

IEEE SW Test Workshop

Semiconductor Wafer Test Workshop

Jack Courtney – IBM
Oliver Nagler – Infineon
Jens Kober – AMD
Stu Crippen – Intel



ISMI Probe Council Probe Specification Guidelines and Cost of Ownership



June 5, 2007
San Diego, CA USA

Overview

- ISMI Update
- CCC Standard
- COO Model Release
- RFID Format Guidelines
- Summary

ISMI Update

- **New Members in Probe Council**
 - Panasonic & Micron
- **Work on Standards**
 - Current Carrying Capacity
 - RFID
 - Probe head
 - Qualification
- **ITRS Update**
 - 2007 Update – simplified the tables

<u>ISMI Members</u>	<u>Probe Council</u>
AMD	M Egloff/J Kober
HP	D Gardner
IBM	J Courtney (Chair)
Infineon	O Nagler
Intel	S Crippen/R Rose
Micron	W Fister/J McBride
NEC	-
NXP	G Koch
Panasonic	T Kawamura/K Hirae
Renesas	-
Samsung	-
Spansion	A Romriell
TI	Daniels/Armendariz
TSMC	YF Jeng



Council Projects – General Principles

Objective Provide a forum for ISMT members to share best practices in MM&P

Approach

- Benchmark Metrics
- Share Best Practices
- Site Visits (Fab Tours)
- Networking
- Validate Industry Roadmap Direction
- Communicate Consensus Requirements to Suppliers
- Sub-teams/Focus Groups on Specific Topics of Interest
- Organize and Sponsor Workshops

Deliverables/Milestones

- Two to four council meetings/year
- Benchmarking Surveys

MC Benefit/ Comp. Adv.

- Participants see best-in-class performance levels and ways to achieve them
- Accelerated productivity improvement
- Faster problem solving

CCC Measurement

- Background

- Discussion in the Literature – “Hot” topic
 - EIA 364-70 -Current .vs. Temperature Rise - Connectors
 - Papers at SWTW
 - Kirby, Yan (Intel) – CCC characterization – SWTW 2004
 - Others in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005
 - Bits Papers
 - Qifang Qiao – Current Rating for Contacts – Bits-2004
 - Prior research
 - Armendariz – 1997 – Characterization of Various Probe Technologies...NMSU Thesis.
- Important Measurement with huge variability

What's the issue with CCC

- Probe Protection - \$\$\$
 - Significant cause of hardware failure
 - Usually power & ground
 - Many products can loose a couple power pins but..
 - Adds up eventually plus collateral damage
 - Defects – Robust CCC is always a good thing
 - Current concentration -> Defeats clamps
 - Hi Corner Testing – general trend upward
 - Hi Power Testing – > 10 amps / probe
 - ITRS – Currents continue to climb

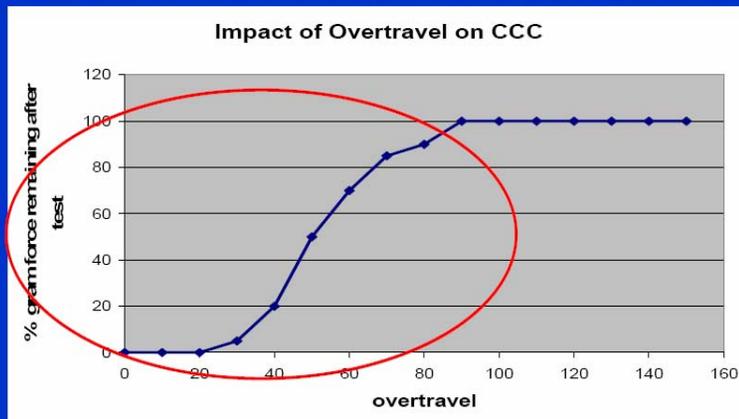
Amps, Joules and Apples

- Sources of Variability
 - Fixturing
 - Over-travel
 - Environmental
 - Materials for contact
 - Batch
- Translation to Production
 - Every product is unique

