

# IEEE SW Test Workshop

### Semiconductor Wafer Test Workshop

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# A Fine Pitch MEMS Probe Card with Built in Active Device for 3D IC Test





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## **Overview**

- 3D Silicon Technology: Role of Test
- New Probing Challenges
- Active Test Probe Benefits
- The Probing Solution
- Test Results
- Summary
- Acknowledgements

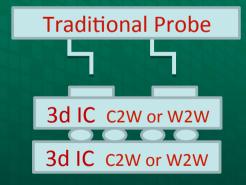


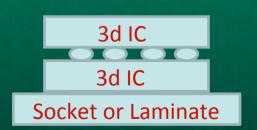
# 3D Silicon Technology: Role of Test

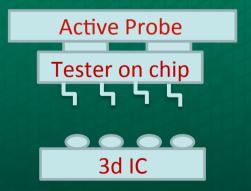
- Why test before stacking?
  - Design verification / Defect isolation
  - Reduce yield loss
  - Enable integration of chips from different suppliers

3D Performance Test (After stacking - yield loss)

3D Performance Test (Before stacking - 100% KGD)









# **New Probing Challenges**

#### Silicon and Packaging Technology Scaling

- Smaller test contact geometries and finer pitches
- New materials and handling systems
- Packaging evolution, Example: CSP and WLP

#### New Test Insertions and More Test Partitioning

- New wafer, die, and SOC configurations (C2C, C2W, W2W)
- Development of new test methods and test strategies
- In process product functional test with increasing pin counts
- Invent / redefine silicon debug and fault localization (yield learning)

#### • Chip to Probe Centric Design For Test (New on-off chip DFT)

- Extend performance testing off chip (chip to chip interfaces)
- ISIO buffering for ATE pin electronics
- Need for fast, very high, stack data volume collection and chip repair
- Dynamic power / thermal monitoring and control

#### Future Requirements

- New requirements for Protocol Aware and Application Specific test
- Start planning for future on chip Optical Transceivers

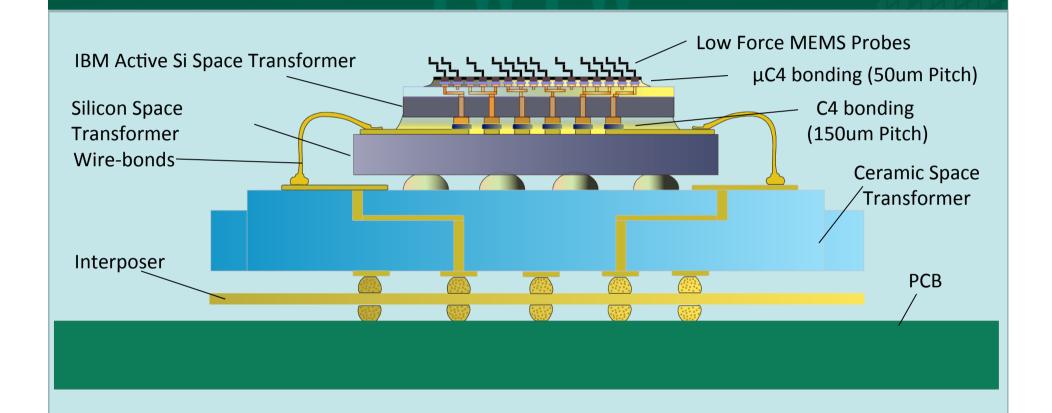


# **Active MEMS Probe Card Benefits**

- Mitigate Rising Cost of Test (COT)
- Extend ATE and Bench Instrumentation
  - Enable wafer / die manufacturing test for scaled systems integration into silicon
  - Expand design verification, characterization capability
  - Enhance / enable future silicon debug and fault localization (yield learning)
- Interstrata In-Out (ISIO) Buffering / Performance Testing
  - ATE pin electronics and traditional probe loads too large
- Chip to Probe Centric Design for Test (DFT)
  - Extended Performance testing off chip and chip to chip
- Future Active MEMS Probe Features
  - No limit ABIST fail storage w/fast access time, rapid fail collection and chip repair
  - Customer defined Protocol Aware Functional Test (PAFT)
  - Customer defined Application Specific Integrated Test (ASIT)
  - Fine Pitch Hybrid Wire and Optical Transceiver Probes



