



Novel Method To Store Spring Energy in Probes

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Overview

- Trends and Requirements
- Spring Energy Overview
 - Cantilever vs. Torsional
- Torsional Probe Results
- Core Technology Advantages



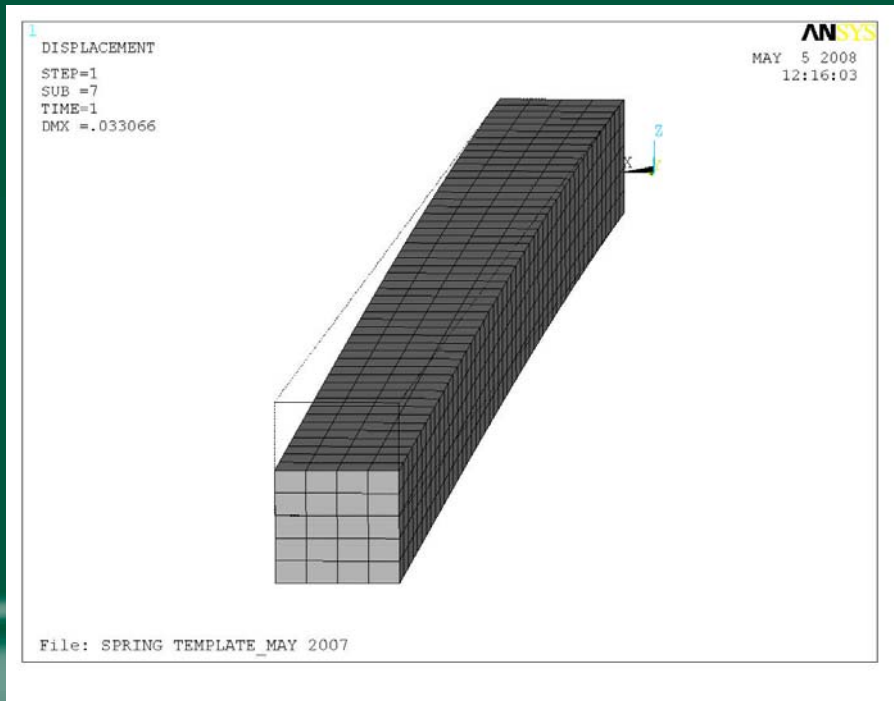
Trends and Technology Requirements

- Al pad trends:
 - Pitch shrinking
 - Pad size shrinking
 - Density increasing
 - Circuits under pads more common
- Probe Card Technology Requirements:
 - Tighter pitch
 - Smaller scrub mark
 - Higher total pin counts (increase in parallelism)
 - Reduced and controlled probe force and scrub depth

