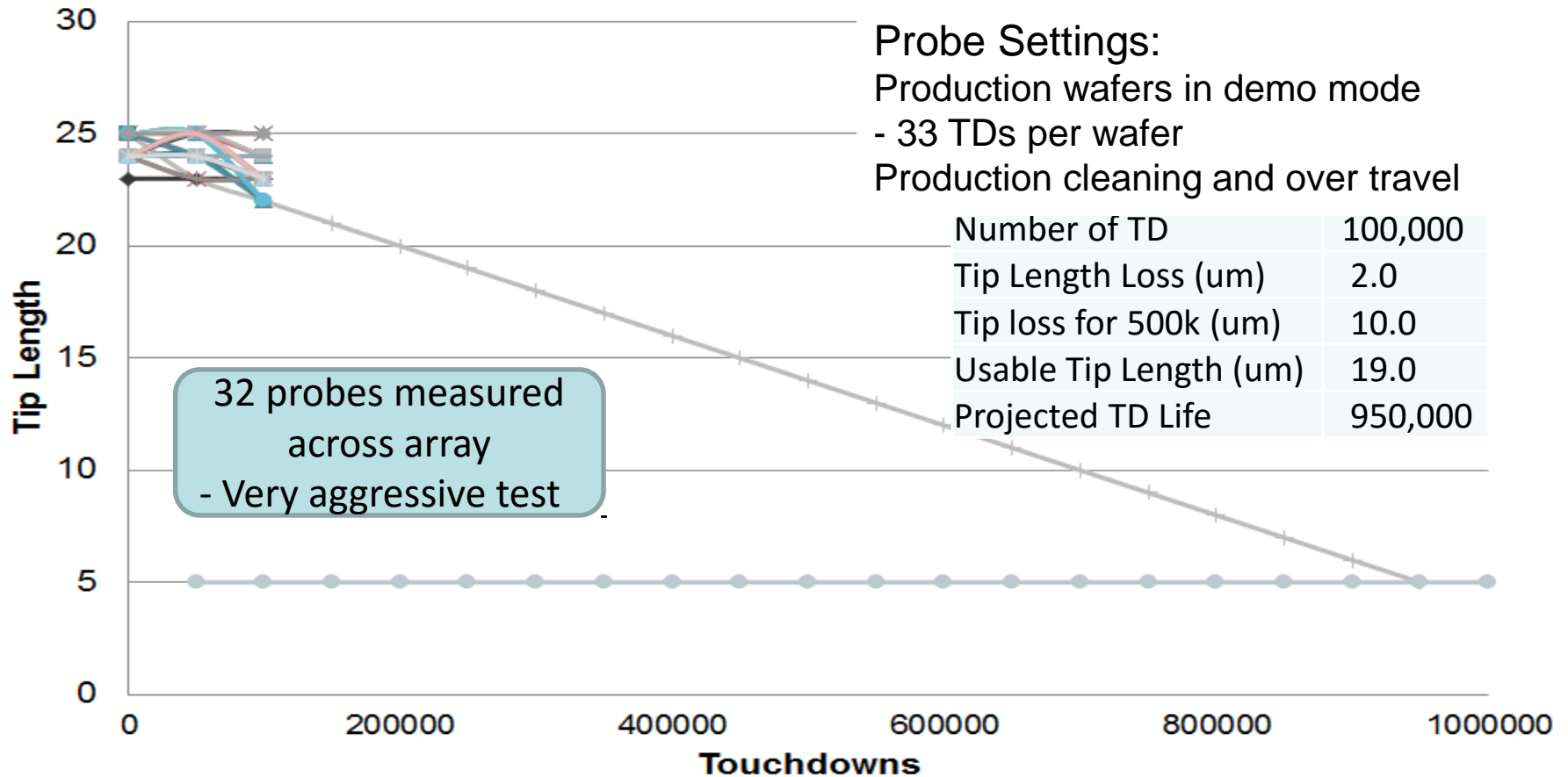


Yield Comparison



Life Time Data

K Spring Life Time Test



- Initial projects of ~1M TD lifetime in production

Summary

- **Production performance stand out**
 - Production performance
 - Planarity
 - Thermal agility over wide temperature range
 - Minimal pad damage, stable AVI and no ILD cracking
 - CRES and Yield
 - Lifetime
- **Compelling new technology to replace existing high volume technologies**
- **Flexible MEMS Technology to Reduce Cost of Test for Multi-site Wire Bond Applications**

Acknowledgement

- Al Wegleitner, Texas Instruments
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- Kevin Hughes, FormFactor

