



SWTEST
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Telemetry-Driven Predictive Maintenance for Wafer Acceptance Test Probe Cards



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Overview

- **Introduction**
- **Objectives**
- **System Architecture**
- **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)**
- **Modeling Approach**
- **Results and Outcome**
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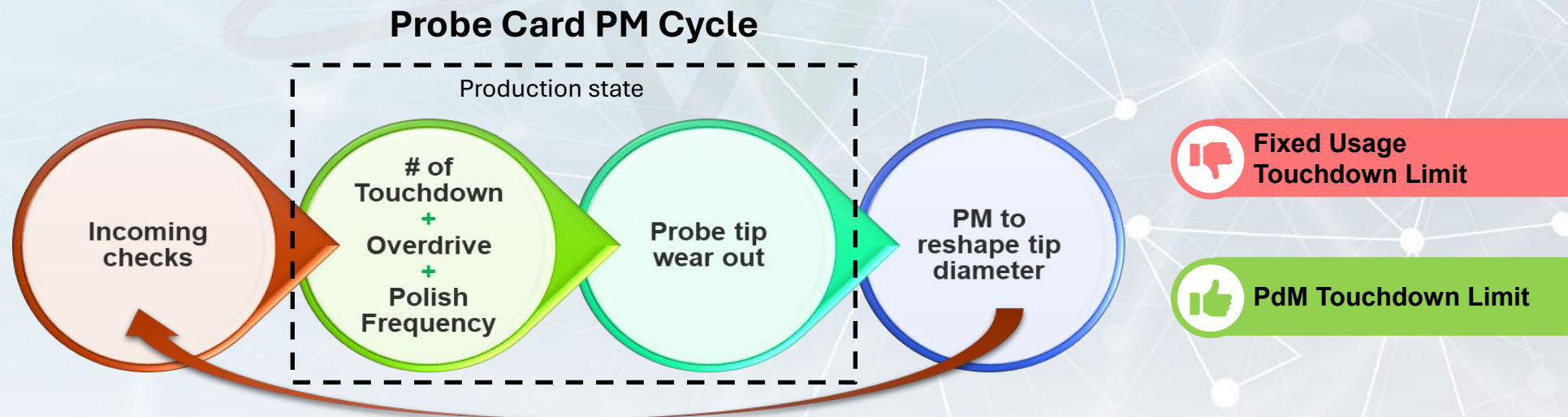
Introduction

Background for Wafer Acceptance Test (WAT) Probe Card

- Critical for wafer parametric measurements and data integrity
- Fixed Touchdown Limits (usage-based interval) for Preventive Maintenance (PM)