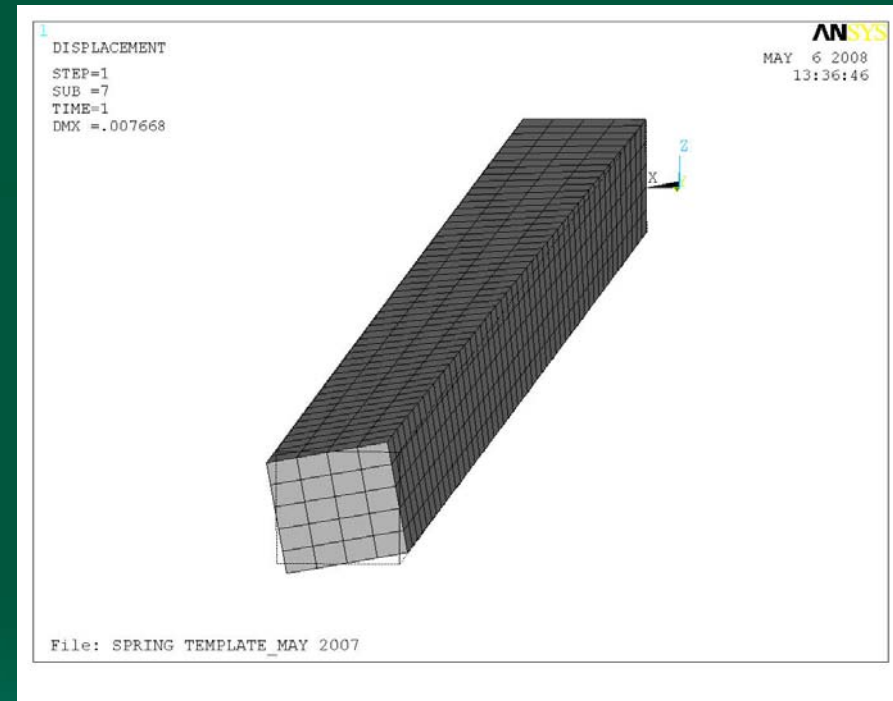


Two Spring Modes

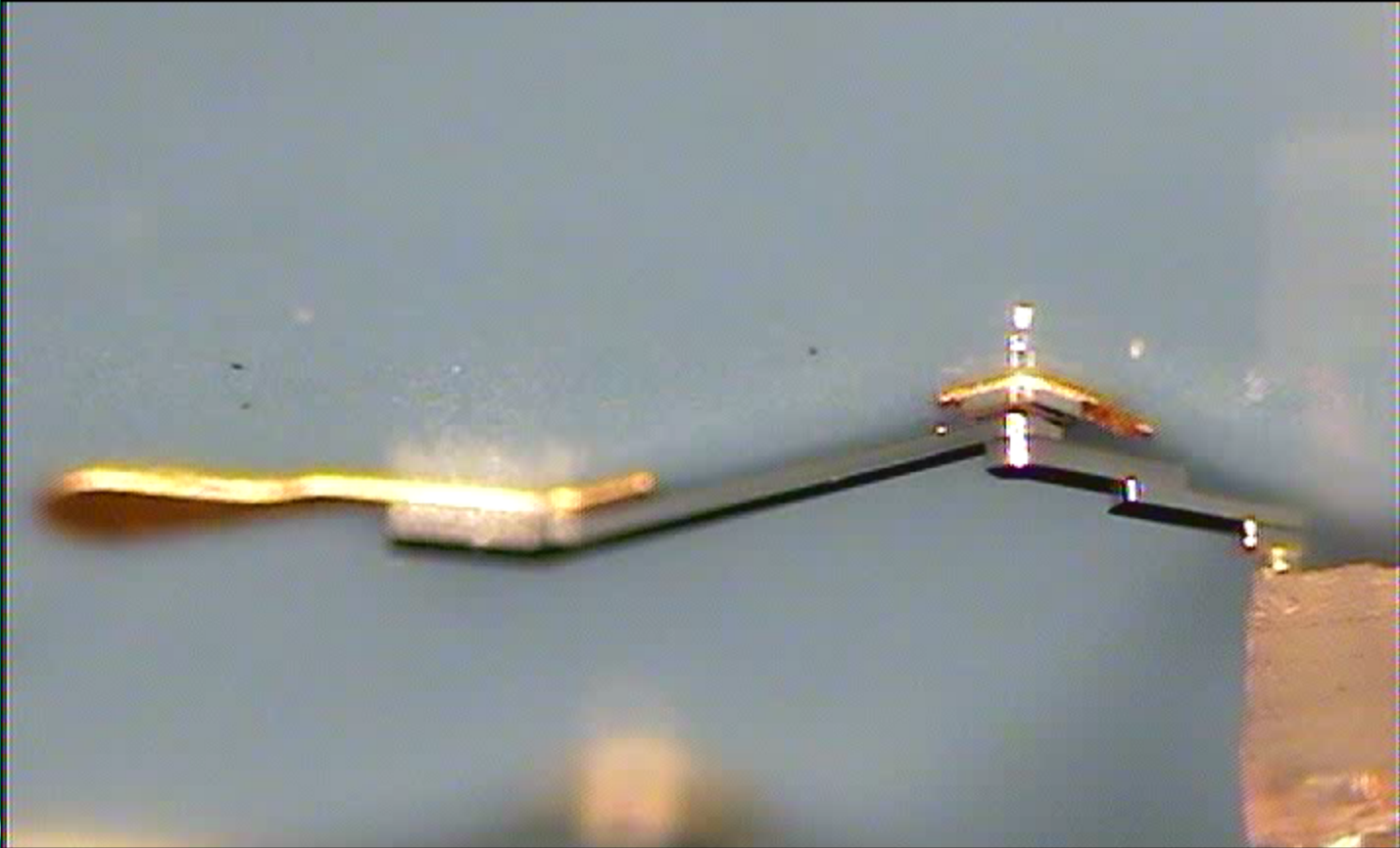
- Bending = Cantilever



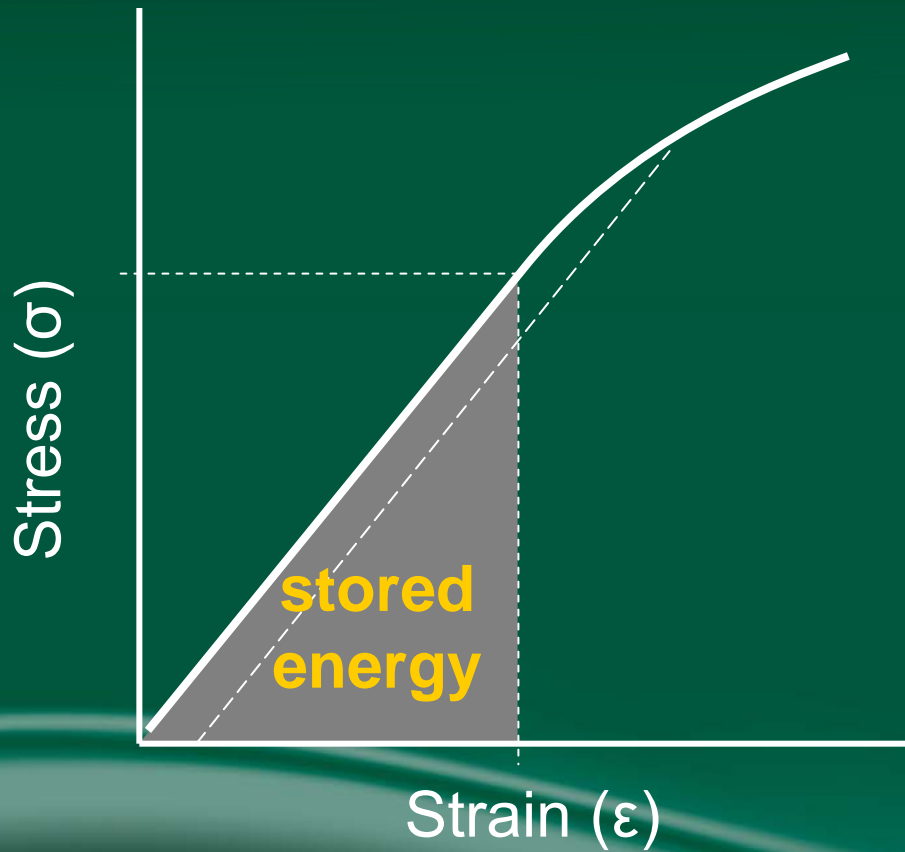
- Torsion



Torsional Probe Motion

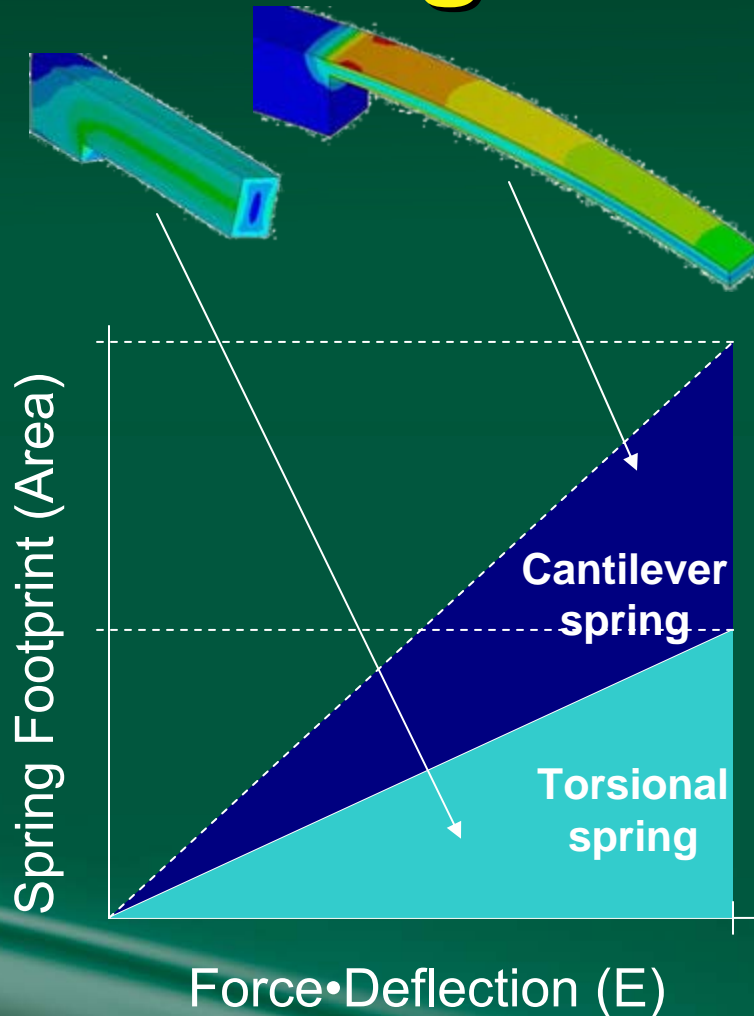


How spring energy is stored



- Spring Energy: Mechanical energy stored up in stressed material
 - Stress produced by external Force
 - Recoverable (if remains in resilient range)

