POSTER #



SWTest Conference Cohu



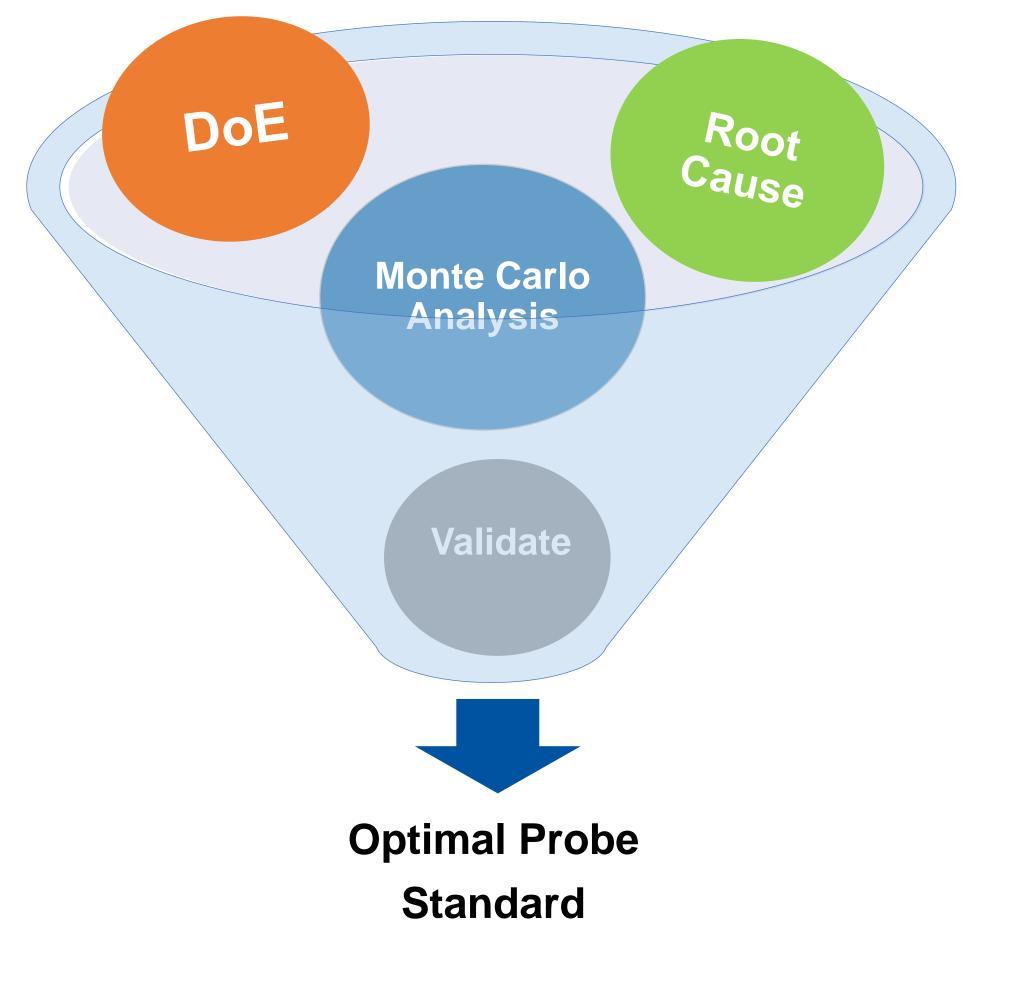
Hydra – Simplifying and Standardizing Semiconductor Test **Rob Stoner** 0 Cohu

Introduction

In this presentation we'll review the challenges faced, the DOE (Design of Experiments) and Monte Carlo methodology applied to analyze and develop the probe architecture and identify input / output variables such as barrel diameter, plunger shape, barrel gap and plating thickness that resulted in improved probe life, cRes optimization and achieving a common test height probe family with components that were truly interchangeable within each pitch and socket housing.