Variable Data

Impact of Over travel on Current Carrying Capacity

% gram force remaining after current is applied

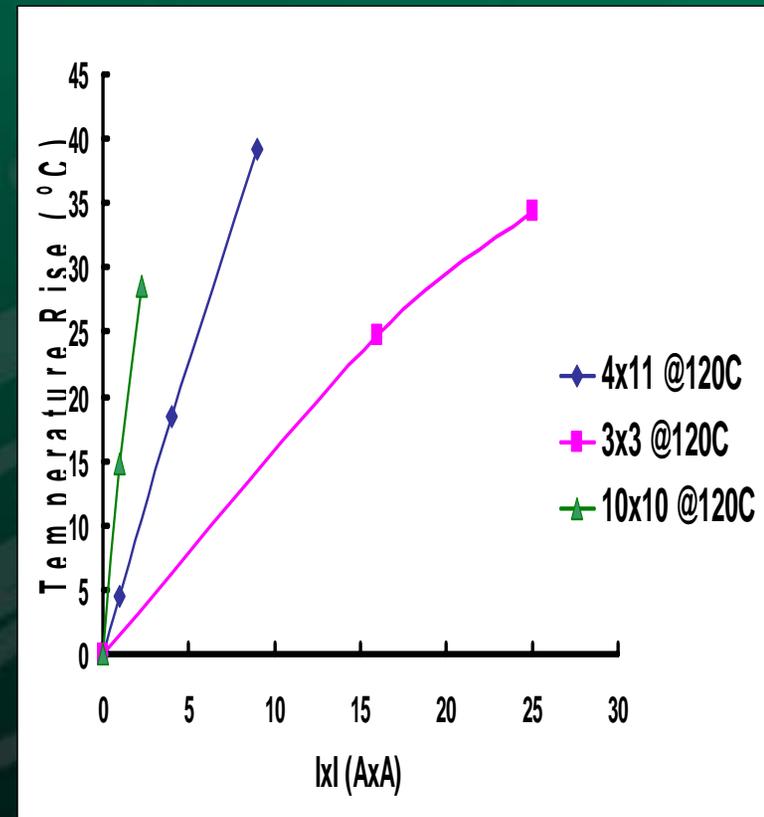