Spring Footprint for Energy Storage



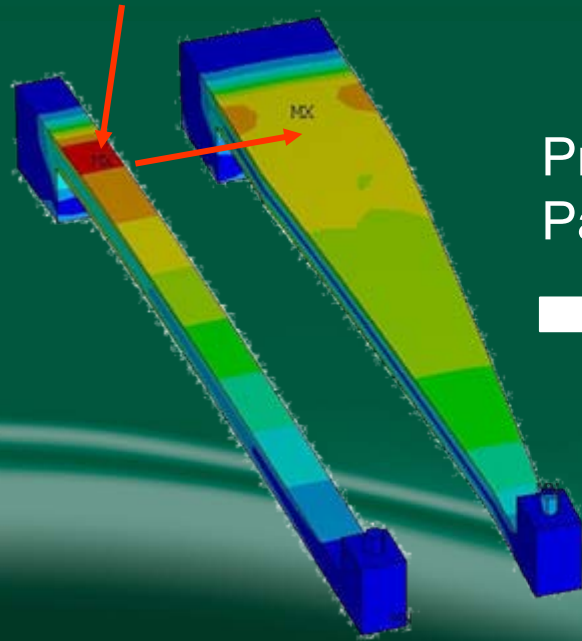
Torsional Probe Energy Storage

- Variables that affect the quantity of spring energy stored
 - Spring design (shape)
 - Lithography quality (dimensional consistency)
 - Material
 - Material treatment (anneal, quench, etc.)

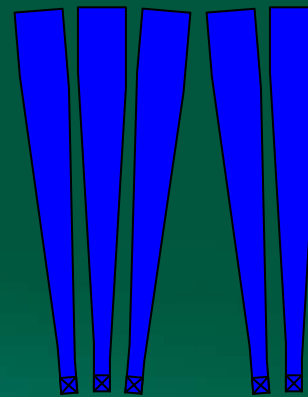


Layout Constraints Due to Stress Concentration: Cantilever vs. Torsion

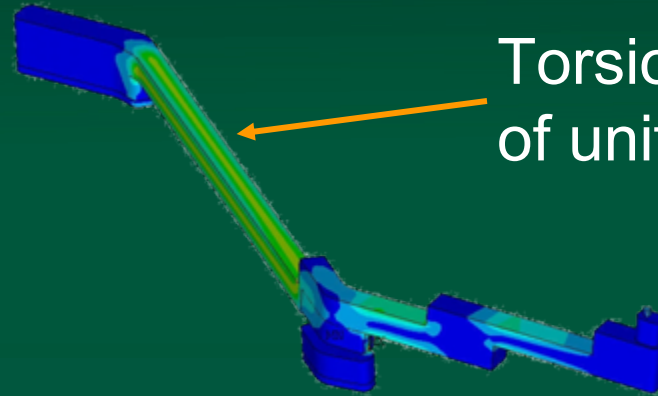
Cantilever beam tapered to reduce high stress area



