



# IEEE SW Test Workshop

## Semiconductor Wafer Test Workshop

June 8 - 11, 2014 | San Diego, California

# Improving Signal Integrity through Advanced Probe Card Design and Advanced Probe Card Metrology



**RUDOLPH**  
TECHNOLOGIES

**Jeff Arasmith**

Cascade Microtech

**Jeff Greenberg**

**John Strom**

Rudolph Technologies

# Introduction

- **Trends**
  - Advanced packages
  - Shrinking technology nodes
  - More RF
- **Details of Cascade Microtech probe cards**
  - Pyramid Probe
  - RBI
- **Need for Metrology**
- **Metrology Challenges**
- **Metrology methods for Cascade Microtech probe cards**
  - Pyramid Probe
  - RBI

# Trends – Advanced Package

- **Trend – Advanced packages**

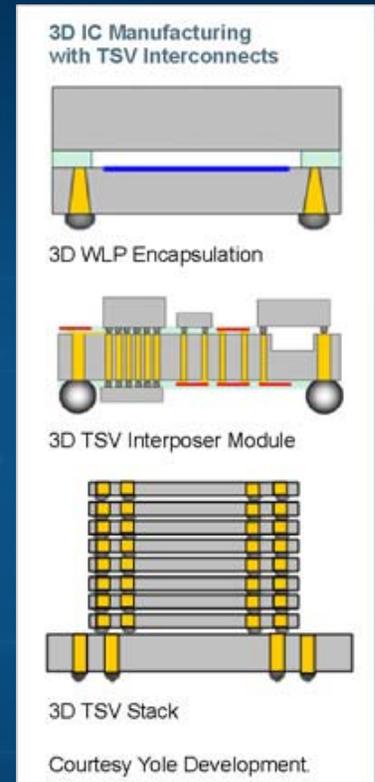
- 3D-TSV for 3D die stacks
  - Wide I/O memory interface
- 2.5D packages

- **Challenges**

- 40 and 50  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch arrays
- Large arrays

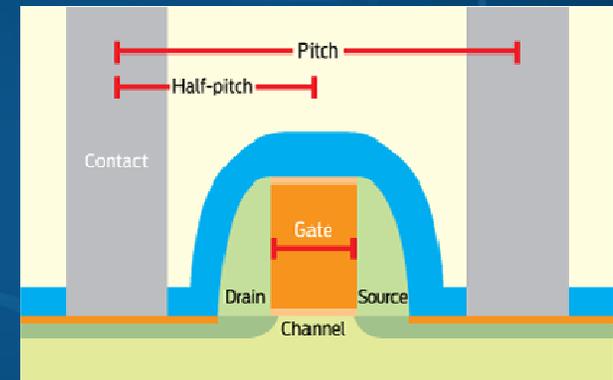
- **Pyramid Probe<sup>®</sup> response**

- Photolithographically defined probe tips in a membrane space transformer
- Rocking Beam Interposer demonstrated at imec



# Trends – Smaller Technology Nodes

- **Trend – Shrinking technology nodes**
  - More content per unit area of the die
- **Challenges**
  - More I/O
  - Finer pitch
- **Pyramid Probe<sup>®</sup> response**
  - Membrane space transformer
    - Fine pitch array routing capabilities



Source: IEEE Spectrum

# Trends – More RF

- **Trend – More RF**

- More integration results in more RF ports per DUT
- Higher frequency bands being used
  - 5 GHz                      802.11ac
  - 60 GHz                     802.11ad and backhaul
  - 80 GHz                     Automotive radar

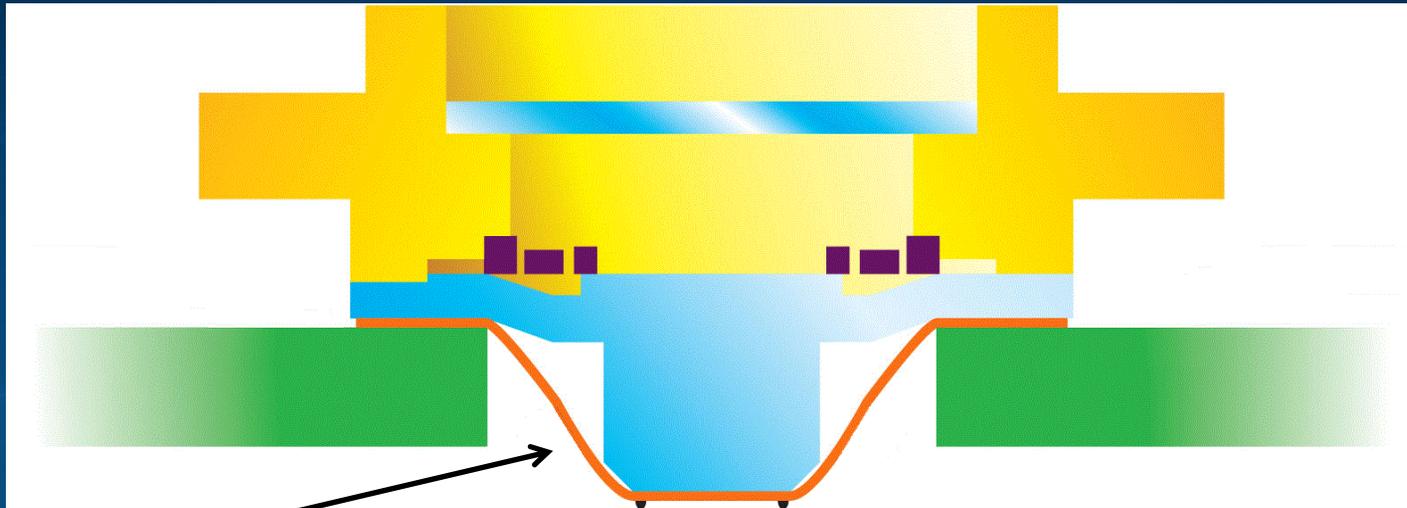
- **Challenges**

- Impedance control on supplies and transmission lines
- Probe inductance

- **Pyramid Probe<sup>®</sup> response**

- Membrane space transformer
- Short probe tips

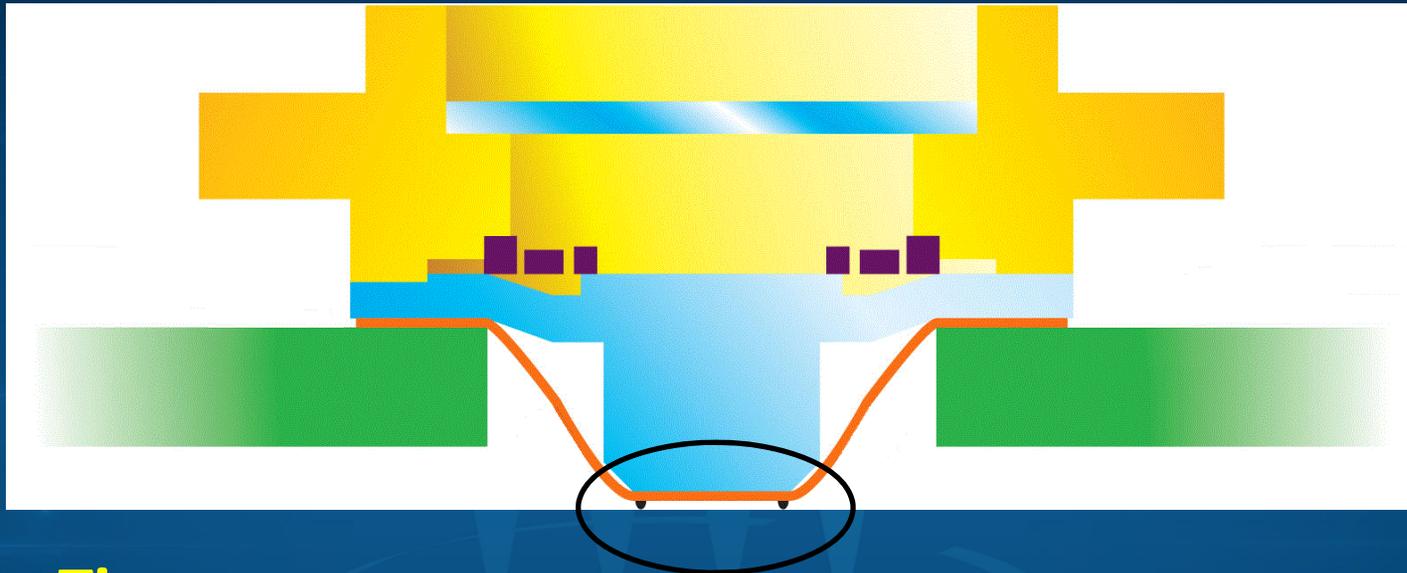
# Pyramid Probe



- **Membrane space transformer**

- Two layers for impedance control and low inductance power and ground
  - 0.04 nH probe tip
- Finer pitch routing than ceramics or packages

# Pyramid Probe



- **Probe Tips**

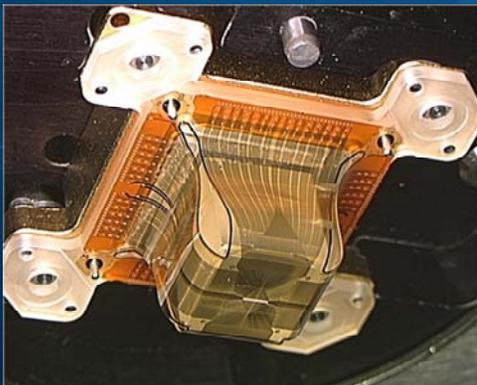
- Positioned photolithographically to access smaller pads and finer pitches
  - 35  $\mu\text{m}$  pads and 50  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch with  $<5 \mu\text{m}$  scrub
  - 15  $\mu\text{m}$   $\mu\text{bump}$  on 40 x 50  $\mu\text{m}$  array demonstrated for RBI
- Short for low inductance and smaller scrub marks
  - 0.04 nH probe tip inductance

# Rocking Beam Interposer (RBI)

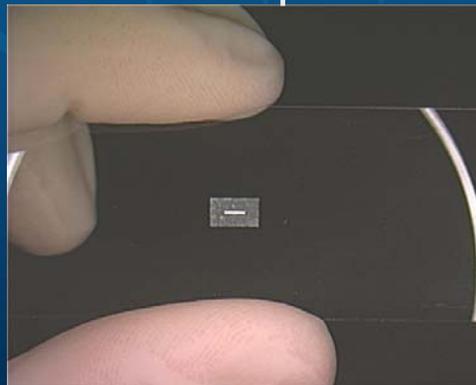
- A demonstrated technology in development for an emerging industry



