



**SWTEST**

PROBE TODAY, FOR TOMORROW

**2023 CONFERENCE**

# REINVENTING RF WAFER PROBES



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# Opening the Door to Innovation



High-Speed  
Networking

5G

RF

Multi-die  
packaging

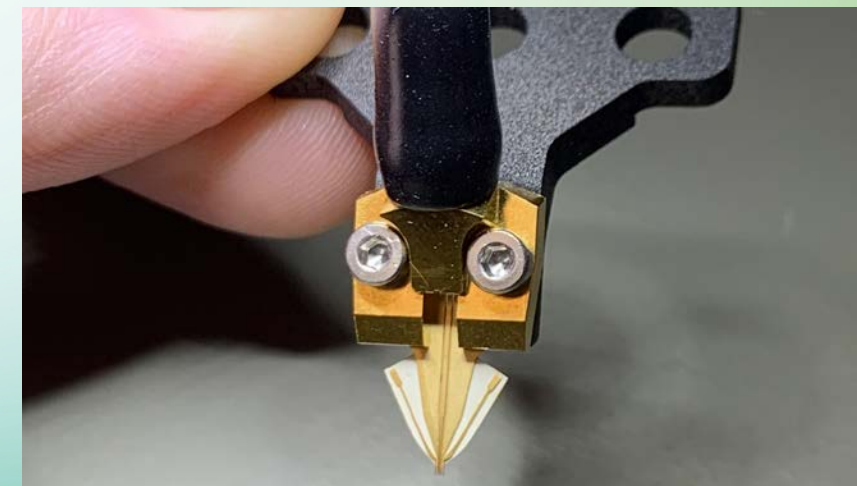
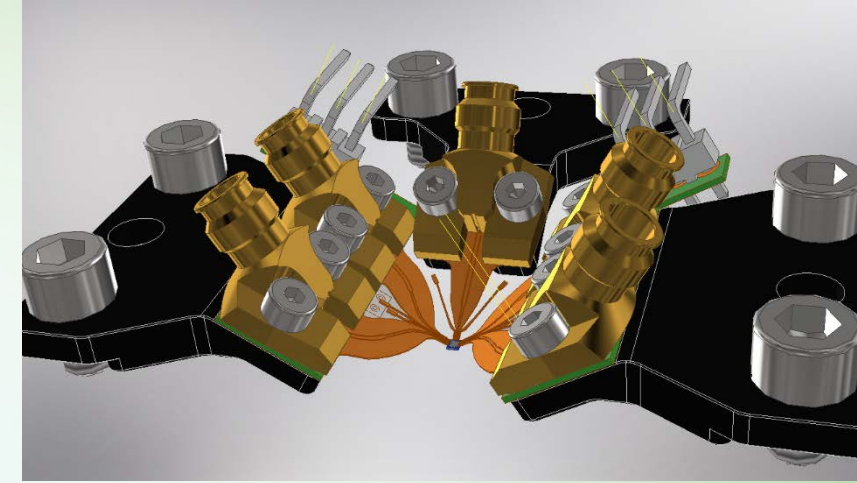
Automotive  
Radar

Beamforming

- Many technologies are already here or on the horizon that are moving us to do more high-speed testing at wafer sort
- While RF testing methodologies have stabilized at a plateau there are still huge gaps in capabilities that can be solved through both innovation and intelligent applications of today's technologies
- Through new technologies our industry can open the door and enable the mass implementation of these new technologies