Lower over travel levels greatly impact a probes ability to carry current

Kirby, Yan

SWTC2004

20

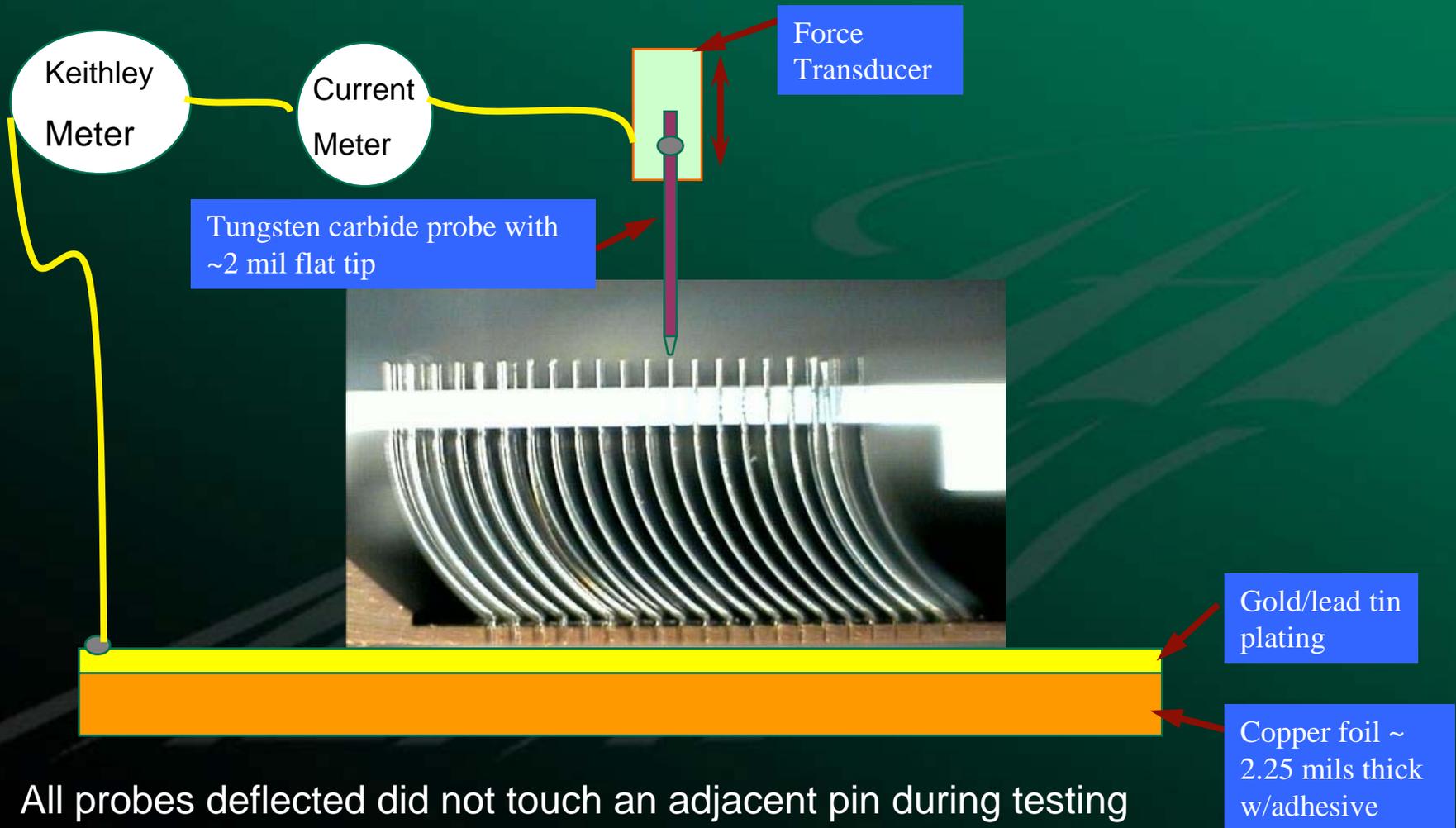


(Q Qiao, IBM, BITs 2004)