PPST



RBI coupon



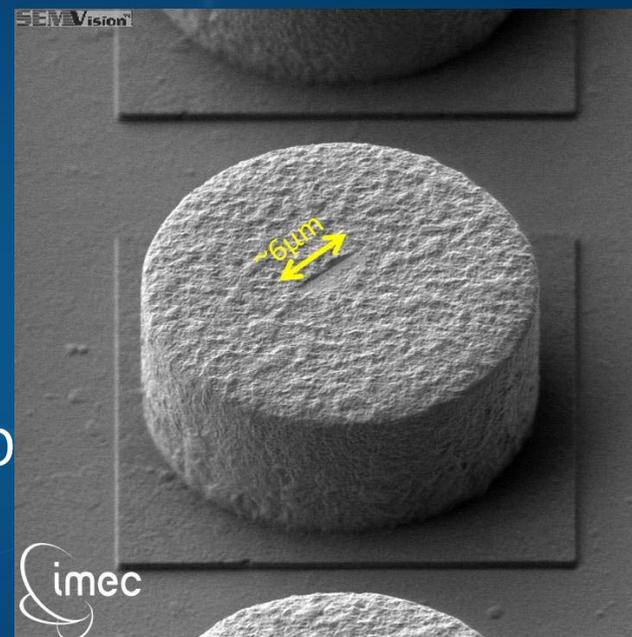
Single RBI



# Rocking Beam Interposer

- **Addressing the Challenges of Testing Wide IO Microbumps**

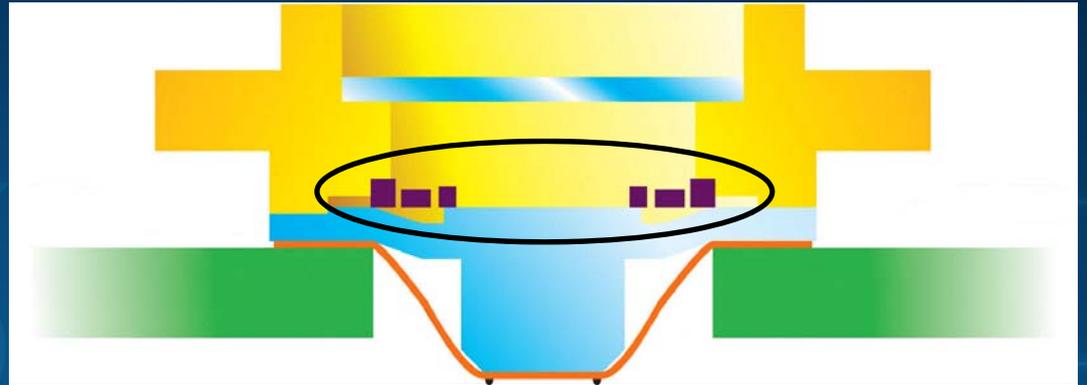
- Softer springs
  - Contact without damage
  - 1 gram at overtravel
- Smaller probe tips
  - Higher density routing like the Wide I/O memory interface
- Membrane space transformer
  - Clean power delivery
  - Power and GND with wider traces
  - Bypass caps on the membrane



# Pyramid Probe Coupled System

- **Probe Card Compliance**

- Membrane connected to PCB by a spring
- 10 g per tip at 150  $\mu\text{m}$  overdrive
  - 0.067 g/ $\mu\text{m}$  per tip
  - 1.7 g/mil per tip



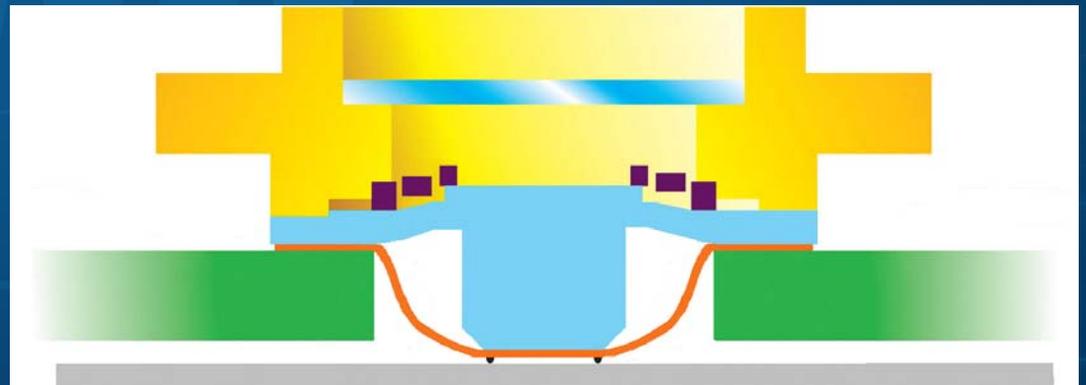
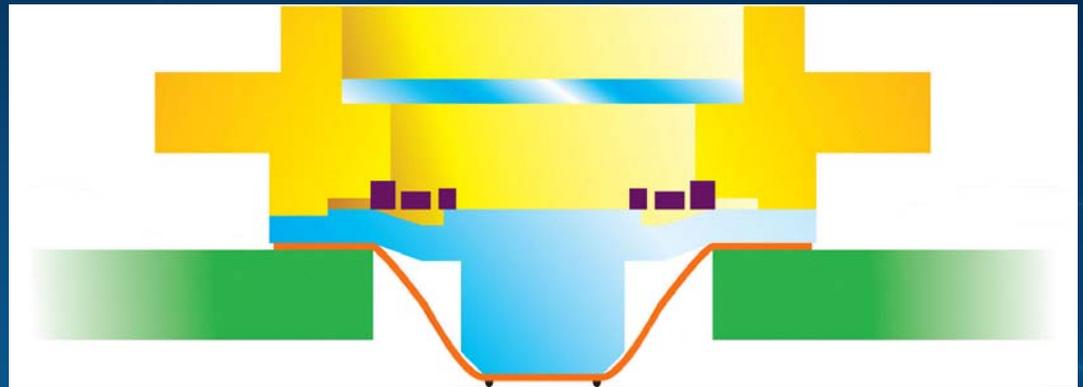
# Pyramid Probe Coupled System

- **Probe card compliance**

- Membrane connected to PCB by a spring
- 10 g per tip at 150  $\mu\text{m}$  overdrive
  - 0.067 g/ $\mu\text{m}$  per tip
  - 1.7 g/mil per tip

- **Plunger spring**

- Force between tip and DUT
- One spring shared by all the tips



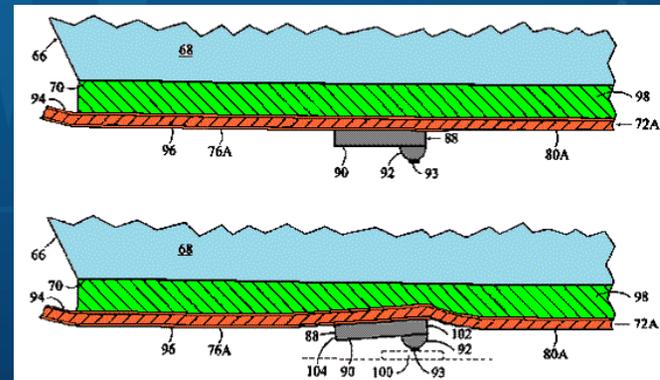
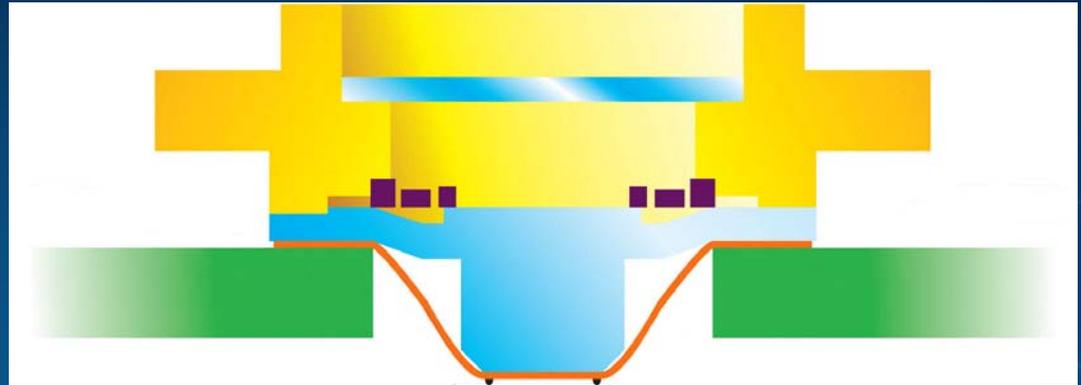
# Pyramid Probe Coupled System

- **Probe tip compliance**

- Membrane attached to plunger with compliant adhesive layer
- About  $2 \text{ g}/\mu\text{m}$  per tip
  - $50 \text{ g}/\text{mil}$  per tip