# Step 1: Acquisition of ThinkMEMs

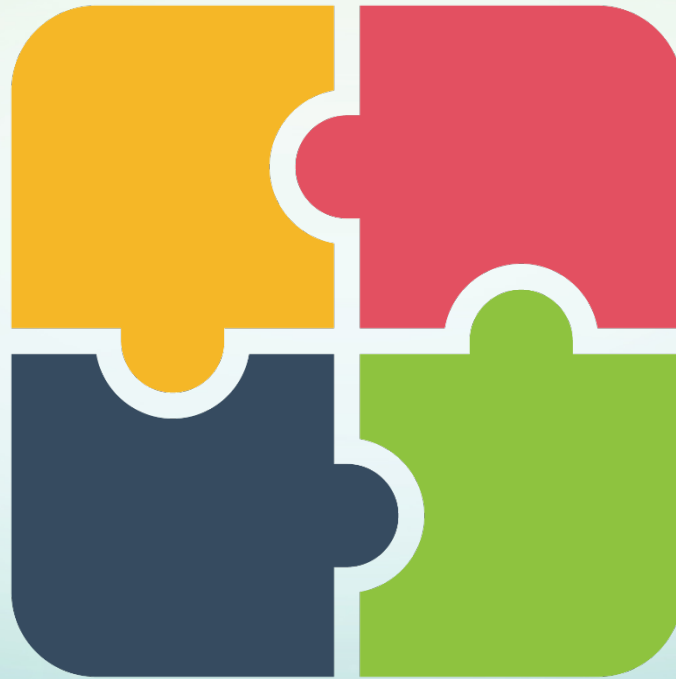
- ThinkMEMs joined PTSL in Nov 2023
- ThinkMEMs has a line of individual wafer probes as well as expertise in building complex microwave probes
- Through partnership, PTSL leveraged this technology and we are using it for more complex and elaborate solutions for ATE 110 GHz RF wafer probing



# Step #2: Integration

*Success Requires a Team*

**Innovative  
Manufacturing**  
*ThinkMEMs*



**Signal Integrity**  
*Simulations and validation*

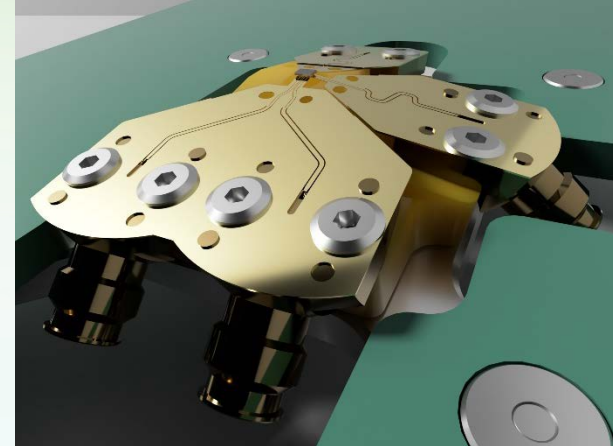
**High-Speed PCB Design &  
Project Management**

**Probe Head**  
*Design & Manufacturing*

# Step 3: Extreme High-Speed Periphery Probing



**Characterization Probes**  
*NuvoRF*



**ATE RF Probe Card**  
*PhazorRF*

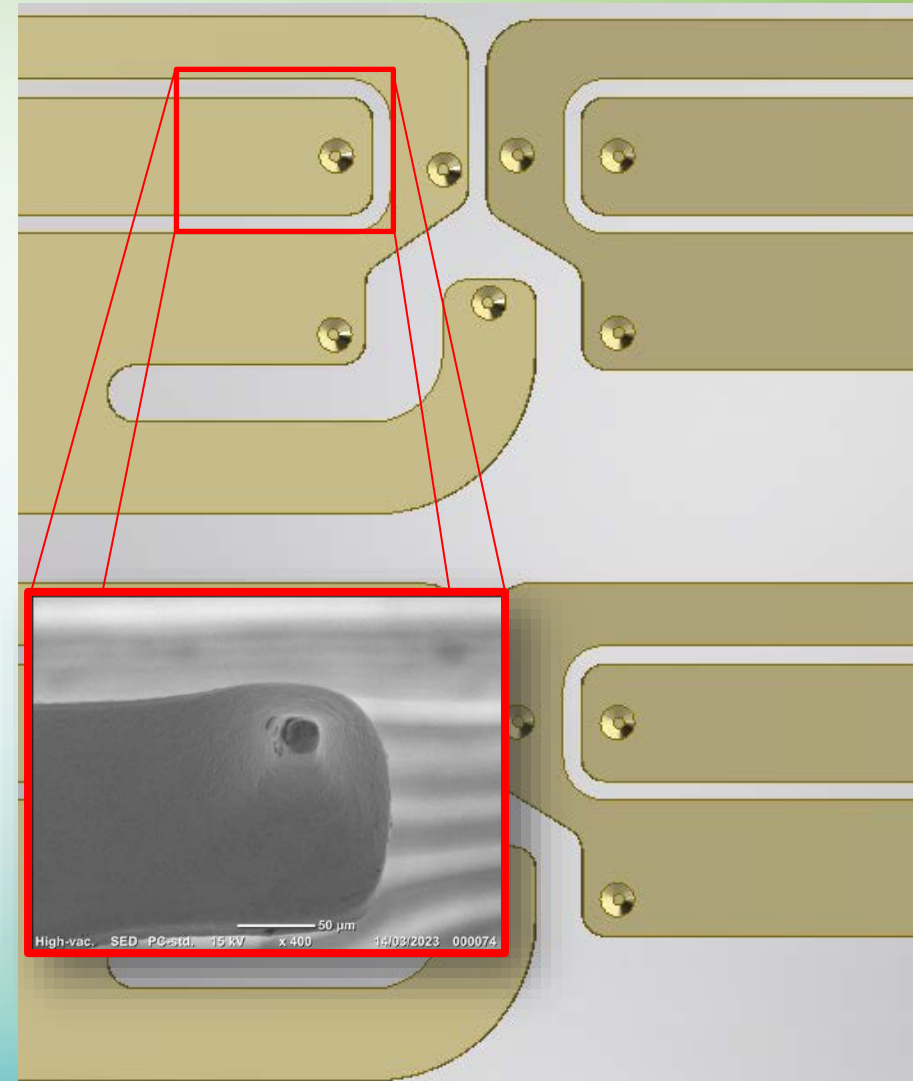
Combines existing NuvoRF technology into a single integrated PhazorRF ATE solution