Challenges

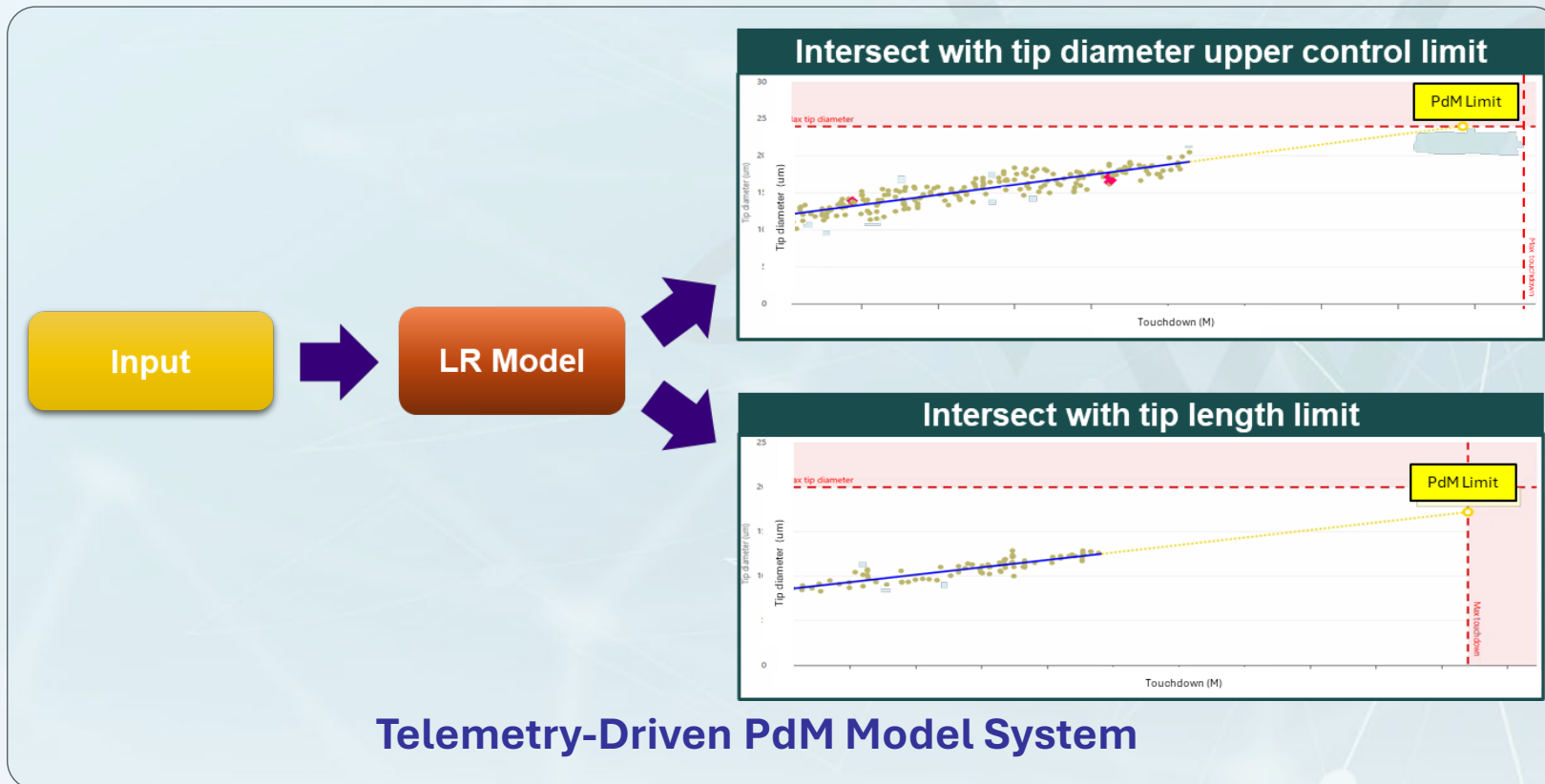
- Premature Maintenance of Good probe cards
- Unnecessary PM cost and Logistics (Probe Card Downtime)