Desired Outcome:	
Increased performance (cRes, cycle count)	Reduce standard lead time
Standardization for customer use	Lower average cost

Achieve Outcome By:						
Latest design standards	Common pitch	Common test height				
Standard options for DUT probe metal and platings	Standard options for DUT probe shape					



Methods

Defining the Best Probe Standard

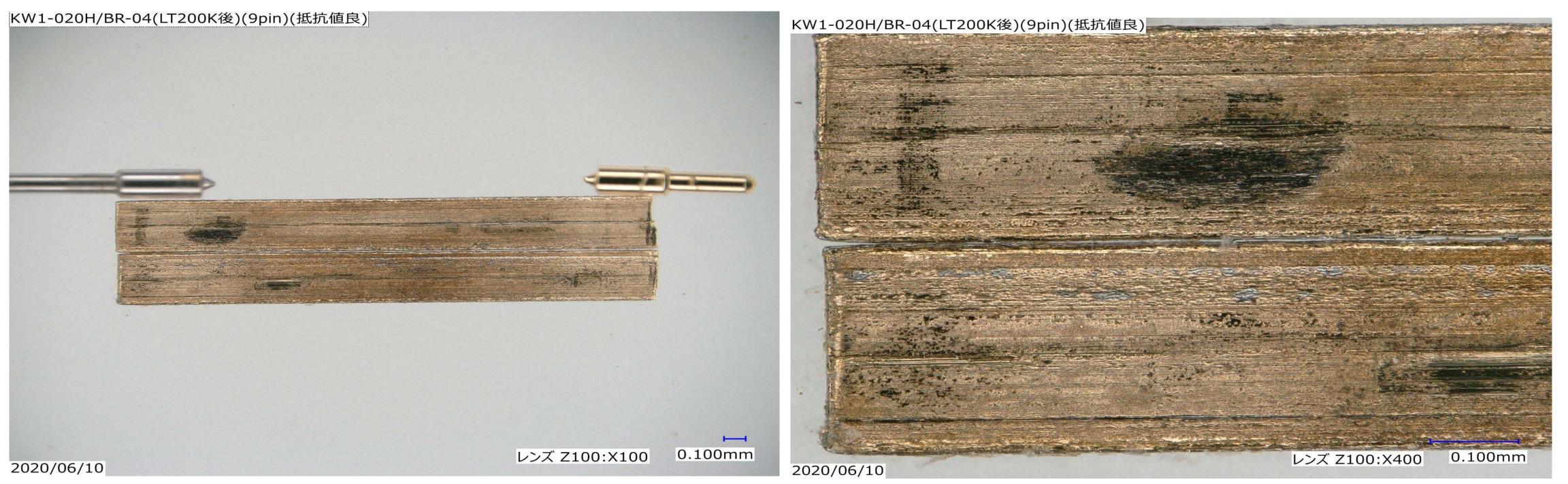
Analysis and improvement process:

- 1. Analyze poor performing probes for root cause
- 2. Perform Design of Experiments (DoE) to identify the correct value of design variables
- 3. Perform Monte Carlo analysis to confirm design tolerance
- 4. Improve existing probe to validate the design "recipe"
- 5. Carry this perfected recipe into new family of standard probes

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Methods

Identifying Root Cause: Probes were dissected to determine failing features and cause

