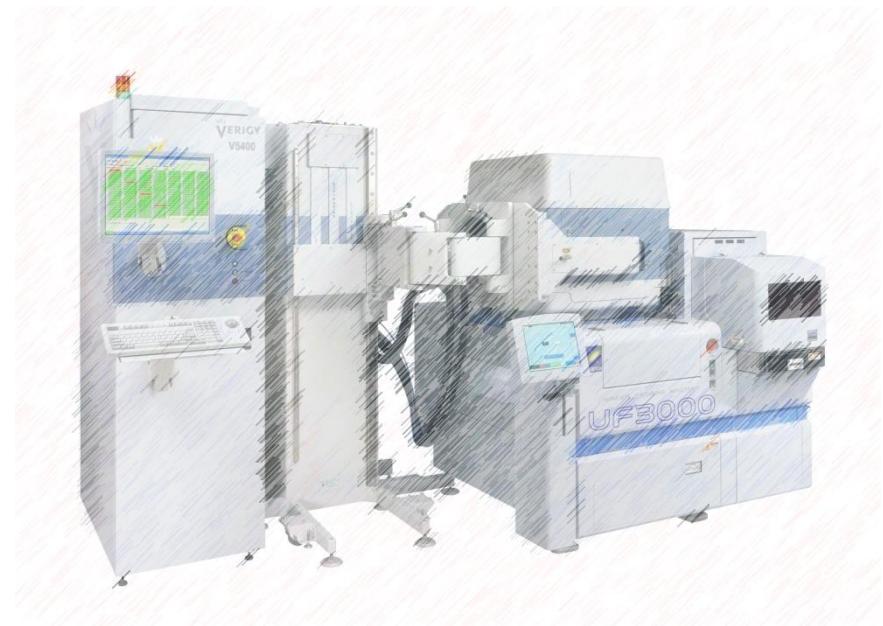
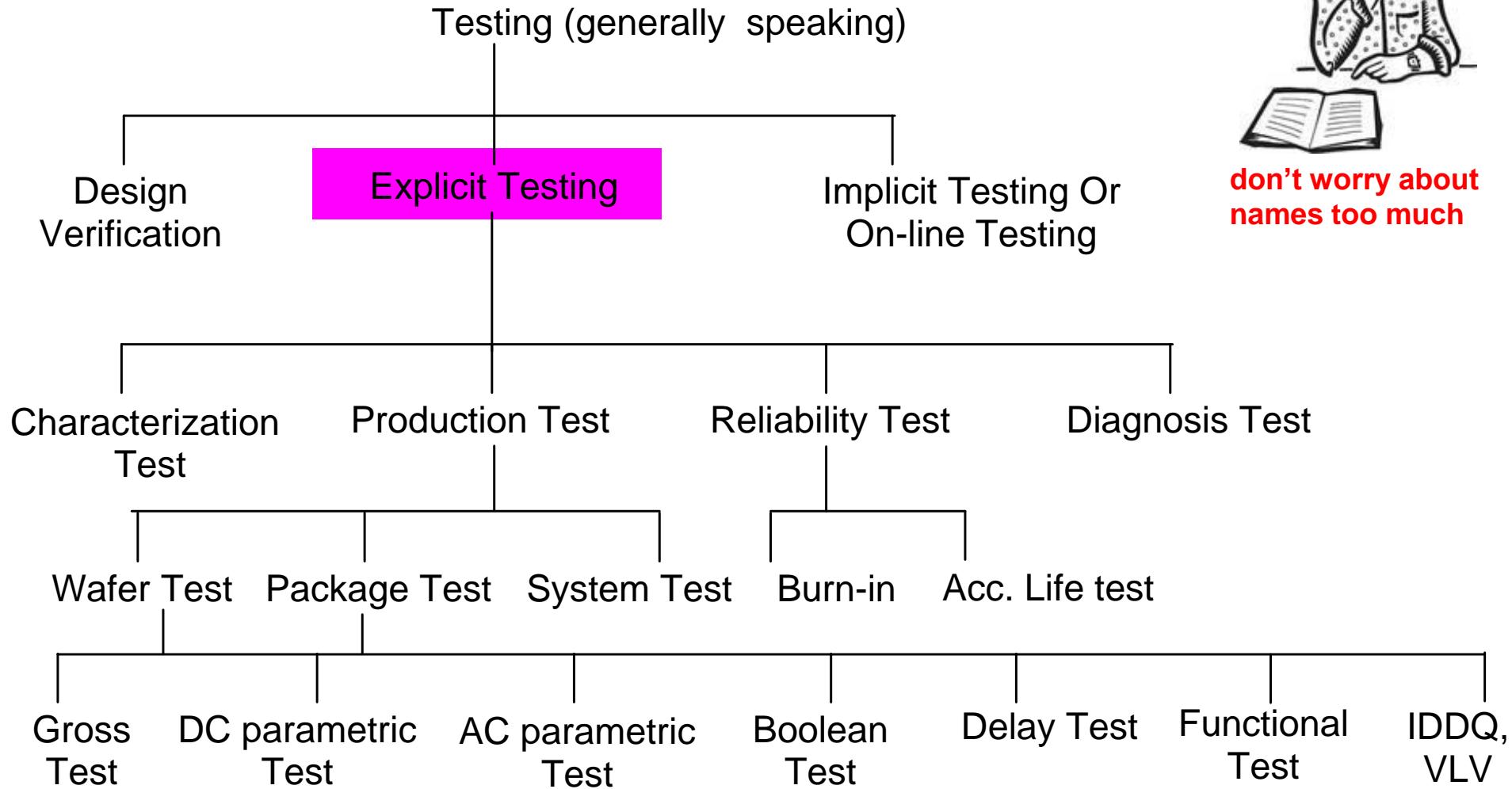


# Introduction

- What Is Testing
- Types of Testing
- Test Quality
- Test Economics
- Issues in Testing
- Conclusion



# Types of Testing



# Why So Many Tests?

- Design errors → *Design Verification*
  - ◆ Logic design errors, physical design errors
- Manufacturing Defects → *Explicit Testing*
  - ◆ Mask problems, lithography problem
  - ◆ Particles or scratches
  - ◆ Bad manufacture recipe
- External or Environmental Disturbance → *Implicit Testing*
  - ◆ Electromagnetic interference
  - ◆ Alpha particles
  - ◆ Power supply disturbance
- Wear out → *Reliability Testing*
  - ◆ Electromigration
  - ◆ Corrosion