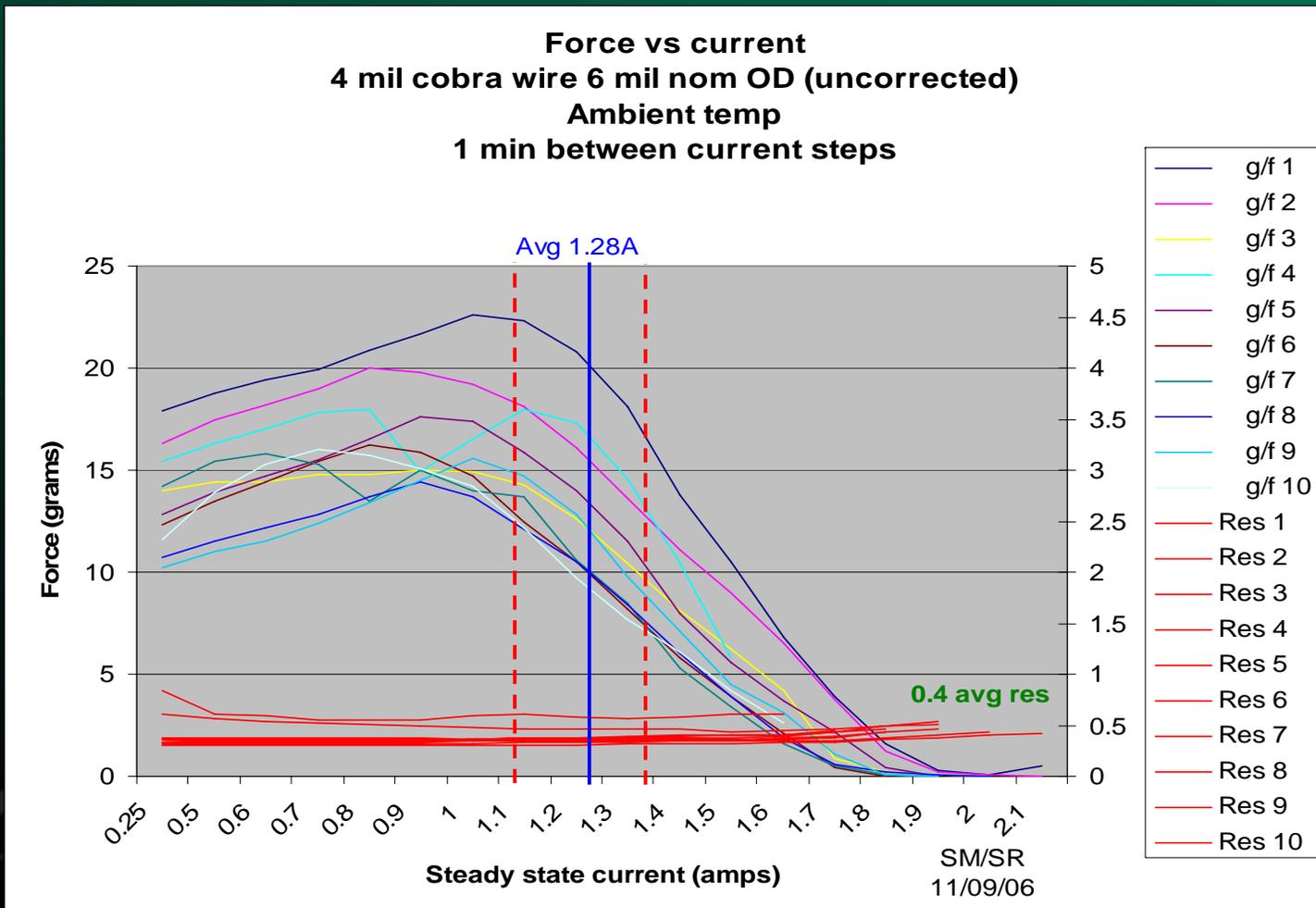
KIS

- **Methodology** – Keep it simple
 - One wire or needle
 - Gold interface
 - Nominal deflection
 - Room temperature
 - Apply current, stop, measure force, repeat
 - Good sample size
 - 20% Reduction in force is fail signature

Setup



Example Data



How to use this CCC

- Translation is Product specific
 - Current concentration
 - Test methodology
 - Defect mechanisms
 - Pitch and Population and geometry
- Rules of thumb – examples
 - Reduce CCC by 25 to 50% in most cases
 - All else equal, use the higher CCC probe

COO Model

- **Background**

- Earlier Presentation at SWTW 2003
 - Oliver Nagler
- Feedback – Public Access needed