# Active MEMS Probe Card Architecture





## **Active MEMS Probe Cross-Section**

**Active Circuitry** 



μC4 Bonding

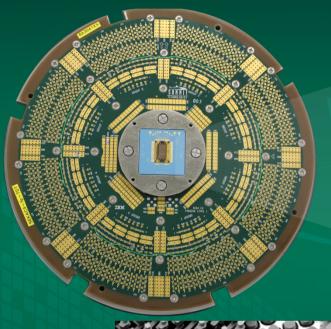
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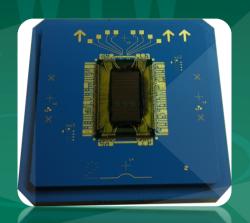
**MEMS Probe** 

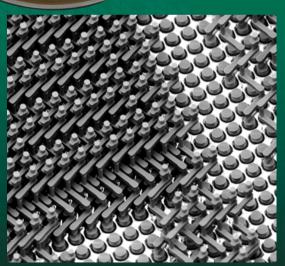
Interconnect μPillars

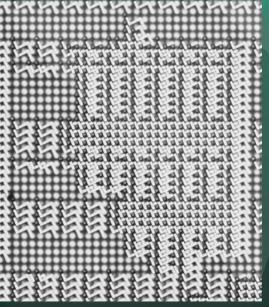
**TSVs** 

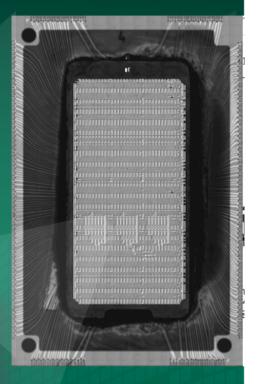
# **Active MEMS Probe Card**











- Over 1300 IO's
- 50μm min pitch
- 5k Pwr / Gnd
- 4 power planes



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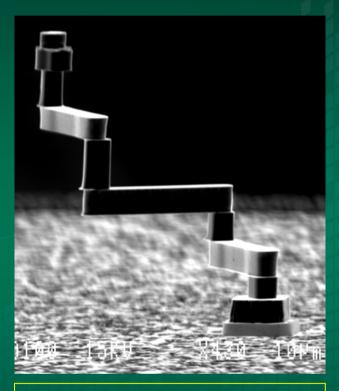
# Why Low Force MEMS Probe?

#### • Why MEMS?

- Wafer Scale manufacturing
- Lithographic scaling and planarization
- No probe count limitations
- Short probe length for better electrical performance

#### • Why Low Force?

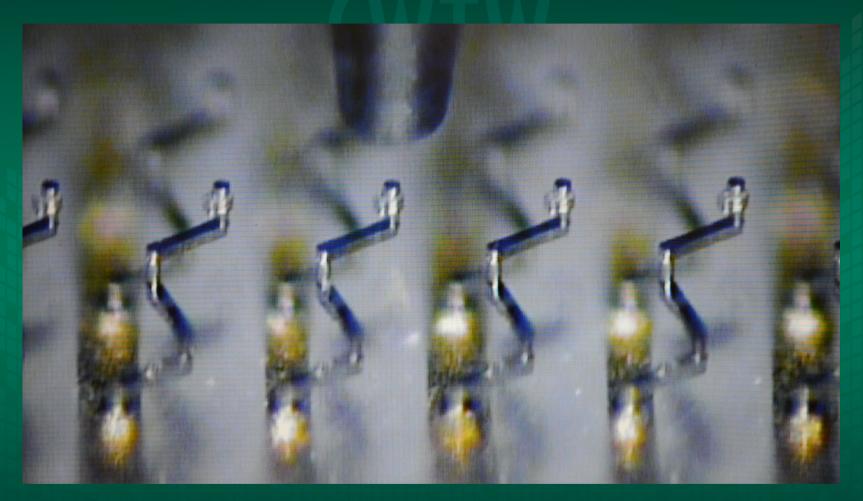
- Minimal damage to all test contact surfaces
- Thin silicon, thinner test pads, low-k dielectrics
- Enable inline product test



- Fine Pitch MEMS Probe
- Operating OD: 15μm
- Scrub Length: 10-15μm
- Force: 0.2 gF



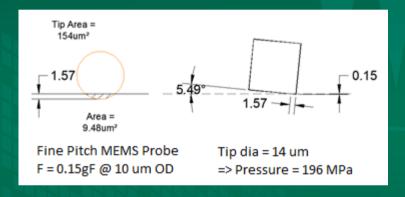
# **Video of Fine Pitch Probe**





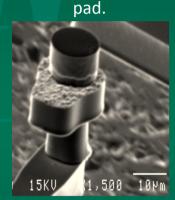
## **How Low Force MEMS Probe Works**

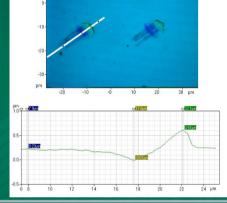
Low profile MEMS probe has shallow scrubbing angle → high scrub pressure