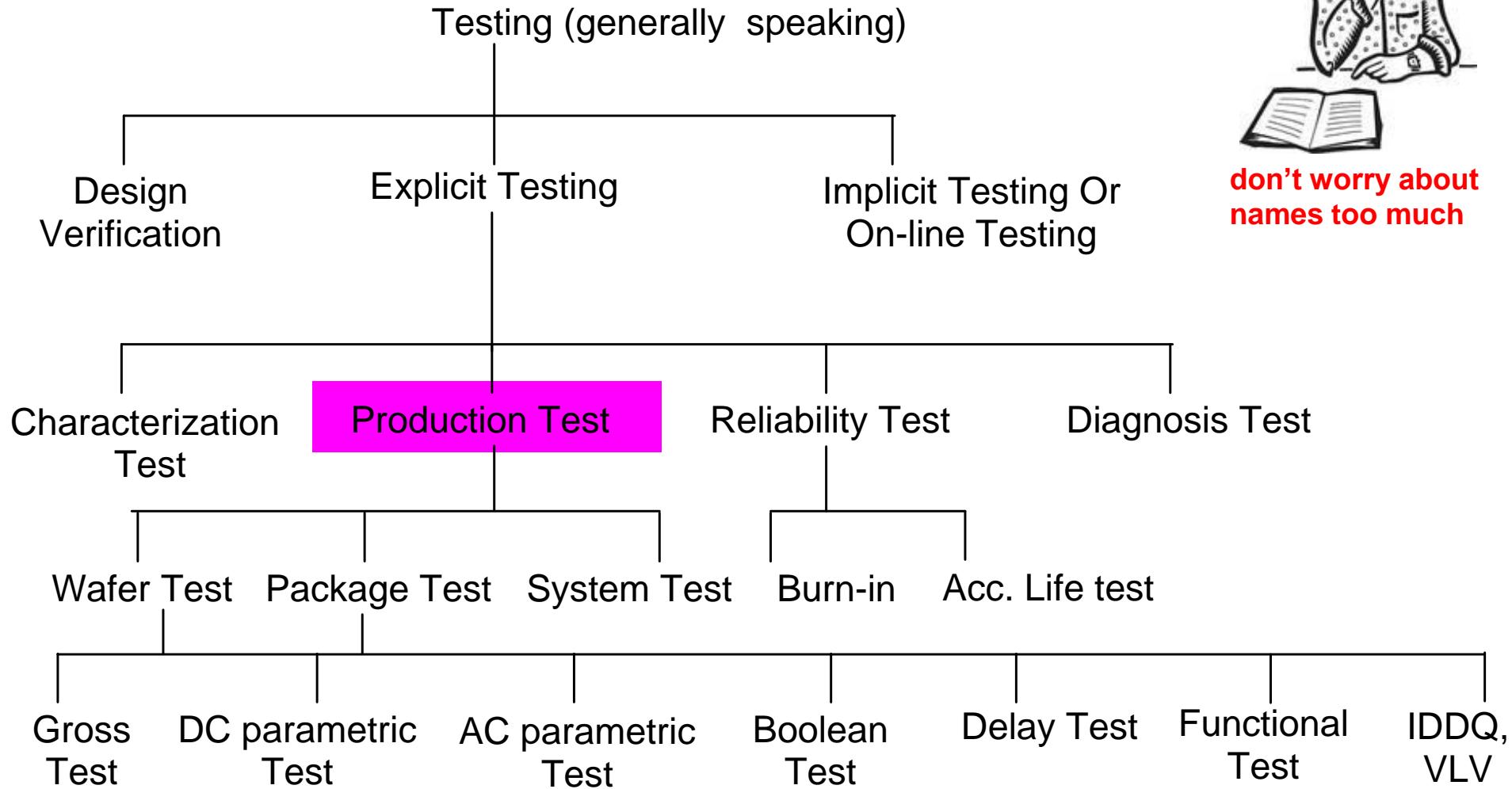
Focus of class

Because There Are Many Different Problems!

# Classification of Explicit Testing

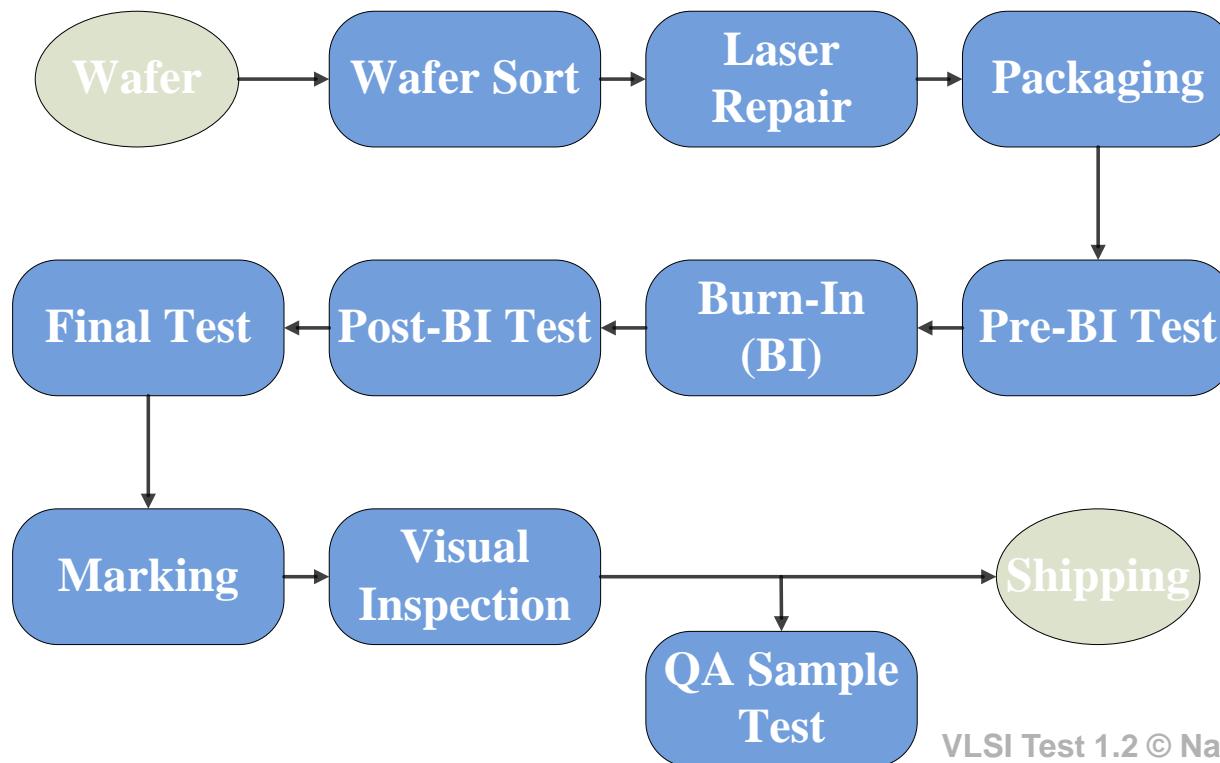
- According to purposes
  - ◆ **Production test**: for volume production
  - ◆ **Characterization test**: for prototype IC, silicon debug
  - ◆ **Reliability test**: for reliability defects
  - ◆ **Diagnosis test**: for identify defect location
- According to stages
  - ◆ **Wafer test** (aka. **Wafer sort, wafer probe**): on wafer
  - ◆ **Package test** (aka. **Final test**): after packaging
  - ◆ **System test**: in system
- According to test techniques
  - ◆ **DC parametric test**: VOH/VOL/VIH/VIL ...
  - ◆ **AC parametric test**: rise/fall time, operation frequency ...
  - ◆ **Boolean test** : apply test patterns at low speed for DC faults
  - ◆ **Delay test**: apply test patterns at fast speed for delay faults
  - ◆ **Functional test**: apply design verification patterns
  - ◆ **IDDQ test**: measure quiescent power supply current
  - ◆ **Low voltage test**: test at reduced power supply voltage