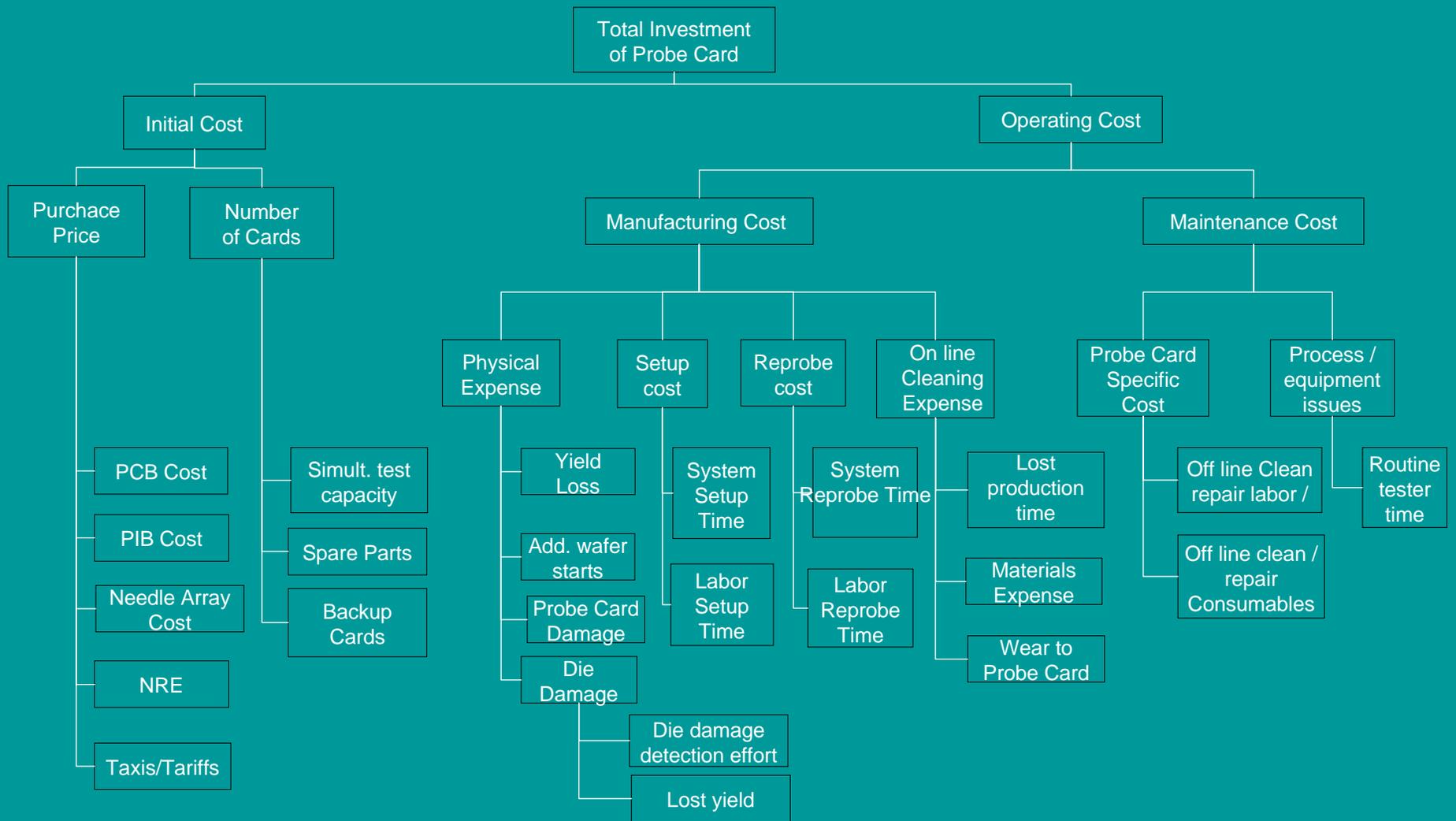
- **Iterations of model**

- Infineon – pre-loaded with specific vendors & methodologies
- Probe Council – removed probe specific data
- Public release – updated and user friendly

COO Description

- COO is used to support decisions involving computing systems, laboratory, testers and manufacturing equipment, for instance.
- Calculates total costs over a specific time period
- Includes the 'hidden' costs, e.g. maintenance, cleaning, yield, and installation
- Provides the tool to assess and manage the cost impact of changes in technology, sourcing and support strategies