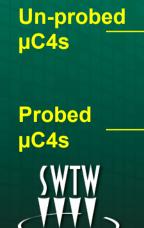


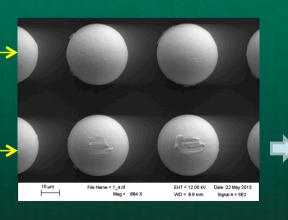
Scrubbing action removes native surface oxide

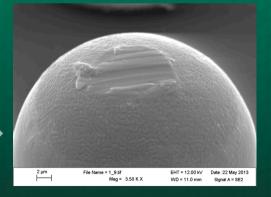
 Example: A 14 μm round tip produces a 0.2 to 0.4μm scrub depth on aluminum

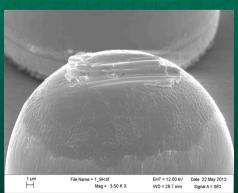








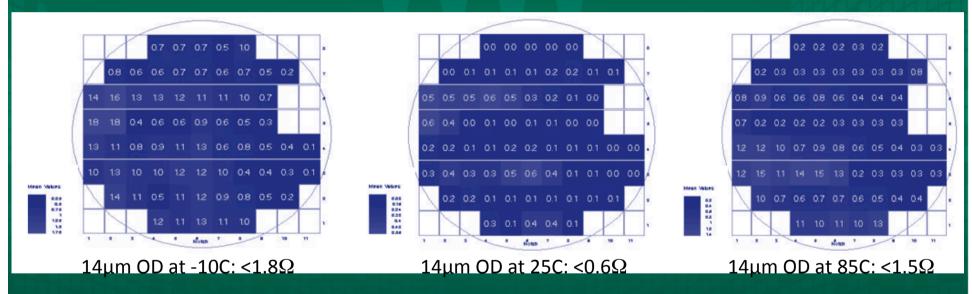




## **Parametric Test Results**

• Contact resistance on μC4 lead free solder bumps at -10C, 25C, and 85C

Examples of Mean CRes Value per Die, 52 channels, 100mA current



CRes each channel = Resistance on bumps (Path + CRes) – Resistance on Gold (Path + CRes)



## **Functional Test Results**

#### Wafer Test Flow

- External IO and Interstrata IO (ISIO) DC Pin Testing
- Power Supply Shorts and Standby Current
- Structural ATPG Scan and Logic Test
- Array Built In Self Test (ABIST)
- Performance Interstrata Input / Output (ISIO) Test

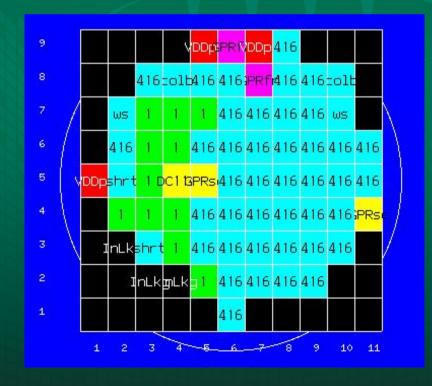
#### 3D Wafer Level eDRAM and ISIO AC Characterization

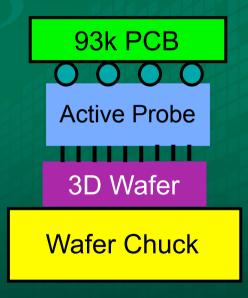
- Fmax, Vmin / Vmax
- Stack Power / Thermal
- Logic, eDRAM, and ISIO Performance Measurements



## **Functional Test Results**

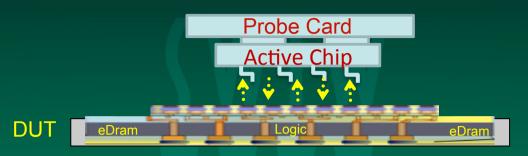
- Superior AC coverage at wafer test enabled by Active MEMS card
- Enhanced Known Good Stack (KGS) via KGD sorting
  - Same results on three μPillar surface metallizations (gold, copper, pb-free solder)