# Types of Testing



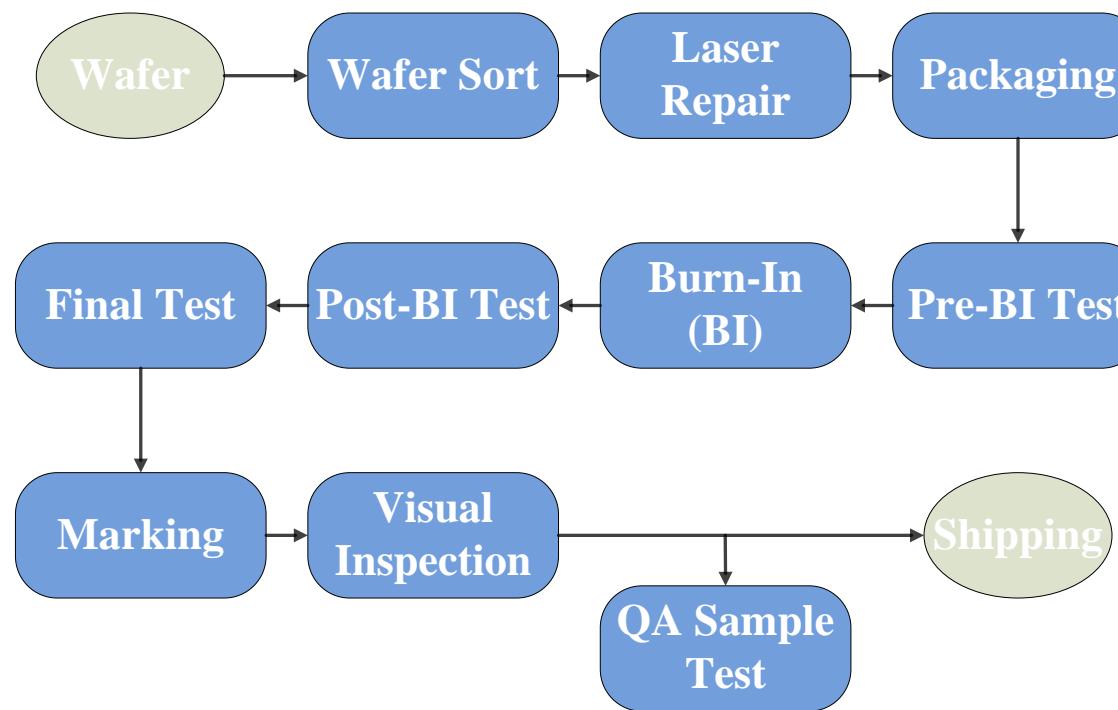
# Production Tests

- Purposes:
  - ◆ 1. Enforce quality requirements before selling to customers
  - ◆ 2. Sort parts for different specifications
    - \* e.g. different speeds of CPU
- Example: a typical production test flow
  - ◆ actual flow modified according to **test cost** and **test quality requirements**



# Food for Thought, FFT

- Q: If we already have wafer test, why package test again?