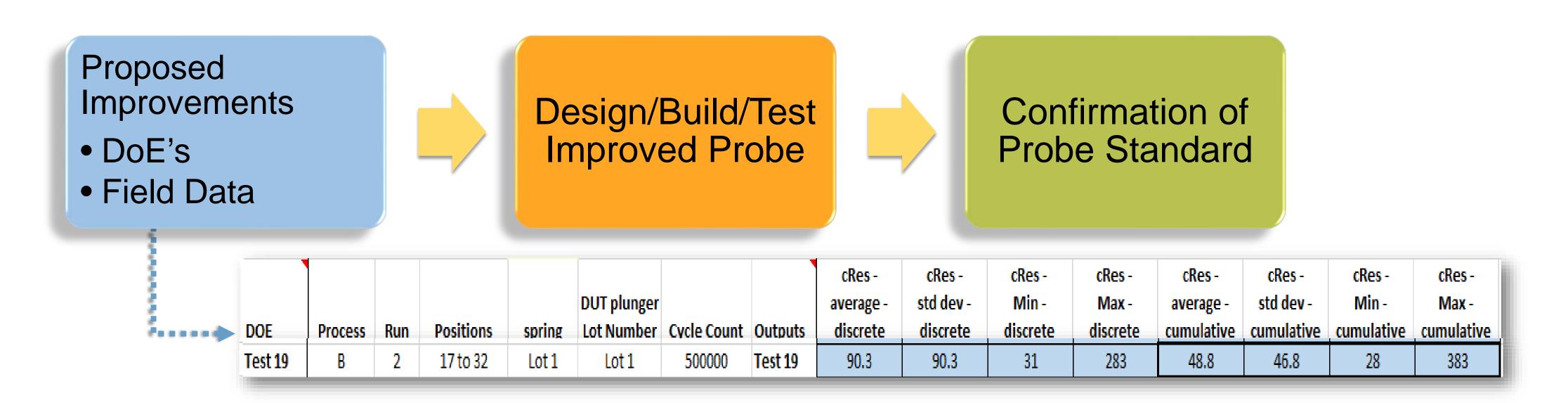




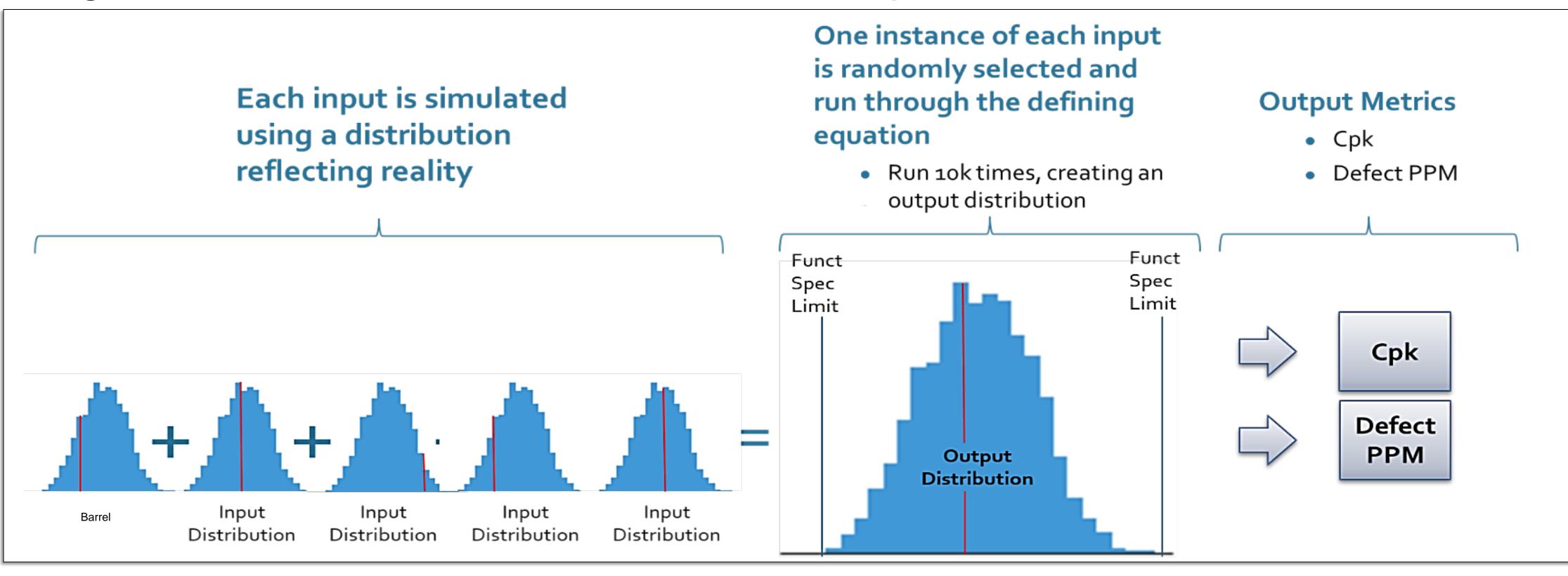


DoE's Performed to Test Hypothesis

> Barrel geometries > Spring geometries > Plating materials > Contactor cross sections > Plunger geometries