Probe
Packing



Torsional Bar is
of uniform size



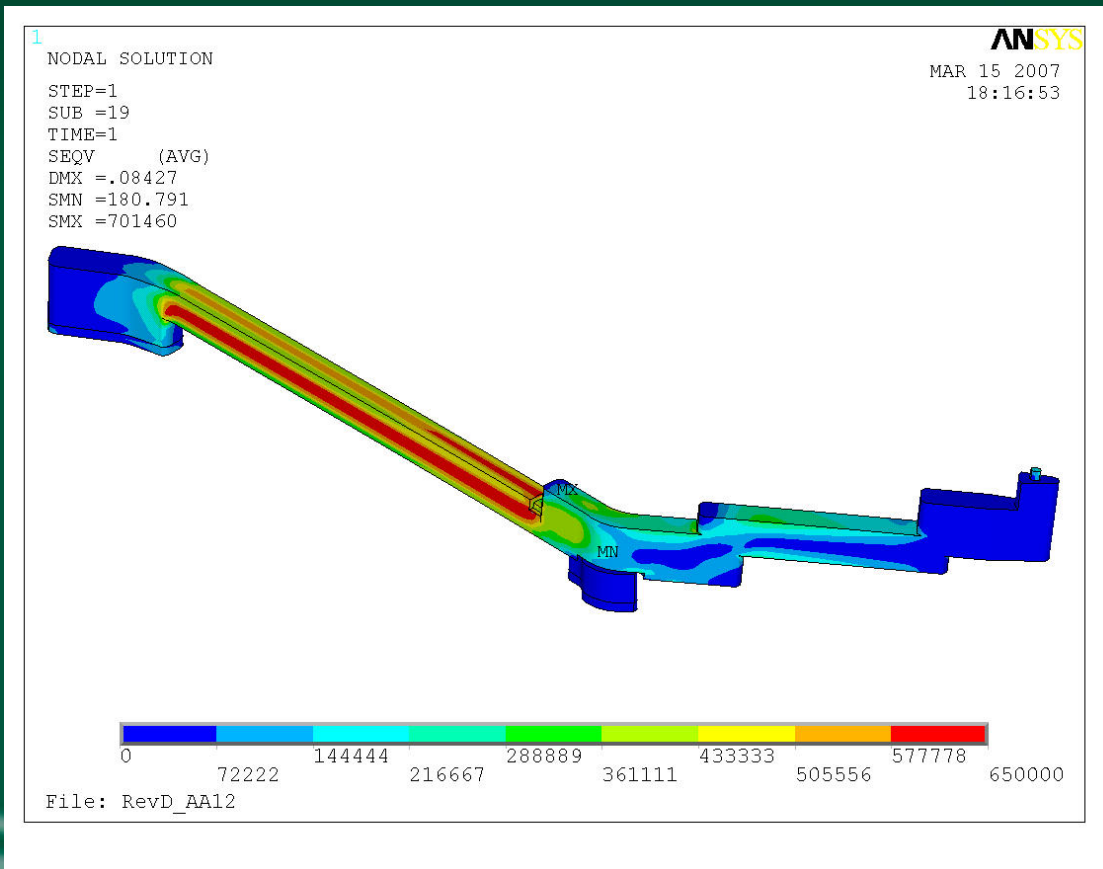
Challenging
in scaling to
finer Pitch



June 8 to 11, 2008

IEEE SW Test Workshop

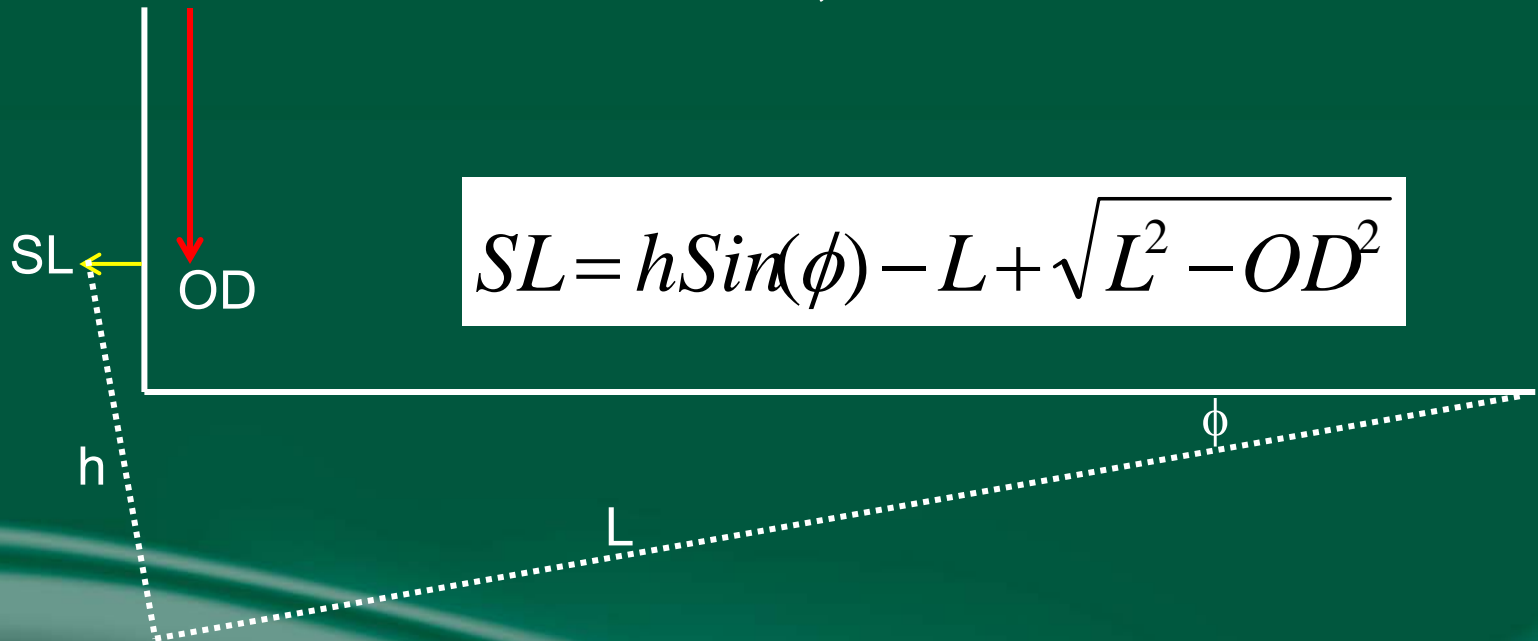
Stress Distribution



Scrub Length

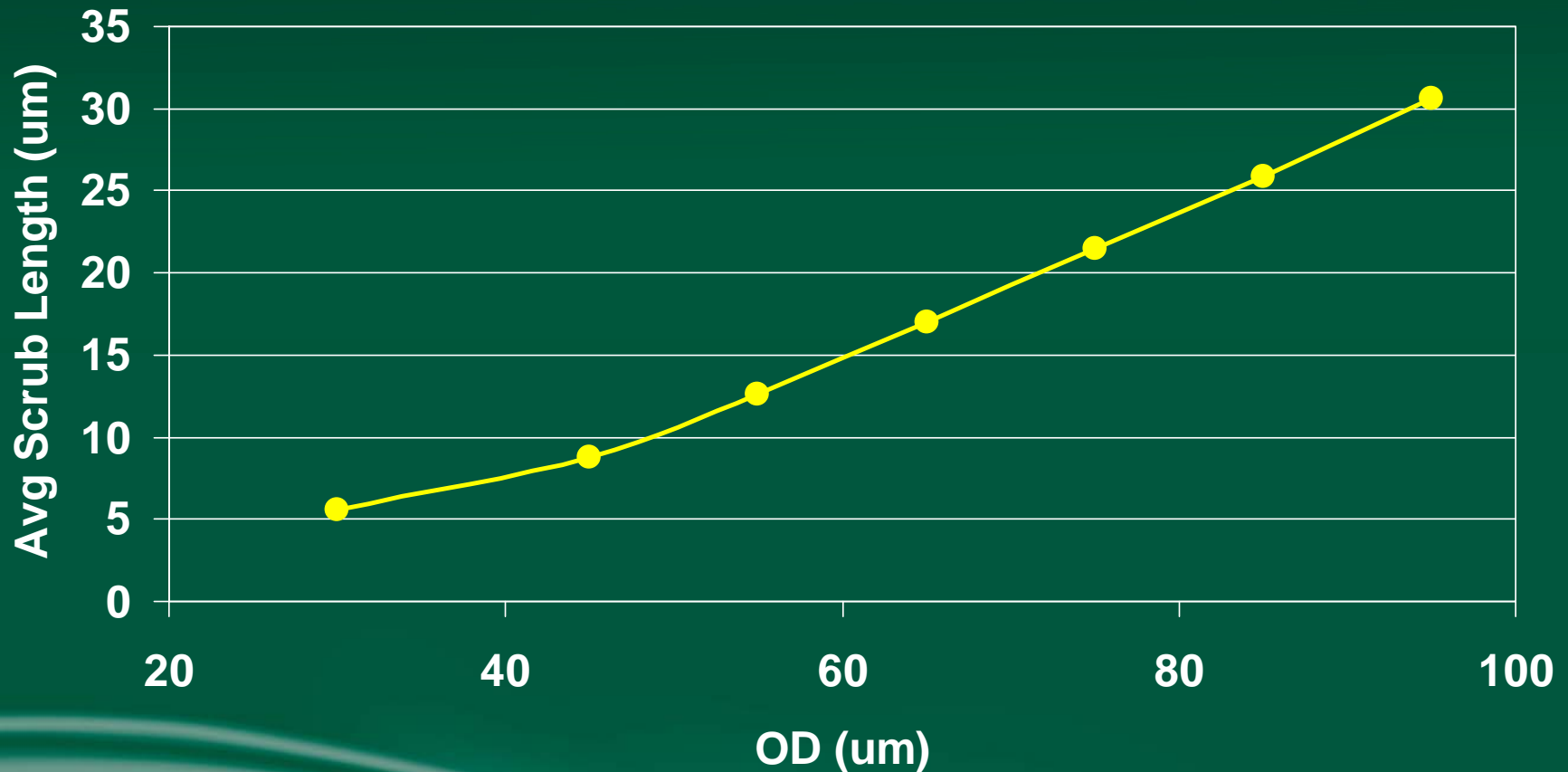
Scrub Length parameters

- Height of Tip to Beam, h
- Length of the Beam, L
- Over Drive, OD



$$SL = h \sin(\phi) - L + \sqrt{L^2 - OD^2}$$

Scrub Length vs. OD



Probe Force

(Spring Stiffness)

Cantilever

$$k_c \propto E \frac{a^3 \cdot b}{L^3}$$

- **a** is the Thickness
- **b** is the width of Bar
- **L** is the Bar Length
- Parameter most sensitive to Stiffness is Bar Thickness **a**
 - Control Metric: Planarization