Routing is done in a low-loss air-dielectric Coplanar Waveguide (CPW) transmission line

The CPW structure provides great performance up and beyond 110 GHz

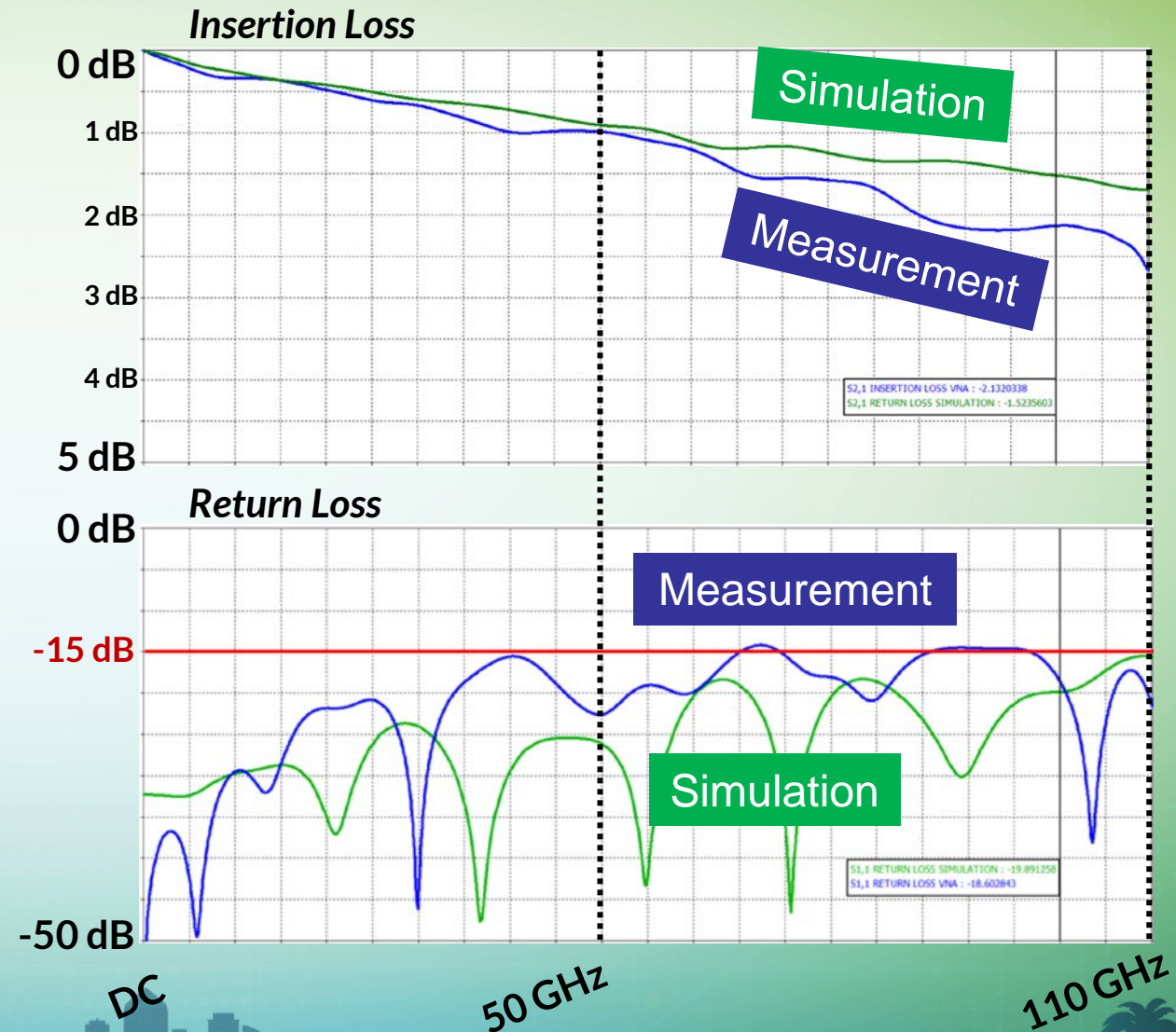
# Probe Tips

- Probe tips are formed on each beam with extreme precision
- Probe compliance is controlled by a lever arm attached to each probe
- Force is “programmable” by adjusting the parameters of the lever arm
- **1<sup>st</sup> order behavior:** *(From Euler-Bernoulli beam equation)*
  - Force is inversely proportional to Length cubed
  - Force is proportional to beam thickness cubed
  - Force is directly proportional to beam width
- More advanced behavior such as non-straight beams is calculated using FEA simulations