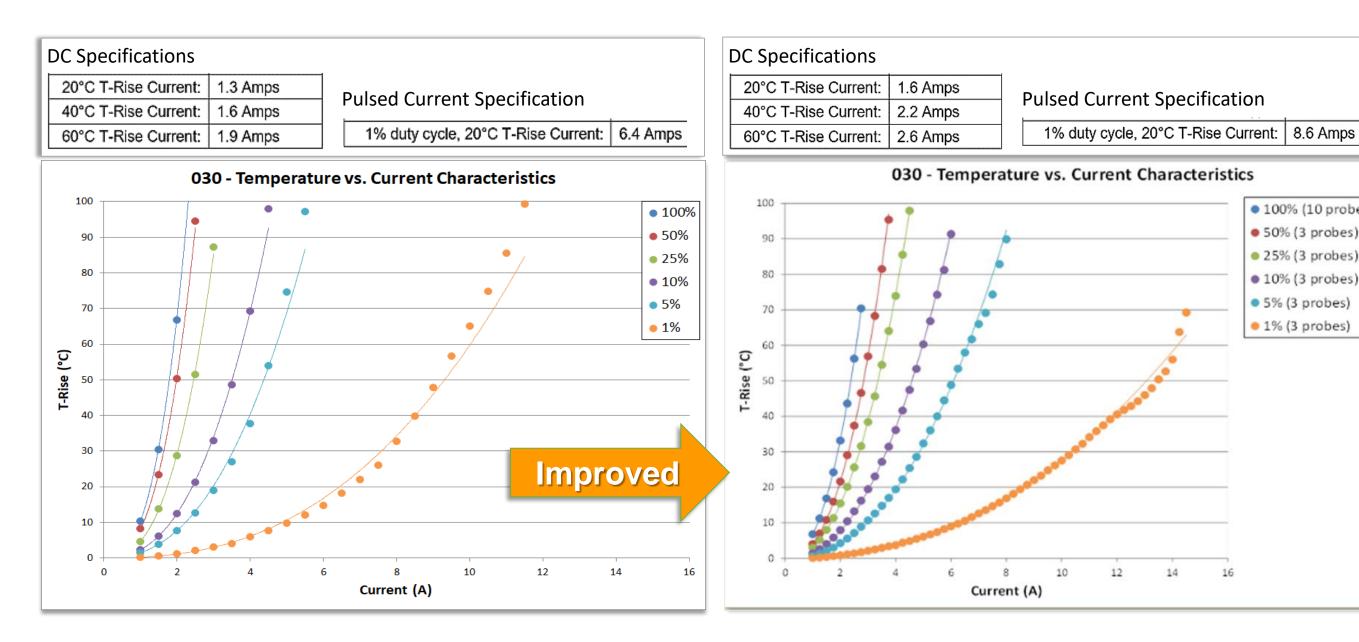
Design Verification: Monte Carlo Process and Analysis