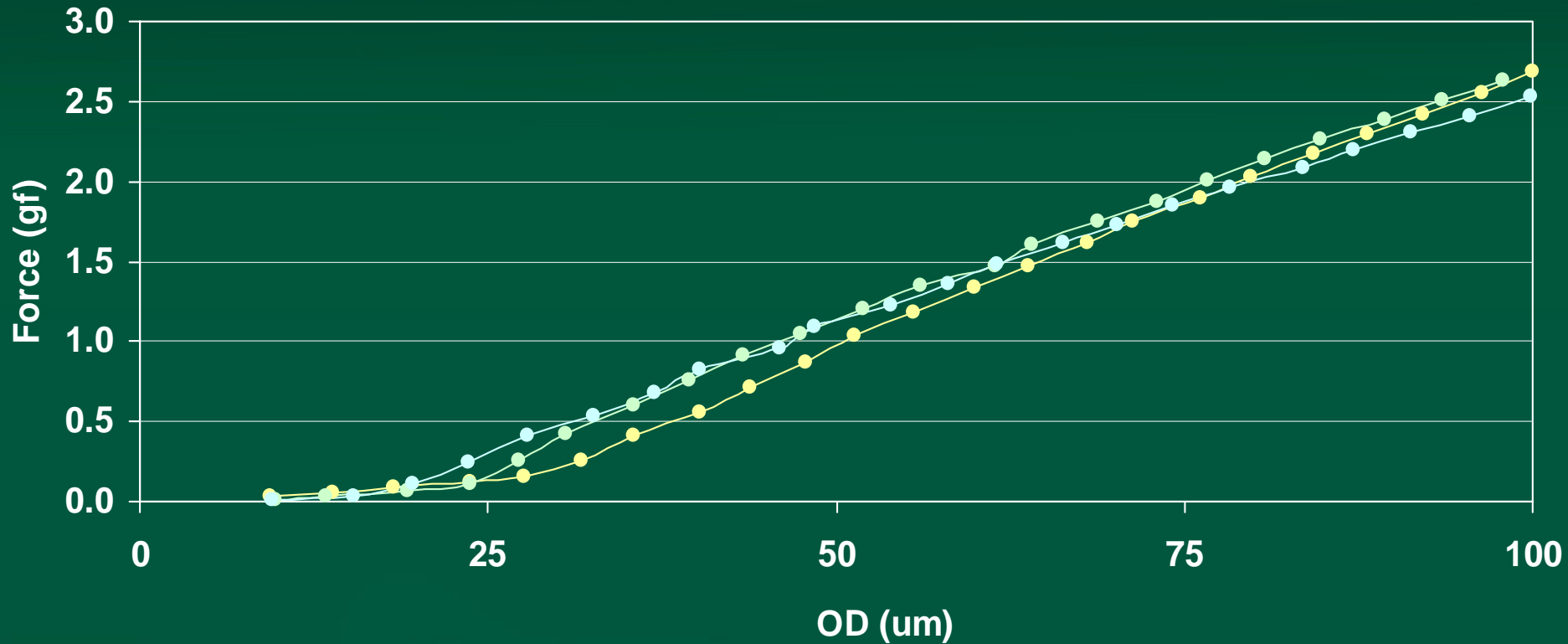
Torsion

$$k_t \propto E \frac{a \cdot b^3}{L \cdot D^2}$$

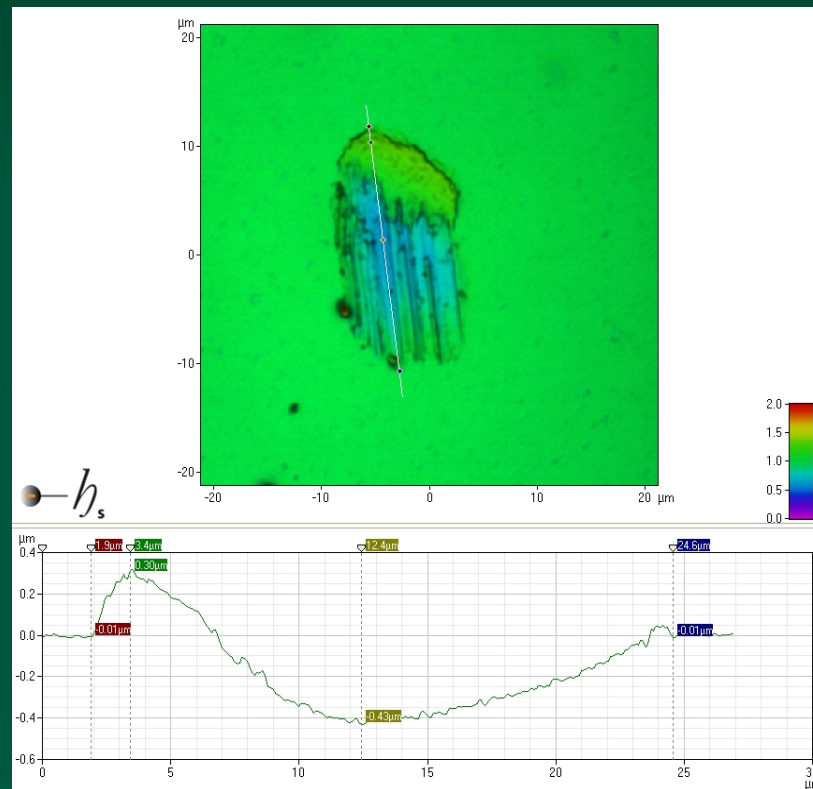
- **a** is the Thickness
- **b** is the width of Bar
 - where **a > b**
- **L** is the Bar Length
- Parameter most sensitive to Stiffness is Bar Width **b**
 - Control Metric: Lithography