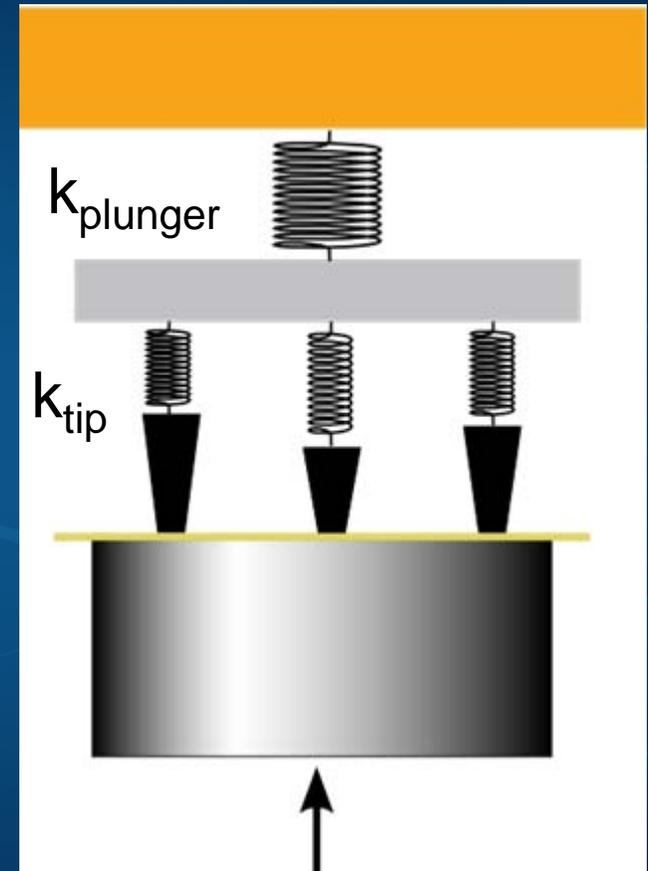
- **Tip spring**

- MicroScrub<sup>®</sup>
- Local compliance



# Pyramid Probe Coupled System

- Model with series and parallel springs
- For a single tip, just series springs

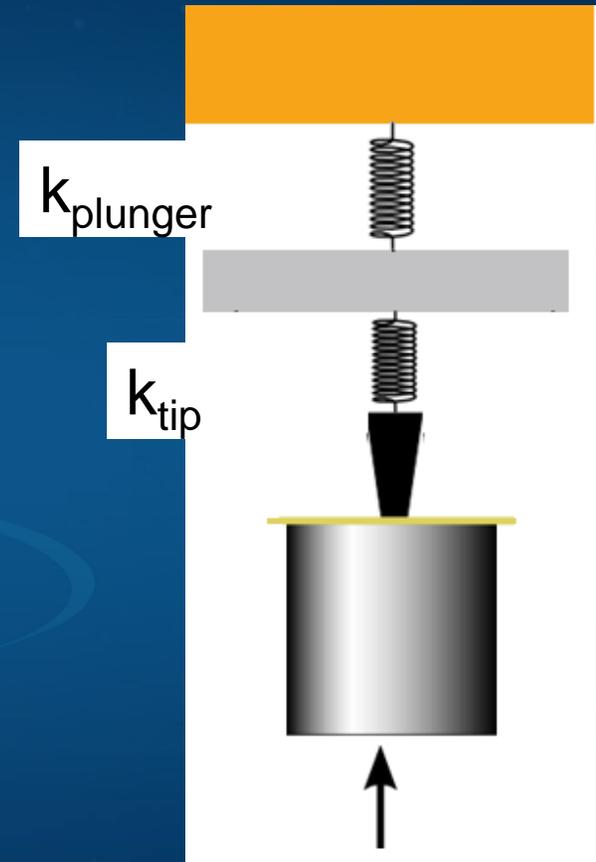


# Pyramid Probe Coupled System

- Model with series and parallel springs
- For a single tip, just series springs

$$\frac{1}{k_{eq}} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$

Source: Wikipedia



# Pyramid Probe Coupled System

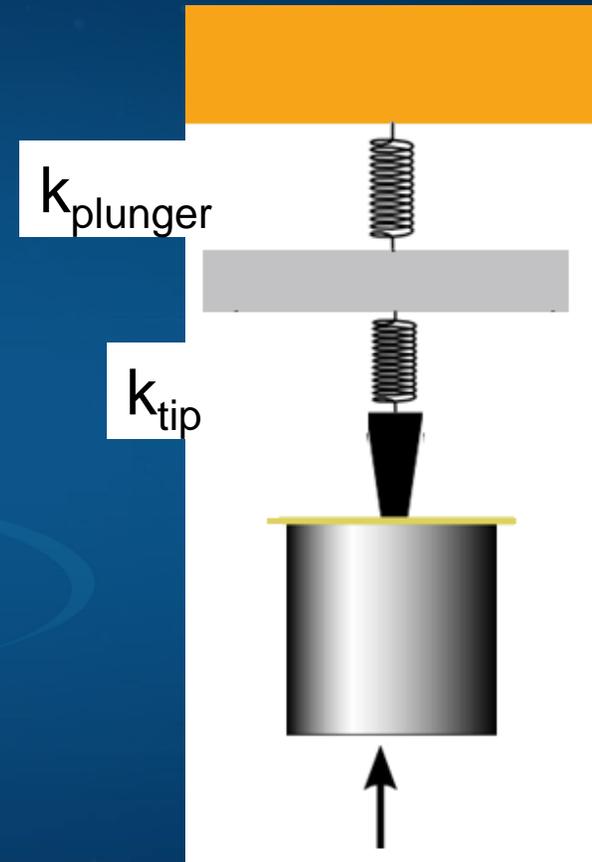
- **Series springs**

- $k_{\text{plunger}} = 0.067 \text{ g}/\mu\text{m}$  per tip
- $k_{\text{tip}} = 1.9 \text{ g}/\mu\text{m}$  per tip

- **Programmed OT = 150  $\mu\text{m}$**

- Plunger 145  $\mu\text{m}$
- Tip 5  $\mu\text{m}$

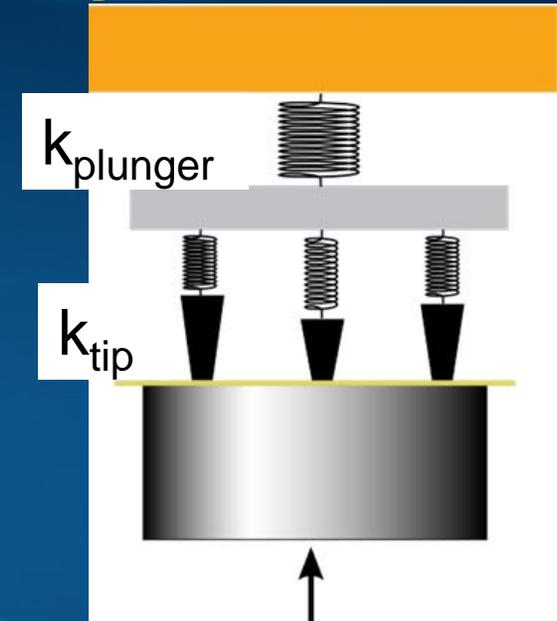
$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{total}} &= k_{\text{total}} * X \\ F_{\text{total}} &= F_{\text{plunger}} = F_{\text{tip}} \\ F_{\text{total}} &= k_{\text{tip}} * X_{\text{tip}} \\ X_{\text{tip}} &= F_{\text{total}} / k_{\text{tip}} \end{aligned}$$



# Measuring a Coupled System

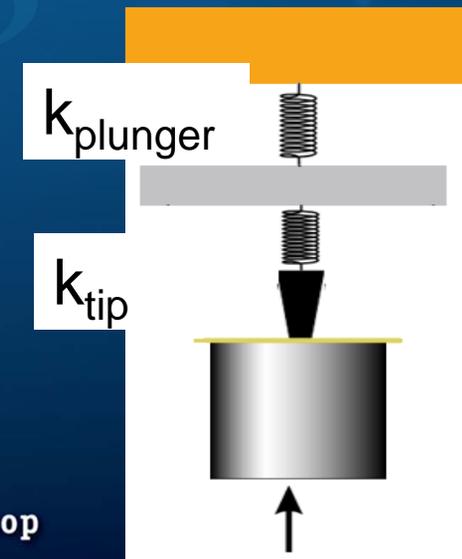
- **Planarity at Plate**

- Measure the coupled system that correlates to the wafer probe environment



- **Planarity at Post**

- Measure manufacturing tolerances that lead to tip height variation



# Need for Metrology

- **Internal**

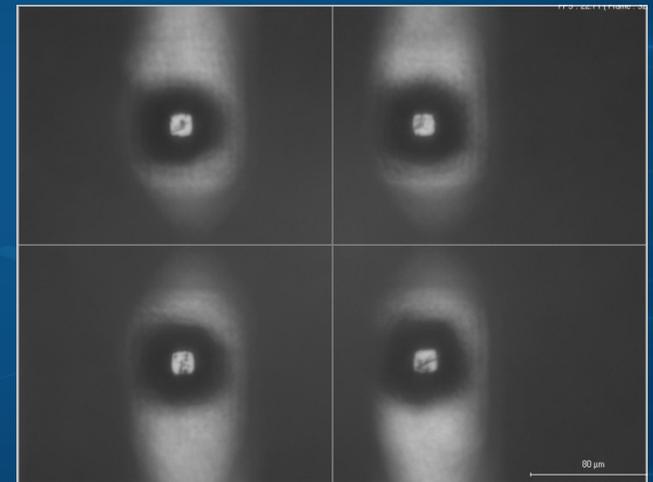
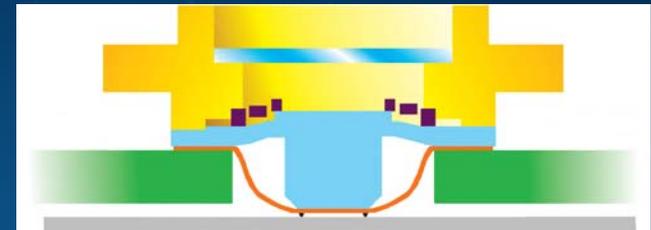
- Manufacturing/Quality
  - X,Y
  - Planarity
  - Contact resistance
  - Leakage
- Engineering
  - Don't try this at home

- **Customer**

- IQC
- Troubleshooting
  - X,Y
  - Planarity
  - Contact resistance
  - Leakage

# Metrology Challenges

- **Membrane space transformer**
  - Coupled system – tip to tip
    - Requirement for full contact or small deflection
  - Coupled system – spring stack
    - Unconventional spring rates
  - Over travel control
  - Force control
- **Short probe tips**
  - Short
    - Vision system
    - Over travel control
    - Force control
- **Mechanical vs. Electrical Trade-offs**
  - Easy to measure bulk behavior with a plate
  - Challenges when measuring with a post



# Metrology Challenges Summary

- **Pyramid Probe Cards**

- Very strong probe tip spring (1-4 grams/micron)
- Individual probe tip overtravel (OT) must be limited to 20 microns
- Coupled system of probe tip springs and plunger spring
- No overhanging probes during overtravel