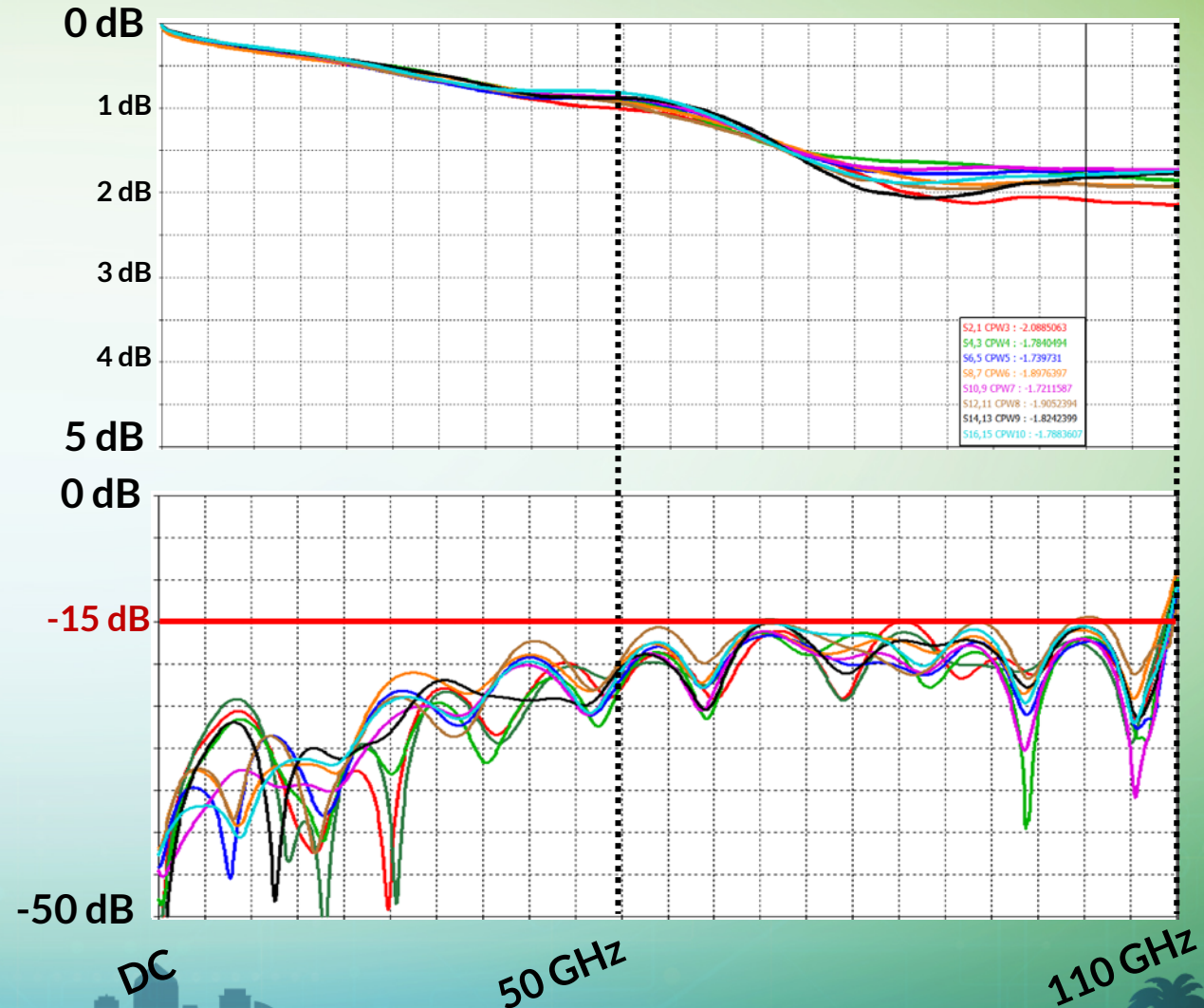
# Performance

- High performance prototype:  
100um GSG configuration
- Performance good to 110 GHz
  - 2.5dB Insertion Loss
  - 15dB Return Loss
- Insertion loss is dependent trace length which is a function of design density