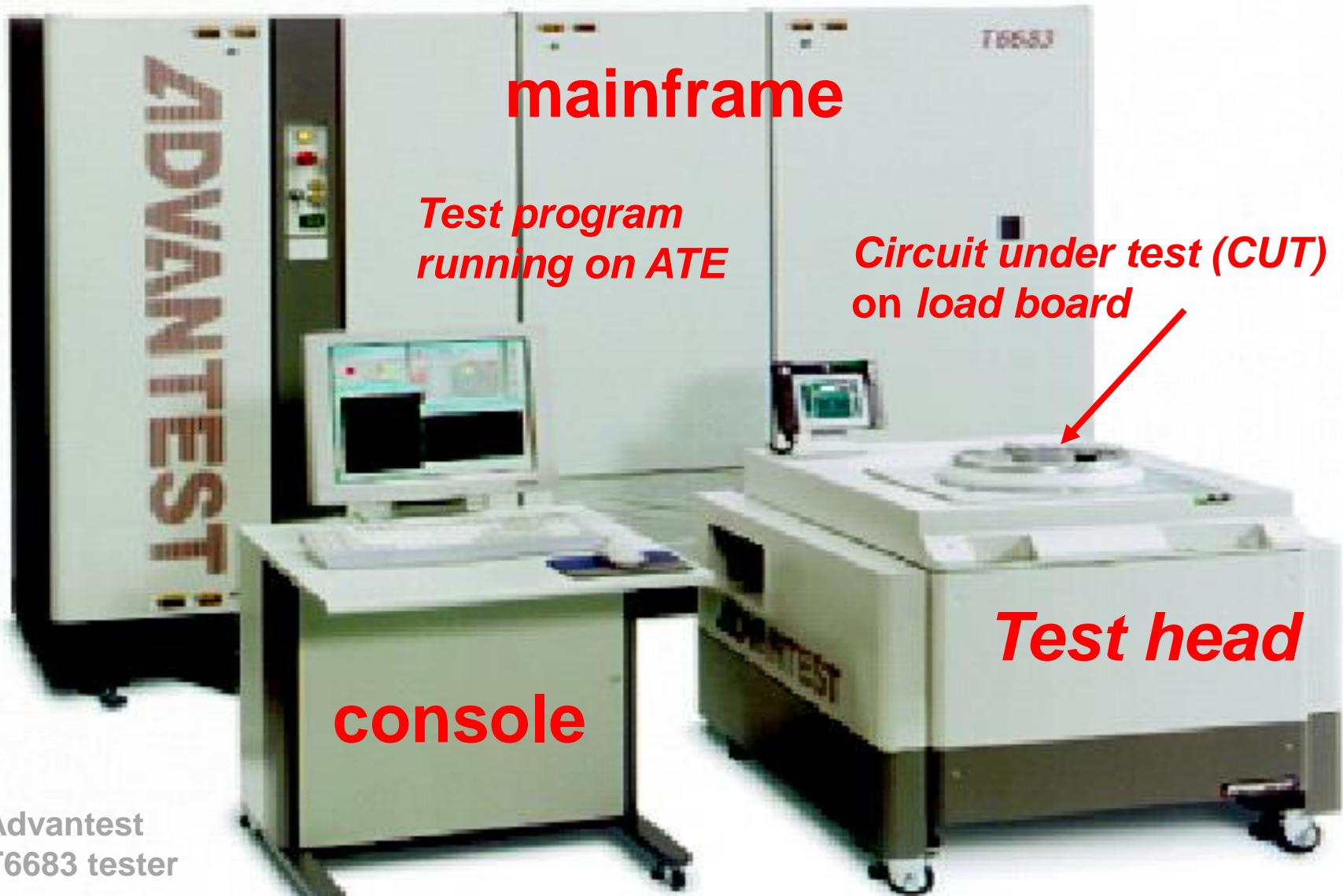
# Production Test Floor

Yellow = Attention Needed  
Green = PASS  
Red = FAIL



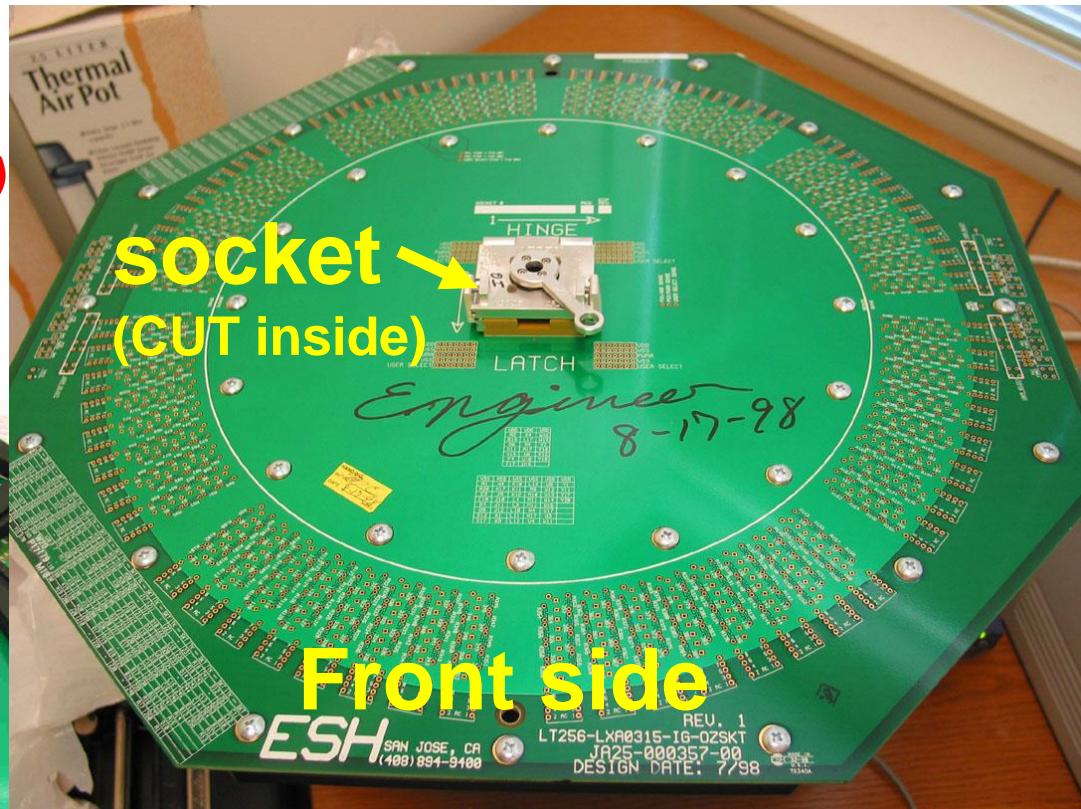
Source: micron.com

# Automatic Test Equipment (ATE), Tester



# Load Board

- Test fixture to interface
  - ◆ ATE and
  - ◆ *circuit under test (CUT)*



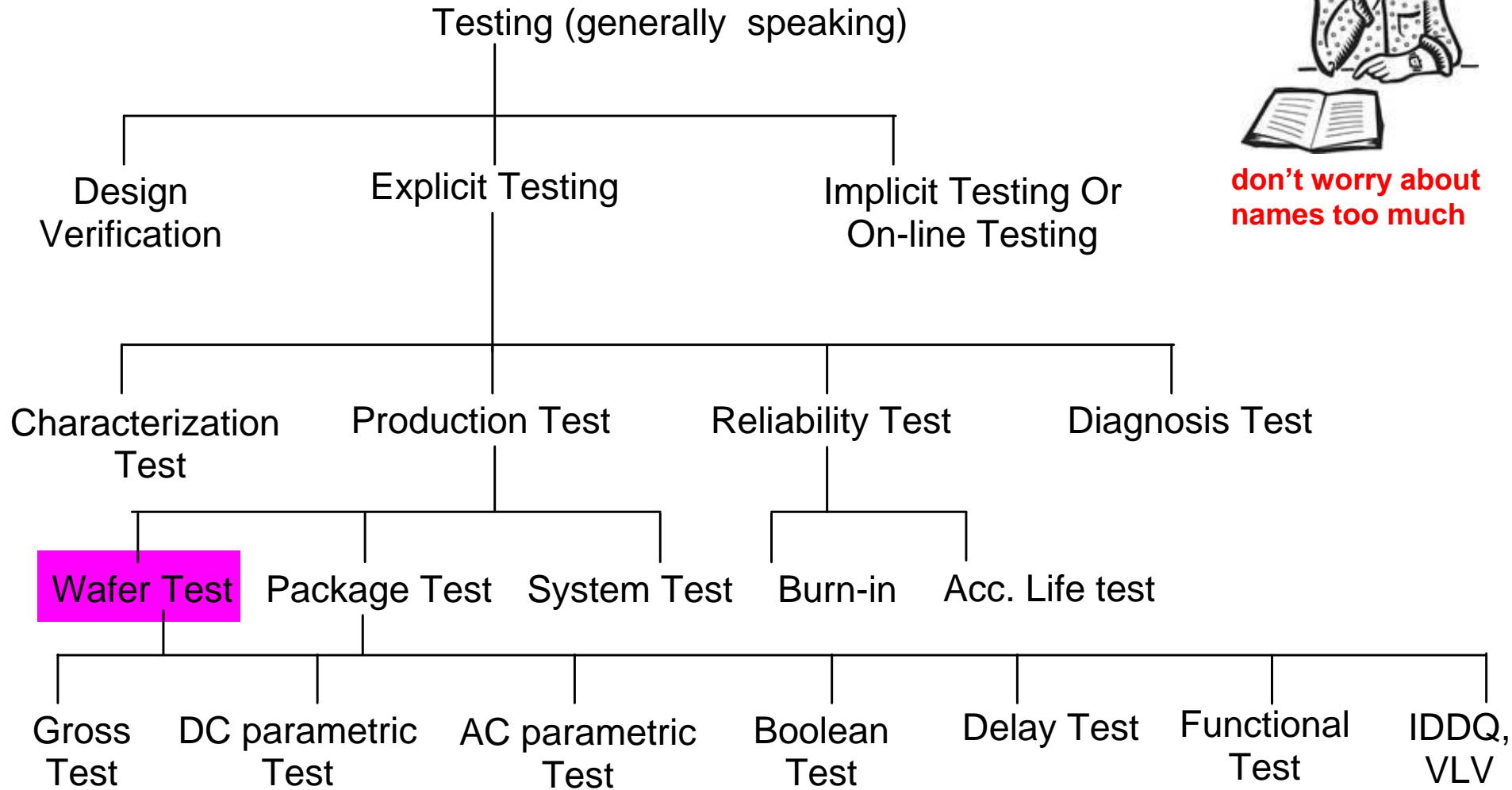
# Handler

- Robotic arm (inside) for moving packaged IC
- <Video demo>



Advantest  
M4541A handler

# Types of Testing



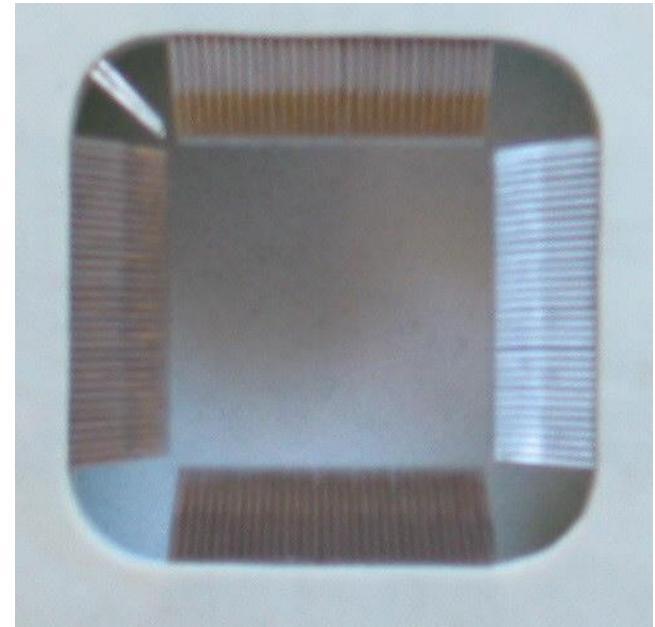
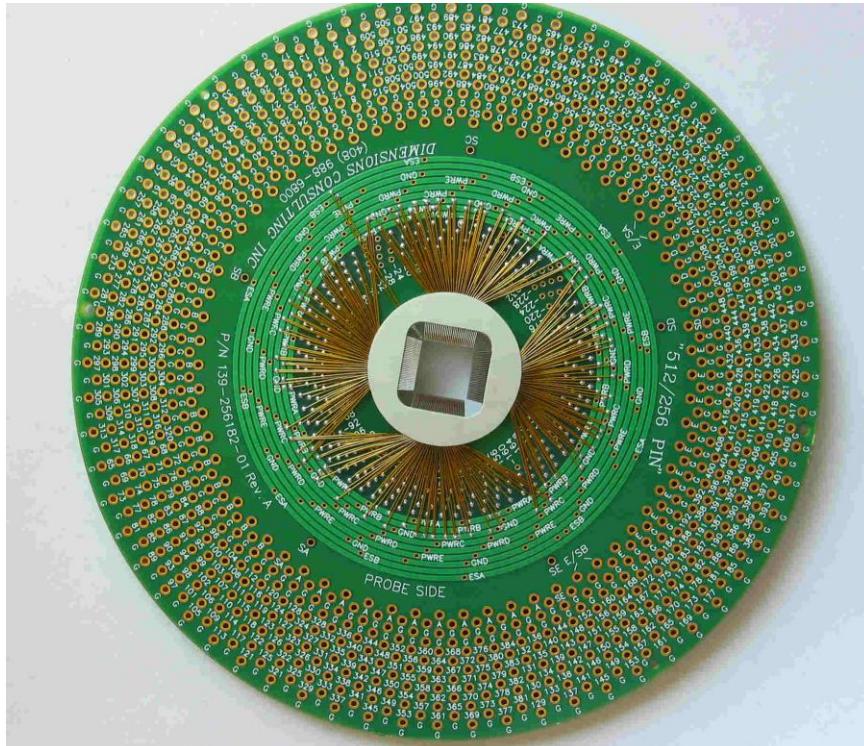
# Wafer Test Setup