Objectives

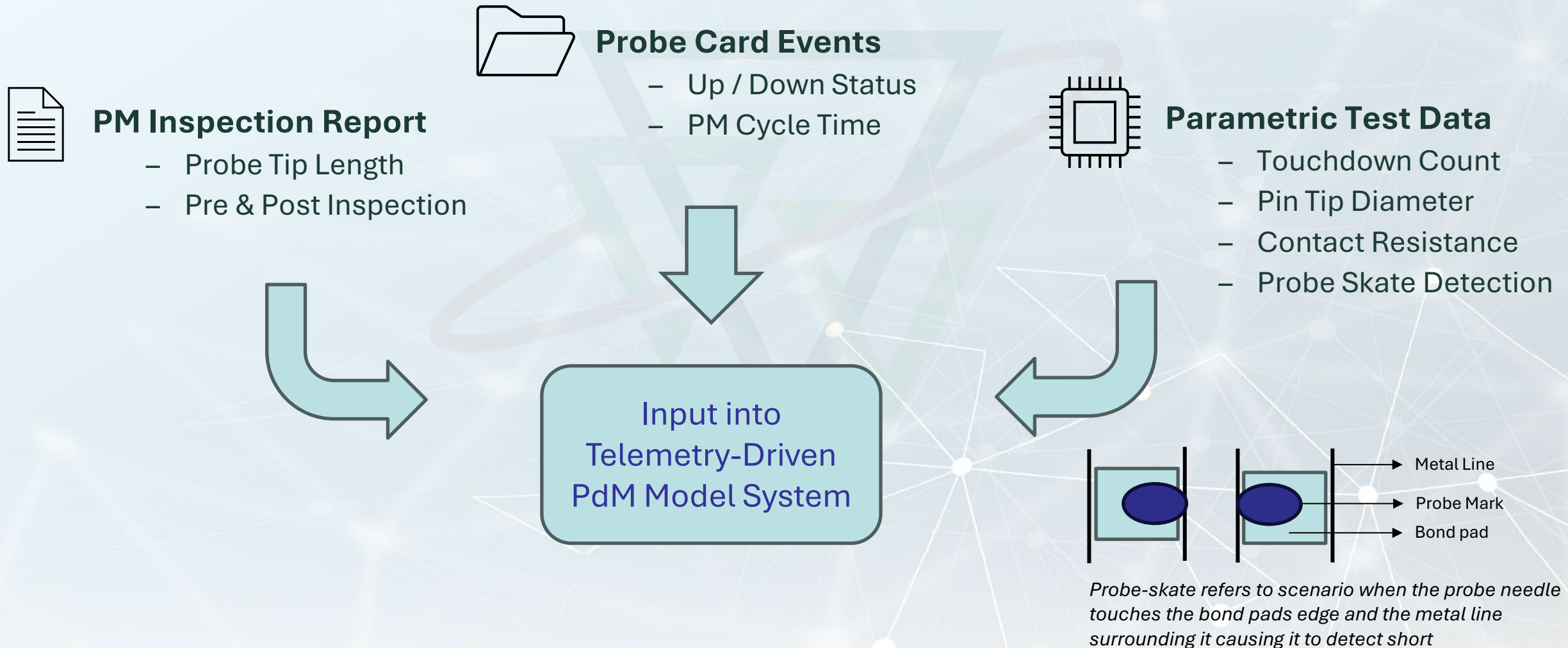
Primary Objectives

- 1) Telemetry-driven PdM model to Predict Probe Card Touchdown (TD) Limits
- 2) Replace Fixed PM rules with condition-based, adaptive thresholds

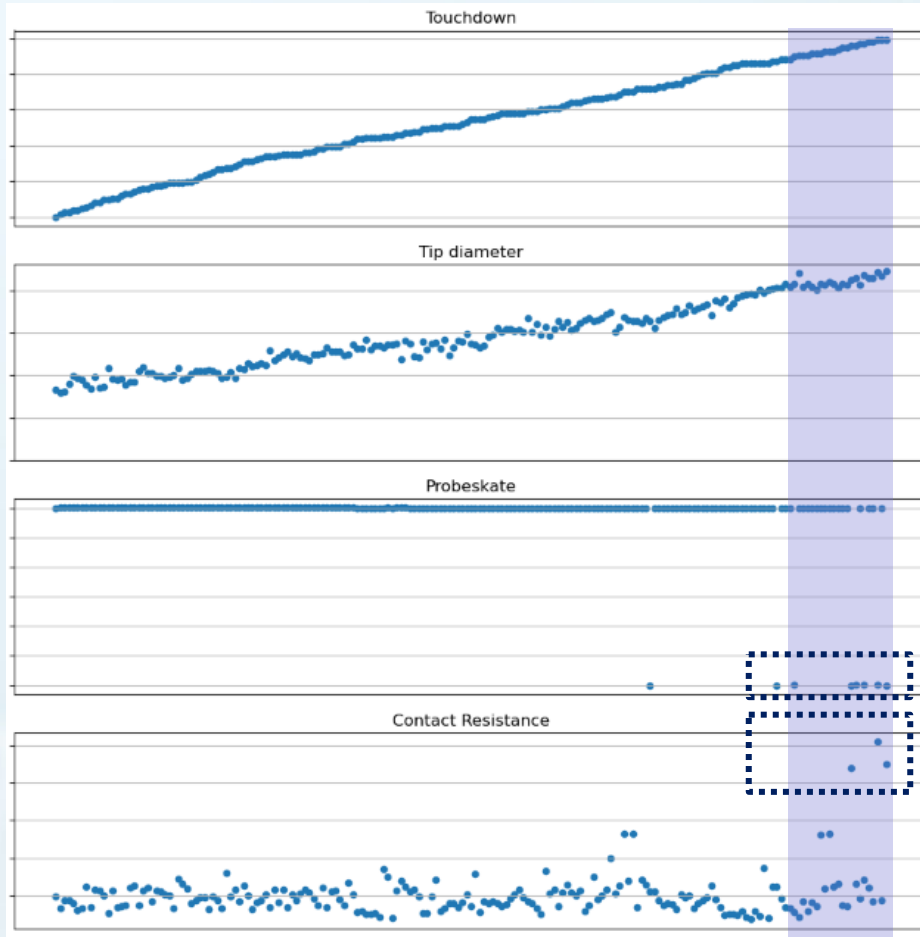


- ✓ Reduce PM cost
- ✓ Reduce Maintenance Work
- ✓ Minimize Probe Card Downtime

System Architecture



Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)