# Repeatability

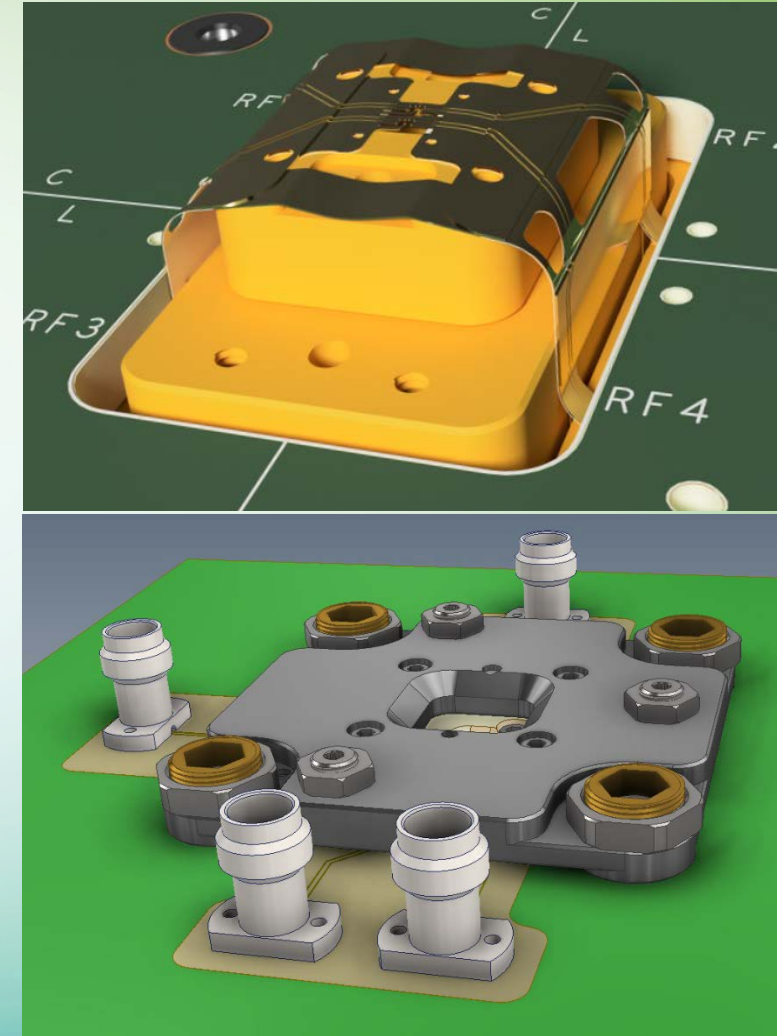
- 100um GSG Prototype used
- Manufacturing repeatability
- Part to part variation is minimal
- VNA calibration changes cause a greater impact on measurements than part variations!