Probe Force vs. OD



Typical Scrubmark Depth Profile

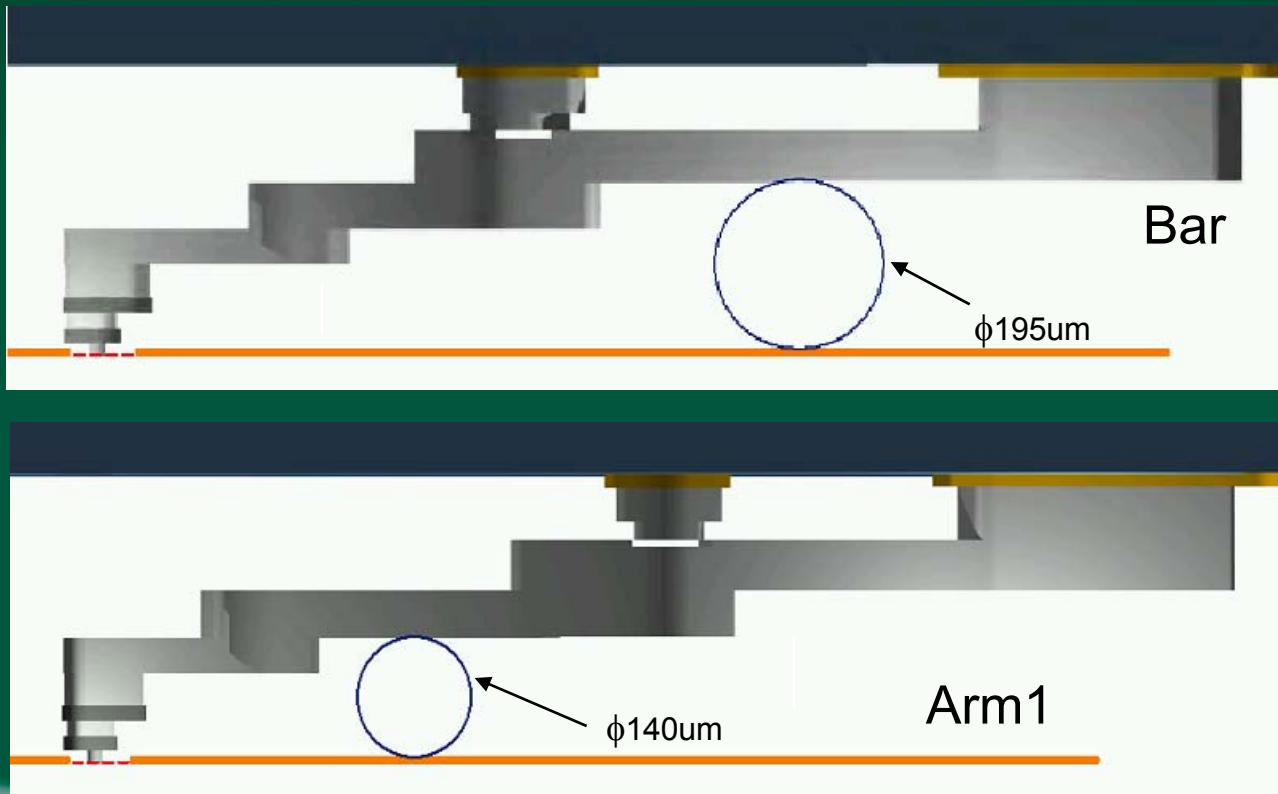


Scrub Profile @ 90C, 65 μm OD

Pad damage $\leq 2\%$ by volume, pileup not included

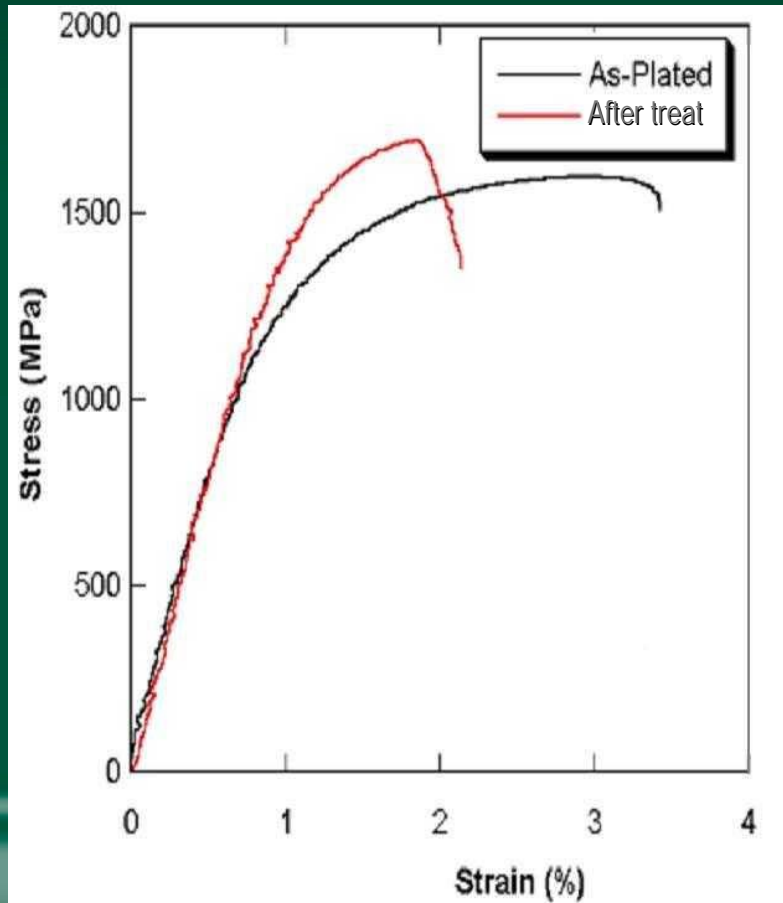


Robustness: Particles & Debris



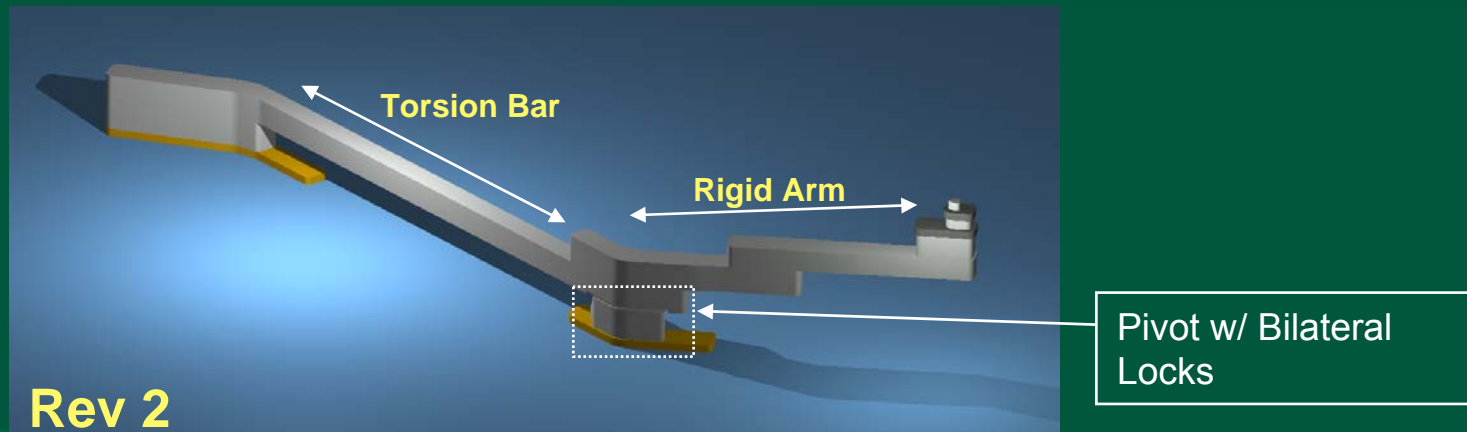
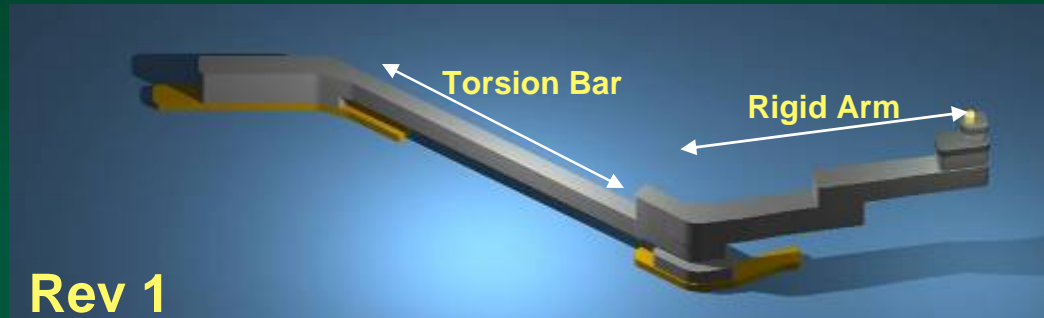
Resilient to particles and debris.