COO Flowchart



Elements of COO

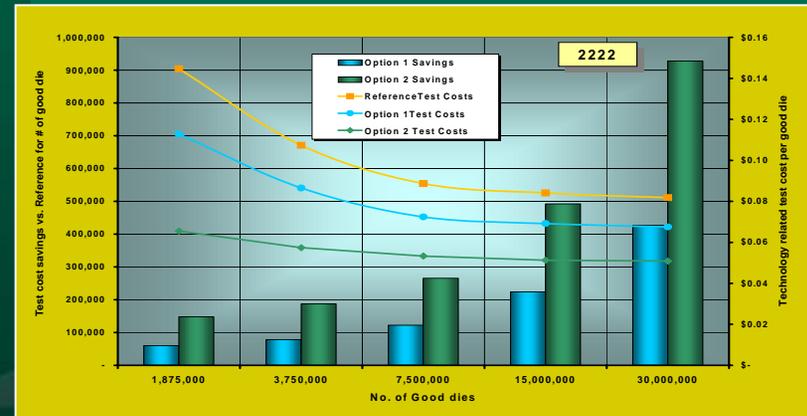
Version 10

Parameter	Unit	Value
Product Specification		
Internal Product Name	-	2222
Dies per wafer	-	6000
Die length	mm	6.00
Die width	mm	6.00
Min. Pad pitch	µm	80
Die contact	µm	80
Pad thickness / Bump height	µm	1000
Bump Diameter	µm	1000
Pad / Bump material	-	Al
Pad layout	-	peripheral
Pad length	µm	70
Pad width	µm	70
Probing Parameters		
# of pads contacted	-	4
Test temperature (Max)	°C	25
No. of low speed RF lines (<30Hz)	-	0
No. of high speed RF lines (> 10 GHz)	-	0
Maximum current (continuous)	mA	100
Maximum current (peak)	mA	200
Bandwidth	MHz	100
No. of components req'd on the PC	-	0
Operating Data		
Tester model	-	9710
Prober model	-	UF200
Test Category	-	signal
# of DUT's	-	4
Test time per die	s	6.0
# of wafers per lot	-	25
Productive Data		
Productive cycle	weeks	10
Total # of good die	-	30,000,000
Expected yield	%	100%
Cost of water (processing)	\$	2000
Ave # of probers per operator	-	0
Prober operator cost per hour	\$	20.00
Prober technician cost per hour	\$	40.00
Ave. cost of tester time per second	\$	0.03
Water inspection points per wafer	-	3
Water inspection time per point (seconds)	s	30.00
Tester working time per week (hours)	h	1.00

Notes:

Field	Requirement
Mandatory input field	Required
Optional input field	Not Required

Parameter	Unit	Reference
Probing Technology	-	Supplier A
Prober Vendor	# of TO's	1000000
Typical probe card life	# of TO's	1000000
Maximum Frequency	# of TO's	1000000
Minimum cycle duration	s	1000000
Min. probe	# of TO's	1000000
Unit exp. in this equip. (1)	h	1000000
Min. time	# of TO's	1000000
Probe board frequency	# of TO's	1000000
Probe card replacement freq.	# of TO's	1000000
Probe card	# of TO's	1000000
Probe loss - pad damage	%	1000000
Probe loss - dies	%	1000000
Ave. stand setup time	min	1000000
UT Impact freq.	# wafers	1000000



Input Sheet

Cost Element	Reference	Option 1	Option 2	Comments
Prober Vendor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Typical probe card life	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Maximum Frequency	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Minimum cycle duration	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Min. probe	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Unit exp. in this equip. (1)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Min. time	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Probe board frequency	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Probe card replacement freq.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Probe card	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Probe loss - pad damage	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Probe loss - dies	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Ave. stand setup time	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
UT Impact freq.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total Probe Cost Per Million Good Die	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Cost savings per Million Good Die	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Calculation

Cost Calculation

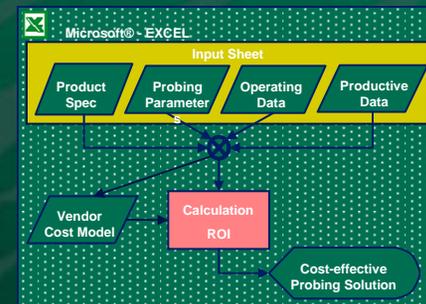
- Initial probe card costs +
- Total purchase cost +
- Probe card rebuild cost +
- Offline maint. Cost +
- Tester set-up cost +
- Online cleaning cost +
- Reprobe cost +
- Mechanical yield loss +
- Relative electrical yield loss