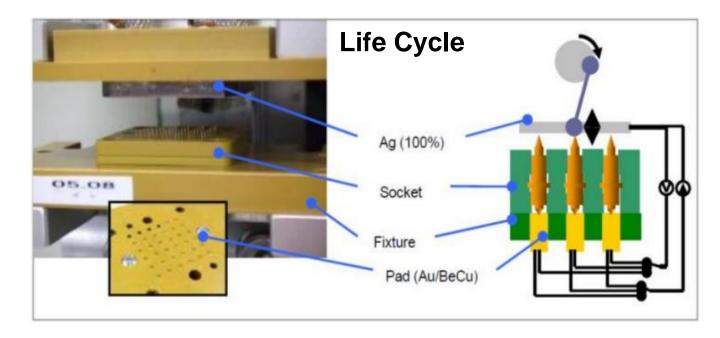
Results

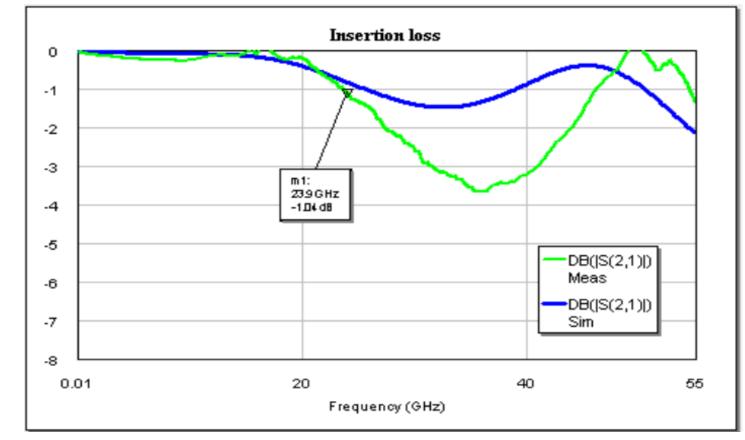
Probes tested using correlated, validated test systems

- > Initial prototype batch tested
- > Resistance and stability
- > Probe Force through compression
- > Radio Frequency (RF)



Load cell Ag(100%) Socket Ag(100% Force 4-wire (Kelvin)





BANDWIDTH	FREQUENCY
GSG INSERTION LOSS (-1 dB)	24 GHz

> Continuous Current Carrying Capacity (CCC)

100% (10 probes)

50% (3 probes)

25% (3 probes)

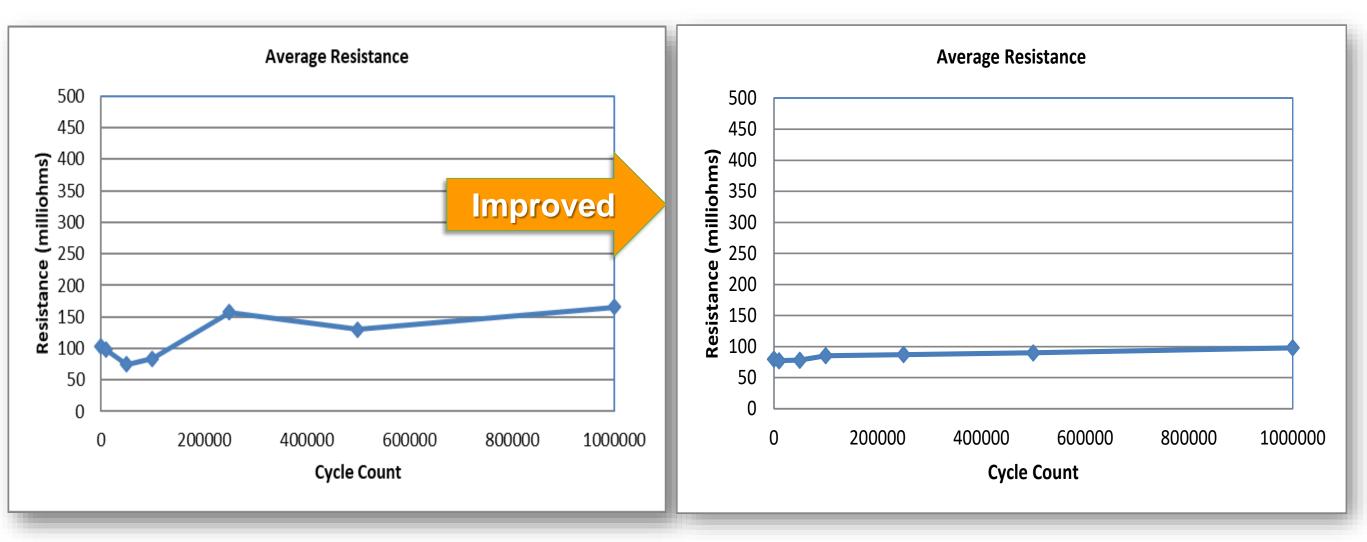
10% (3 probes)