- Source: Verigy.com



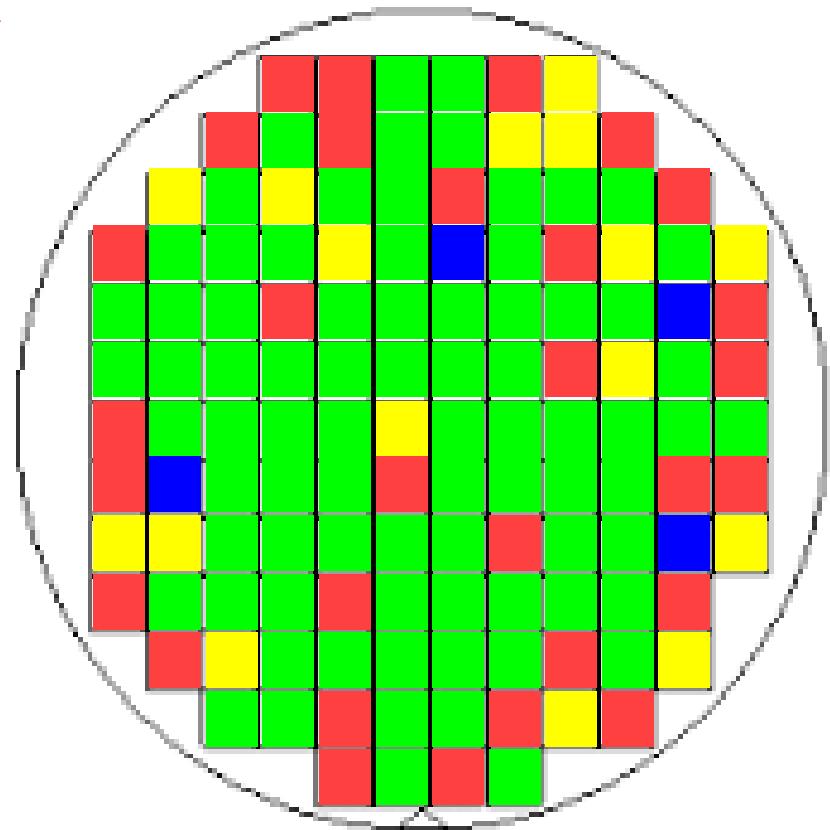
# Probe Card

- Test fixture to interface load board and die
- Signal integrity is a big concern
  - ◆ Many **tiny needles** contacting die, cannot probe at fast speed
  - ◆ Must carefully balance inductance and capacitance of each pin
  - ◆ Need regular **cleaning** after a numbers of **touch downs**
- Probe card wears out quickly so it should be replaced regularly



# Wafer Map

- Why we call it *wafer sort*?
- *Wafer map* shows test results
  - ◆ Die are sorted into different *Bins*
- Example:
  - ◆ Bin #1: PASS ALL
  - ◆ BIN #2: FAIL FUNCTION test
  - ◆ BIN #3: FAIL IDDQ test
  - ◆ BIN #4: FAIL DC parametric test
- Wafer map very useful for
  - ◆ pass/fail decision
  - ◆ diagnosis
  - ◆ yield improvement