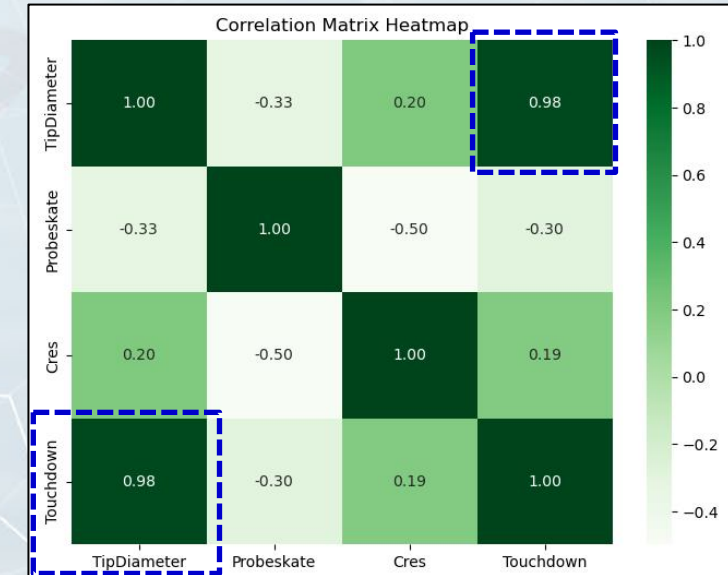
Primary Predictor

Strong Linear Relationship
– Tip Diameter

Early Degradation Signals

Supporting Indicators

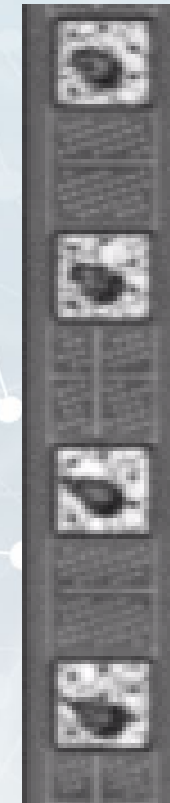
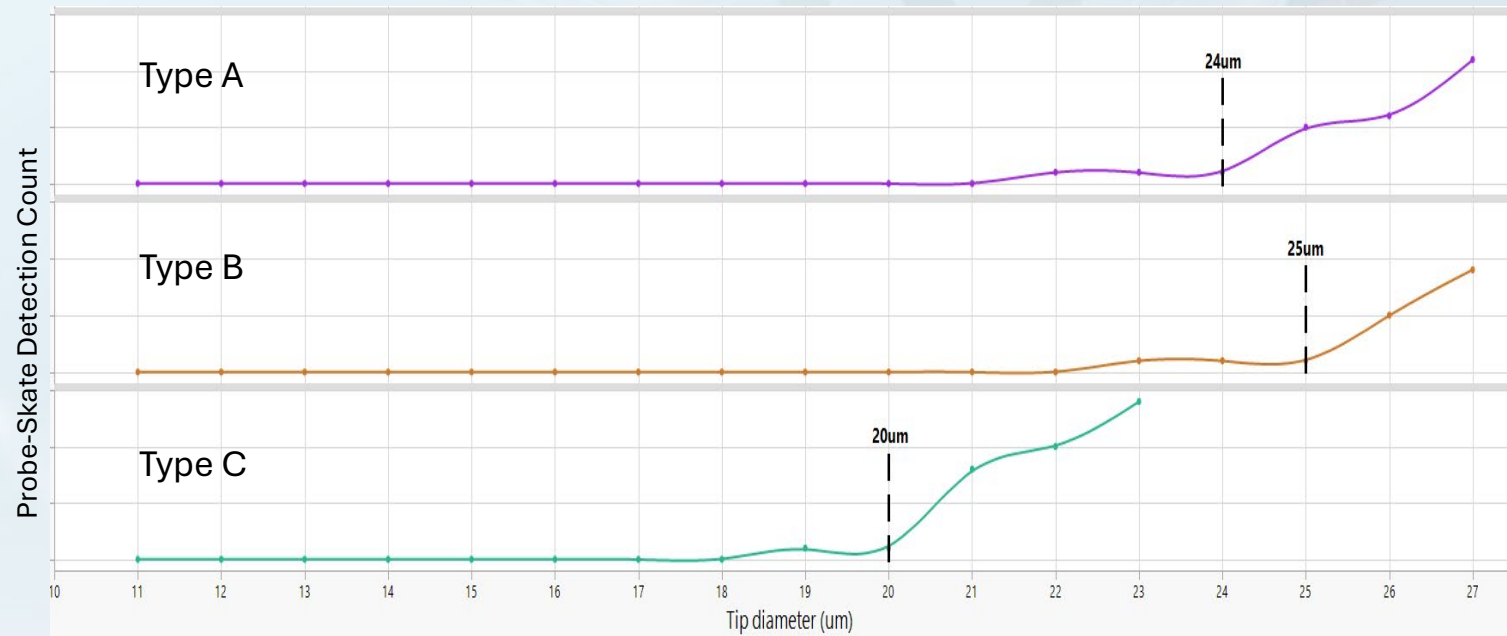
- Probe-Skate Detection
- Contact Resistance (Cres)