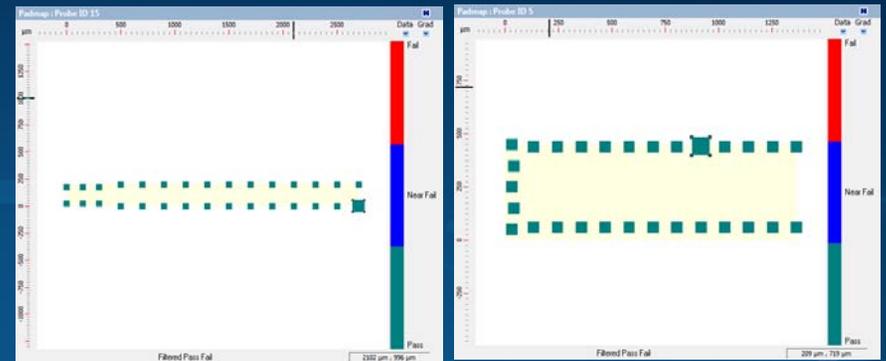
- **RBI Probe Cards**

- Individual probe tip overtravel (OT) must be limited to 5 microns
- Coupled system of probe tip springs and plunger spring
- No overhanging probes during overtravel
- Small probe tips surrounded by visible structure (grainy beams, posts, traces, pads)
- Short probe tips so surrounding structure is close to probe tip focus plane

# Test Setup

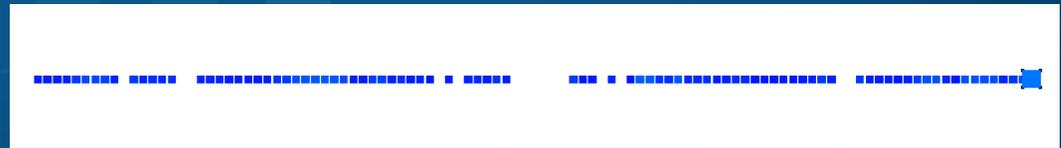
- **Pyramid Probe Cards**

- Parametric probe cards
- 30 probes
- 100-150 micron minimum pitch
- Spring rates  $\approx$  1.3gm/um, 1.9gm/um



- **RBI Probe Card**

- Microbump probe card
- $\sim$ 100 probes, limited electrical connections
- 40 micron minimum pitch
- Spring rate  $\approx$  0.3 gm/um

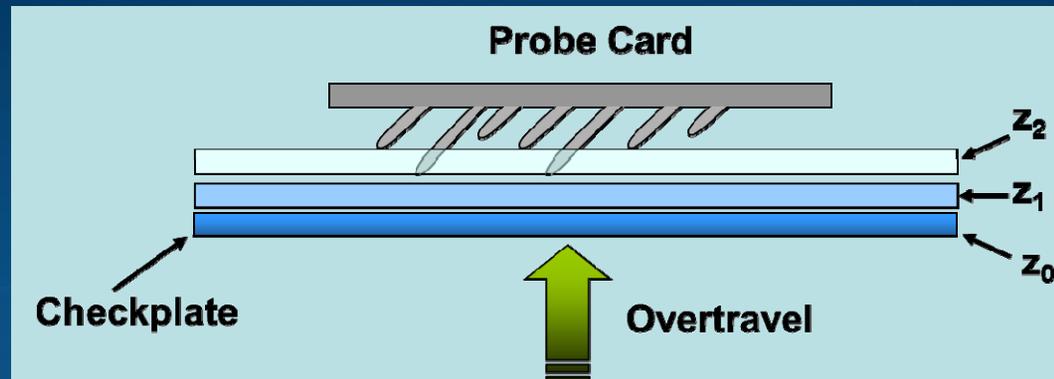


- **VX4**

- Configured with 35 micron diameter posts



# Planarity @ Plate Measurement (non-bussed probes)



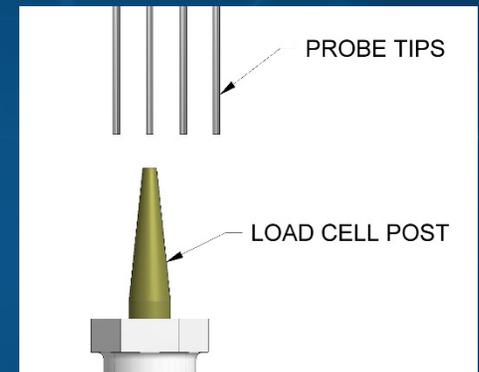
## Pyramid and RBI Probe Cards

- Easy!
- Coupled system of springs
  - May need large Max OT in order for high probes to contact checkplate

# Planarity @Post Measurement (all probes)

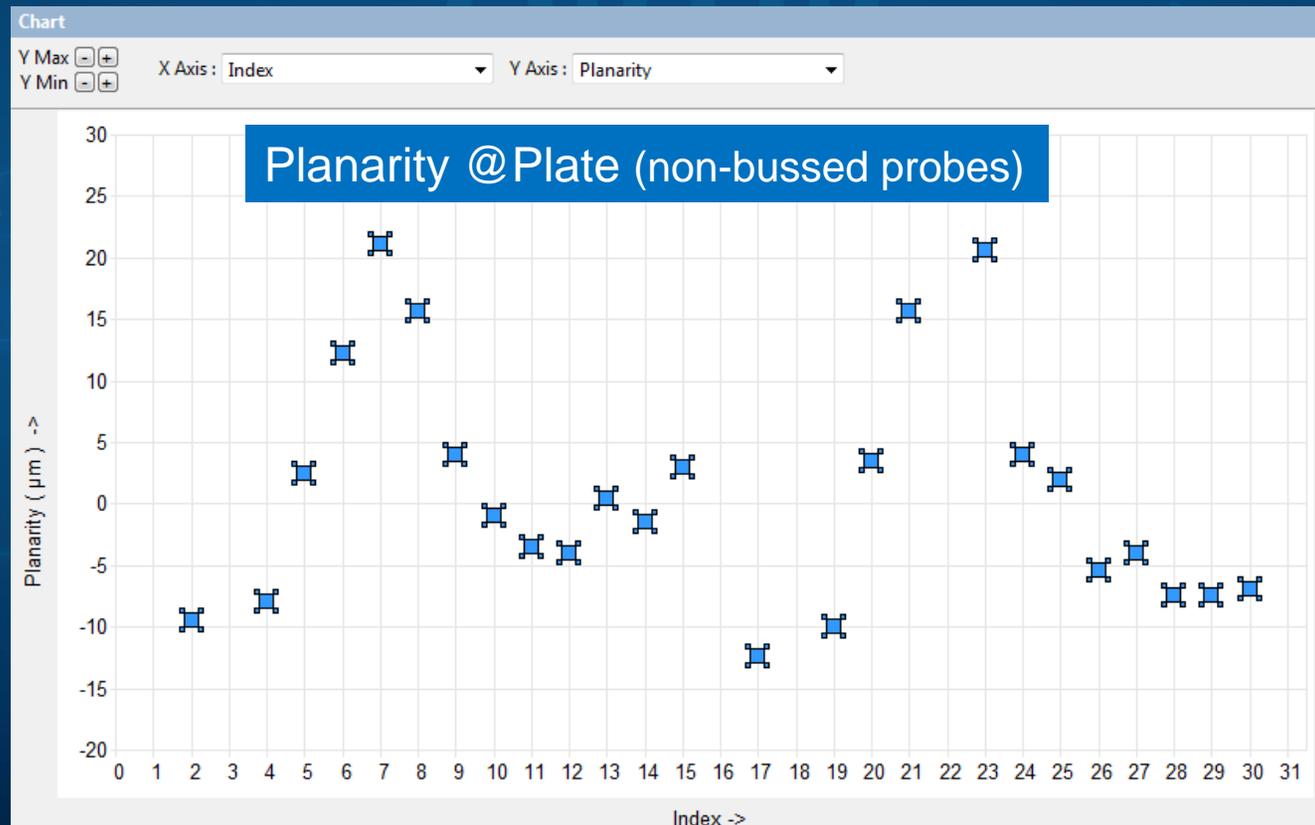
## Pyramid and RBI Probe Cards

- **Pyramid Probe individual probe tip MaxOT = 20 microns**
- **RBI individual probe tip MaxOT = 5 microns**
  - Utilize post attached to load cell for measurement
  - Provides two layers of safety for Z-motion:
    - Stop on electrical contact
    - Stop on load
  - Planarity is measured by either electrical contact or force
  - Requires ultra-precise overshoot control to maintain throughput
- **RBI Fine Pitch (40 microns)**
  - Small diameter post required
  - Accurate post position calibration, accurate stage positioning and accurate measurement of probe tip positions



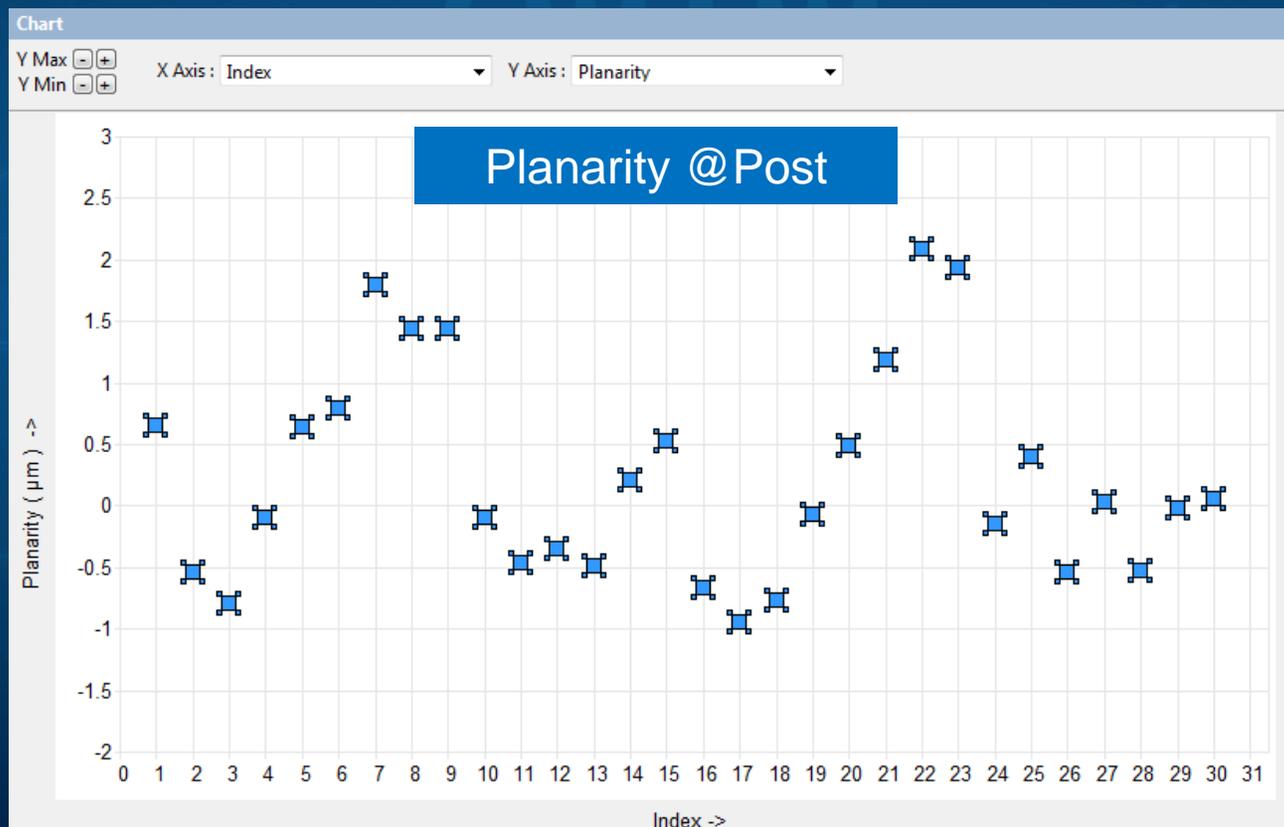
# Planarity@ Plate Results – Pyramid Probe Card