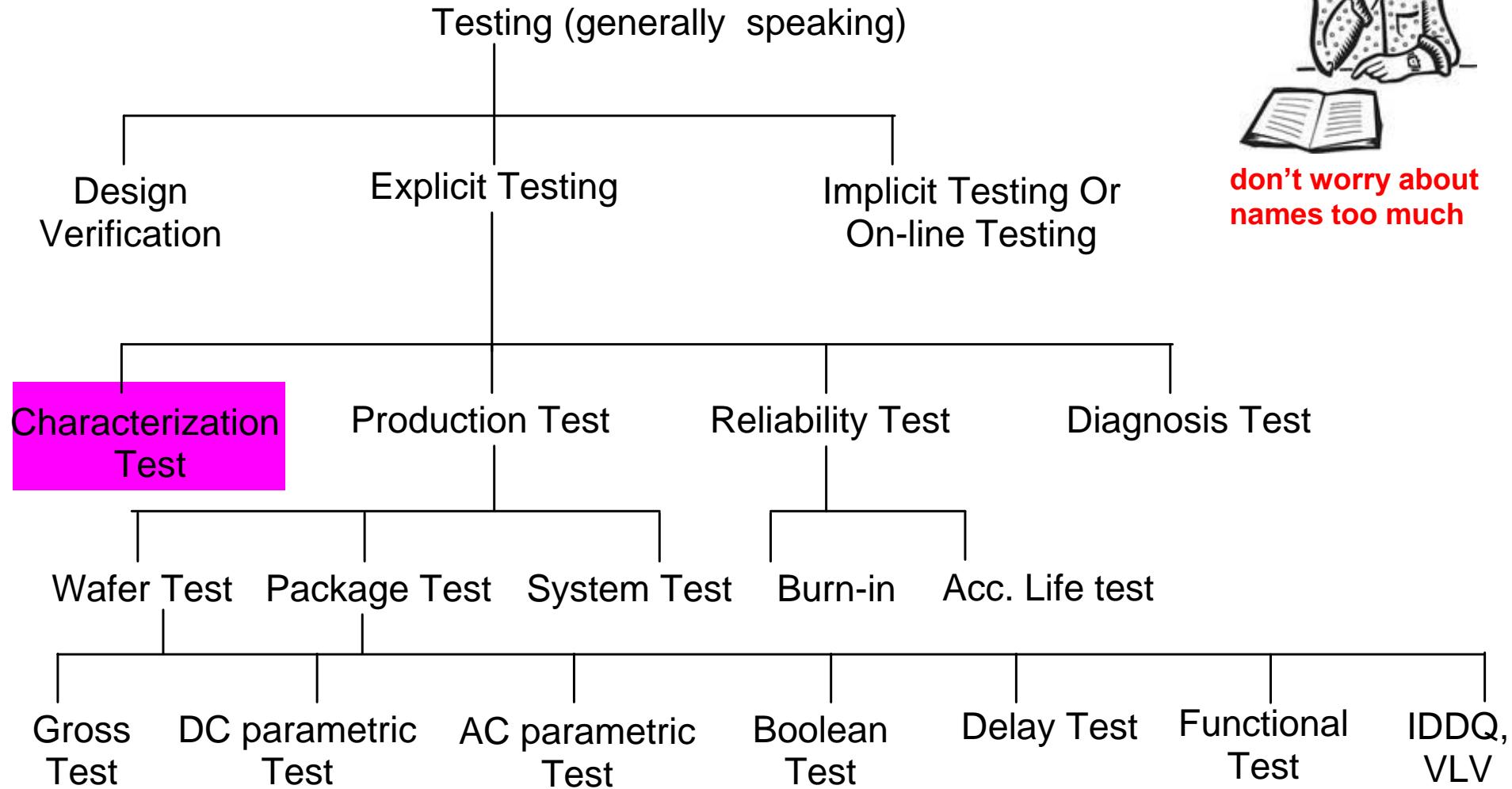


$$\text{Yield} = \text{Bin\#1}/\text{total} = 78/130=60\%$$

# Video Clip

- You can see a typical production test environment
- youtube video
  - ◆ “**DELTA Test solutions since 1976**”
  - ◆ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yKI71IX8Zc0>
- Terminology
  - ◆ Probe Station =Wafer prober
  - ◆ Component test = Package test
  - ◆ Electro Anti-static

# Types of Testing



# Characterization Tests

- Test a small amount of prototype IC very thoroughly
  - ◆ Test cost and test time are not big concerns
- Purpose of characterization test
  - ◆ 1. Verify IC **function** is same as design (**silicon debug**)
  - ◆ 2. Confirm IC **specifications** under different **test conditions**
    - \* Specifications: speed, VOH/VOL, rise/fall time ...
    - \* Conditions: VDD, Temperature ...
  - ◆ 3. Developing **test program** for production test
    - \* Determine Pass/Fail limits

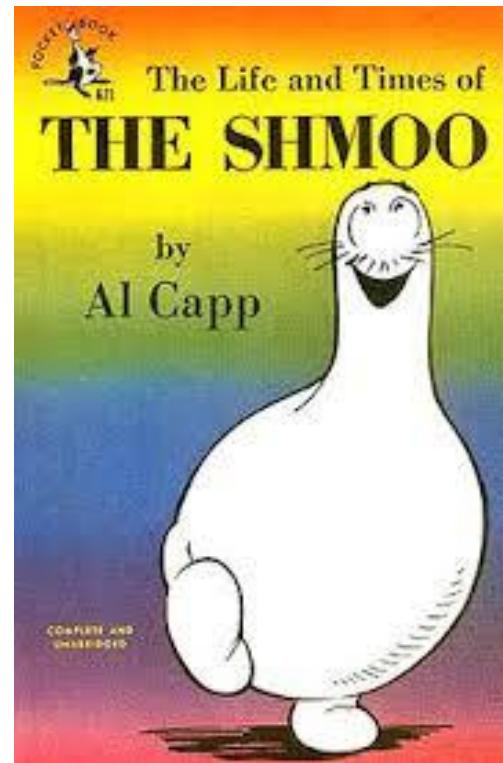
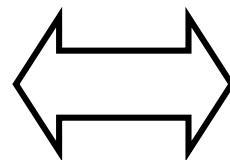
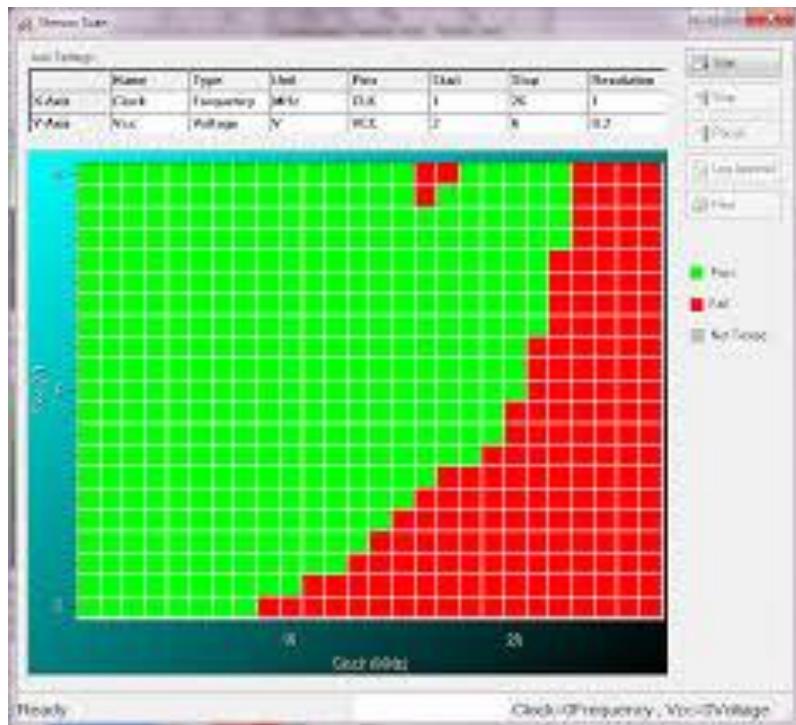
# Shmoo Plot

- Graphical display of CUT test results under different test conditions
- Example: clock period vs. VDD
  - ◆ Green = PASS ; Red = FAIL