Tip Diameter Upper Control Limit

- Model established based on Probe-Skate Detection count vs Different Pin Tip Diameters
- Registered as 1 Count whenever Probe Mark(s) touch the Pad edges (Probe-Skate Detection)
- Tip Diameter upper control limit (UCL) is defined when Tip Diameter is < 2 Count
- Tip Diameter UCL ranges based on different Probe Card Type used for different Pad Size

Probe-Skate Detection Count vs Tip diameter (um)



Tip Diameter 10um



Tip Diameter 20um

Tip Length Wear Out Rate

- A. Tip Length Wear Out Rate is calculated from the difference between Incoming and Outgoing tip length measurements over the PM cycle
- B. With the Tip Length Wear Out Rate, the Maximum Touchdown Limit is calculated

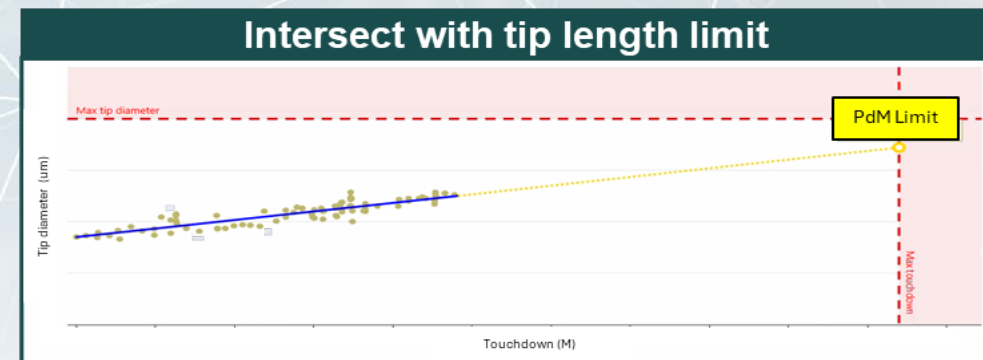
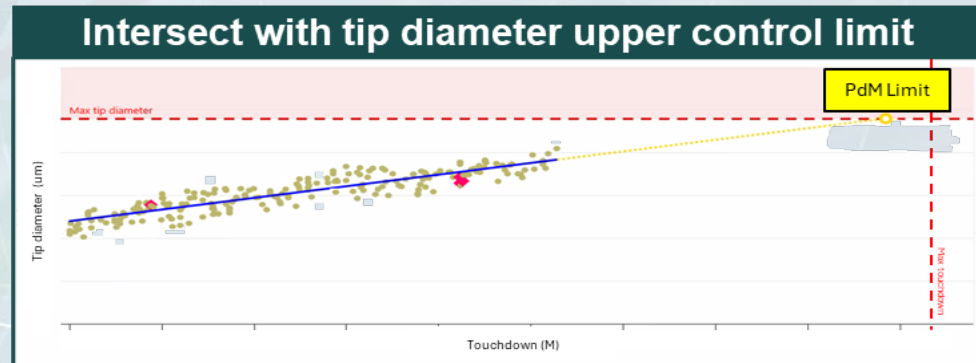
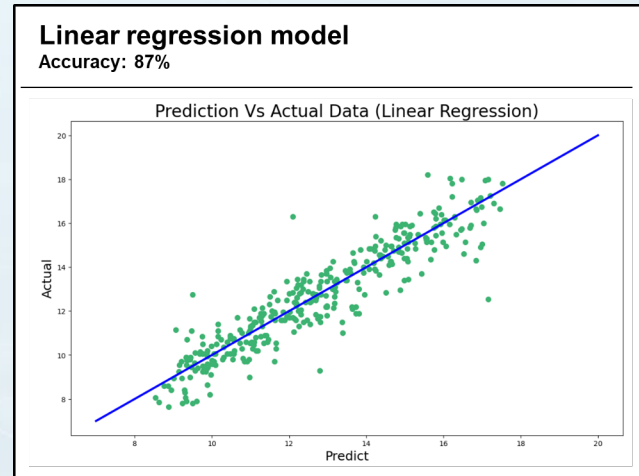
Calculation of maximum touchdown limit (Tip Length Limit)