- Correlates to when probes will contact wafer
- Planarity range  $\approx$  40 microns



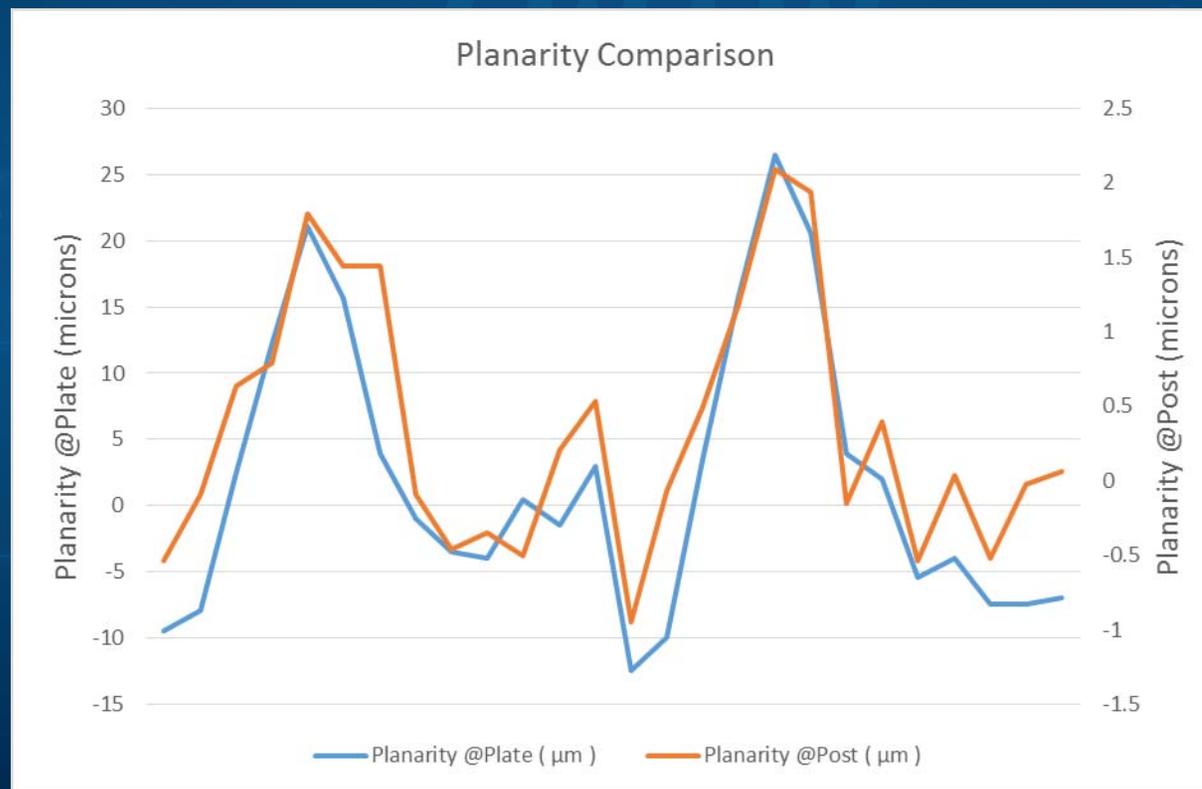
# Planarity @Post Results – Pyramid Probe Card

- Corresponds to tip height variation
- Planarity range  $\approx$  3 microns



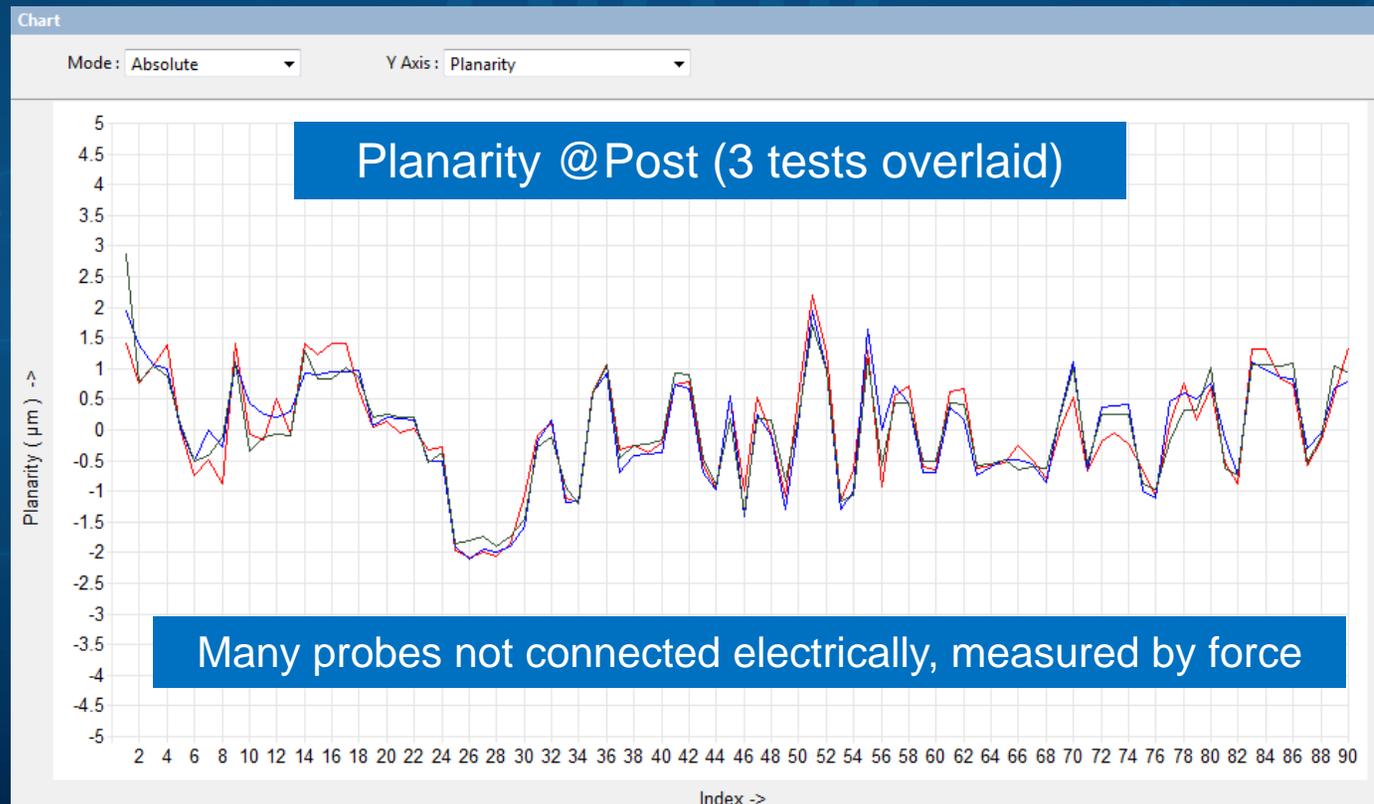
# Planarity Comparison – Pyramid Probe Card

- Compare Planarity @Plate to Planarity @Post
- Same shape, different ranges due to effects of coupled system



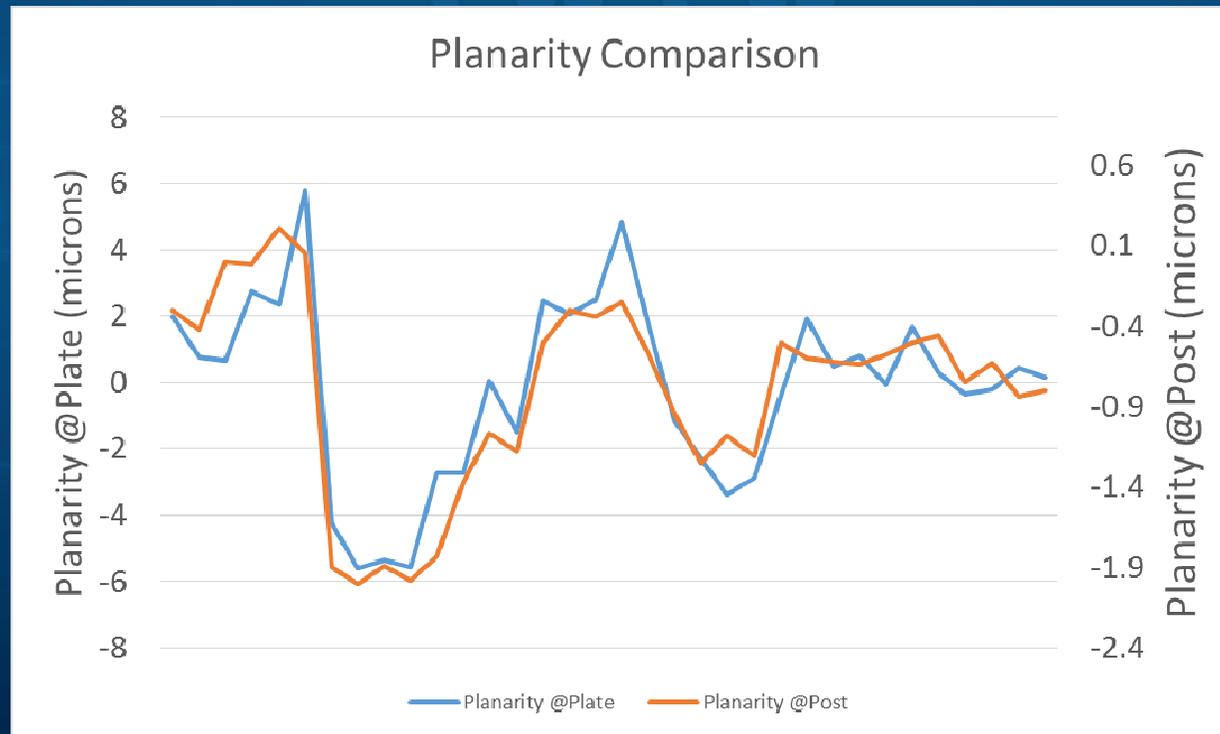
# Planarity @Post Results – RBI Probe Card