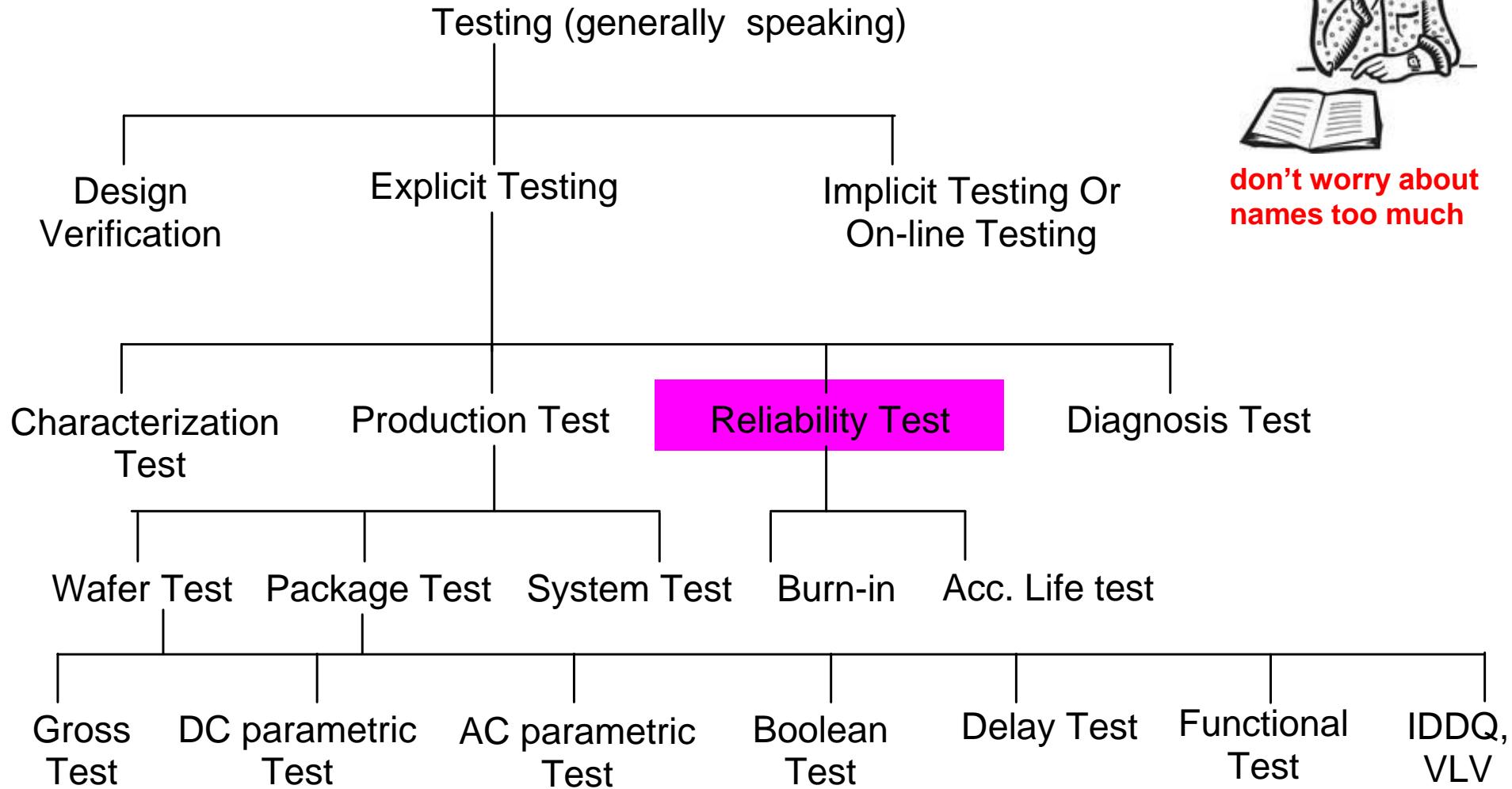


# Why Shmoo?

- Funny shape resembles a cartoon character: shmoo
  - ◆ Youtube Video: 1979 NBC Cartoon

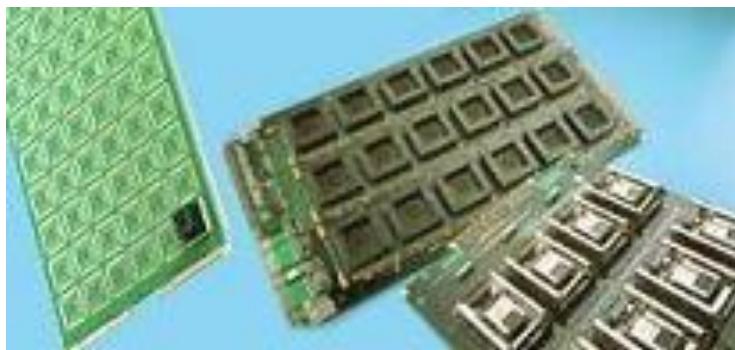


# Types of Testing



# Reliability Tests

- **Burn-in**
  - ◆ Goal: screen out *infant mortality* (aka. *Early-life failure*)
  - ◆ Method: raised temperature and voltage for hours or days
    - \* cook IC in oven!
  - ◆ Very costly. Only applied to expensive IC
- **Accelerated life test**
  - ◆ Goal: estimate life time of IC
  - ◆ Method: burn-in until IC are dead
  - ◆ Only applied to sampled IC