$$\frac{\text{Incoming Tip Length} - \text{Outgoing Tip Length}}{\text{Accumulated Touchdown (TD)}} = \text{Tip Length (TL) wear out rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Incoming Tip Length} - \text{Usable Tip Length}}{\text{TL wear out rate}} = \text{Maximum Touchdown Limit}$$

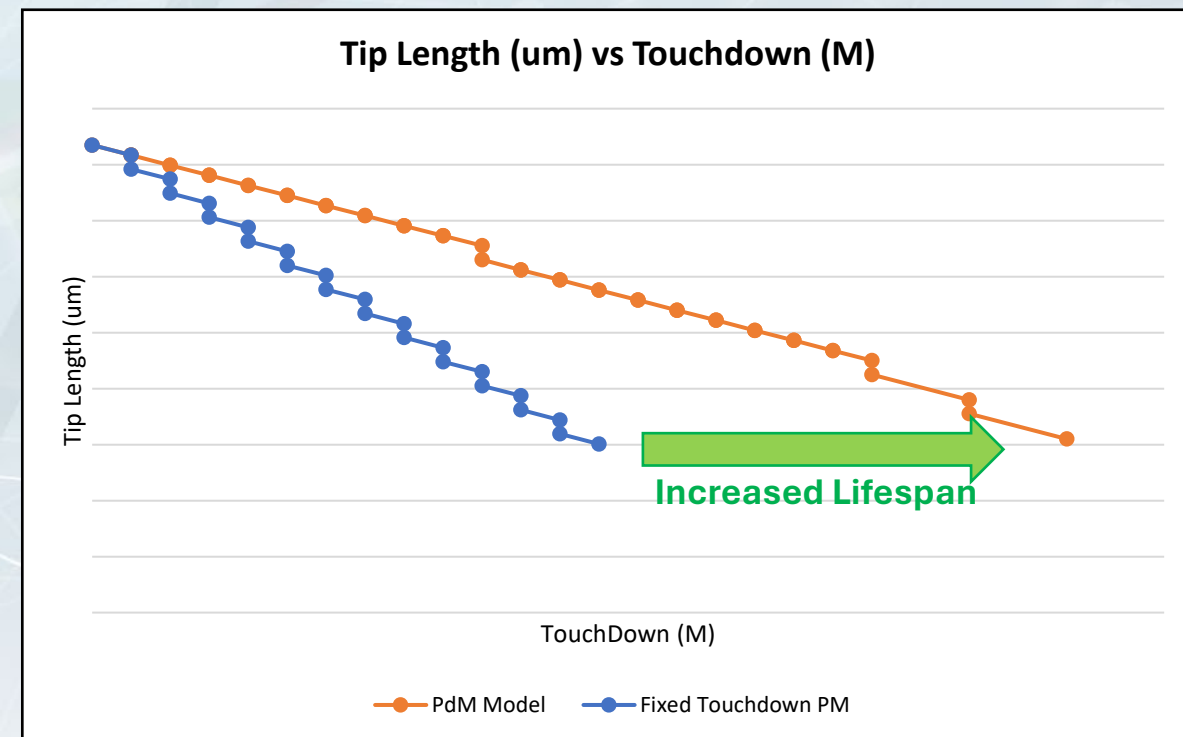
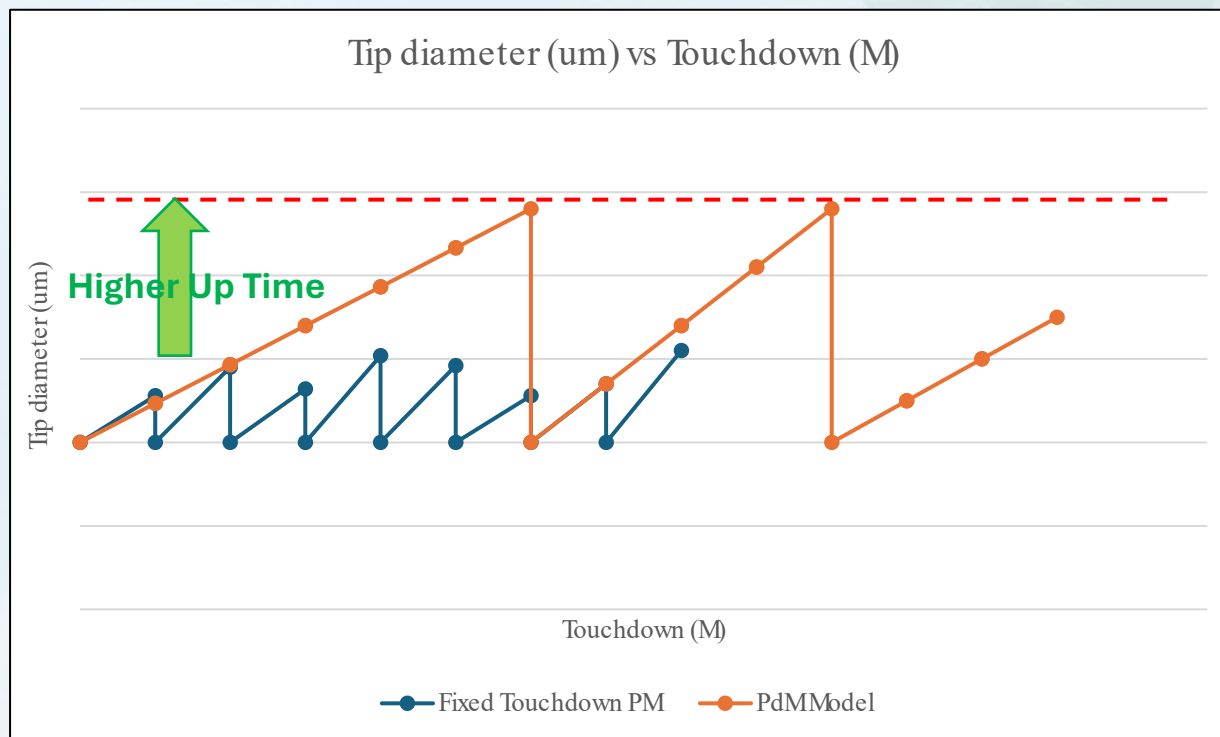
Modeling Approach

- **Model Choice**
 - Linear Regression (LR)
- **Inputs**
 - Pin Tip Diameter
 - Touchdown Count
- **Target**
 - Predict Remaining Usable Touchdown
- **Model Performance**
 - Accuracy: ~87%
- **Outcome**
 - Simple, interpretable, and robust
 - Suitable for production deployment and explainability



Results and Outcome

- Touchdown Limits based on PdM greatly surpass the fixed PM limits
- Need for PM (Tip Reshape) is significantly reduced under the PdM model
- Average Lifespan of Probe Card is significantly increased for the given Tip Length



Safeguards for PdM Model

Dual Layer Protection

1. Linear Regression Model-based for PdM Limit
2. Condition-based Monitoring on Parametric Data to detect Premature Degradation
 - a) Contact Resistance (Cres)
 - b) Probe-Skate Detection
 - c) Tip Diameter

Key Takeaways

Telemetry-Driven Predictive Maintenance (PdM)

- ✓ Replaced Fixed Touchdown Limits PM with Telemetry-Driven PdM Model
- ✓ Identified Tip Diameter as the Primary Predictor for the LR model
- ✓ Achieved overall high PM cost reduction
- ✓ Reduced overall Probe Card Downtime required previously for Fixed Interval PM

Acknowledgements

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