# Step 4: PCB Interface

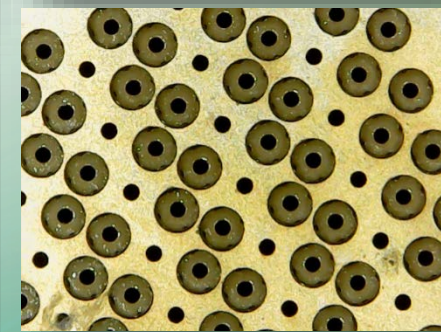
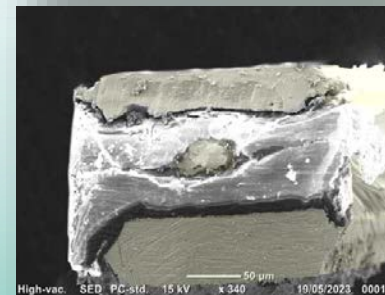
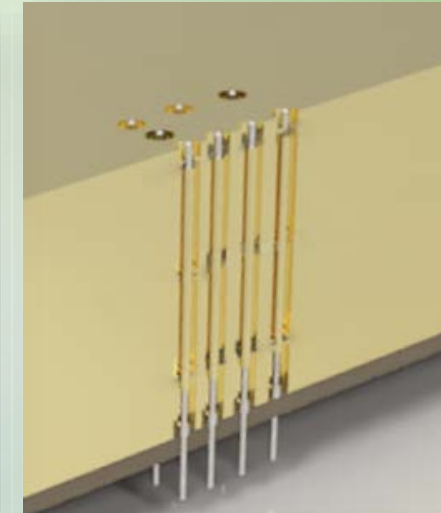
- Leverages existing wafer probe interface, but adds a direct-to-PCB interface
- Mounts from back-side of PCB
  - Allows for circuits on probe card for muxing, filters, BALANs, impedance matching, etc.
  - Allows for easy replaceability in the field
  - Keeps probe interface closer to probe card
- High-speed low-cost connector interface from PCB using off the shelf connectors



# Step 5: High-Speed Vertical Probe

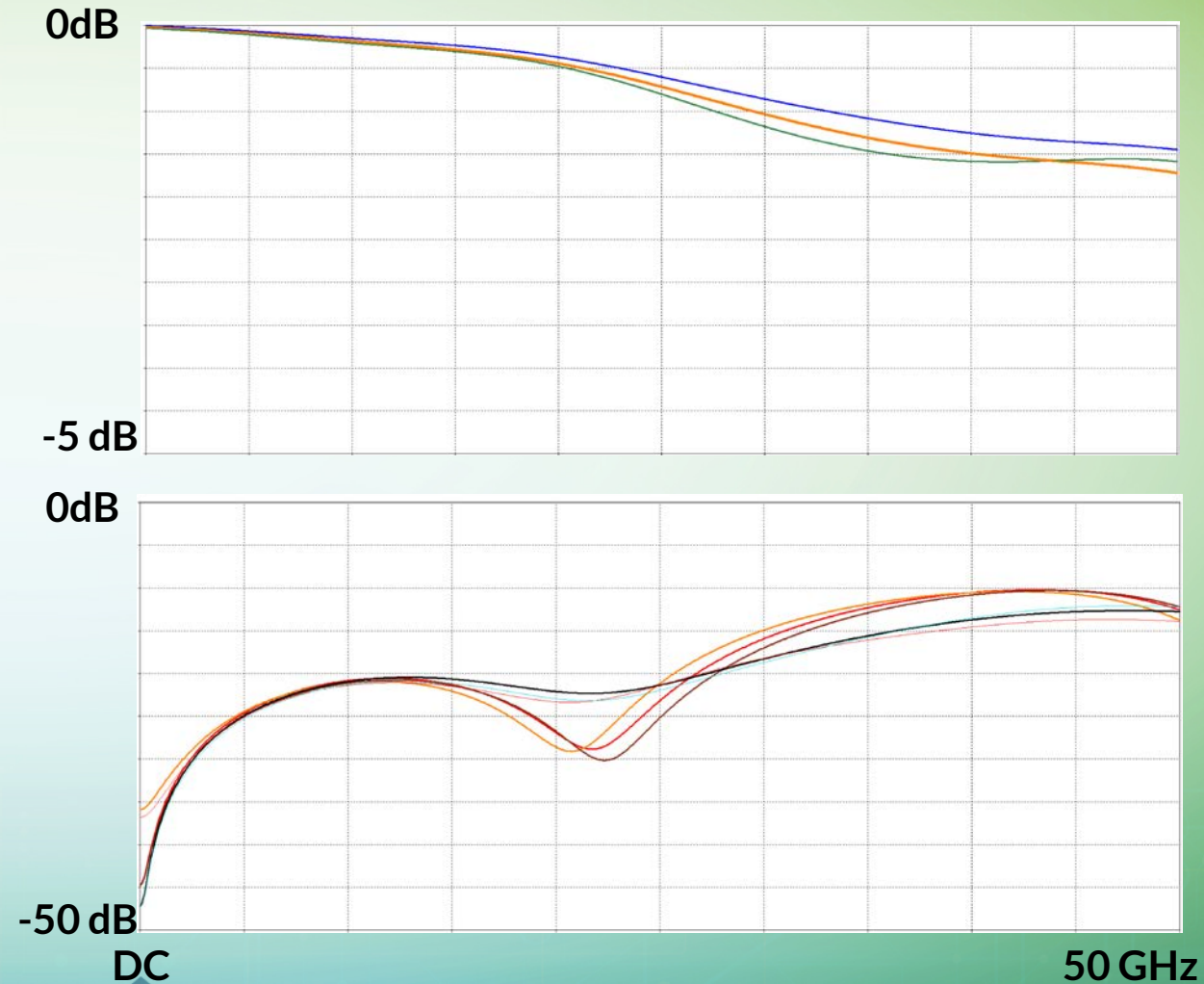
## Solutions for RF Vertical Probe:

- Coax probe interfaces are a challenge at fine pitches < 200um. This means they only solve a part of the market need.
- MEMs probes can be used to achieve high frequency probes and less than 200 um
- Higher density solutions are required for highly integrated SOC devices as well as large digital networking devices



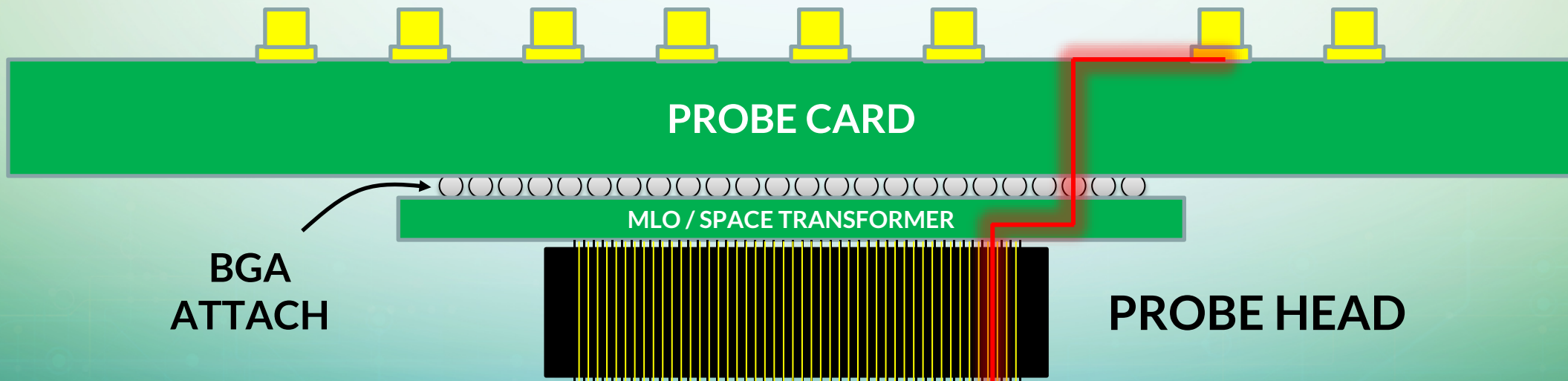
# Vertical Probe Performance

- Simulated data shown for 150um pitch probe interface
- Vertical probe heads can perform at high bandwidth
- The probe card must also be able to support the bandwidth and fan out from wafer pitch
- Capable of supporting
  - 5G RF
  - 112 Gbps PAM4 SERDES