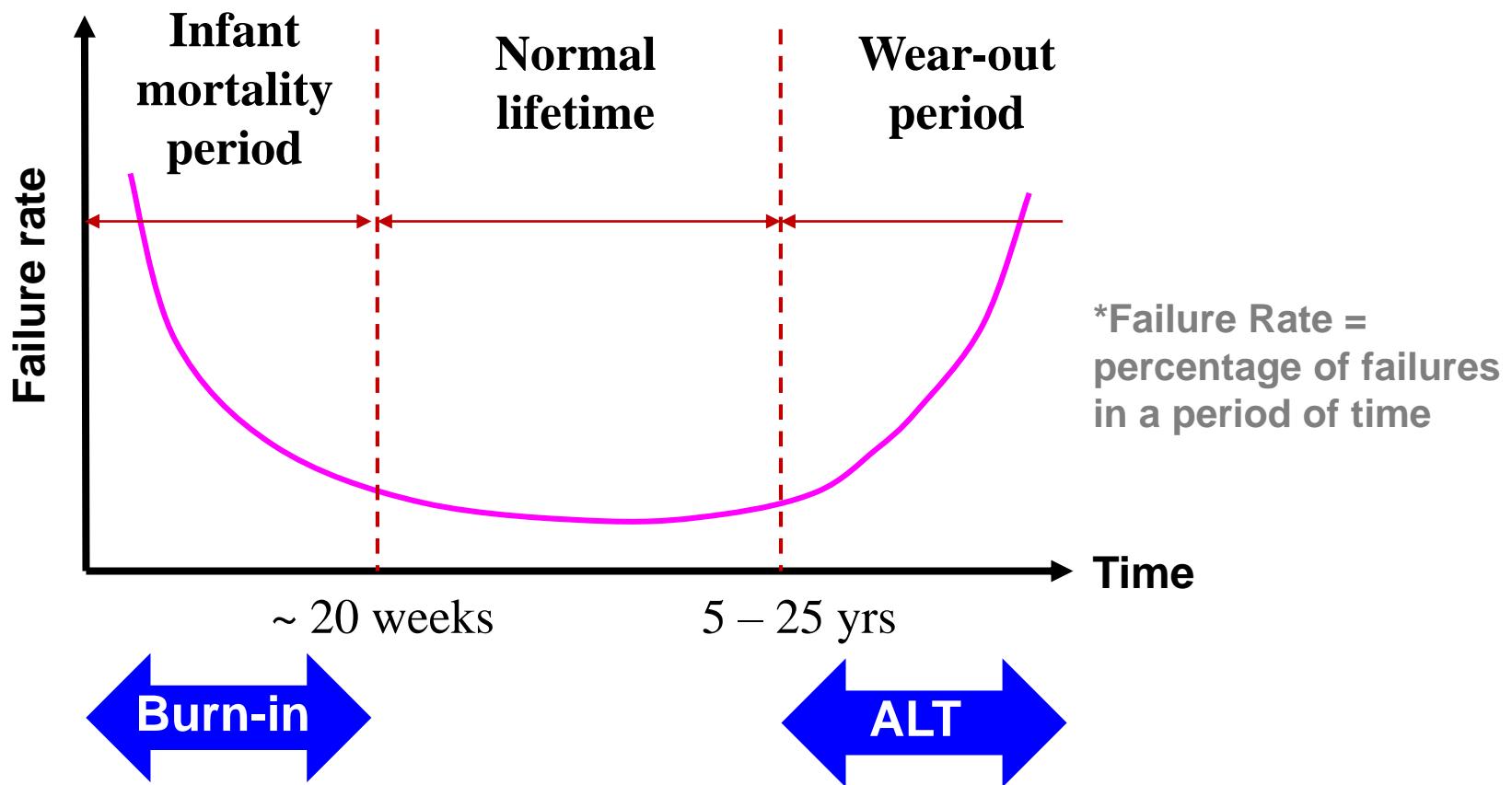
Burn-in board



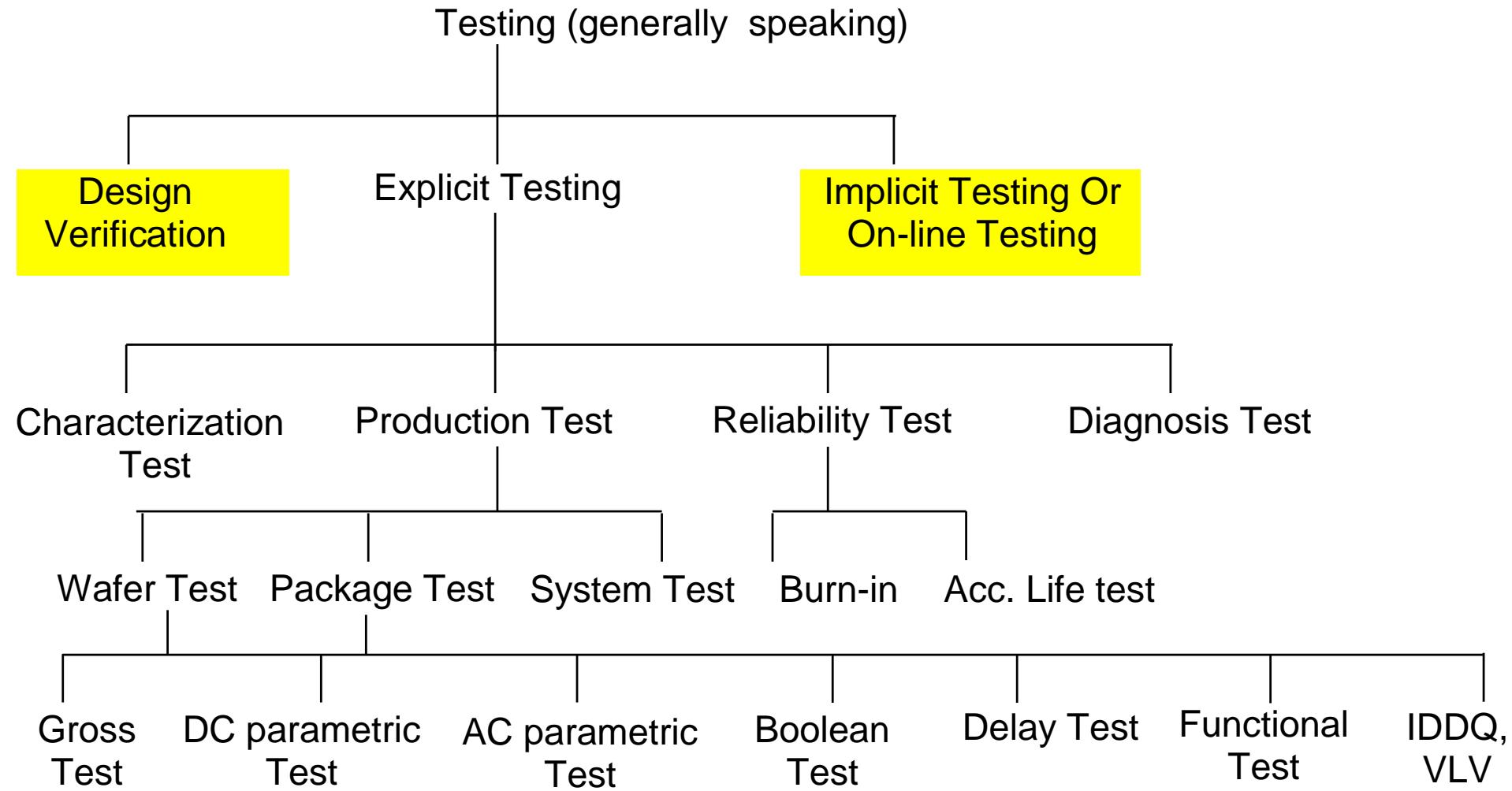
Burn-in oven [siliconfareast.com](http://siliconfareast.com)

# Bathtub Curve

- IC's **failure rate\*** resembles a bathtub
  - Infant mortality:** fail early in life, due to **reliability defects**
  - Wear out:** normal life time, due to **aging**



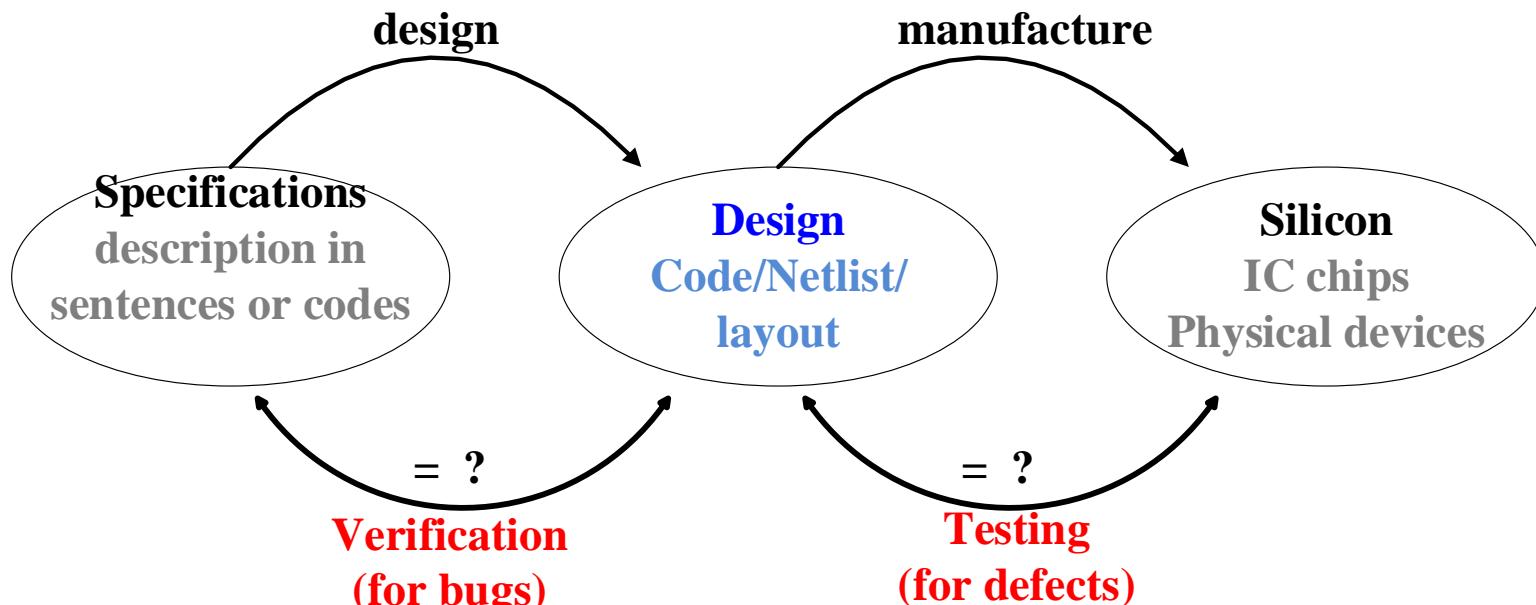
# Types of Testing



**These Topics Are NOT in This Course**

# Explicit Testing ≠ Verification

- **Verification**
  - ◆ Purpose : check if design correctly implements specified behavior
  - ◆ Done **before** manufacture to catch design errors (**bugs**)
  - ◆ Approaches: simulation, formal verification, ...
- **Explicit testing**
  - ◆ Purpose: check if IC is functioning correct or defective
  - ◆ Done **after** manufacture to catch **defects**
  - ◆ Approaches: apply test patterns by tester, ...



# Implicit Testing

- Purpose
  - ◆ Check IC output correctness during **normal operation**
- Also known As (aka):
  - ◆ *Concurrent Error Detection (CED)*
  - ◆ *On-line testing*
- Important for mission critical systems
  - ◆ Airplanes, satellites, mainframe computers
- Techniques
  - ◆ Circuit level techniques
    - \* *Error Correction Code (ECC) protection of memory*
  - ◆ System level techniques
    - \* *Watch dog timer*

# Summary

- Focus of this course: explicit testing
  - ◆ Off-line IC testing on a specialized tester
  - ◆ Explicit testing ≠ verification ≠ on-line testing
- Many different type of tests for different
  - ◆ Purposes
  - ◆ Stages
  - ◆ Techniques