- Corresponds to tip height variation
- Planarity range  $\approx$  4 microns



# Planarity Comparison – RBI Probe Card

- Only have a sub-set of Planarity @Plate data for comparison (due to lack of electrical connections)
- Same shape, different ranges due to effects of coupled system

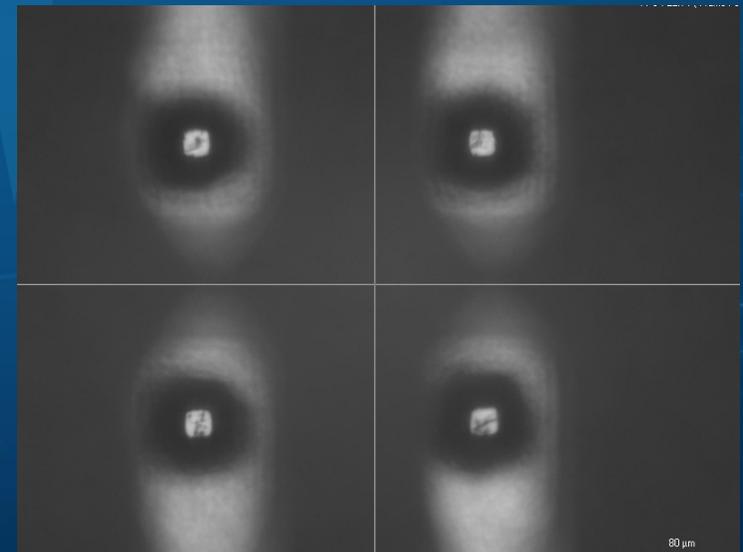
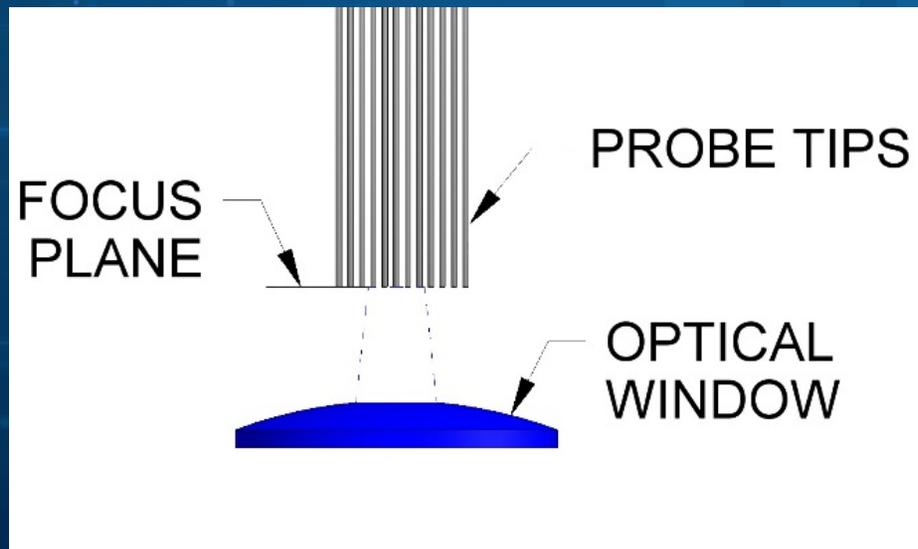


Plate

Post

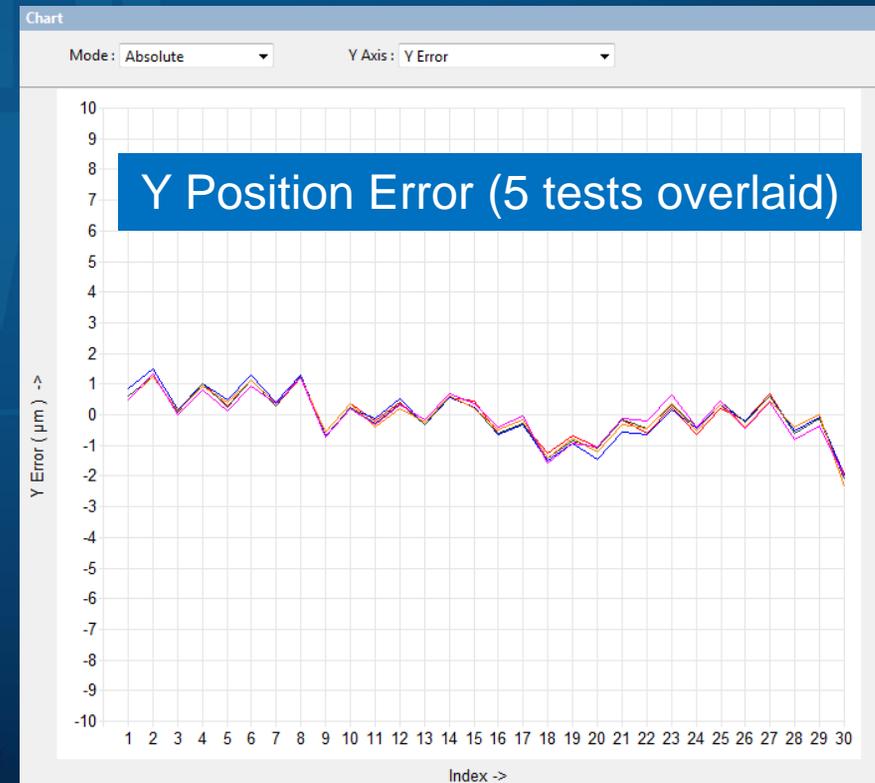
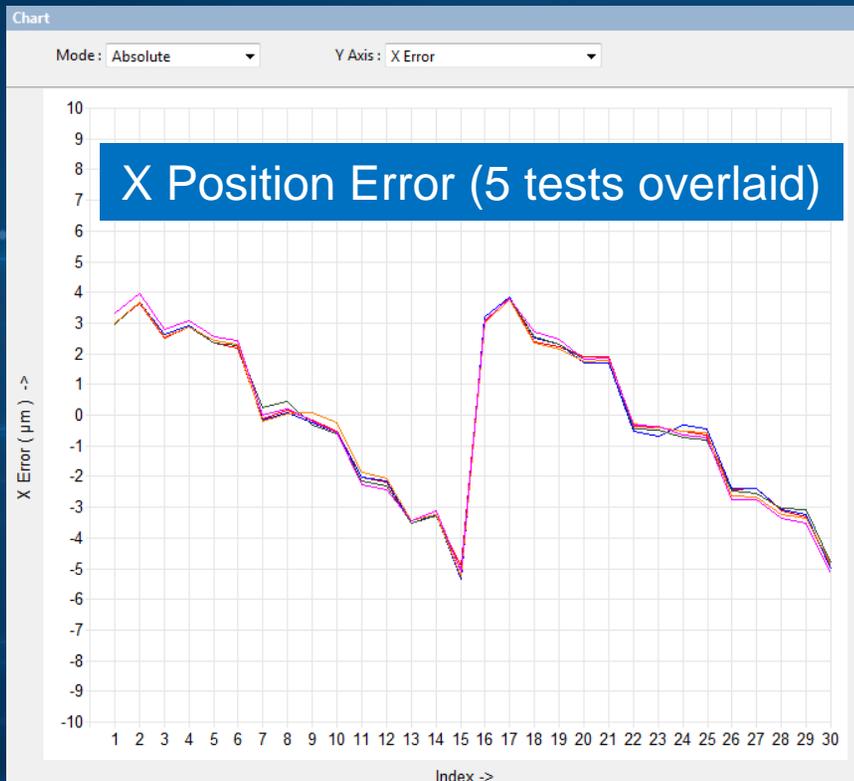
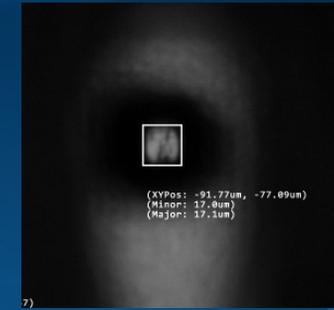
# Alignment Measurement: Pyramid Probe Cards

- **Probe array must be fully supported**
- **Probe tips have minimal scrub at OT**
  - Measure X, Y probe position without contacting probe tips with focus position well above window surface (No-Touch Alignment)