=

- Probe related Costs +
- Cost of test time

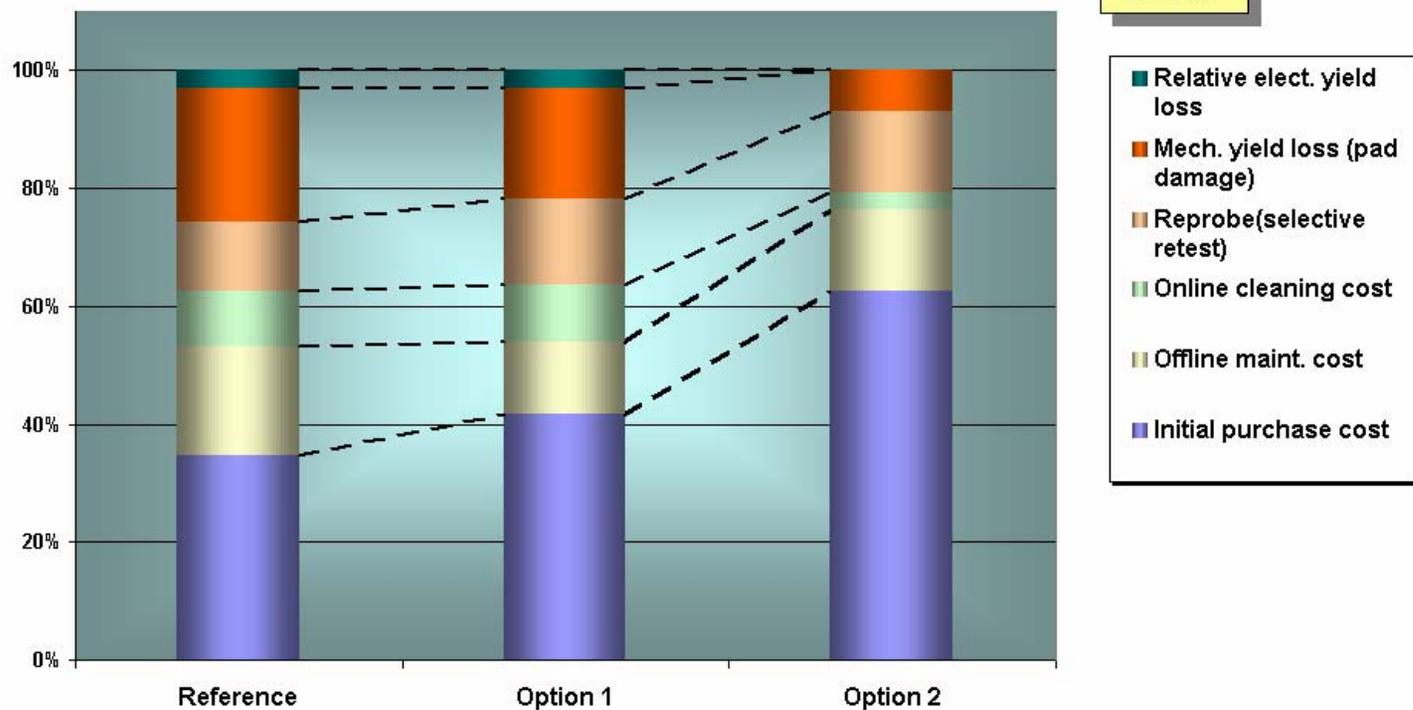
=

- Total Probe Costs



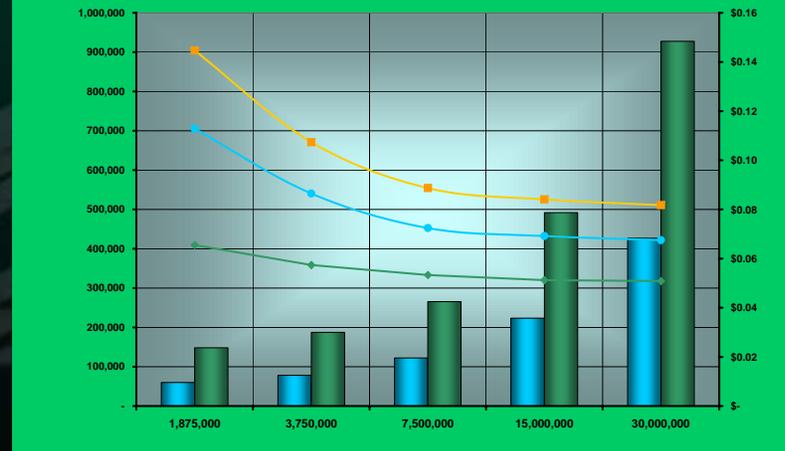
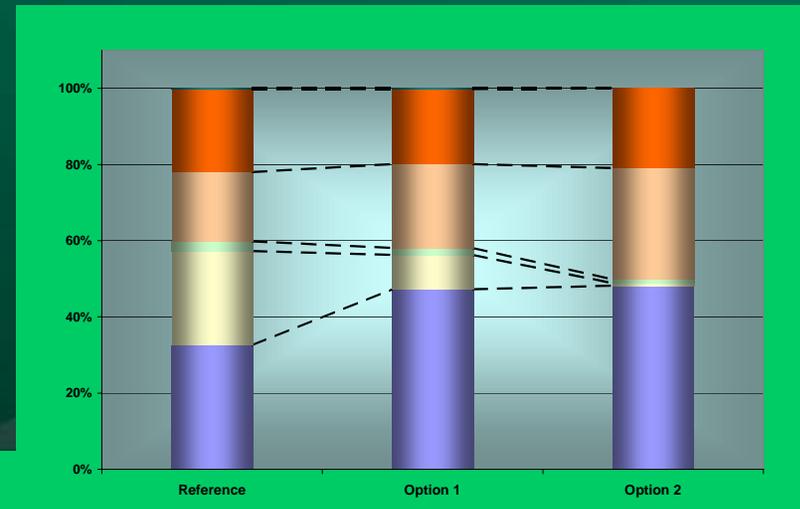
Distribution of probe card related relative test costs for volume 7,000,000

M1234



Example

- High pin count (200)
- High volume (>10 Mio.)
- 4-DUT
- Target Yield 95%
- No RF-pins
- Long test time (6sec.)
- No Cres-related Yield loss
- Max. Retest rate 3%



Access to COO & CCC

- Contact Tom.Wear@ismi.sematech.org
- Package includes direction
- Available starting 7/1/2007
- CCC Guideline available through ISMI webpage
 - www.ismi.sematech.org

RFID

- **Motivation**

- Error free, automatic probe tracking
 - Location and configuration
 - Touchdowns and repairs

- **Scope**

- Guideline for data standard
- System architecture discussion
- Not an implementation guide

Data Standard

- **Description**

- 16 data fields or “pages” – 8 characters each
- Page 1 – Read only serial number
- Pages 2 – 16 – Read & write
 - Part numbers and serial numbers
 - Probe head or spider numbers
 - Polish and cleaning cycles
 - Touchdowns

Use

- **Qualification** - Initialize id and cycle count info
- **Setup** – Verify correct probe card at tester
- **Production** – Touchdown and cleaning cycles automatically updated & Inventory control
- **Maintenance** –
 - Update spider/head id
 - Update maintenance cycle count
 - Verify ID for metrology files

Access

- Go to the ISMI homepage
- www.ismi.sematech.org
 - Publications
 - ISMI Publications
 - White papers
- Feedback welcome
 - Contact Tom Wear
 - Tom.Wear@ismi.sematech.org

Future Work

- Probe Head Standard
- Probe Qualification Guidelines
- Technology Dev

Thanks for your Support !

- IBM – Sam McKnight
- TI – Boyd Daniels, Norm Armendariz
- ISMI Member Companies