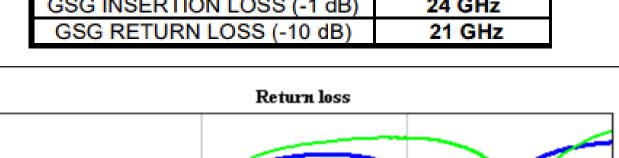
5% (3 probes)

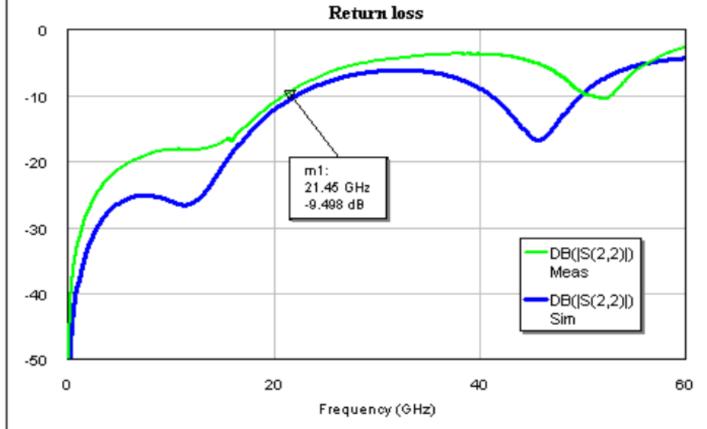
1% (3 probes)

> First production run also tested

> Life Cycle up to 1,000,000 cycles







Conclusion

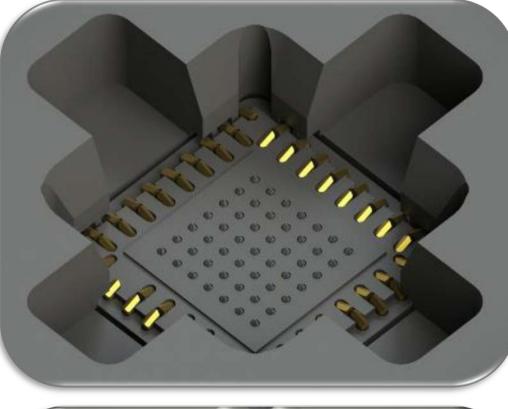
Outcome: Probe Tip Styles and Plating

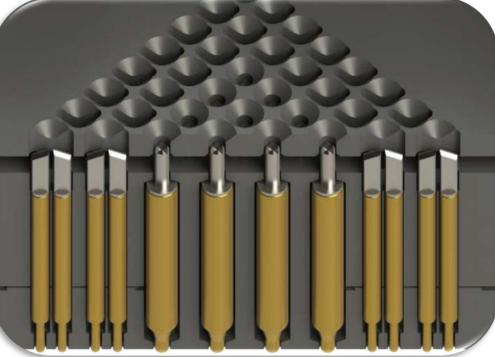
Portfolio: 3 Test heights, 4 plating options, 3 tip styles, true probe interchangeability

Conclusion:

Performance Probe family optimized for best-in-class performance

Hydra	Standard Kelvin										
Probes	Tip Style		Kelvin		Point			4-Pt Crown			
Test Height	Metal	Pd Alloy	2-2H	Pd Alloy	H2-2	Gold	TON	Pd Alloy	2-2H	Gold	LON
3.22 mm	HYD 015										
	HYD 030										
	HYK 030										
	HYK 035										
5122 11111	НҮК 040										
	HYD 040										
	HYD 050										
	HYD 080										
	HYD 015										
	HYD 030										
	HYK 030										
5.05 mm	HYK 035										
	HYK 040										
	HYD 040										
	HYD 050										
	HYD 080										
	HYD 015										
2.30 mm	HYD 030										
	HYD 040										
	HYD 050										
	HYD 080										





- Standardization Ability to standardize tester/handler change kits and hardware
- Interchangeability Mix-and-match power, RF and Kelvin in same socket housing
- Reduced part management and customer Efficiency spares inventory

Reduced cost and lead time

Contact Information

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