# Alignment Results – Pyramid Probe Card

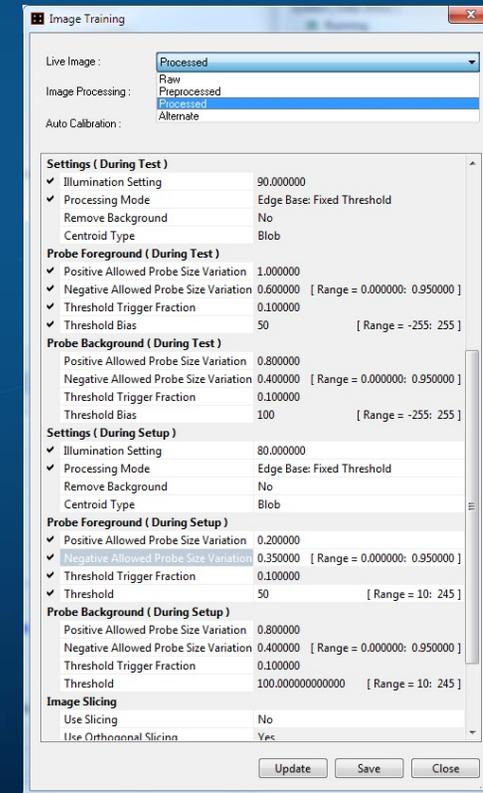
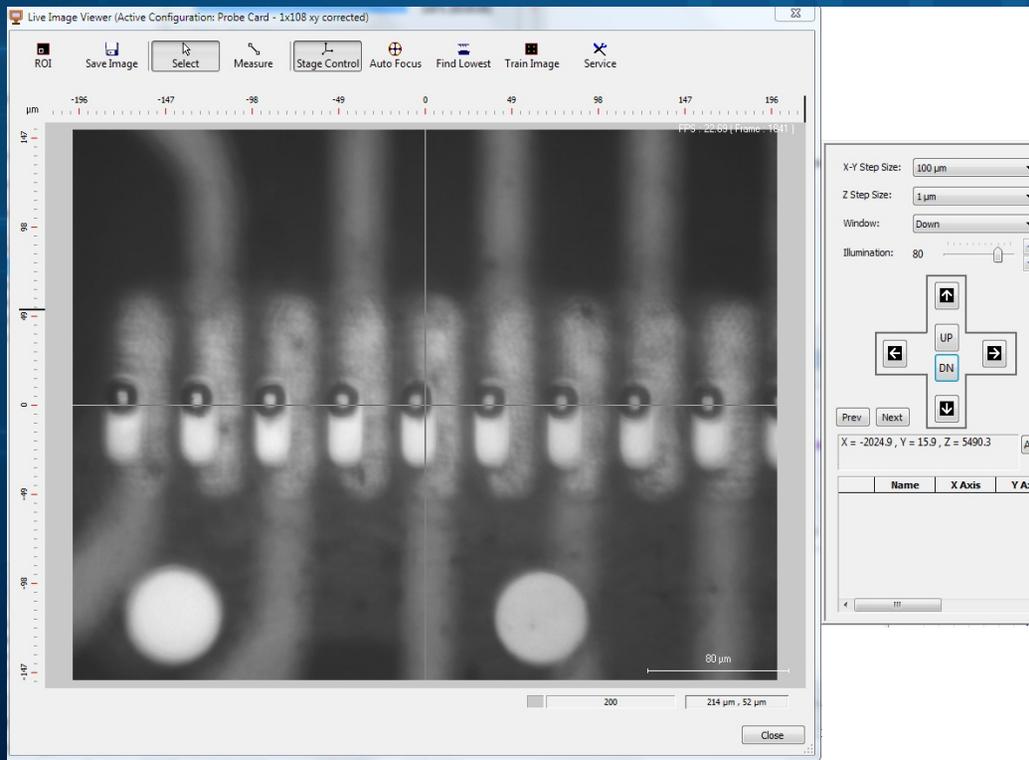
## Pyramid Probe Card



- Very repeatable Alignment results (sub-micron)

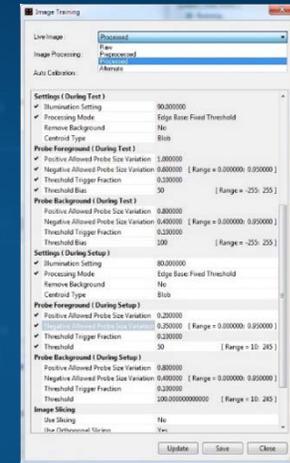
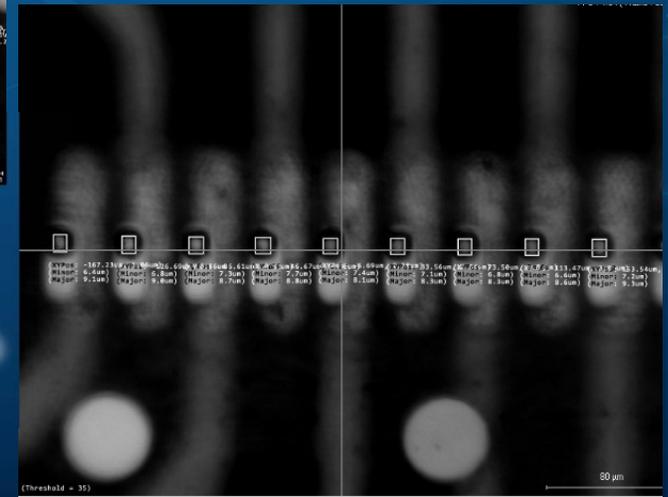
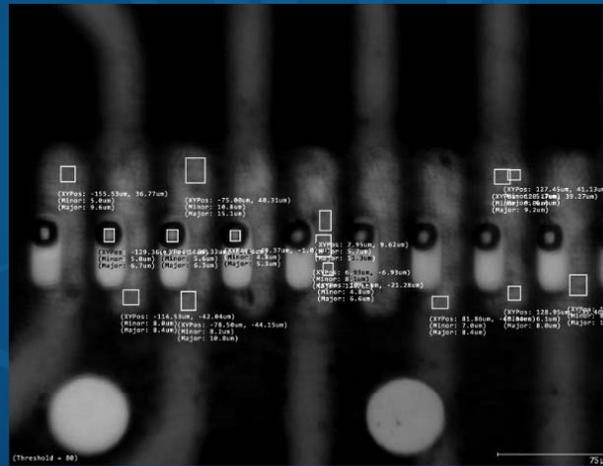
# Alignment Measurement : RBI Probe Cards

- **RBI has small probe tips and lots of in focus visible structure surrounding probe tips (grainy beams, posts, traces, pads)**
  - Live Image Viewer provides in real-time tunable image processing to discriminate probe tips from background



# Alignment Measurement : RBI Probe Cards

- Using Live Image Viewer to tune image processing parameters in real-time

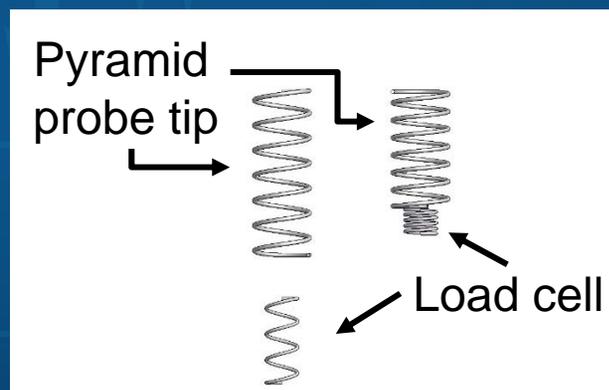
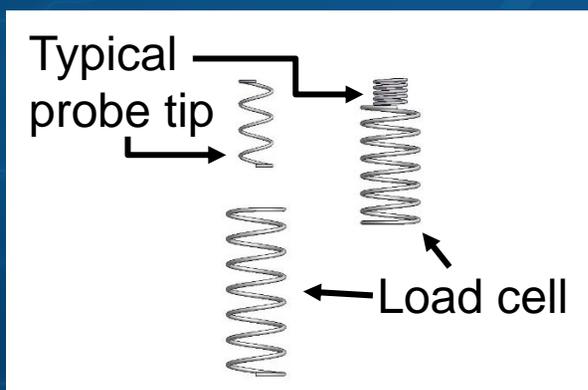


Tuning image processing parameters



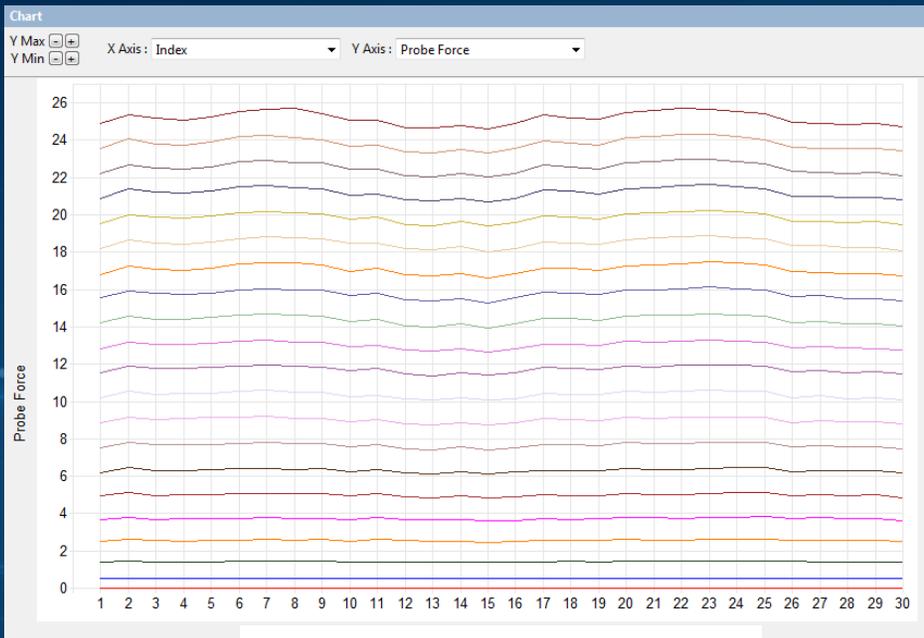
# Probe Force Measurement: Pyramid Probe Cards

- **Large probe tip spring rate (1–4 gm/um)**
  - Probe force measurement uses a compliant load cell
    - Need to compensate for load cell deflection ( $AOT \neq POT$ ) to get accurate probe force measurements
    - Load cell spring is typically  $> 5X$  stiffer than probe tip

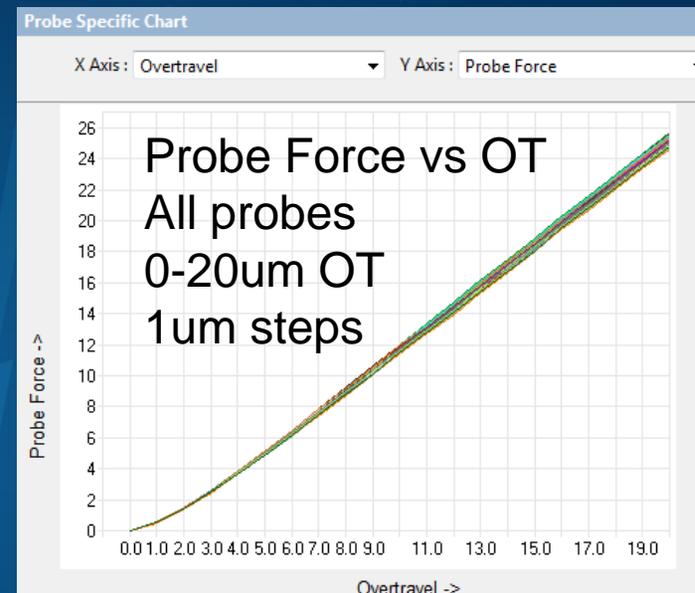


- **Pyramid probe tip spring can be 5X stiffer than load cell spring**
  - Without compensation Pyramid Probe tip  $AOT \ll POT$  during PF testing
  - Accurate deflection compensation is critical for Pyramid Probes