Spring Material



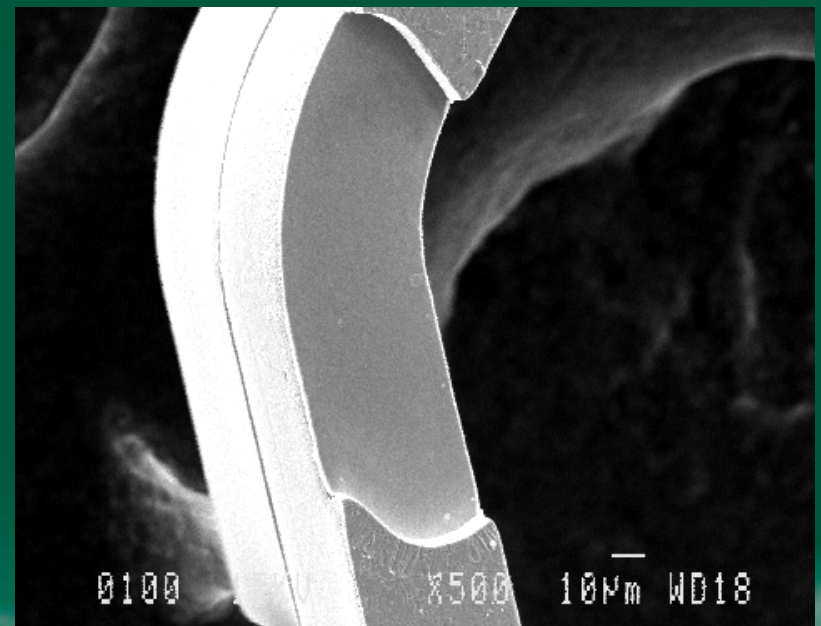
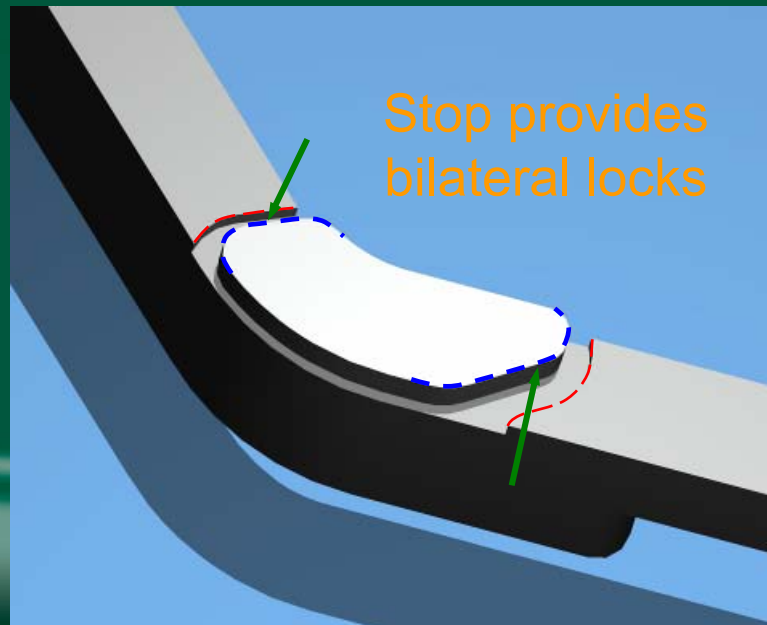
- This Ni Alloy delivers industry-leading strain limit / specific energy limit at elevated temperatures
 - Ni Alloy Stress-Strain Curve
 - (from tensile tests → $E=201\text{GPa}$)

Probe Design Evolution



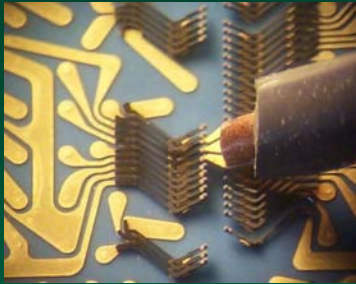
Improved Pivot-Stop

- Pad pitch reduction enabler
 - Improved lateral probe constraint
 - Pivot stop completely under bar
 - Probe designed to “lock” onto stop during OD



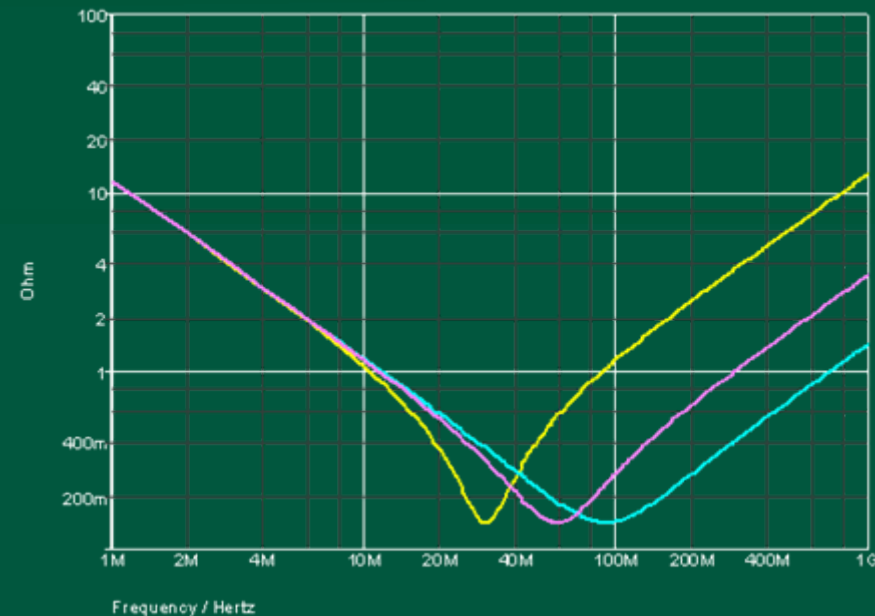
Probe Characterizations

Electrical Measurement



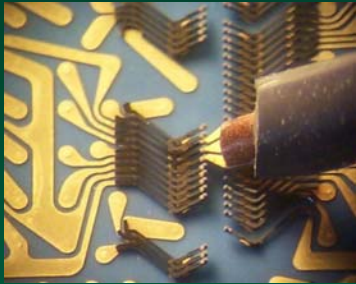
Z of Power Delivery (DRAM Design)