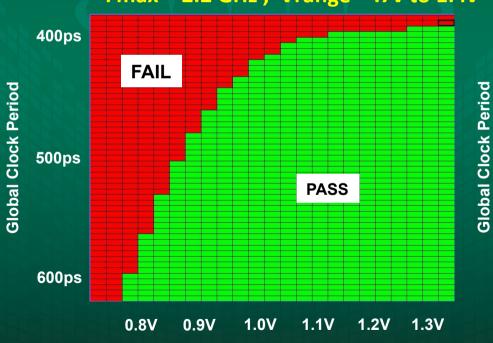


### eDRAM and ISIO Performance Test @ Wafer Level



eDRAM, logic, etc. is 100 % tested through TSV, ISIO, C2C interconnects Pre-stack for KGS







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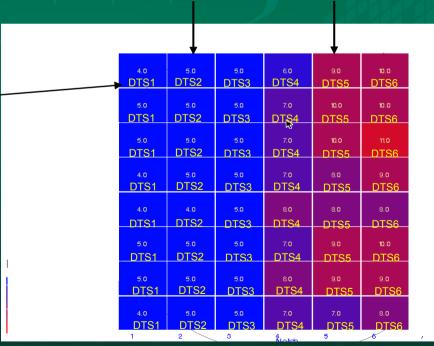
## **Dynamic Power and Thermal Monitoring**

- Active MEMS Probe enables Very Fast Response Time for Power Switching, Voltage Regulation, and Clock Controls
- Flexible for Adaptive Test, Sequential Testing, and Chip Test Partitioning

Instant Temperature Control by Active Probe Card reducing switching activity

Temperature Rise due to high switching activity

Active Probe Card dynamically monitors die Thermal and Power Sensors

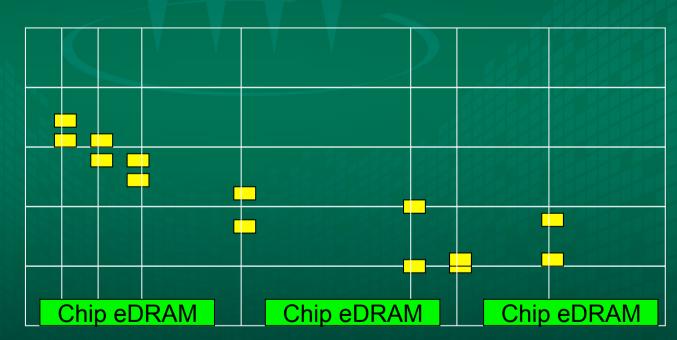




## **Performance Variation Localization**

 Performance variation can be quickly measured and isolated with Active MEMS probe measurement systems for AC yield learning at wafer test



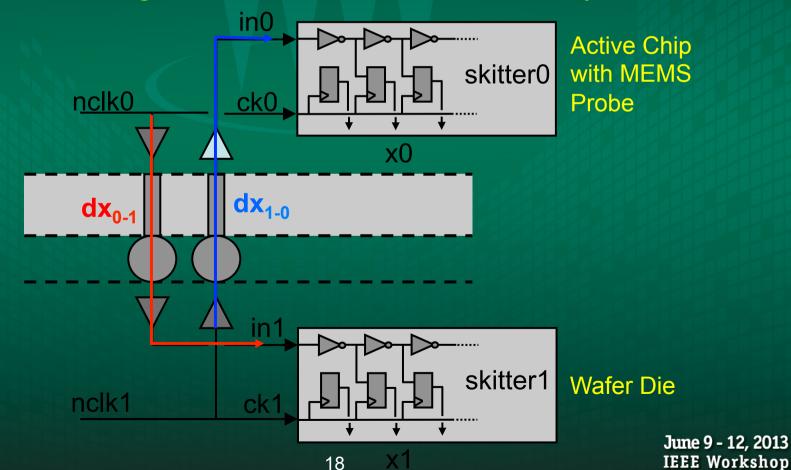




Position of Tested Die Performance Sensors

## **Active Probe Instrumentation**

- Tested die and probe have pairs of performance measurement circuits
- dx0-1 and dx1-0 are measured for Clock Skew
- Clock Skew through MEMS and Tested Die measured < 15ps @ .8 1.3V</li>



## Summary

- MEMS Probes successfully bonded to a thinned Active Device with TSV, attached to a complex space transformer stack in a fully functional probe card
- Demonstrated full DC and AC functional testing on 3D chips with 50μm pitch μPillars using Active MEMS probe card with low force probes



# **Acknowledgements**

- Gary Maier / IBM SRDC project lead, test development
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