# Probe Force Results – Pyramid Probe Card



Force vs Probe Tip ID  
0-20um OT, 1um steps



- Probe force is very uniform across the array
- Probe tip spring is very linear
- Load cell compensation working effectively

# Probe Force Measurement: RBI Probe Cards

- **RBI individual probe tip MaxOT = 5 microns**

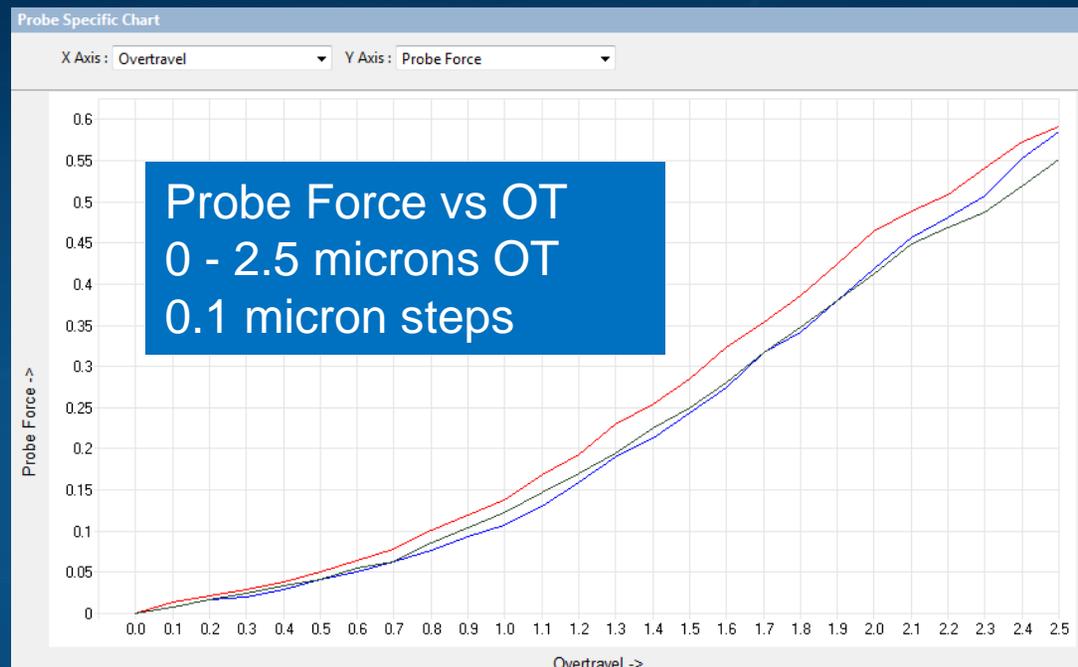
- Two layers of safety for Z-motion:
  - Stop on electrical contact and stop on load
- Requires ultra-precise overshoot control to maintain throughput
- Requires high resolution z-motion to collect data over small range of allowed overtravel
- Requires high precision force measurement to measure small changes in force over small range of allowed overtravel

- **RBI Fine Pitch (40 microns)**

- Requires small diameter post (35 micron)
- Accurate post position calibration, accurate stage positioning and accurate measurement of probe tip positions



# Probe Force Results – RBI Probe Card



- Results demonstrates precision force measurement to resolve the small changes in force (0.5 grams over 2.5 microns OT)
- Results demonstrate high resolution z-motion (100nm steps) needed to characterize force over this small range of OT

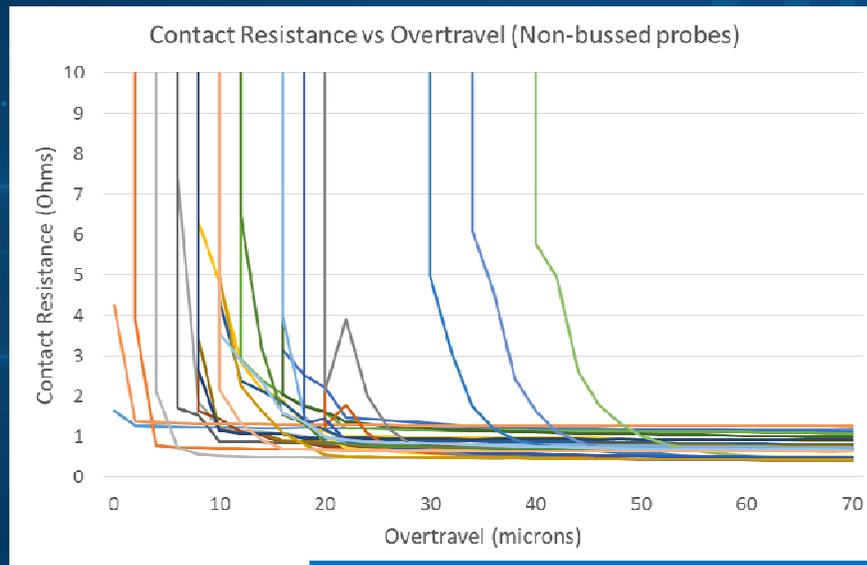
# Contact Resistance Measurement

## Pyramid and RBI Probe Cards

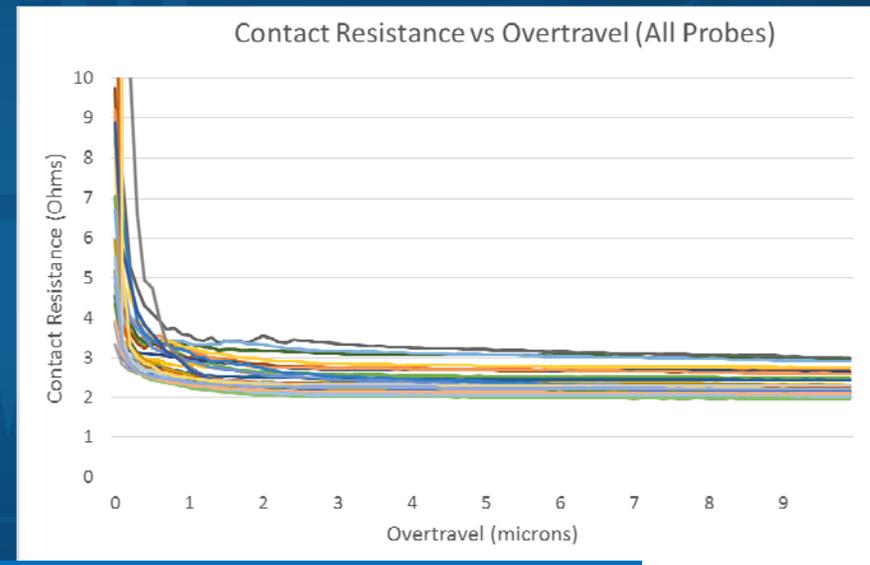
- **CRES @Plate (Non-bussed probes)**
  - Easy!
  - Need to provide sufficient overtravel to ensure all probes make good contact
- **CRES @Post (All probes)**
  - Need to provide additional overtravel so  $AOT = POT$  for Pyramid probes
  - Need to provide ultra-precise OT and overshoot control for RBI probes

# CRES Results– Pyramid Probe Card

**CRES with Rh Plate: 0-70um**  
**Step size = 2 microns**



**CRES with W-C Post: 0-10um**  
**Step size = 0.1 microns**



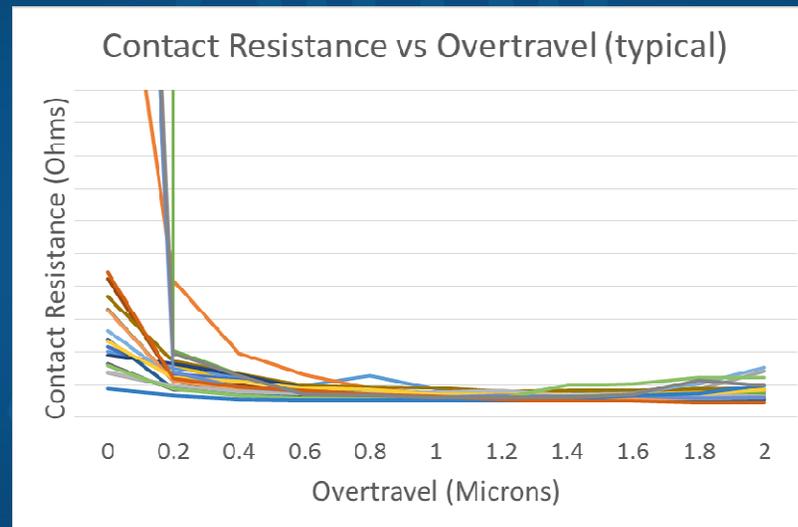
Values includes path resistance of both probe card and probe card analyzer

- **Excellent contact performance**
  - CRES values stabilize almost immediately after initial contact

# CRES Results— RBI Probe Card

## CRES with Tungsten-Carbide Post

0-2 microns OT, Step size = 0.2 microns



- CRES values stabilize almost immediately after initial contact
- Extremely high resolution Z-motion needed to characterize tip resistance over this range of OT

# Summary

- **Pyramid Probe and RBI are well poised to meet industry trends**
  - Advanced packages
  - Shrinking technology nodes
  - More RF
- **Pyramid Probe and RBI provide unique metrology challenges**
- **VX4 able to meet metrology challenges of Pyramid Probe and RBI and successfully measure:**
  - Planarity at Plate (Non-bussed probes)
  - Planarity at Post (all probes)
  - Alignment
  - Contact Resistance at Plate (Non-bussed probes)
  - Contact Resistance at Post (all probes)
  - Probe force

# Acknowledgements

- **Jim Powell – Rudolph Technologies**
- **Brett Strong – Rudolph Technologies**



# References

- Ken Smith, Daniel Bock. “Signal Integrity Design for Wide IO and 3D-TSV IC Test at Wafer Probe” Fourth IEEE International Workshop on Testing Three-Dimensional Stacked Integrated Circuits Anaheim, CA Sept 13, 2013
- Ken Smith, Erik Jan Marinissen (2014, Jan-Feb) Probing 25 $\mu$ m-diameter micro-bumps for Wide-I/O 3D SICs. *Chip Scale Review*, Volume 18, Number 1, pp. 20-23