- Low Impedance Power Delivery Capable
 - Required of higher di/dt DUTs
 - Power/GND probes can be bussed together at stop
 - Ability to place capacitors on the wafer side



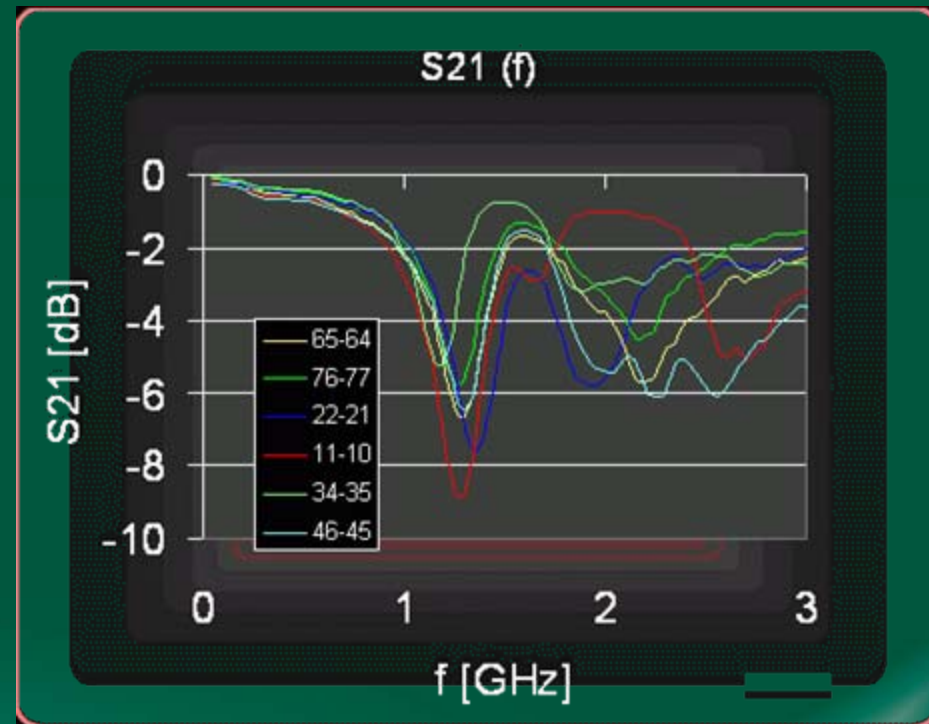
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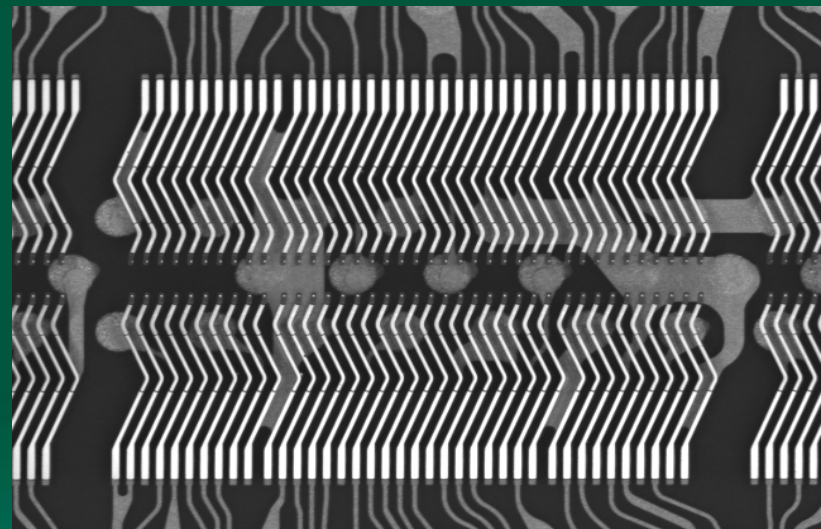
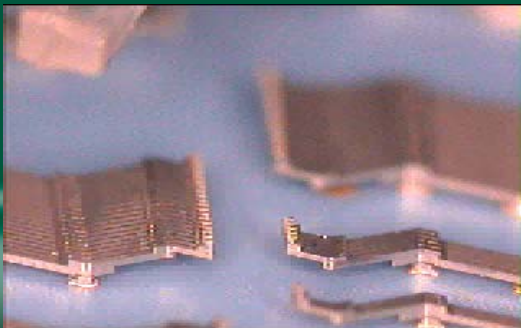
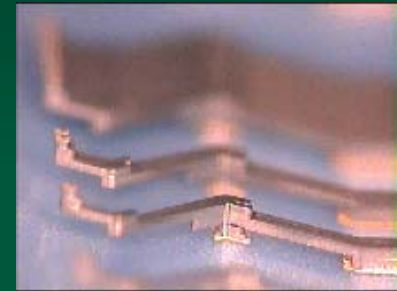
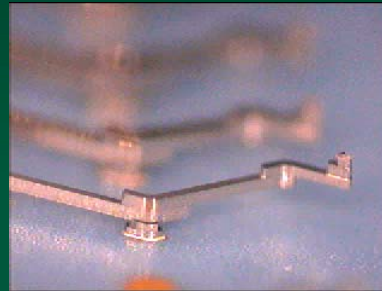
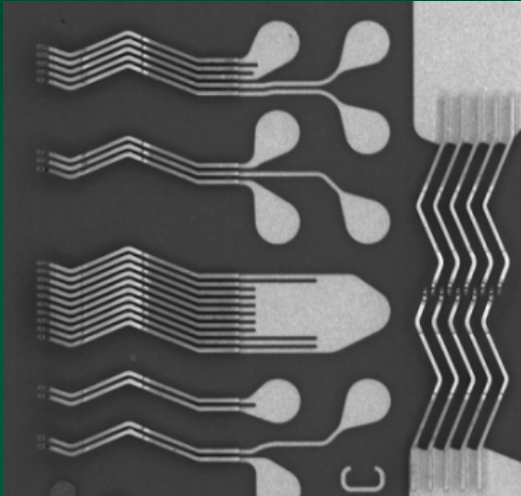
Insertion Loss (S21) Typical Result

- SI Performance
 - Physical line length of probe very short
 - All gold interconnect in Space Transformer
 - SI design rules and $Z=50\Omega$ capable in Space Transformer traces



Probe Photographs

Pitch Shown: 70um sustained / 65um interlaced



Technology Advantages

- Torsional Probe Advantages
 - Efficient mechanical energy storage in smaller spring volume - Superior packing density
 - Low force at recommended OD
 - Unique scrub motion causes very little pad damage
 - Design robust to process sensitivity
 - Scrub mark control
 - High margin stress management
 - Effective SI / Power Delivery



Thank You

- Any Questions?