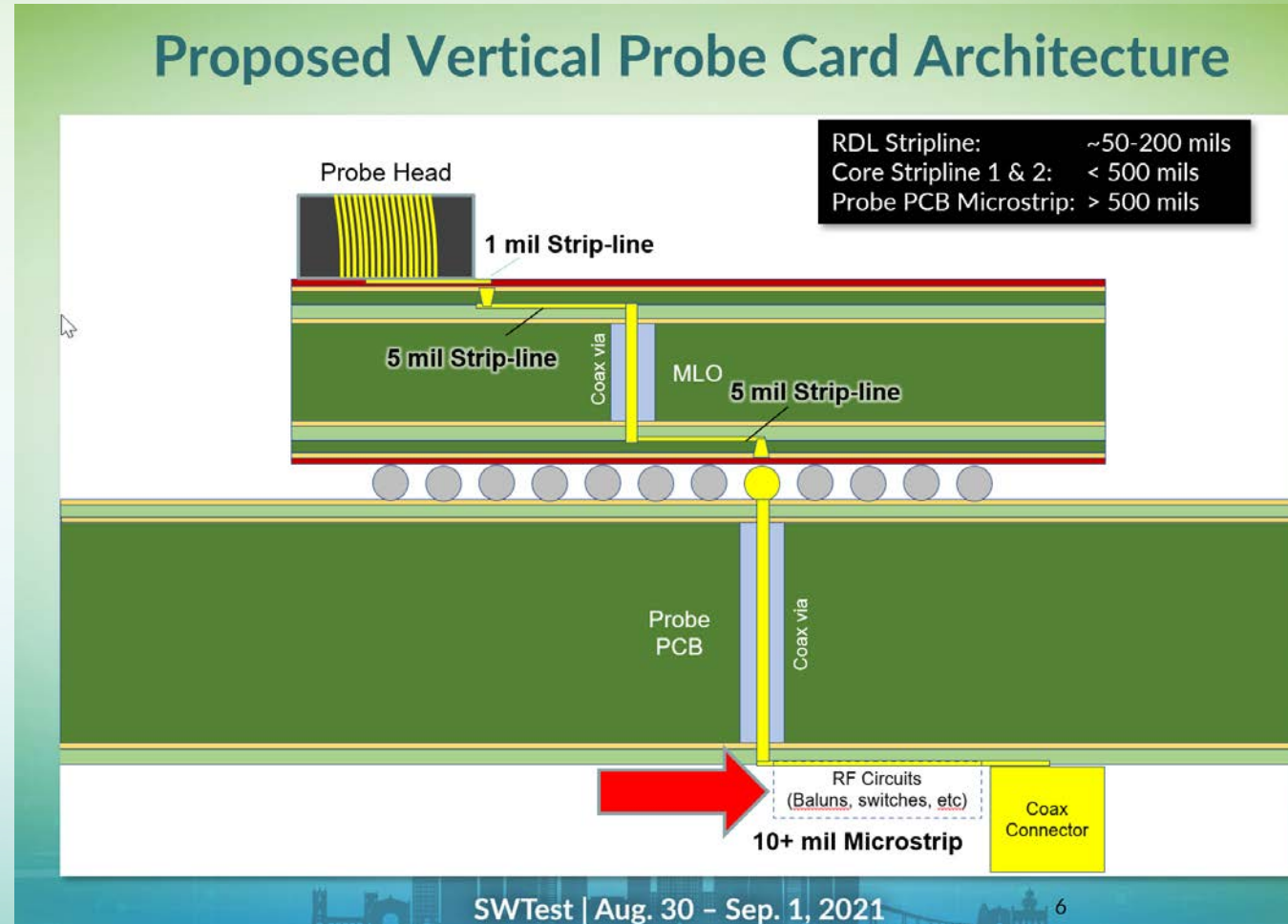
# Vertical Probing + MLOs and PCBs

- A big part of the RF vertical probe challenge is the part of the system above the probe head. With a vertical probe head the SI signal must route from the footprint of the probe head, through the MLO, through the BGA interconnect, and through the probe head.
- Half the RF challenge is routing the signal from probe head to connector



# MLO & Probe Card Capabilities

- In “*A Vertical Probe Solution for High-Density RF*”, presented at SW Test 2021, laid out a path to get to 50 GHz MLO and Probe Cards
- A vertical probe head with a well-designed MLO can achieve high site count and frequencies >50 GHz



# Conclusion

## Success in RF Wafer Probing

Success in RF wafer probing requires a team that is strong in design, SI, and manufacturing. All of these parts are required for successful implementation of RF probe heads.

## New designs for RF probe heads

Using MEMs manufacturing, we can create new designs for RF probe heads that have new advantages over existing technologies

## A portfolio of RF and high- speed wafer probes

PTSL is committed to creating a portfolio of RF and high-speed wafer probes that will open up new capabilities and options in ATE

# Special thanks to the team

**Robin  
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